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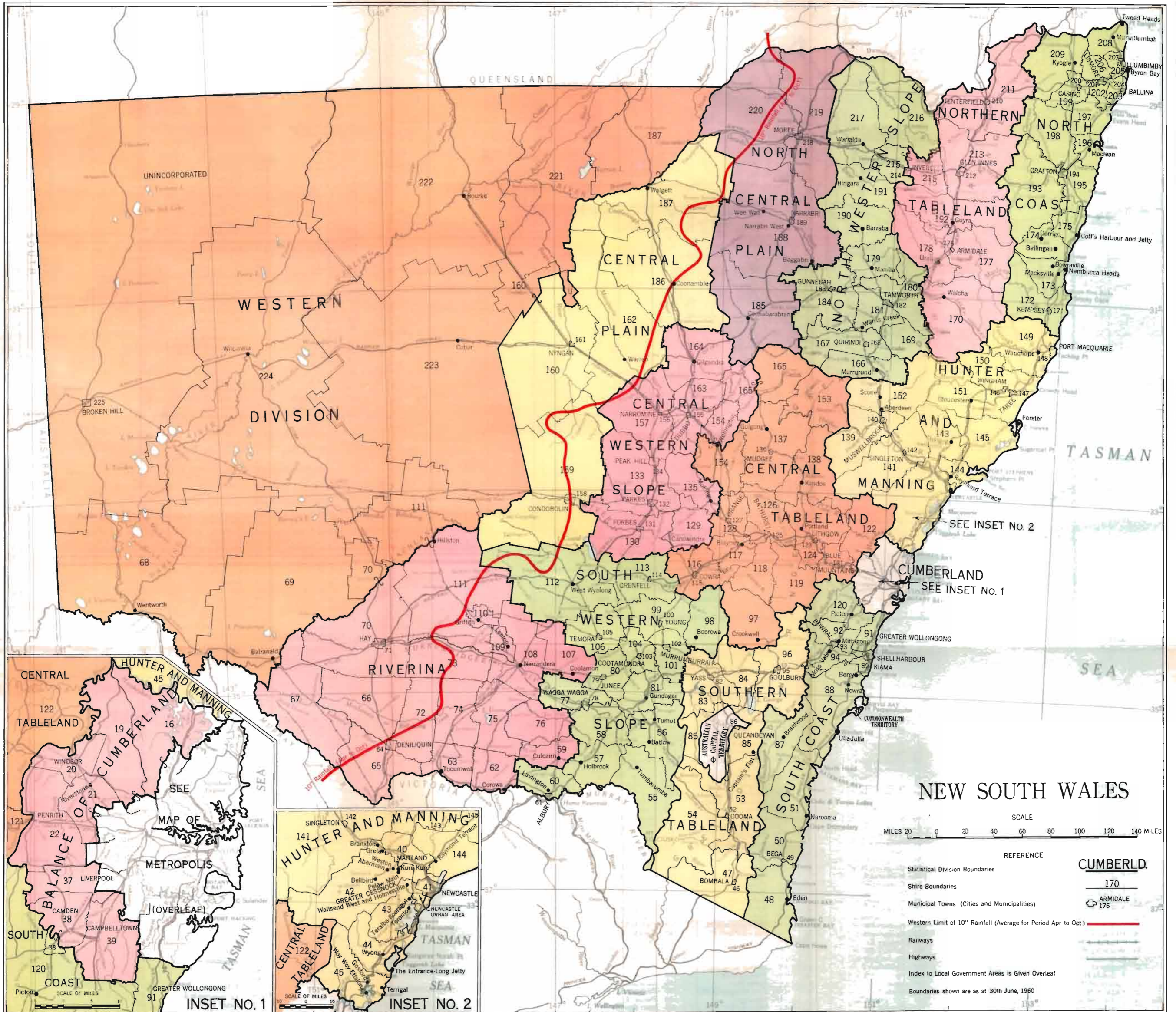
OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK  
OF  
NEW SOUTH WALES

No. 56  
1959

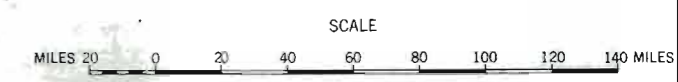
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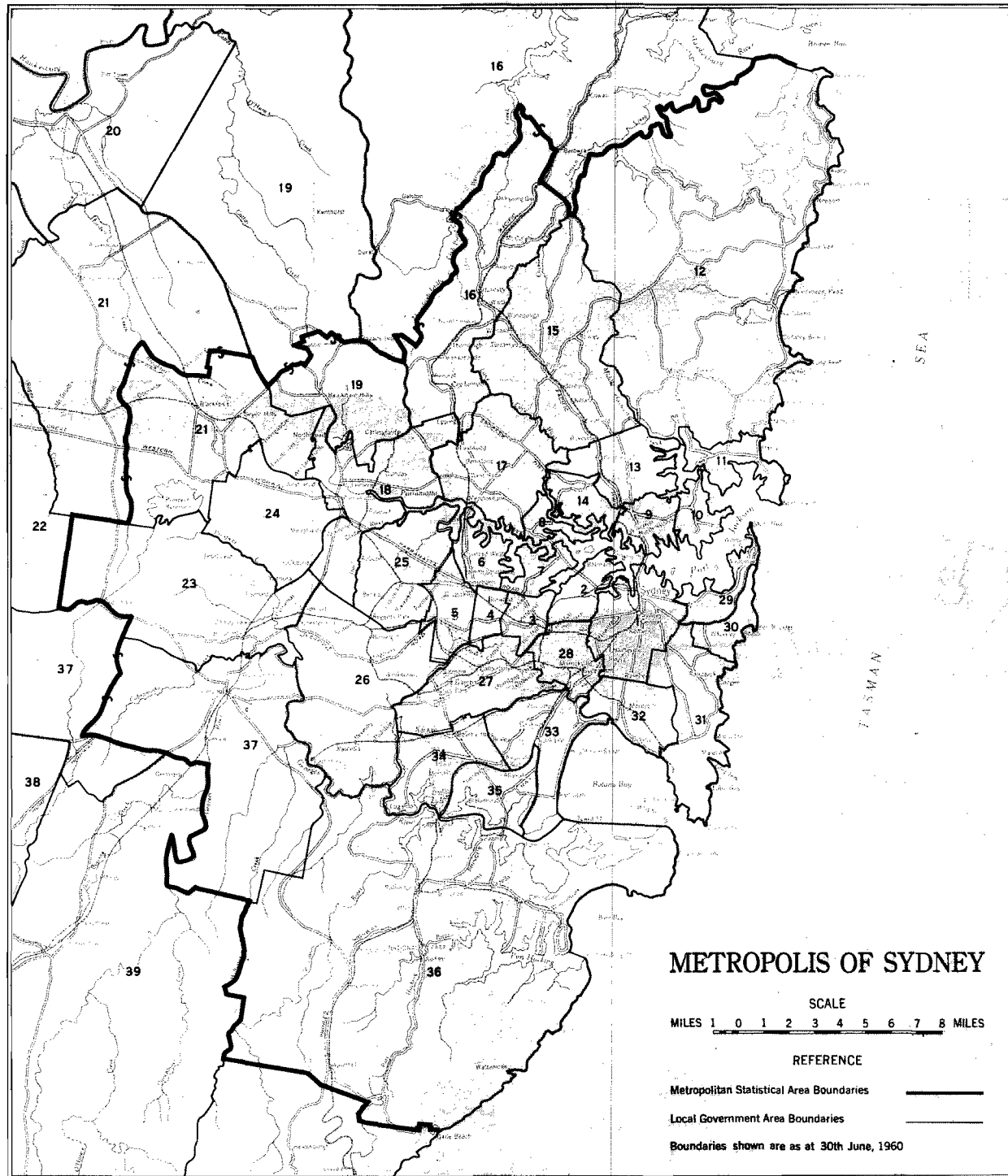


NEW SOUTH WALES



- REFERENCE
- Statistical Division Boundaries
  - Shire Boundaries
  - Municipal Towns (Cities and Municipalities)
  - Western Limit of 10" Rainfall (Average for Period Apr to Oct)
  - Railways
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  - Index to Local Government Areas is Given Overleaf
- CUMBERLD.**
- 170
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Boundaries shown are as at 30th June, 1960  
 Drawn by Division of National Mapping, Department of National Development, Canberra, A.C.T. 1961



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(S. = Shire M. = Municipality)

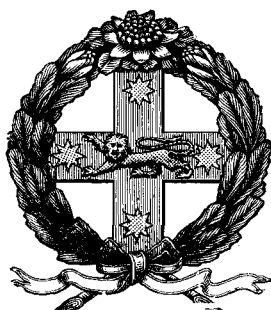
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24 Holroyd M.	63 Berrigan S.	101 Demondrille S.
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32 Botany M.	71 Hay M.	109 Leeton S.
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115 Cowra M.	153 Merriwa S.	192 Guyra S.
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142 Singleton M.	180 Cockburn S.	219 Booolooroo S.
143 Dungog S.	181 Peel S.	220 Boomi S.
144 Port Stephens S.	182 Tamworth M. (City)	221 Brewarrina S.
145 Stroud S.	183 Gunnedah M.	222 Darling S.
146 Wingham M.	184 Liverpool Plains S.	223 Cobar S.
147 Taree M.	185 Coonabarabran S.	224 Central Darling S.
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149 Hastings S.	187 Walgett S.	
150 Manning S.	188 Namoi S.	
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152 Scone S.	190 Barraba S.	
	191 Bingara S.	



THE  
**OFFICIAL YEAR BOOK**  
**OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

**No. 56      1959**

**K. DAVISON**  
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

*Registered in Australia for transmission by post as a book*

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## PREFACE

THIS is the 56th edition of the *Official Year Book of New South Wales*, which was known, from the first edition in 1886 until 1904, as the *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*.

The 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book were published by the Government Statistician of the State of New South Wales; the 55th and subsequent editions have been published by the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for New South Wales. This change followed an arrangement (operative from 30th August, 1957) between the Commonwealth and the State for the integration of their separate statistical organisations. The integrated statistical service, which is conducted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, is responsible for the collection and publication of statistics and for the supply of statistical information for the purposes of the Commonwealth and the State.

There have been unavoidable delays in publishing this edition of the Year Book. The chapters, groups of which were published separately as soon as possible after preparation, contain the latest figures available at the time of preparation.

Every care has been taken to keep the material in the Year Book free from error. Advice by readers of any defect noticed by them would be appreciated.

The Parts of the *Statistical Register of New South Wales*, published annually by the Bureau, will prove of use to those seeking more detailed statistics in respect of the matters treated generally in the Year Book. *The Statistical Bulletin* (published quarterly) and the *Monthly Summary of Business Statistics* contain the latest figures in the principal statistical series. The *Pocket Year Book*, which is published annually in a compact form, contains a wide range of statistical and other items and is useful as a handy reference book.

My thanks are tendered to the responsible officers of the various Commonwealth and State governmental authorities and to others who have supplied information, often at considerable trouble. In particular I wish to thank Mr. D. W. Maitland (Editor of Publications), and Mr. B. C. Hanslow (Assistant Editor), Mr. W. J. McCullough, Mr. R. P. Dibley, Mr. F. J. Power, and other officers of the Bureau upon whom the great bulk of the work in preparing this Year Book devolved. The Government Printer and his staff are specially thanked for their efforts during a difficult period.

K. DAVISON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician.

Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Sydney, May, 1961.

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## GEOGRAPHY

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:—

Table 1. Territorial Adjustments of New South Wales since 1788

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.
		sq. miles.	sq. miles.	
1788	New South Wales defined as whole of Australasia east of longitude 135° east.*	...	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	145,203
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	Australian Capital Territory ceded to Commonwealth.	911	309,461	1,701,736
1915	Territory at Jarvis Bay ceded to Commonwealth.	28	309,433	1,895,693

\* 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 follows:—On the east, the South Pacific Ocean 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.

The greatest dimension of the State is along a diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State—a distance of 850 miles. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 340 miles. 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.

#### AREA

The total area of New South Wales, including Lord Howe Island, but excluding the Federal Territory, is 309,433 square miles, or 198,037,000 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:—

**Table 2. Area of Australian States and Territories**

State or Territory.	Area.	Per cent. of total Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ... ..	309,433	10·40	1·000
Victoria ... ..	87,884	2·96	·284
Queensland ... ..	670,500	22·54	2·167
South Australia ... ..	380,070	12·78	1·228
Western Australia ... ..	975,920	32·81	3·154
Tasmania ... ..	26,215	·88	0·085
Northern Territory ... ..	523,620	17·60	1·692
Australian Capital Territory ...	911	·03	·003
Federal Territory at Jervis Bay ...	28	·00	·000
<b>Australia ... ..</b>	<b>2,974,581</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>9·613</b>

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 the British Commonwealth of Nations, and certain individual countries:—

**Table 3. Area of New South Wales, Australia and other Countries**

Country.	Area.	Ratio of Area to Area of New South Wales.	Ratio of Area to Area of Australia.
	sq. miles.		
New South Wales ...	309,433	1·00	·10
Australia ...	2,974,581	9·61	1·00
Great Britain ...	88,756	·29	·03
Canada ...	3,845,774	12·43	1·29
Argentina ...	1,112,743	3·60	·37
United States ...	3,022,387	9·77	1·02
British Commonwealth	14,500,000	46·86	4·87

#### 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 a metropolitan electorate. 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 for the growth of sub-tropical 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 leased at nominal rentals, being utilised mainly for the production of *Kentia* palm seed. The island, which is a favoured tourist resort, is linked with Sydney by air. A Board at Sydney and an elected Island Committee manage the affairs of the island and supervise the palm seed industry. At 30th June, 1956, the population was 245 persons.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES

The physiographical characteristics of New South Wales, in particular its coastline, geological structure, mountains, rivers, and lakes, were outlined on page 3 of the Official Year Book, 1929-30. For particulars of the distribution of industries and settlement throughout the State, reference may be made in particular to chapters "Rural Industries" and "Factories".

The general configuration of New South Wales and the distribution of rainfall are illustrated by a diagrammatic map on page 8. Another map, on page 9, indicates the principal agricultural, pastoral, dairying and mining regions of the State.

Natural features divide New South Wales into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains.

The Coastal divisions are undulating, well watered, and fertile. The average width is 50 miles in the north and 20 miles in the south—the widest

portion being 150 miles in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches, inlets and river estuaries, and, at intervals, there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist and holiday resorts.

An extensive, and almost unbroken succession of plateaux, varying in width from 30 to 100 miles, forms the main watershed and comprises the Tablelands division. The average height of the Northern Tableland is 2,500 feet, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude greater than 4,000 feet. The average height of the Southern Tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau which it contains is the most elevated part of the State, rising at Mount Kosciusko, Australia's highest peak, to an elevation of 7,328 feet. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the Tablelands.

To the westward, the tablelands slope gradually to the great plains district, which covers nearly two-thirds of the area of New South Wales. On the slopes, there is generally an adequate rainfall. On the plains, the surface consists of fertile red and black soils, but the rainfall is scanty, particularly in the far western section. These divisions are watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system. Large storage dams have been constructed on the upper courses of the Murray, Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers, and the construction of others on tributaries of the Darling River is being undertaken to maintain the supply in periods of scarce rainfall. The Darling and its tributaries are liable to shrinkage in dry weather, but when heavy rains occur in their upper basins they overflow their banks and spread over the surrounding country for miles, producing a luxuriant growth of grasses. The Broken Hill mining field is located on the low Barrier Range near the western boundary of New South Wales.

#### PRINCIPAL RIVERS

The length of the principal rivers has been computed by the Lands Department of New South Wales 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 where such information was not available the length was measured on the standard parish maps. In every case the starting point was the furthest source of the river. The lengths as determined are as follows:—

**Table 4. Length of Principal Rivers**

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

\* 1,203 miles within New South Wales. † 1,626 miles within New South Wales.

‡ And main tributary.

The relative magnitude of some of the more important rivers as shown by the average annual volume of water which they carry has been ascertained from the records of river gaugings. An acre-foot of water is the quantity which would cover an acre of land to a uniform depth of one foot.

**Table 5. Drainage Area and Volume of Principal Rivers**

River.	Gauging Station.	Distance from Source of River.	Drainage Area.	Average Annual Run off of Water.	Period of Records.	
					From --	To--
		miles.	sq. miles.	acre-feet.		
Murray ... ..	Tocumwal ... ..	435	10,160	4,461,700	1895	1949
Murrumbidgee ... ..	Wagga Wagga ... ..	396	10,700	2,720,470	1885	1948
Darling ... ..	Menindie ... ..	1,383	221,700	2,163,750	1885	1950
Macquarie ... ..	Narromine ... ..	318	10,090	586,220	1902	1947
Lachlan ... ..	Condobolin ... ..	380	10,420	439,100	1896	1950
Lachlan ... ..	Forbes ... ..	253	6,775	541,700	1893	1949
Namoi ... ..	Narrabri ... ..	302	9,820	485,190	1892	1947
Hunter ... ..	Singleton ... ..	198	6,580	582,790	1898	1949

The operation of the Hume Reservoir has affected the Tocumwal run-off since 1929, Burrinjuck has affected Wagga Wagga since 1914, and Wyangala Dam has affected Condobolin and Forbes since 1935.

#### TOURIST FEATURES

Throughout the tableland and coastal districts of New South Wales there are many pleasure resorts, centres of scenic beauty, and some remarkable examples of natural phenomena.

Numerous tourist features are situated in proximity to Sydney. Port Jackson, the harbour of the metropolis, has great natural beauty and the Sydney Harbour Bridge, spanning one of its many arms, is an immense and imposing structure. Near the metropolis, the National Park and Ku-ring-gai Chase are extensive reserves for recreation, intersected by waterways. The natural fauna and flora have been preserved and the scenery is typical of the Australian bush. The Hawkesbury River, within 50 miles of Sydney, and Broken Bay, into which it discharges, possess unusual grandeur and natural beauty.

Natural surfing beaches abound along the entire length of coastline, and the beach and foreshores are often highly developed, especially in the vicinity of Sydney. The sandy beaches contrast with the timbered and scrub-covered mountain sides fringing much of the State's coastline, and numerous lookout points provide extensive panoramas of coast, coastal plain and mountains. Salt-water lakes open to the sea, such as Tuggerah Lake and Lake Macquarie between Sydney and Newcastle, are found along much of the coast, and on their shores are many holiday and fishing resorts.

The Blue Mountains (50 to 80 miles west of Sydney) contain many popular tourist resorts; among the deep valleys, largely in their natural

state, there are waterfalls, cascades, and fern groves. There is a remarkable series of limestone caves at Jenolan in the central tableland, about 120 miles from Sydney. There are caves containing similar geological phenomena at Wombeyan and Yarrangobilly, which are also situated in the tablelands. Around Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain peak, there is a large national park, and facilities are provided for tourists and snow sports. At Moree, in the north-west of the State, hot mineral springs are used for bathing for medicinal purposes.

Canberra, the capital city of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated in the southern tablelands, about 200 miles from Sydney. The site of the city was transferred to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and it has been developed on spacious lines in a setting of trees and gardens, in accordance with a design accepted after a world-wide competition.

The Government Tourist Bureau circulates literature and provides detailed information concerning resorts and travel throughout the State.

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## CLIMATE

New South Wales is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but occasionally very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all 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 month is not more than 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 in any part of the State at a level so high as to be detrimental to the health and physique of persons engaged in outdoor labour.

Practically the whole of New South Wales is subject to the 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. Snow is found over most of the year on the 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 services are administered by the Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology. A Deputy Director in Sydney directs observations throughout the State of New South Wales. Climatological stations are established at a number of representative towns, and there are hundreds of rainfall recording stations.

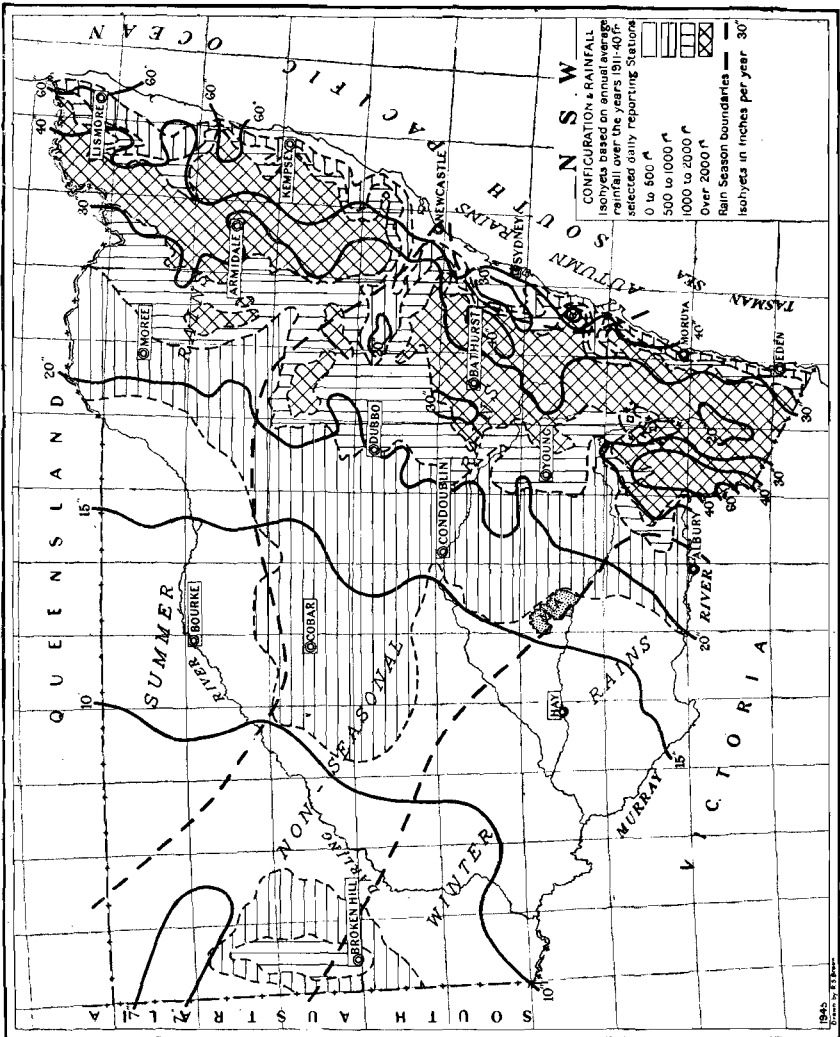
Weather observations are telegraphed daily from many stations to the Weather Bureau, Sydney, where bulletins, rain maps, and isobaric charts are prepared and issued for public information. Weather forecasts and forecasts of conditions over the ocean and for aviation purposes are prepared. When necessary, flood and storm warnings are issued to the press, broadcasting stations, and public departments.

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

### WINDS

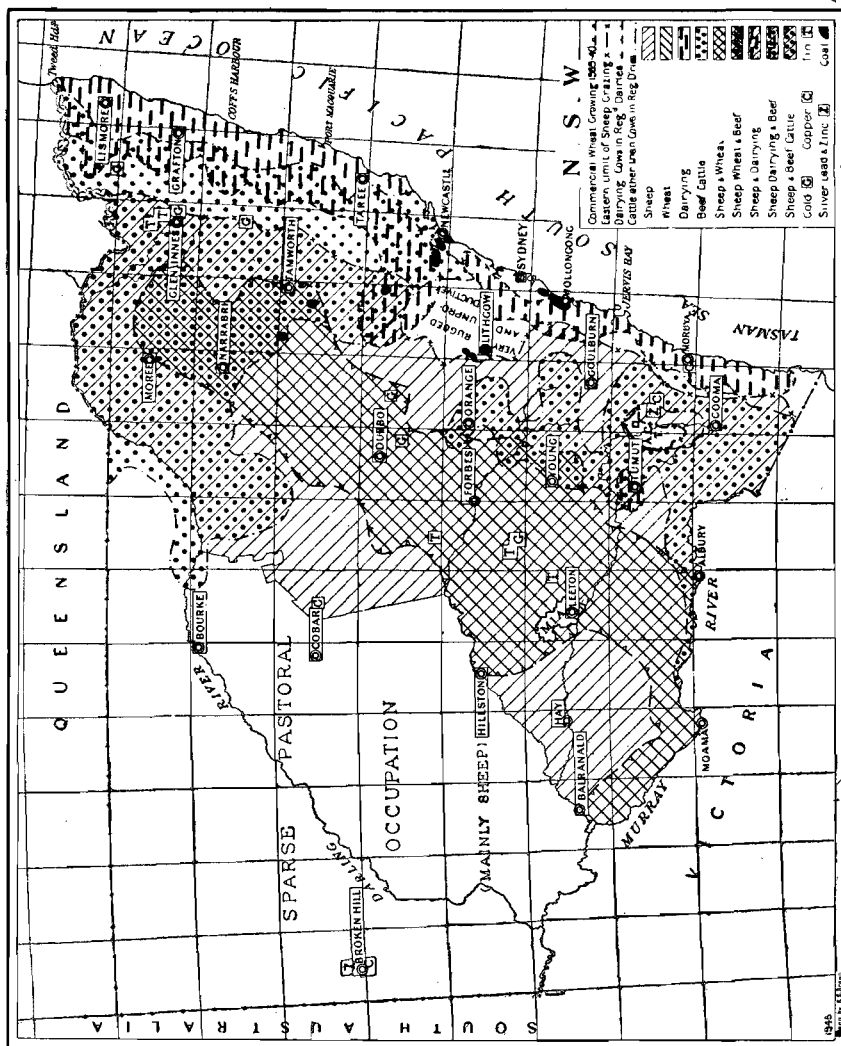
The weather in New South Wales is determined chiefly by anti-cyclones, or areas of high barometric pressure, with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anticyclones pass almost continually across the face of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally 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 cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

## NEW SOUTH WALES—CONFIGURATION AND RAINFALL



New South Wales is subject to occasional cyclonic disturbances (not usually exceeding three in any year) in the months February to May. Cyclones may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on the coast are north-easterly, mainly on account of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Divide, however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems; they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. These winds, which

NEW SOUTH WALES—PRIMARY PRODUCTION REGIONS



blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are 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. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

RAINFALL

Rainfall in New South Wales is associated mainly with two types of depression—tropical and southern. The amount of rainfall varies very greatly over the wide expanse of territory, the average decreasing from about



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 also be given 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 about 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 Australian Capital Territory) according to average annual rainfall is as follows:—

**Table 6. Areas in New South Wales according to Annual Rainfall**

Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.	Annual Rainfall.	Area.		Proportion of total Area.
	inches.	sq. miles.			acres.	per cent.	
Over 70	549	351,360	·2	20 to 30	72,317	46,282,880	23·3
60 to 70	2,098	1,342,720	·7	15 to 20	54,315	34,761,600	17·5
50 to 60	5,046	3,229,440	1·6	10 to 15	72,937	46,679,680	23·5
40 to 50	11,240	7,193,600	3·6	Under 10	61,143	39,131,520	19·7
30 to 40	30,727	19,665,280	9·9	Total ...	310,372	198,638,080	100·0

Approximately 39 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.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. 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 line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region, including the whole of the northern subdivision, 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 there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the Lachlan River. A tropical

prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic 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—the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream, and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving.

A diagrammatic map published on page 8 of this Year Book shows the seasonal rainfall regions and the distribution of rainfall in relation to the configuration of New South Wales.

## RAINFALL IN DIVISIONS

Records of monthly rainfall at individual stations are published annually in the "Statistical Register of New South Wales". The mean annual rainfall registered at recording stations in the main divisions of the State during each of the ten years 1947 to 1956 is shown below, in comparison with the normal annual rainfall calculated over the period of thirty years, 1911 to 1940. In a few instances where records are not available for the full period, averages are stated for the period of record. The divisions (see frontispiece of this Year Book) are subdivided for purposes of the table into northern and southern or eastern and western sections, as indicated by the letters N., S., E., W.

Table 7. Annual Rainfall

Division.	Normal Rainfall.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
inches.											
<b>Coast—</b>											
North ... .. N	55.44	66.94	59.94	55.12	90.79	48.80	50.44	56.67	82.01	65.70	67.22
... .. S	55.63	60.83	55.31	72.02	113.02	52.77	55.95	46.20	82.44	69.21	73.23
Hunter and Manning N	53.50	57.71	45.87	69.44	96.28	50.09	51.90	44.72	70.09	67.21	70.28
... .. S	34.63	34.24	34.39	54.97	63.13	38.67	39.69	32.55	39.58	47.61	43.18
Metropolis ... .. S	41.90	37.42	34.67	65.40	87.84	49.63	57.53	40.36	43.42	70.33	65.22
Balance of Cumberland	30.04	31.65	23.91	47.35	72.34	37.65	46.49	29.92	34.51	42.72	52.14
South ... .. N	42.96	37.00	36.86	52.60	87.26	55.65	64.75	35.18	36.70	47.32	65.42
... .. S	36.28	35.27	35.27	46.09	72.89	48.19	63.23	30.35	24.25	33.75	58.46
<b>Tableland—</b>											
North ... .. E	40.19	58.04	45.37	47.43	70.03	37.56	34.98	31.71	59.79	48.65	57.50
... .. W	30.45	38.77	30.69	43.16	47.07	27.71	37.77	25.11	33.18	34.96	42.66
Central ... .. N	23.10	32.61	27.80	29.87	55.39	21.89	26.93	19.44	25.69	37.86	39.13
... .. S	33.42	41.46	33.71	41.40	68.81	39.27	47.91	26.86	35.04	45.34	55.31
South ... .. S	25.79	26.15	28.86	27.91	45.39	27.67	41.55	22.02	20.17	29.46	41.02
Kosciusko Plateau... S	33.38	38.65	34.99	32.30	47.98	34.89	45.85	28.19	28.56	32.66	46.15
<b>Western Slope—</b>											
North ... .. N	26.06	31.63	27.70	30.51	44.23	21.71	31.06	22.51	31.66	32.71	39.18
... .. S	24.28	30.50	25.29	34.80	42.38	19.61	30.20	21.65	27.30	39.11	36.45
Central ... .. N	22.85	35.02	23.81	27.32	52.69	21.74	27.50	20.67	27.03	40.24	36.97
... .. S	21.93	28.76	22.85	25.92	51.35	21.47	26.45	16.77	25.22	31.24	40.74
South ... .. N	23.27	30.44	23.63	27.57	41.90	22.00	32.94	21.96	22.31	29.25	42.03
... .. S	33.37	33.14	26.16	30.83	41.75	34.78	44.03	33.80	31.53	43.17	53.83
<b>Plains—</b>											
North ... .. E	21.81	28.06	22.25	26.42	44.01	16.71	22.83	22.23	27.18	30.86	33.65
... .. W	18.38	28.63	21.82	25.59	41.03	15.78	19.18	19.55	22.46	28.64	34.07
Central ... .. N	17.13	24.27	20.37	19.89	44.55	15.59	20.76	14.49	19.43	31.75	34.59
... .. S	17.46	25.12	17.29	18.73	37.34	12.91	19.24	14.33	19.86	25.72	36.25
Riverina ... .. E	18.46	19.91	16.42	17.30	24.98	17.55	24.09	17.58	21.06	25.27	35.21
... .. W	13.71	16.43	11.56	14.78	19.50	12.29	19.15	13.10	15.04	18.16	27.00
<b>Western Division—</b>											
Eastern half ... .. N	12.82	20.45	14.74	15.33	33.09	8.60	13.99	13.19	15.03	22.47	26.83
... .. S	12.87	18.35	11.64	14.22	20.47	10.05	16.77	12.60	17.00	20.69	26.69
Western half ... .. N	8.29	12.14	5.82	18.50	14.91	5.60	10.31	7.07	10.84	15.20	19.51
... .. S	9.67	13.54	6.70	14.58	12.82	7.61	10.84	8.26	10.86	14.65	15.93

In relation to the rural industries, the seasonal distribution and reliability of the rainfall, rather than the annual aggregate, is the important consideration. In wheat farming, for instance, sufficient moisture is required to enable the soil to be prepared for planting, which takes place from April to June; to promote germination of the seed and steady growth; and then for the filling of the grain (about August or September for early crops) until harvesting, from November to January. Heavy rains may delay ploughing and sowing, or later in the season may cause disease or rank growth, or beat down the crops. For dairy farming, conducted mainly in the coastal areas, a more even distribution of rainfall is desirable to maintain the pastures in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. For sheep, spring and autumn rains are needed to ensure supplies of water and herbage, and summer rains of sufficient quantity to mitigate the effect of warm sunshine on the pastures; too much rain is likely to cause disease in the flocks.

The relationship between rainfall and the principal rural activities is indicated in the diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9. Monthly indexes of the rainfall in the wheat, sheep, and dairying districts are shown later in the Part "Rural Industries and Settlement".

The normal monthly rainfall in each of the divisions is shown in the following table. The averages are based on records of rainfall at various stations during the years 1911 to 1940, or in a few instances on the years of this period for which records are available.

Table 8. Normal Monthly Rainfall

Division.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		inches.											
Coast—													
North	... ..	N 6.44	5.90	7.18	5.94	5.74	4.02	3.93	2.14	2.43	2.97	4.07	4.68
		S 6.19	6.96	7.16	6.21	4.60	3.87	3.50	1.90	2.89	3.56	3.70	5.09
Hunter and Manning	... ..	N 4.99	5.50	5.67	6.50	5.13	4.37	4.47	2.43	3.39	3.30	3.33	4.42
		S 3.19	2.95	3.54	3.54	2.76	2.76	3.21	1.81	2.47	2.29	2.48	3.63
Metropolis	... ..	... 3.67	3.01	4.27	5.32	4.32	3.24	4.22	2.25	2.68	2.78	2.61	3.53
Balance of Cumberland	... ..	... 3.27	2.67	3.20	3.28	2.35	1.95	2.51	1.24	1.83	2.07	2.49	3.18
South	... ..	N 4.08	3.65	4.41	4.55	4.02	3.63	4.20	2.22	2.81	2.69	2.78	3.92
		S 3.81	3.19	3.79	3.51	3.54	2.94	2.69	1.96	2.43	2.60	2.63	3.19
Tableland—													
North	... ..	E 5.26	4.94	4.70	3.30	2.57	2.60	2.33	1.43	2.04	2.74	3.56	4.72
		W 3.77	2.78	2.41	1.78	1.59	2.41	2.40	1.74	2.07	2.66	3.05	3.79
Central	... ..	N 2.13	1.87	2.04	1.75	1.46	1.94	2.03	1.55	1.61	1.81	2.43	2.48
		S 3.16	2.80	3.02	2.89	2.39	2.87	2.96	2.34	2.36	2.62	2.74	3.27
South	... ..	S 2.43	1.99	2.19	1.97	1.82	2.24	2.20	2.08	1.97	2.26	2.10	2.54
Kosciusko Plateau	... ..	... 2.71	2.24	2.57	2.30	2.57	3.07	2.88	3.20	3.12	3.16	2.59	2.97
Western Slope—													
North	... ..	N 3.17	2.41	2.41	1.57	1.59	2.05	2.01	1.45	1.59	2.21	2.55	3.05
		S 2.71	2.08	2.10	1.56	1.27	2.10	2.01	1.54	1.62	2.06	2.30	2.93
Central	... ..	N 2.29	2.02	2.07	1.72	1.41	2.05	2.17	1.44	1.54	1.59	2.08	2.47
		S 1.85	1.52	1.73	1.76	1.47	2.29	2.05	1.85	1.55	1.77	1.87	2.22
South	... ..	N 1.69	1.52	1.77	1.83	1.74	2.56	2.27	2.25	1.80	1.93	1.80	2.11
		S 1.86	2.00	2.43	2.44	2.72	4.05	3.50	3.90	2.82	2.98	2.17	2.50
Plains—													
North	... ..	E 2.33	1.95	1.99	1.38	1.56	1.96	1.83	1.16	1.31	1.56	2.08	2.70
		S 2.71	1.73	1.75	1.18	1.33	1.75	1.50	0.88	1.02	1.22	1.71	2.22
Central	... ..	N 1.58	1.35	1.42	1.32	1.22	1.81	1.52	1.07	1.11	1.23	1.58	1.92
		S 1.49	1.46	1.31	1.38	1.28	1.92	1.43	1.38	1.19	1.37	1.40	1.85
Riverina	... ..	E 1.28	1.34	1.31	1.46	1.52	2.13	1.68	1.83	1.53	1.68	1.29	1.41
		W 1.00	0.95	0.86	1.07	1.18	1.49	1.25	1.26	1.08	1.28	1.05	1.24
Western Division—													
Eastern half	... ..	N 1.26	1.30	1.13	0.84	0.99	1.26	0.98	0.63	0.72	0.87	1.19	1.65
		S 0.91	1.12	0.88	0.83	1.08	1.38	1.04	1.09	1.01	1.13	1.04	1.36
Western half	... ..	N 0.69	1.05	0.55	0.58	0.75	0.80	0.59	0.34	0.48	0.68	0.70	1.08
		S 0.62	0.97	0.58	0.60	1.00	0.99	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.92	0.90	0.79

## 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 an important factor, because in the greater part of the inland districts water for use of stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations, and the average monthly evaporation (measured by loss from exposed water) over a period of years, is shown below, together with the average monthly rainfall over the same period. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 40 inches on the coast and southern tablelands and as much as 90 inches in the west. In the far north-western 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.

Table 9. Average Evaporation and Rainfall over a Period of Years

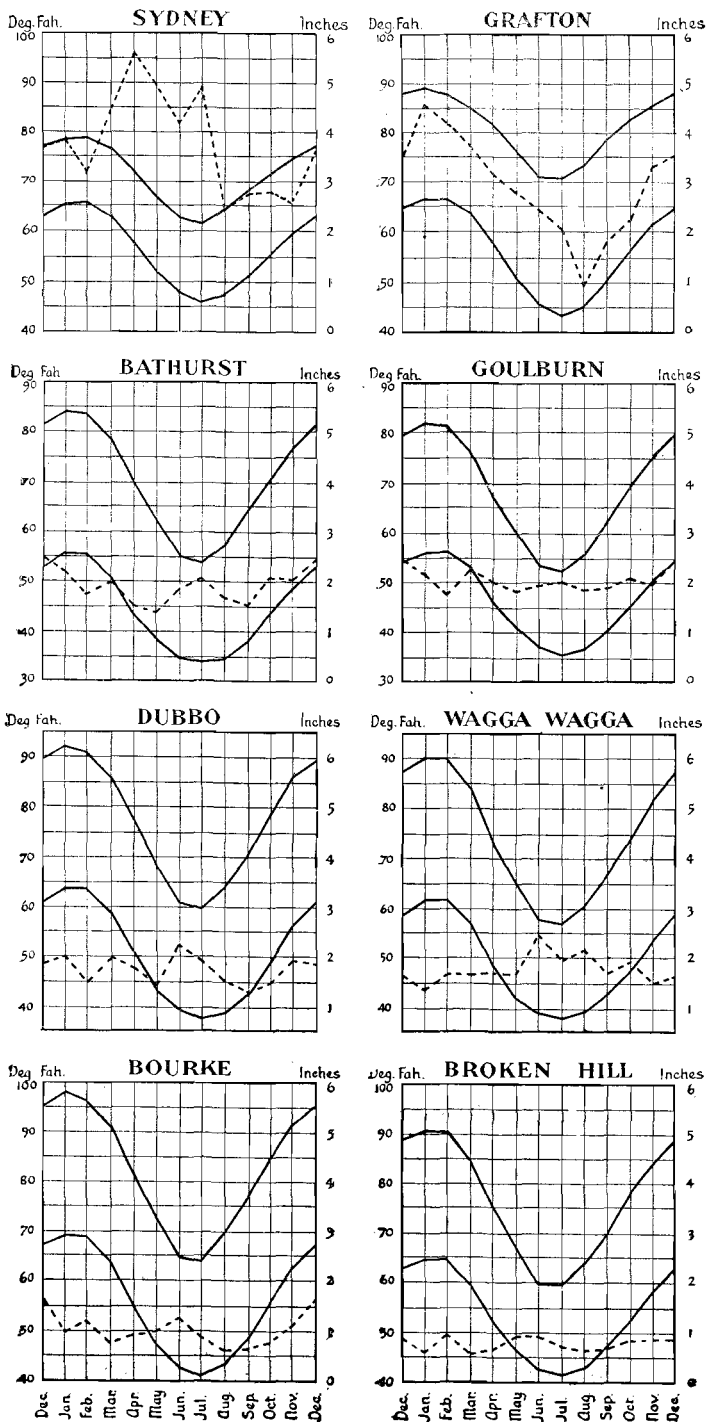
Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	inches.												
Wilcannia—													
Evaporation	9·46	7·89	7·15	4·94	2·95	1·90	1·95	2·89	4·46	6·37	7·56	8·95	66·47
Rainfall	0·71	1·16	0·57	0·66	0·87	0·85	0·65	0·50	0·55	0·83	0·80	1·28	9·43
Walgett—													
Evaporation	8·09	7·10	6·44	4·32	3·04	2·05	2·00	2·71	4·08	6·03	7·23	8·58	61·67
Rainfall	1·85	1·41	1·42	1·12	1·36	1·74	1·54	0·76	0·96	1·14	1·37	1·96	16·63
Leeton—													
Evaporation	8·88	6·95	5·63	3·12	1·96	1·23	1·17	1·48	2·56	4·17	6·34	7·87	51·36
Rainfall	1·22	0·86	1·03	1·47	1·38	1·84	1·36	1·67	1·31	1·49	1·26	1·24	16·15
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill)—													
Evaporation	12·71	10·62	9·21	5·95	4·13	2·84	2·92	3·97	5·86	8·48	10·14	12·01	88·84
Rainfall	0·45	0·70	0·52	0·41	0·80	0·78	0·54	0·48	0·57	0·65	0·88	0·56	7·34
Burrinjuck Dam—													
Evaporation	5·99	4·99	4·21	2·40	1·17	0·70	0·71	1·05	1·92	3·01	4·29	5·35	35·79
Rainfall	1·95	1·90	2·16	2·63	2·75	4·25	3·79	3·98	2·76	2·86	2·24	2·23	33·50
Canberra—													
Evaporation	9·01	7·03	5·62	3·44	2·07	1·34	1·34	1·90	3·11	4·80	6·22	8·00	53·88
Rainfall	2·05	1·78	1·89	2·14	1·57	1·69	1·59	1·99	1·54	2·33	1·82	1·75	22·14
Sydney—													
Evaporation	5·42	4·33	3·71	2·68	1·88	1·49	1·57	2·02	2·79	3·94	4·73	5·52	40·08
Rainfall	3·86	3·15	4·44	5·65	4·98	3·68	4·89	2·41	2·77	2·80	2·54	3·63	44·80

## CLIMATIC REGIONS

The territory of New South Wales may be divided into four climatic regions, which correspond with the terrain—the Coastal divisions, the Tablelands, the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range, and the Western Plains and Western division (see map in frontispiece).

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 7° 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

MEAN MONTHLY MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



The graph shows mean maximum and minimum temperatures in shade (deg. Fah.) for 30 years (1911-1940), except for Grafton and Wagga, which are for all years to 1940. The average monthly rainfall is for 30 years (1911-1940). Temperature is shown by firm line, rainfall by broken line.

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 DIVISIONS

In the Coastal divisions, which lie 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.

The following table shows the meteorological conditions of the principal stations in the Coastal divisions, arranged in the order of their latitude. These stations are representative, and the average temperature and rainfall are for the thirty-year period 1911-1940. Extremes of temperature are for all years of record.

Table 10. Temperature and Rainfall—Coastal Divisions

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall—Average Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Mean Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches
<i>North Coast—</i>									
Lismore ... ..	13	42	66·7	75·2	56·9	22·6	113·0	23·0	52·11
Grafton ... ..	22	21	68·6	77·3	58·4	24·3	114·0	24·0	34·68
<i>Hunter and Manning—</i>									
Jerry's Plains ...	53	150	64·6	75·8	52·3	28·5	120·5	19·0	24·84
West Maitland ...	18	40	64·6	74·7	53·5	21·7	115·0	28·0	33·35
Newcastle ... ..	1	106	64·4	72·1	55·5	14·4	112·0	31·0	41·36
<i>Cumberland—</i>									
Sydney ... ..	5	138	63·7	71·3	55·2	14·8	113·6	35·7	44·80
<i>South Coast—</i>									
Wollongong .. ..	0	33	63·0	70·0	55·2	15·9	115·2	33·6	48·49
Nowra ... ..	6	50	62·8	70·5	54·5	19·7	110·8	31·5	37·87
Moruya Heads ...	0	55	60·3	67·0	52·8	14·6	111·0	22·6	35·71
Bega ... ..	8	50	59·8	68·7	49·9	26·2	116·5	20·0	35·92

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

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 50° 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

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 ninety-seven years, the mean summer temperature being 71° and the winter temperature 54°. On the average, rain occurs on only 151 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 hours a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.4 hours in June to 7.7 hours daily in November.

The following table shows the average meteorological conditions of Sydney, viz., barometric observations, temperature and rainfall based on the thirty-year period 1911 to 1940, and mean hours of sunshine for the thirty years 1921 to 1950.

**Table 11. Temperature, Sunshine and Rainfall—Sydney**

Month.	Average Hourly Reading of Standard Barometer, corrected to 32° Fahr.; Standard Gravity and Mean Sea Level.	Temperature (in Shade).			Average Hours of Sunshine.	Rainfall.			
		Mean Standard.	Average Reading of Maximum Thermometer.	Average Reading of Minimum Thermometer.		Average.	Greatest.	Least.	Average number of days Rain.
	inches.	° Fahrenheit.			hours.	inches.			days.
January ...	29.875	71.8	78.6	65.1	231.2	3.86	15.26	0.25	13
February ...	29.942	72.1	78.7	65.5	194.9	3.15	18.56	0.12	12
March ...	30.002	69.8	76.6	62.9	197.2	4.44	20.52	0.42	13
April ...	30.063	64.9	72.0	57.7	182.3	5.65	24.49	0.06	14
May ...	30.048	59.7	67.0	52.4	177.3	4.98	23.03	0.18	12
June ...	30.078	55.5	62.8	48.1	160.4	3.68	25.30	0.19	11
July ...	30.070	54.1	61.8	46.4	187.8	4.89	13.23	0.10	12
August ...	30.060	56.0	64.3	47.6	216.9	2.41	14.89	0.04	10
September ...	30.018	59.9	68.3	51.4	219.2	2.77	14.05	0.08	11
October ...	29.976	63.8	71.7	55.9	231.3	2.80	11.13	0.21	11
November ...	29.935	67.1	74.5	59.8	225.6	2.54	9.88	0.07	11
December ...	29.881	70.1	76.9	63.2	232.3	3.63	15.82	0.23	13
Annual ...	30.000	63.7	71.7	56.3	2464.9	44.80	86.33	23.01	143

The extremes of temperature (in shade) were 113.6° on 14th January, 1939, and 35.7° on 22nd June, 1932.

The greatest rainfall recorded on any day, 11.05 inches, occurred on 28th March, 1942. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 3.35 inches on 29th September, 1943, and the heaviest in three hours was 5.17 inches on 30th April, 1955.

## TABLELAND DIVISIONS

On the Northern Tableland, the rainfall ranges 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 66° 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 54°. In summer, the mean ranges from 55° to 68° and in winter from 33° to 45°. At Kiandra, the elevation of which is 4,578 feet, the mean annual temperature is 44.3°. Near the southern extremity of the tableland, on the Snowy and Muniong Ranges, snow is usually present over most of the year.

The statement below shows, for the Tableland divisions, particulars of average temperature and rainfall at typical stations over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

Table 12. Temperature and Rainfall—Tableland Divisions

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)						Rainfall—Average Annual 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches.
<i>Northern Tableland—</i>									
Tenterfield ... ..	80	2,837	58.4	68.7	46.8	24.0	101.5	18.0	30.18
Inverell ... ..	124	1,980	60.0	71.9	47.3	29.7	107.0	14.0	28.77
Glen Innes ... ..	90	3,518	56.2	66.5	44.8	24.4	101.4	16.0	31.32
<i>Central Tableland—</i>									
Cassilis (Dalkeith) ... ..	120	800	60.3	72.2	47.8	24.1	109.5	17.5	21.27
Mudgee ... ..	121	1,635	60.1	72.8	47.1	27.9	113.2	15.0	24.02
Bathurst ... ..	96	2,204	57.1	69.0	44.9	25.7	112.9	13.0	22.56
Katoomba ... ..	58	3,356	54.3	63.9	43.7	15.7	101.8	26.5	53.17
Crookwell ... ..	81	2,910	53.1	64.6	41.4	24.0	105.0	15.0	33.91
<i>Southern Tableland—</i>									
Goulburn ... ..	54	2,093	56.9	68.2	45.2	21.8	111.0	13.0	24.27
Canberra ... ..	68	1,906	56.1	68.3	43.9	22.4	107.4	18.1	22.45*
Kiandra ... ..	88	4,578	44.4	55.2	33.1	21.1	94.5	5 <sup>below zero</sup>	60.67
Bombala ... ..	37	2,313	52.7	62.7	41.9	24.6	104.5	14.0	26.33

\* 1924 to 1947.

## WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS

On the Western Slope, 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 67° in the north to 59° in the south; the summer mean ranges from 80° to 72° and the winter from 53° to 46°.



North of the Lachlan River, good rains are expected from the tropical disturbances during February and March, although they may come as late as May, and at times during the remainder of the year. 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 next table gives information as to average temperature and rainfall for the principal stations in the Western Slope divisions over a period of 30 years, 1911-1940:—

**Table 13. Temperature and Rainfall—Western Slope Divisions**

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade.)							Rainfall— Average Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.		
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.							inches.
<i>North Western Slope—</i>										
Moree ... ..	204	686	67·6	80·5	53·4	28·1	117·0	19·0	21·43	
Narrabri ... ..	193	697	66·6	80·1	52·1	27·7	117·0	20·5	24·14	
Quirindi ... ..	115	1,278	61·8	74·6	48·4	29·2	114·0	13·0	25·58	
<i>Central Western Slope—</i>										
Dubbo ... ..	177	870	63·6	76·9	49·9	26·3	115·4	16·9	20·91	
<i>South Western Slope—</i>										
Young ... ..	140	1,416	59·5	72·6	46·6	25·7	113·0	19·0	24·59	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	158	612	61·6	74·9	48·5	24·7	117·0	22·0	21·42	
Urana ... ..	213	395	62·1	75·1	48·7	25·5	119·0	24·9	17·40	
Albury ... ..	175	530	61·3	74·2	48·6	25·2	117·3	19·9	27·66	

#### WESTERN PLAIN AND WESTERN DIVISIONS

The Western Plain and Western divisions consist of a vast plain broken only by the low 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 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 lower Murray and Murrumbidgee basins, which extend into these divisions, are closer to the Victorian than the New South Wales coast, and this factor facilitates precipitation over that region under the influence of southern depressions. The mean annual temperature ranges from 69° in the north to 62° in the south; the summer mean is from 83° to 74° and the winter from 54° to 50°. 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. In winter, the average temperature is 52° and skies are clear. Owing chiefly to the dryness of the climate, these inland regions produce merino wool of excellent quality.

Particulars of meteorological conditions of the Western Plain and the Western divisions are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 14. Temperature and Rainfall—Western Plain and Western Divisions**

Station.	Least Distance from East Coast.	Altitude.	Temperature (in Shade).						Rainfall—Average Annual, 1911-1940.
			Average Annual.	Average Summer.	Average Winter.	Average Daily Range.	Highest.	Lowest.	
	miles.	feet.	° Fahrenheit.						inches.
Brewarrina ... ..	345	430	67·9	81·7	53·5	27·6	120·0	22·0	13·68
Bourke ... ..	386	361	68·7	82·5	54·0	26·7	125·0	25·0	11·74
Wilcamnia ... ..	473	267	66·7	80·0	53·0	26·6	122·2	21·8	9·43
Broken Hill ... ..	555	1,000	64·4	76·8	51·7	22·7	115·9	27·0	9·20
Condobolin ... ..	227	655	65·0	78·7	50·9	26·8	120·0	20·0	16·12
Wentworth ... ..	478	125	63·8	75·8	52·0	24·1	118·5	21·0	10·80
Hay ... ..	309	310	62·3	74·7	49·9	24·9	118·2	22·9	13·65
Dezilliquin ... ..	287	311	61·8	73·8	49·8	23·1	116·5	26·0	15·46

#### WEATHER CONDITIONS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1955 AND 1956

Seasonal conditions in New South Wales in 1955 were better than those experienced for many years. With few exceptions, all parts of the State received above average rainfall, which, in most cases, was distributed in a manner suitable for the sowing of crops and the general maintenance of plant growth. Although the tablelands and coastal sections of the State experienced some lengthy dry periods, particularly in the south, the inland areas received excellent rains of a more or less regular character throughout the year. Some of the severest floods in the history of the State occurred during 1955, the most serious being on the inland rivers from the Bogan to the Queensland border and in the Hunter Valley in February, on the far north coast rivers in March, and on the Murray and Murrumbidgee river systems in August, September and October. The effect of the August floods was aggravated by the sudden thawing of the heaviest snow cover on the Alps for many years.

During 1955, mean temperatures were close to normal. With few exceptions, maximum temperatures were below and minimum temperatures above average throughout the State.

All parts of the State, except Ballina and Byron Bay on the north coast, had above average rainfalls in 1956, but the distribution was not uniform, excessive rains in the first half of the year being followed by a prolonged dry spell towards the end of the year. Although no single flood occurred in 1956 equal in severity to the major flood in the Hunter River Valley in February, 1955, the extent and duration of the year's flooding made it the worst since 1950. There was no river system in the State which was not flooded to some extent during the first six months, and the accumulation of flood waters from practically every tributary of the Murray-Darling system subsequently caused prolonged and unprecedented flooding in the south-western regions. The heaviest snowfalls for many years occurred in the winter months, but abnormally low temperatures and lack of heavy rain prevented flooding from resulting. The dry conditions in the second half of the year caused serious outbreaks of bush and grass fires in October, November and December.

Mean temperatures for 1956 were below normal in all districts. The deficiencies were particularly marked in the maxima, which were as much as 5 degrees below normal in some areas.

### OBSERVATORY

Sydney Observatory, lat.  $33^{\circ} 51' 41.1''$  south, long.  $151^{\circ} 12' 17.8''$  east, established in the year 1856, is a State institution. The work of the Observatory is astronomical, and the instruments are a 6" meridian circle,  $11\frac{1}{2}''$  equatorial refractor, and a 13" astrograph on which is also mounted a 10" wide angle camera. The scientific work consists of the determination of the position, distribution, and movement of stars in the region of the sky allotted to Sydney ( $52^{\circ}$  to  $65^{\circ}$  of south declination) in the international astrographic programme and in the observation of minor planets, double stars, occultations of stars by the moon, etc. Astronomical observations are made for the determination of time, and signals are transmitted from the Observatory for use in navigation and for civil purposes. Educational work consists of lectures on astronomy and reception of visitors interested in the subject.

### 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 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, and in the Australian Capital Territory, the standard time is the same as in New South Wales. In Western Australia the standard time is that of  $120^{\circ}$  of east longitude, or 8 hours east of Greenwich.

Daylight saving was observed in Australia between 1942 and 1944, as described on page 22 of Year Book No. 51, the standard time being advanced by one hour between September and March in those years.

### TIDES

A self-recording tide-gauge has been in operation at Fort Denison, in Port Jackson, since 1866. On 1st January, 1954, the zero of the gauge was lowered 5 inches to the plane of Indian Spring Low Water, which is the datum for hydrographic plans, tide records and predictions. The heights of the various planes above this datum are as follows:—mean low water springs 0.80 feet, mean low water 1.20 feet, mean high water 4.73 feet, mean high water springs 5.13 feet. The mean range of tides is 3 feet  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The lowest tide was recorded on 16th July, 1916, when the tide fell to 10 inches below the present datum. The highest tide was recorded on 26th May, 1880, viz., 7 feet  $11\frac{1}{4}$  inches above the present datum. On 10th June, 1956, high tide registered 7 feet 9 inches and low tide  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches, to give a record tidal range of 6 feet  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

At Port Hunter the average rise and fall of tides is 3 feet  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and of spring tides 4 feet 3 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 4 feet 3 inches approximately.

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# HISTORY

A general historical sketch of New South Wales up to the year 1929 was published on pages 40-52 of the Official Year Book for 1929-30.

A summary of the industrial history of the State has been published at intervals in the "Official Year Book". The first record covering the period up to 1899 was published in the "Wealth and Progress of N.S.W." 1897-98 at page 399, and particulars for later years appeared successively in the "Official Year Book" for 1921 (page 623), 1928-29 (page 809) and 1936-37 (page 736).

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A chronological table of events in the history of New South Wales from 1770 to 1919 was published in the "Official Year Book", 1919, at pages 1 to 8. Principal events in subsequent years are listed below:—

- 1920** Proportional representation and multiple electorates—Profiteering Prevention Act—Control of Australian 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—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 Australian Note 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 (State) 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 (State) instituted—Marketing of Primary Products Act—System of single seats and preferential voting introduced at State elections—44-hour week (Federal awards).
- 1928** Financial Agreement signed between Commonwealth and State Governments; Loan Council created—Liquor Prohibition proposal rejected at referendum—First aeroplane flight from United States to Australia.
- 1929** Protracted disputes in timber and coal-mining industries—Royal Commission on Coal Industry—Compulsory voting at State elections—Compulsory military training suspended.
- 1930** Wireless telephone service to England established—Reversion to 48-hour week (1st July)—Unemployment Relief Tax imposed—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 N.S.W. suspended payment (22nd April); subsequently re-opened and amalgamated with Commonwealth Savings Bank—Premiers' Financial Agreement (reduction of expenditure)—Commonwealth Conversion Loan (internal debts £558,000,000)—State Lottery initiated—State levy on local sales of wheaten flour—Legislation for reduction of interest and rents—Commonwealth Arbitration Court reduced wages by 10 per cent.
- 1932** Sydney Harbour Bridge opened—State Cabinet dismissed by Governor—Imperial Economic Conference (Ottawa)—Clarence River bridge completes standard gauge railway to Brisbane—Farmers' Relief Act—Industrial Commission reconstituted.
- 1933** Huge wheat harvest—World Economic Conference (London)—Census, 30th June—State Family Endowment Tax abolished.
- 1934** Legislative Council reconstituted—Hume Dam completed—Federal Wheat Commission—New States Royal Commission—Bread Inquiry—the England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated—Constitution of Greater Newcastle.
- 1935** Silver Jubilee of King George V—Visit of Japanese Goodwill Envoy—Sydney County Council (Electricity) formed—State industrial undertakings (brickworks, etc.) sold—Royal Commission on banking.
- 1936** Death of H.M. King George V—Import quotas imposed—H.M. King Edward VIII abdicates; accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1937** Aviation and Marketing Referendums (rejected)—Imperial Conference (London)—Commonwealth Court's "basic wage" adopted for State awards—Co-operative societies home building scheme initiated.
- 1938** 150th Anniversary of foundation of Australia—British Empire Games and Empire Producers' Conference (Sydney)—Empire Air Mail Service—British Commonwealth Relations and Imperial Trade Conferences (London)—Australian Wheat Stabilisation Scheme.
- 1939** Defence Measures—National Security Act—National Register and Wealth Census—Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopts 44 hours as standard week—War with Germany (3rd September)—Emergency control of exchange, prices, etc.—Imperial purchase of primary products—Federal wheat pool.
- 1940** Australian Forces abroad—Empire Air Training Scheme—First Australian oversea diplomatic representatives—Coal mining dispute—School attendance compulsory from 6th birthday (formerly 7th)—Prices of Commonwealth securities stabilised—Public works co-ordinated under Loan Council—Petrol and newsprint rationed—Petrol from Glen Davis shale—War with Italy (11th June)—Tasman Air Service—Compulsory Defence Training—Volunteer Defence Corps formed—Enemy raiders in Australian waters—Commonwealth industrial arbitration powers extended—Trade Union Advisory Panel—National Advisory War Council—Building restricted—Libraries Act proclaimed.
- 1941** Federal income tax, instalment payments—Commonwealth provides Child Endowment—Payroll tax—Manpower organised—Minister to China—Youth Welfare Act proclaimed—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 4 months—Australian Forces in Malaya—War with Japan (8th December)—Coal Miners' Pensions—United States-Australia Lend-lease agreement.
- 1942** Fall of Singapore—United control of South-West Pacific Forces—Air raids on coastal areas—Japanese submarines sunk in Sydney Harbour—National Register of Civilians—Coupon rationing of clothing, tea, sugar—Uniform Commonwealth replace States' income and entertainments taxes—War damage insurance—Minimum school leaving age increased to 14 years 8 months—Shearing and retail deliveries zoned—Daylight saving—Commonwealth Widows' Pensions—Subsidy for dairy industry—Commonwealth Constitution: Conference for extending Commonwealth powers—Open-cut coal mining begun.

- 1943** Airgraph oversea service—National Welfare Fund (social services) established—Civilian Register—Prices Stabilisation Plan—Butter rationed by coupons—School attendance compulsory from 6th to 15th birthday—Compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance—Dairying industry wages award—Commonwealth Bank opens Mortgage Department—Daylight saving.
- 1944** Referendum on extended Commonwealth powers rejected—Australia-New Zealand Agreement ratified—Meat rationed by coupons—"Pay-as-you-earn" income taxation—British Pacific Fleet based on Sydney.
- 1945** H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General—Hostilities cease, Europe, 8th May, Pacific, 15th August—United Nations charter signed (50 nations)—Captain Cook Dock opened—Annual Holidays Act operates—Occupation Survey (June)—Unemployment and Sickness Benefits—Banking and Life Insurance Acts—United Kingdom-Dominions wool marketing agreement—State controls fish marketing—Cumberland County Council (town planning)—Peats Ferry (Hawkesbury R.) Bridge opened for road traffic—General Demobilisation from October).
- 1946** Commonwealth Hospitals Benefits—Electricity Authority (N.S.W.) constituted—Manpower controls end—Pensions for Members of Legislative Assembly—Commonwealth-State agreements ratified: War Service Land Settlement, Housing, Hospital Benefits, Coal Industry—Wool auctions resumed—Day baking of bread—First Australian-born Governor in office—Commonwealth airlines services inaugurated—Telecommunications Agreement (British Empire)—Federal elections (Sept.); Labour ministry (Chifley)—Immigration Agreement with United Kingdom—Basic wage raised by 7s. a week by Commonwealth Court's Interim Judgment—National Security Act terminated, but Commonwealth and State Acts continue certain controls—Referendums, Commonwealth powers over social services (approved); organised marketing and employment (rejected)—Double Income Tax relief agreement with United Kingdom.
- 1947** Commonwealth-State Joint Coal Board appointed—State referendum, Hotel Closing (6 p.m. approved)—Hon. W. J. McKell (Premier of N.S.W.) appointed Governor-General—State elections (May); Labour ministry (McGirr)—Census, 30th June—Commonwealth Tuberculosis Benefits—40-hour week, State awards—Border Rivers Agreement with Queensland—Commonwealth arbitration law amended; Conciliation Commissioners appointed—Banking (Nationalisation) Act—Australia joins International Monetary Fund and Bank—Compulsory voting for local government elections—Commonwealth wage subsidies cease and price stabilisation subsidies curtailed—Sugar rationing abolished—Empire Conference on Japanese peace settlement at Canberra.
- 1948** Record cereal harvests and wool prices—40-hour week under Commonwealth awards—South Pacific Commission; first meeting (Sydney)—Commonwealth referendum, rents and prices (rejected)—Control of rents, prices and land sales assumed by States—Further price subsidies withdrawn—Quotas on imports from "dollar" countries—Banking (Nationalisation) Act held invalid by High Court—British Commonwealth Conference (London)—Australia-New Zealand economic and trade co-operation agreement—First all-Australian motor car.
- 1949** Local government areas in County of Cumberland reduced by amalgamations from 66 to 41—New motor vehicles sales and real property sales de-controlled—British Commonwealth Constitutional and Financial Conferences—Dollar crisis—Devaluation of Australian currency in terms of U.S.A. Dollar—General Coal Strike (June-August) with consequent widespread dislocation—Rationing of gas and electricity—Petrol rationing discontinued and re-introduced—Banking (Nationalisation) Act declared invalid by Privy Council—Snowy River Waters Act (water conservation and hydro-electricity scheme)—International Wheat Agreement—Nationality and Citizenship Act in force from 26th January—University of Technology established—Commonwealth Parliament enlarged—Federal elections (Dec.); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies).

- 1950** State Legislative Assembly enlarged—Capital issues de-controlled—Petrol, tea and butter rationing ended—British Commonwealth Conference in Sydney on economic aid to South-east Asia—Child endowment extended to first child in family—Commonwealth free life-saving drugs scheme commenced—Building controls relaxed; new home building de-controlled—International Bank grants \$100 mill. loan to Australia—Wool Sales Deduction (prepayment of income tax)—Communist Party Dissolution Act (Commonwealth)—State elections (June); Labour ministry (McGirr)—Australian units fight with U.N. Forces in Korea—Commonwealth Court awards increase of £1 in basic wage (females 75 per cent. of male rate); applied in State awards—Commonwealth National Security Resources Board established—Centenary of Sydney University—Record year's rainfall and severe floods.
- 1951** Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Commonwealth—High Court invalidates Communist Party Dissolution Act—War gratuities paid—Record wool prices—Electricity zoning restricting industrial and commercial use to four days in five—Control of capital issues re-imposed—Sydney Ferries Ltd. ferries bought by State—Double dissolution of Commonwealth Parliament—Federal elections (April); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—Compulsory defence training resumed—Long service leave for all workers under State awards—Commonwealth pensioners' medical scheme commenced—Defence Preparations Act—Commonwealth referendum, Alteration of Constitution (Communism) rejected.
- 1952** Death of H.M. King George VI; accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—Japanese Peace Treaty ratified—Pacific Pact: U.S.A., Australia and N.Z.; first meeting held—Record deficit in Balance of Payments, 1951-52—Severe import restrictions—International Bank grants further \$50 million loan to Australia—Last of emergency building controls removed—Restrictions on consumption of electricity relaxed—Means test reintroduced in public hospitals—Commonwealth Government co-operates in controlled atomic explosion off Western Australia—Price control discontinued on many commodities—Economic Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London—Australian Atomic Energy Commission established.
- 1953** Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II—State elections (Feb.); Labour ministry (Cahill)—Record wool production, 1952-53—Record yield of wheat per acre, 1952-53—Royal Commission on television—Import restrictions relaxed—Federal elections for Senate (May)—Commonwealth medical benefits scheme commenced—Restrictions on consumption of electricity abolished—Armistice in Korea—British atomic weapons exploded in tests in Central Australia—Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolishes quarterly adjustments of basic wage; applied in State awards—Compulsory unionism introduced in New South Wales—Discovery of oil in Western Australia.
- 1954** Visit of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II and Duke of Edinburgh—Conference of Commonwealth Finance Ministers in Sydney—Report of N.S.W. Royal Commission on Liquor—Federal elections for House of Representatives (May); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—International Bank lends further \$54 million to Australia—Commonwealth Royal Commission on espionage—Diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R. severed—Census 30th June—Armistice in Indo-China—South-East Asian Treaty Organisation formed, with Australia as a member—Commonwealth Arbitration Court increases margins in certain cases—Referendum on liquor trading hours in New South Wales (majority for 10 p.m. closing).
- 1955** New liquor trading hours introduced (10 p.m. closing)—First power from Snowy Mountains Scheme—Australian Atomic Energy Commission acquires site near Sydney for construction of a nuclear reactor—Disastrous floods in New South Wales, particularly in the Hunter Valley—Fourth loan by the International Bank (\$54 million)—Further import licensing restrictions—Price control suspended and re-imposed—Australian troops stationed in Malaya—Control of tea abandoned—Quarterly adjustments of basic wage reintroduced in State awards—Production of aluminium commenced in Tasmania—Federal elections (Dec.); Liberal-Country Party ministry (Menzies)—Millionth post-war immigrant arrived in Australia.

**1956** Private trading banks authorised to operate savings banks—State elections (March); Labour ministry (Cahill)—Economic measures (March): further import restrictions, increase in interest rates and additional taxes on motor vehicles, petrol, beer, spirits, tobacco and cigarettes—Increase of 10s. in basic wage (Federal awards) granted by Commonwealth Court—Atom bombs tested at Monte Bello Is. (Western Australia)—Centenary of responsible government in New South Wales—Salaries of Members of Commonwealth Parliament increased—Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system reorganised; Court to handle legal questions only, and Commission to settle disputes and determine awards—Severe floods on Darling, Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers—First regular television broadcasts in Australia from Sydney—New Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement—Atomic weapons tested at Maralinga, South Australia—Salaries of Members of State Parliament increased—Land tax re-introduced in New South Wales—Stamp duty imposed on hire-purchase agreements and maximum interest rates thereon fixed by State Parliament—New trade agreement between Australia and United Kingdom—Olympic Games held in Melbourne.

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## CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

There are three levels of government in New South Wales—the Commonwealth, with authority derived from a written constitution, and centred in Canberra; the State, with residual powers, centred in Sydney; and the local government bodies, with authority based upon a State Act, operating within incorporated areas covering two-thirds of the State.

The present system of government in the State dates from 1856. The Commonwealth Government was established in 1901. Local government, previously limited to municipalities scattered throughout the State, was extended to the whole of the eastern and central territorial divisions in 1906.

A brief account of the early forms of government in New South Wales and of the introduction of the present parliamentary system was published at page 25 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. The system of local government is described in the chapter "Local Government".

### GOVERNMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Constitution of New South Wales 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 Australian States Constitutional Act, 1907; the Letters Patent and the Instructions to the Governor; an element of inherited English law; amendments to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; certain State statutes; numerous legal decisions; and a large element of English and local convention.

For all practical purposes, the Parliament of New South Wales may legislate for the peace, welfare, and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth. The Imperial Parliament is legally omnipotent in local as well as in imperial affairs, but, by convention, its authority to legislate in respect of affairs of the State has not been exercised for many years. Section 9 (2) of the Statute of Westminster, 1931, contains, in effect, a saving of the right of a State to ask for Imperial legislation in a matter within its exclusive authority, without the concurrence of the Commonwealth "in any case where it would have been in accordance with the constitutional practice existing before the commencement of (the) Act that the Parliament of the United Kingdom should make that law without such concurrence".

Imperial legislation forms the basis of the Constitution of New South Wales, and powers vested in the Crown by virtue of its prerogative are exercised by the Governor.

### THE GOVERNOR

In New South Wales, the Governor is the local representative of the Crown, and through him the powers of the Crown in the 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.

His constitutional functions are regulated partly by various statutes, partly by the Letters Patent constituting his office, and partly by the Instructions to the Governor.

The present Letters Patent were given under the Royal Sign Manual in 1900, and amended in 1909, 1935, and 1938. The present Instructions were issued in 1900 and were amended in 1909 and 1935.

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 Her Majesty through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations without delay.

The Governor 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 may 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 at its meetings; 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 Queen'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.

According to the law laid down in the last century, the Governor is not a viceroy and cannot claim as a personal privilege exemption from being sued in the courts of the State. Politically, he is indirectly responsible to the Imperial Parliament through the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, but in State politics he usually acts on the advice of his Ministers, and they take the responsibility for their advice.

The Governor's normal term of office is five years. His salary is £6,000 per annum, which, with certain allowances, is provided in terms of the Constitution Act out of the revenues of the State.

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. The Chief Justice is usually the Lieutenant-Governor. 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.

Lieutenant-General Eric Winslow Woodward, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., who has been Governor of New South Wales since 1st August, 1957, is the second Australian-born Governor of the State. The Chief Justice, the Honourable Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on 6th January, 1950.

## SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS

A statement showing the succession of Governors from the foundation of New South Wales was given on page 63 of the Official Year Book, 1916. The Governors who have held office since 1913 were:—

	From—	To—
Sir Gerald Strickland, Count della Catena, G.C.M.G.	14 3 1913	27 10 1917
Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G.	18 2 1918	14 9 1923
Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O.	28 2 1924	8 4 1930
Air Vice-Marshal Sir Phillip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.	29 5 1930	15 1 1935
Brigadier-General The Honourable Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore-Ruthven, V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (afterwards Lord Gowrie of Canberra and Dirleton).	21 2 1935	22 1 1936
Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	6 8 1936	29 10 1936
Captain the Right Hon. John de Vere, Baron Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.	8 4 1937	6 6 1945
Lieutenant-General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	1 8 1946	31 7 1957
Lieutenant-General Eric Winslow Woodward, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1 8 1957	In office.

## THE CABINET AND EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Executive government in New South Wales is based on the British system, which is generally known as "Cabinet" government, the essential condition being that Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. Its main principles are that the head of the State (the Governor, representing Her Majesty the Queen) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his Ministers; that he should choose his principal Ministers of State from members of Parliament belonging to the party, or coalition of parties, commanding a majority in the popular House (in this instance, the Legislative Assembly); that the Ministry so chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the government of the State; and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command a majority there.

The Cabinet system operates by means, chiefly, of constitutional conventions, customs or understandings, and of institutions that do not form part of the legal structure of the government at all.

Formally, the executive power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council, which, however, meets only for certain formal purposes, as explained later. The whole policy of a Ministry is, in practice, determined by the Ministers of State, meeting, without the Governor, under the chairmanship of the Premier. This group of Ministers is known as the Cabinet.

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

All important acts of State, except in the limited spheres where the Governor possesses discretionary powers, are performed or sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council.

The Council is established by virtue of Letters Patent constituting the office of Governor. By convention, 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 also resigns 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 at its meetings unless absent for "some necessary or reasonable cause". In his absence, the Vice-President presides.

The meetings of the Executive Council are formal and official in character, and a record of proceedings is kept by the Clerk. At Executive Council meetings, the decisions of the Cabinet are (where necessary) given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued, and regulations and the like approved.

#### THE MINISTRY OR CABINET

In New South Wales the Ministry and Cabinet both consist, by custom, 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. Cabinet acts under direction of the Premier, who supervises the general legislative and administrative policy and makes all communications to the Governor.

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. Many administrative matters are determined by ministerial heads of departments without reference to the Executive Council, every Minister possessing considerable discretionary powers in the ordinary affairs of his department.

The Cabinet does not form part of the legal mechanism of government. Its meetings are private, no official record of proceedings is kept, and the decisions have, in themselves, no legal effect. As Ministers are the leaders of the party or parties commanding a majority in the popular House, the Cabinet substantially controls, in ordinary circumstances, not only the general legislative programme of Parliament, but the whole course of parliamentary proceedings. In effect, though not in form, the Cabinet, by reason of the fact that all Ministers are members of the Executive Council, is also the dominant element in the executive government of the State. Even in summoning, proroguing or dissolving Parliament, the Governor is usually guided by the advice tendered him by the Cabinet, through the Premier, though legally the discretion is vested in the Governor himself.

The Ministry in office in June, 1957 consisted of the following sixteen members:—

- Premier and Colonial Treasurer.*—The Hon. J. J. Cahill, M.L.A.  
*Deputy-Premier and Minister for Education.*—The Hon. R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.  
*Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—The Hon. R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.  
*Chief Secretary, Minister for Immigration and Minister for Co-operative Societies.*—The Hon. C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Agriculture and Minister for Food Production.*—The Hon. E. H. Graham, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Health.*—The Hon. W. F. Sheahan, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.  
*Minister for Child Welfare and Minister for Social Welfare.*—The Hon. F. H. Hawkins, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Local Government and Minister for Highways.*—The Hon. J. B. Renshaw, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Transport.*—The Hon. A. G. Enticknap, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Housing.*—The Hon. A. Landa, LL.B., M.L.A.  
*Secretary for Public Works.*—The Hon. J. F. McGrath, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Conservation.*—The Hon. E. Wetherell, M.L.A.  
*Minister without Portfolio.*—The Hon. W. M. Gollan, M.L.A.  
*Secretary for Lands and Secretary for Mines.*—The Hon. R. B. Nott, M.L.A.  
*Minister for Labour and Industry.*—The Hon. J. J. Maloney, M.L.C.  
*Minister without Portfolio.*—The Hon. J. B. Simpson, M.L.A.

#### Ministerial Salaries

The salaries of Ministers are fixed by statute. Particulars of variations since 1930 are shown below:—

Table 15. Annual Salaries of State Ministers

Ministers.	Date of Change.						
	1st April, 1930.	7th Aug., 1931.	1st Dec., 1932.	1st July, 1938.	1st July, 1947.	1st Jan., 1952.	March, 1956. †
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Premier ... ..	2,078	1,800	1,710	2,445	2,945	3,445	4,475
The Attorney-General ...	1,781	1,564	1,486	2,095	2,595	3,095	3,725¶
The Vice-President of the Executive Council (and leader of the Government in the Legislative Council)	1,169	1,072	1,018	1,375	2,445	2,945	3,225
Other Ministers of the Crown*	14,879	13,167	12,510	17,505	29,340	38,285†	41,925†
Total ... ..	19,907	17,603	16,724	23,420	37,325	47,770	53,350

\* The number of "Other Ministers" increased from 9 to 13 during this period.

† £3,225 each for 13 Ministers; since August, 1952, the number of "Other Ministers" has varied between 12 and 13. ‡ Current, June, 1957. ¶ Salary of Deputy Premier.

These amounts include the annual salaries paid to Ministers as members of the Legislative Assembly. From 1st July, 1947, the Premier also received an expense allowance of £500 per annum, which was increased to £750 from 1st January, 1952, and £1,000 from March, 1956. From January, 1952, each other Minister was paid an expense allowance of £250 per annum, which was increased to £500 per annum from March, 1956. Since the latter date, every Minister who is a member of the Legislative Assembly has also received an electoral allowance ranging from £500 to £800, according to the location of his electorate.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE

The State Legislature consists of the Crown and two Houses of Parliament, and State laws (except in the event of disagreement between the Houses—see page 33) are enacted “by the Queen’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 enactments are restricted only by legislation of the Imperial Parliament applying to New South Wales and by valid Commonwealth 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 revenue or imposing taxation, and bills affecting itself, must originate in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is elected by general franchise and it controls 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 first been 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 publication of the proclamation dissolving Parliament or after the Assembly has been allowed to expire by effluxion of time; 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. An amending Act of 1950 provides that any Legislative Assembly shall not be extended beyond three years without approval of the electors at a referendum.

The procedure of each House is conducted according to that of 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 to prevent deadlocks in the case of disagreements arising between the two Houses.

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.

The circumstances in which the Governor may grant a dissolution of Parliament are not clearly defined. Strictly speaking, only the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, but Parliament is ended thereby, because both Houses are necessary to constitute a Parliament. It is considered that 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 PARTY SYSTEM

In New South Wales, as elsewhere, the party system has become a dominating influence on parliamentary government. A candidate is seldom elected to the Legislative Assembly, and latterly, to the Legislative Council, unless he is endorsed by one of the major political parties.

Political parties in this State are organised in branches and usually have a council for each electorate of the Legislative Assembly and a supervising body or executive for the whole State. Each State sends delegates to constitute a Federal supervising organisation. The major parties have an annual State conference attended by delegates from each branch, at which the party's aims, policies and organisation are reviewed.

Party candidates for election to the Legislative Assembly are generally selected by majority vote of party members in that electorate and, subject to ratification by the State executive of the party, the endorsed party candidate is assisted by the party electioneering organisation in the conduct of his election campaign. In some instances (generally in respect of a constituency where a member of that particular party is assured of election) more than one candidate is endorsed by a party, but this practice is not common. The loss of party endorsement by a sitting member usually means the loss of the holder's parliamentary seat.

There are three main parties represented in the current New South Wales Parliament, viz., Country, Labour and Liberal. From 1920 to 1932, a coalition of the Country and National or United Australia parties (forerunners of the Liberal party) alternated with Labour in control of the Legislative Assembly, and, consequently, of the Government. From May, 1932 to May, 1941, a coalition of United Australia and Country parties governed continuously—gaining a majority at three successive general elections—and since May, 1941, Labour, with majorities at six successive general elections, has been continuously in office. The three parties each have an official policy in general terms and it is the custom for each parliamentary party leader to deliver a more specific policy speech prior to a general election.

The most significant feature of the party system is that the policies to be followed in Parliament are determined in advance of parliamentary proceedings at regular meetings of party members. These meetings have no formal status in the parliamentary system, but it has become the custom for party members to vote or act in Parliament in accordance with the majority decisions made at these meetings. Where a party controls the Government, members attending party meetings include the Cabinet ministers, who, as leaders of the party, influence the results of discussions. The decisions reached are often in the form of recommendations to Cabinet, which is not bound to follow them. In practice, party meetings of a Government are frequently used as a means of informal contact between Cabinet ministers and the remainder of the party, with frank discussion permitted on both sides. But whether the party is in government or opposition, the custom of party solidarity is generally maintained—i.e., in the course of any contentious official parliamentary proceedings, the members of a party vote and act in accordance with party policy.

#### CASES OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN HOUSES.

In the case of disagreement between the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in respect of money bills, the constitutional provisions of 1933 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 shall be of no effect.

To overcome disagreements in regard to bills (other than such Appropriation bills) passed by the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that 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 COUNCIL

Until 1934, the Legislative Council was a nominee chamber, consisting of a variable number of members appointed for life, but it was then reconstituted in terms of the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act, 1933.

The Legislative Council, as reconstituted on 23rd April, 1934, consists of sixty elected members. The services of members were rendered without remuneration or reimbursement until 1st September, 1948, but from that date members (other than the executive officers of the Council and Ministers of the Crown) became entitled to receive by way of reimbursement of expenses an allowance at the rate of £300 per annum. This amount was increased to £500 per annum from 1st January, 1952, and in addition, since 1956, members living outside the metropolitan area have been entitled to an attendance allowance of three guineas per day. The members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council comprise the electoral body. They record their votes by secret ballot at simultaneous sittings



of both Houses. Casual vacancies are filled by a like election. Contested elections in which more than one seat is to be filled are 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 is used.

Any man or woman who is entitled to vote at the election of members of the Legislative Assembly and has been resident for at least three years in the Commonwealth of Australia is eligible for election as a member of the Legislative Council, except that members of the Legislative Assembly are debarred. 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; exceptions are 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 the holder of the office of Vice-President of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Crown as specified in the second schedule to the Constitution Act, and the holders of offices of profit under the Crown created by Act of Parliament as offices of the Executive Government. The seats of members are rendered vacant by death, resignation, absence without leave, acceptance of foreign allegiance, bankruptcy, acceptance of public contracts, or by criminal conviction. Each candidate for election must signify his consent to nomination and his nomination paper must be signed by two "electors"; an "elector" may sign only one nomination paper.

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 being twelve years in the case of the fifteen first elected, and nine, six, and three years, respectively, for each successive group. A group of fifteen members is elected for twelve years every third year during the six months immediately preceding the retirement of the fifteen members whose term of service is about to expire. Members elected to fill casual vacancies 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 Councillors are 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 £2,300 per annum. There is also a Chairman of Committees and a Leader of the Opposition, to whom annual salaries of £1,500 and £1,100, respectively, are paid.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly is the elective or popular House of Parliament, and is the more important chamber. 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-four members (ninety prior to the election of 1950) elected on a system of universal adult suffrage for a maximum period of three years. Any person who is qualified to vote at any State election is eligible to be elected to the Legislative Assembly, except persons who are members of the Commonwealth Legislature or of the Legislative Council, or who hold non-political offices of profit under the Crown, other than in the Armed Forces; 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 a number have been elected; the first to be elected sat in the 28th Parliament. There are no women in the present Legislative Assembly, but one woman, elected in 1952, sits in the Legislative Council. The seat of a member becomes vacant in cases similar to those stated above for Legislative Councillors and may be filled at a by-election.

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 Parliament; 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:—

**Table 16. Annual Salary of Members of the Legislative Assembly**

Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.	Date of Change.	Amount per annum.
September, 1889	£ 300	July, 1925 ...	£ 875	July, 1938 ...	£ 875
September, 1912	500	April, 1930 ...	744	July, 1947 ...	1,375
November, 1920	875	August, 1931 ...	706	January, 1952 ...	1,875
July, 1922 ...	600	December, 1932	670	March, 1956 ...	1,975*

\* Current, June, 1957. Excludes Allowances (see below).

Ordinary members receive an annual salary of £1,975, together with an Electoral Allowance ranging from £500 to £800 according to the location of their electorate; the Speaker receives a salary of £2,875, the Leader of the Opposition £2,975, the Chairman of Committees, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, and Leader of the Country Party £2,375 each, and Government and Opposition Whips £2,325 each. In addition to their Electoral Allowance, the Speaker and the Leader of the Opposition receive each an annual Expense Allowance of £250, and the Chairman of Committees and the two Whips £100 each.

*Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund*

A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly, which was established in May, 1946, under the Legislative Assembly Members Superannuation Act, 1946-1954, is financed by a uniform annual contribution from members and, in certain circumstances, a contribution from the Government. Pensions from the fund are payable without any means test to ex-members (or their widows) whose length of service is sufficient to render them eligible. The fund is administered by the Under-Secretary of the Treasury, who is custodian trustee, and six members of the Legislative Assembly who are selected by the House to act as managing trustees.

The annual contribution of each member to the fund, which is fixed by statute, was £78 from 1946 to 1951, £117 from 1st January, 1952, and £156 from 16th December, 1954. The Act provides for the institution of a sectional account for each Parliament, which is normally elected every three years. Where a deficiency exists in any sectional account, it is met by a grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since the inauguration of the scheme, Government contributions on account of these deficiencies have aggregated £28,768. Contributions to the fund (less refunds) by members amounted to £94,527 in the ten years ended June, 1956.

Under the amending Act passed in 1954, rates of pension payable were increased by one-third from 16th December, 1954. Ex-members who have served for an aggregate period of fifteen years or more receive £12 a week, and those who have served in any three parliaments, £10 a week. Prior to December, 1954, these rates were £9 and £7 10s. a week, respectively. In order to qualify for the lower rate of pension, the ex-member must contest the election following the dissolution of the Parliament of which he was a member, or furnish the trustees with sufficient reasons for his failure to do so. Pension at the rate of £8 10s. a week is payable to the widow upon the death of a member entitled to a pension or of an ex-member receiving a pension (unless he married whilst in receipt of pension). The widow's right to pension ceases if she marries again.

When a person ceases to be a member and is not entitled to pension, his contributions are refunded to him or his widow. An ex-member is not eligible for pension but may elect to continue contributing to the fund if he (a) resigns and is elected to the Parliament of the Commonwealth or another State or (b) is appointed to an office of profit under the Crown. At 30th June, 1956, three ex-members were continuing to contribute in order to preserve their right to a pension.

Particulars of contributors, pensioners and finances for the last ten years are as follows:—

**Table 17. Legislative Assembly Members' Provident Fund**

Year ended 30th June.	Contributors to the Fund at end of the year.	Pensioners at end of the year.		Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Ex-Members.	Widows.	Contributions of—		Total Revenue. †	Pensions.	Contributions Refunded.	Total Expenditure.
				Members.	Government.				
No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1947*	93	5	...	8,106	...	8,136	402	295	711
1948	93	4	2	6,988	853	8,089	1,050	...	1,050
1949	94	4	4	6,994	944	8,441	1,390	...	1,390
1950	100	12	5	8,192	301	9,249	1,979	1,201	3,183
1951	100	9	6	7,717	1,126	9,754	3,966	274	4,240
1952	101	8	7	9,742	1,564	12,423	4,773	...	4,773
1953	103	14	8	11,859	5,103	18,384	6,619	3,654	10,273
1954	99	16	10	12,131	4,950	18,790	9,625	675	10,300
1955	98	17	13	13,693	5,976	21,802	11,225	...	11,225
1956	97	23	14	15,204	7,951	25,784	13,474	...	13,474

\* From 7th May, 1946, to 30th June, 1947

† Including interest on investments.

At 30th June, 1956, accumulated funds amounted to £77,504, of which £69,826 was invested in Government securities.

## STATE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

A number of committees consisting of members of Parliament is appointed to deal with special matters connected with the business of the State 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 committees 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*

The Public Works Act, 1912, and amendments, provide for the constitution of a joint committee comprising three members of the Legislative Council and four members of the Legislative Assembly, called the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, to be elected by ballot in every Parliament.

It requires proposals submitted to Parliament for public works (with specified exceptions) of an estimated cost exceeding £20,000 to be referred to the Committee for report. The Committee has not been constituted since the 28th Parliament which ended in 1930, and subsequently such public works have been excluded from this provision by the Acts authorising their construction.

*Public Accounts Committee*

For the better supervision of the financial business of the State, a Public Accounts Committee is elected by the Legislative Assembly in every Parliament, under provisions of the Audit Act, 1902, from among the members of the House, other than Ministers. It consists of five members and is clothed with powers of inquiry into questions arising in connection with the public accounts referred to it and into all 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 to 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 statutory Commissions, Boards, and Trusts, of which the more important are:—

Aborigines Welfare Board.	Hunter District Water Board.
Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales.	Joint Coal Board.
Commissioner for Main Roads.	Maritime Services Board.
Commissioner for Railways.	Metropolitan Meat Industry Board.
Commissioner for Government Transport.	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board.
Commissioner for Motor Transport.	Milk Board.
Commissioner of Police.	Prickly Pear Destruction Commission.
Conservation Authority of N.S.W.	Public Service Board.
Electoral Commissioner.	Public Trustee.
Electricity Authority of N.S.W.	Rural Bank of New South Wales.
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	State Mines Control Authority.
Forestry Commission.	State Superannuation Board.
Government Insurance Office.	Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.
Hospitals Commission.	Western Lands Commissioner.
Housing Commission.	

In each case the authority controls a specific service and administers the statute law in relation to matters of its concern.

## AUDITOR-GENERAL

The Auditor-General is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during good behaviour until the age of 65 years. He may be suspended by the Governor, but is removable from office only on an address from both Houses of Parliament. He is required to take an oath undertaking to perform his duties faithfully, and 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. The Auditor-General exercises control over the issue of public moneys, and all warrants for the payment of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and certain other accounts must be certified 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.

## AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

The State of New South Wales maintains an Agent-General's Office in London, at 56-57 The Strand, W.C.2. As official representative of the State, it is the function of the Agent-General to work in close co-operation

with the High Commissioner for Australia, to keep the Government informed of political and economic developments overseas, to promote trade with the United Kingdom and other countries, and to act as agent for the State in the United Kingdom.

### STATE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

The electoral system is administered by the Electoral Commissioner, who is charged with the administration of the provisions of the Acts relating to the registration or enrolment of electors, the preparation of rolls, and the conduct of elections of the Legislative Assembly and of referendums under the Constitution Amendment (Legislative Council) Act. The Electoral Commissioner holds office for seven years and is eligible for re-appointment. He may be removed from office only by resolution of both Houses of Parliament.

#### 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. By amending legislation, members and discharged members of the fighting forces, including those under 21 years of age who had served outside Australia and adult members of the Civil Constructional Corps, if British subjects, serving on projects outside Australia, were entitled to vote, though not enrolled, at the general election of 1944. 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 Commonwealth by imprisonment for one year or longer.

Women voted for the first time in 1904, having been enfranchised by the Women's Franchise Act, 1902, and since that year practically the whole of the adult population has been qualified to vote. Each elector is entitled to one vote only. Compulsory enrolment was introduced in 1921, and compulsory voting came into force on 16th September, 1930. Joint electoral rolls are compiled for State and Commonwealth purposes.

#### ELECTORATES AND ELECTORS

The Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act was amended substantially in 1949. It provides that electorates are to be redistributed by the Electoral Commissioner whenever directed by the Governor or, in default of such direction, at intervals of nine years. The Act of 1949 increased the number of electorates from 90 to 94 and provides for the division of the State into two areas, viz., the Sydney area with 48 seats, and the country area (which includes Newcastle) with 46 seats. Quotas are determined for each area by dividing the total number of electors by the number of seats in the area. The number of electors in an electoral district must be within 20 per cent. of the area quota.

The following table shows certain particulars as to representation in the Parliament of New South Wales in each year in which elections have been held since 1913. Similar information covering the period 1856 to 1916 was published on page 26 of the 1931-32 edition of this Year Book.

Table 18. Parliamentary Representation in New South Wales

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
1935	90	29,350	57.9	1,528,713	16,986
1938	90	30,200	59.2	1,607,833	17,865
1941	90	31,100	60.3	1,684,781	18,720
1944	90	32,000	60.4	1,732,706 *	19,252 *
1947	90	33,150	62.1	1,852,787	20,587
1950	94	33,950	59.9	1,919,479	20,420
1953	94	35,900	56.9	1,952,953	20,776
1956	94	37,650	56.9	2,011,258	21,396

\* Exclusive of members of the Forces eligible to vote though not enrolled.

A member of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales is elected for each electoral district by a system of preferential voting. 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.

The following table shows the voting at the general elections of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in 1925 and later years. Compulsory voting first applied in the elections of 1930. Similar particulars regarding each election since 1894, when a system based on single electorates and the principle of "one man one vote" was introduced, are shown in earlier editions of the Year Book (see 1930-31, page 27 and No. 50, page 33). The number of electors as stated represents the number qualified to vote.

**Table 19. Voting at Elections of Legislative Assembly, New South Wales**

Year of Election.	Whole State.  Electors Enrolled.	Contested Electorates.				
		Electors Enrolled.	Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
			Number.	Percentage of Electors Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
1925	1,339,080	1,339,080	924,979	69.1	30,155	3.28
1927	1,409,493	1,394,254	1,150,777	82.5	15,086	1.08
1930	1,440,785	1,428,648	1,356,423	94.9	30,428	2.24
1932	1,465,008	1,418,141	1,367,087	96.4	30,260	2.21
1935	1,528,713	1,347,884	1,294,752	95.8	39,333	3.04
1938	1,607,833	1,268,980	1,215,494	95.8	32,237	2.65
1941	1,684,781	1,540,974	1,425,752	92.5	35,858	2.52
1944	1,732,706	1,433,166	1,310,272*	†	43,329	3.31
1947	1,852,787	1,713,921	1,621,527	94.6	32,262	1.99
1950	1,919,479	1,768,601	1,640,313	92.7	28,964	1.77
1953	1,952,953	1,691,231	1,588,293	93.7	39,416	2.48
1956	2,011,258	1,846,859	1,722,628	93.3	28,805	1.67

\* Including 54,332 votes by members of the Forces, some of whom were not enrolled as electors.

† Not available.

The electors who were enrolled in 1956, viz., 2,011,258 persons, comprised 979,706 men and 1,031,552 women. Female electors have been in the majority since 1938. Slightly more women than men generally fail to vote; the proportion of electors who omitted to vote at contested electorates in 1956 was men, 6.2 per cent., and women, 7.4 per cent.

At general elections, polling is conducted on the same day in all electorates, subject to provisions for adjournment of the poll for certain causes. Polling-day (invariably a Saturday in recent years) is a public holiday from noon, and the hotels are closed during the hours of polling. The Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-56, prohibits the broadcasting or televising of any political speech or matter on the day of a Commonwealth or State election or the two days preceding it.

Electors absent from their sub-divisions are permitted to record their votes at any polling-place in the State, such votes being designated "absent votes". Under the amending Act of 1949, postal voting is provided only for persons who are recorded on the electoral roll as living more than five miles from any polling place which will be open on polling day in the electoral district.

New provisions were made for persons living within five miles of a polling place who by reason of illness, infirmity, or approaching maternity are precluded from attending at a polling place. Such persons may apply to record their votes in the presence of an electoral visitor, or in certain circumstances may record their votes at "mobile" polling booths. An electoral visitor for each subdivision visits each applicant at a reasonable hour during the day time, taking with him a locked ballot box. Scrutineers may accompany him. He supplies the applicant with a ballot paper, which is marked by the elector and deposited in the ballot box. For inmates of institutions who are similarly handicapped, a "mobile" polling booth is provided within those institutions at which there is a polling place.



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 the franchise was exercised by absentee and other voters at general elections in recent years:—

**Table 20. General Elections, Legislative Assembly of N.S.W.—Types of Vote Recorded**

Type of Vote.	Number of Votes Recorded in Contested Electorates at Election of—						
	1938.	1941.	1944.	1947.	1950.	1953.	1956.
Absent ... ..	98,525	135,450	94,174	158,512	132,301	151,135	151,981
Postal ... ..	21,069	20,749	27,285	31,337	399	824	524
Electoral Visitor ... ..	...	...	...	...	7,717	7,567	7,727
Section ... ..	1,937	3,294	2,859	1,623	2,027	3,157	1,203
Ordinary ... ..	1,093,963	1,266,259	1,185,954	1,430,055	1,497,869	1,425,610	1,561,243
<b>Total Votes Recorded</b>	<b>1,215,494</b>	<b>1,425,752</b>	<b>1,310,272</b>	<b>1,621,527</b>	<b>1,640,313</b>	<b>1,588,293</b>	<b>1,722,628</b>

#### STATE PARLIAMENTS

A list of the Parliaments from 1889, when payment of members was instituted, up to 1920, was published in the 1931-32 issue of this Year Book. A list of Parliaments since 1920 follows:—

**Table 21. Parliaments of New South Wales since 1920**

Number of Parliament.	Return of Writs.	Date of Opening.	Date of Dissolution.	Duration.			Number of Sessions.
				yrs.	mths.	dys.	
25	21st April, 1920	27th April, 1920	17th Feb., 1922	1	9	27	3
26	19th April, 1922	26th April, 1922	18th April, 1925*	3	0	0	5
27	20th June, 1925	24th June, 1925	7th Sept., 1927	2	2	18	5
28	29th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1927	18th Sept., 1930	2	10	20	4
29	21st Nov., 1930	25th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932	1	5	27	1
30	30th June, 1932	23rd June, 1932	12th April, 1935	2	9	12	4
31	10th June, 1935	12th June, 1935	24th Feb., 1938	2	8	14	4
32	26th April, 1938	12th April, 1938	18th April, 1941	2	11	23	3
33	17th June, 1941	28th May, 1941	24th April, 1944	2	10	8	4
34	22nd June, 1944	22nd June, 1944	29th March, 1947	2	9	8	5
35	27th May, 1947	28th May, 1947	22nd May, 1950	2	11	26	3
36	19th July, 1950	12th July, 1950	14th Jan., 1953	2	5	27	3
37	14th March, 1953	11th March, 1953	6th Feb., 1956	2	10	24	5
38	5th April, 1956	10th April, 1956	...	...	...	...	...

\* Expired by effluxion of time.

The normal duration of Parliament is three years. Unless previously dissolved, Parliament continues for three years from the day of the return of the writs.

On account of war conditions and the disturbed state of public affairs, the Legislative Assembly Continuance Act, 1916, was passed to provide for an extension of the term of the 23rd Parliament to four years. The Parliament, however, terminated after three years and sixty days.

STATE MINISTRIES

The various Ministries which have held office since 1922, together with the term of each, are shown below. The life of a Ministry does not necessarily correspond with the life of a Parliament. Since 1856, when the present system was inaugurated, there have been fifty-seven Ministries but only thirty-eight Parliaments. Up to 13th April, 1922, forty Ministries had held office.

Table 22. Ministries of New South Wales since 1922

Number.	Ministry.	In Office.	
		From—	To—
	Name of Premier and Party.		
41	Fuller (National)* ... ..	13th April, 1922	17th June, 1925
42	Lang (Labour) ... ..	17th June, 1925	26th May, 1927
43	Lang (Labour)† ... ..	27th May, 1927	18th Oct., 1927
44	Bavin (National)* ... ..	18th Oct., 1927	3rd Nov., 1930
45	Lang (Labour) ... ..	4th Nov., 1930	13th May, 1932
46	Stevens (United Aust.)* ... ..	16th May, 1932	11th Feb., 1935
47	Stevens (United Aust.)*† ... ..	11th Feb., 1935	13th April, 1938
48	Stevens (United Aust.)* ... ..	13th April, 1938	5th Aug., 1939
49	Mair (United Aust.)* ... ..	5th Aug., 1939	16th May, 1941
50	McKell (Labour) ... ..	16th May, 1941	8th June, 1944
51	McKell (Labour) ... ..	8th June, 1944	6th Feb., 1947
52	McGirr (Labour) ... ..	6th Feb., 1947	19th May, 1947
53	McGirr (Labour) ... ..	19th May, 1947	30th June, 1950
54	McGirr (Labour) ... ..	30th June, 1950	2nd April, 1952
55	Cahill (Labour) ... ..	2nd April, 1952	23rd Feb., 1953
56	Cahill (Labour) ... ..	23rd Feb., 1953	15th Mar., 1956
57	Cahill (Labour) ... ..	15th Mar., 1956	‡

\* And Country Party.

† Reconstruction.

‡ In office (June, 1957).

COST OF STATE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

The following statement shows the annual cost of State parliamentary government in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last eight years; expenses of Commonwealth and local government are not included:—

Table 23. Cost of State Parliamentary Government

Year ended 30th June.	Governor and Executive Council.	Ministry.	Parliament.		Total of Foregoing.	Electoral.	Royal Commissions and Select Committees.	Total Cost.
			Salaries of Members.*	Other Expenses.†				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	14,623	24,877	73,508	103,403	216,411	4,979	11,322	232,712
1949	36,922	41,141	123,987	151,426	353,476	11,910	1,997	367,383
1950	26,956	39,311	121,142	158,100	345,509	80,092	2,354	427,955
1951	31,057	39,479	136,572	175,151	332,259	43,599	4,956	430,814
1952	48,983	47,211	157,626	217,805	471,625	12,321	24,078	508,024
1953	38,588	52,646	183,550	261,657	536,441	128,931	14,574	679,946
1954	81,572	53,827	184,295	285,522	605,216	33,270	7,172	645,658
1955	40,166	54,961	183,480	300,978	579,585	115,983	15,071	710,639
1956	43,127	53,965	184,020	321,450	602,562	137,831	2,360	742,753

\* Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. Excludes members who are in the Ministry.

† Includes members' travelling expenses, parliamentary staff and maintenance.

Some of the expenditure included above is partly attributable to parliamentary government and partly to ordinary administration. This applies particularly to the salaries and expenses of ministers of the Crown, who fill dual roles as administrative heads and parliamentary representatives, and to the cost of Royal Commissions, which, in many cases, are partly administrative inquiries. As expenditure of this nature cannot be dissected, these items have been treated as incidental to the system of parliamentary government. On the other hand, items such as ministerial motor cars and the salaries of ministers' private secretaries are omitted from account as being mainly administrative costs.

The total cost of State parliamentary government, as shown in Table 23, increased from £232,712, or 1s. 8d. per head of population, in 1938-39, to £742,753, or 4s. 3d. per head, in 1955-56. The increase was common to all groups of regular expenditure. Annual expenditure on elections and Royal Commissions, etc., necessarily fluctuates. The cost of members' salaries in 1955-56 was distributed between the Legislative Assembly, £152,526, and the Legislative Council, £31,494.

Particulars in Table 23 do not represent the total cost of parliamentary government in New South Wales because Commonwealth parliamentary government is excluded. Total expenditure in Australia on Commonwealth parliamentary government amounted to £516,455, or 1s. 6d. per head of population, in 1938-39, and £2,007,013, or 4s. 5d. per head, in 1954-55.

## THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

The federation of the six Australian States was formally inaugurated on 1st January, 1901. A detailed account of the inauguration of the Federation and the nature and functions of the Commonwealth Parliament in their relation to the State was published in the Year Book for 1921 on pages 38-40 and 625.

The Commonwealth Constitution prescribes that the seat of Government of the Commonwealth shall be in the State of New South Wales. Canberra, the site, was surrendered to the Commonwealth by New South

Wales by the Seat of Government Surrender Act, 1909, and accepted by the Commonwealth by the Seat of Government Acceptance Act, 1909. The Commonwealth Parliament commenced regular sittings at Canberra on 9th May, 1927.

The broad principles of federation were: the transfer of limited and specified powers of legislation to the Commonwealth Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former intended to be 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 (except that for any original State the number may not be less than five); 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 Commonwealth Parliament in the exercise of its assigned powers. State laws, however, are invalid only to the extent of their inconsistency with valid Commonwealth enactments.

Since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, there has been a great advance in its status in relation to the United Kingdom and other nations. At the conclusion of the war of 1914-18, Australia was a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles and in 1920 became a member State of the League of Nations. Its representative attended the League Assembly under sole authority of the Commonwealth Government, without intervention by the Imperial Parliament or powers from the King in his Imperial capacity. Moreover, treaties concluded by the United Kingdom Government affecting Australia became subject to ratification by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

Imperial conferences attended by representatives of the governments of Great Britain and various parts of the British Commonwealth are held periodically for discussion of matters of common interest. These conferences have no constitutional powers, but facilitate agreements which subsequently may be ratified by the Parliaments of the political units affected.

At the Imperial Conference in 1926, it was affirmed in respect of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa that "they are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". By the Statute of Westminster, 1931, passed by the Imperial Parliament with the concurrence of the Dominions, provision was made for the removal of all restrictions upon the legislative autonomy of the Dominions. Sections 2 to 6 inclusive of the Statute were adopted by Australia from 3rd September, 1939.

The Commonwealth Government maintains legations in a number of foreign countries and exchanges diplomatic representatives.

### COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth consists of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. The Governor-General is appointed by the Sovereign and is her representative in the Commonwealth. The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Sovereign and is

exercisable by the Governor-General as her representative. His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J., has been Governor-General since 8th May, 1953.

The elections of members of both Houses of Parliament are conducted by secret ballot, supervised by the Commonwealth Electoral Commissioner. There is universal adult suffrage, conditions for enrolment being similar to those operating in respect of elections for the State Legislative Assembly; a common roll is used for both Commonwealth and State elections. Compulsory voting was introduced in 1924.

The debates of the Senate and the House of Representatives are regularly broadcast by the national broadcasting system.

#### THE SENATE

The Senate consists of sixty members, each State being represented by ten senators. Prior to 22nd February, 1950, the Senate comprised thirty-six members—each State returning six senators. The enlargement of the Senate was prescribed by the Representation Act, 1948, and the twenty-four additional senators were elected at the general election of 10th December, 1949.

Ordinarily the term of a senator is six years, half the number of senators retiring every three years. In the case of a double dissolution (the second of which occurred in March, 1951), all senators are elected at the same time, half the number serving for three years and half for six years. In ordinary elections, senators commence their term from 1st July following their election, but in the case of an election following a double dissolution, the term is calculated from 1st July preceding their election.

A preferential system of voting was used in the elections of 1946 and earlier years. In 1949 and later years, voting for the Senate was on the proportional system, which was described on pages 49 and 50 of Year Book No. 52. Particulars of voting for the Senate at the last eight elections are as follows:—

**Table 24. Elections for the Senate—Voting in New South Wales**

Year of Election.	Electors Enrolled.			Votes Recorded.		Informal Votes.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Number.	Percentage of Persons Enrolled.	Number.	Percentage of Votes Recorded.
1937	799,538	796,804	1,596,342	1,542,829	96.6	136,841	8.9
1940	832,280	834,776	1,667,056	1,575,949	94.5	183,015	11.6
1943	840,992	900,414	1,741,406	1,680,329*	†	201,052	12.0
1946	902,533	956,216	1,858,749	1,757,150	94.5	147,953	8.4
1949	938,953	977,793	1,916,746	1,848,572	96.4	222,576	12.0
1951	950,460	990,867	1,941,327	1,864,239	96.0	146,729	7.9
1953	966,830	1,012,764	1,979,594	1,873,521	94.6	74,231	4.0
1955	972,265	1,024,116	1,996,381	1,900,696	95.2	166,433	8.8

\* Including 155,563 votes by members of the Forces, many of whom were not enrolled as electors.

† Not available.

The ratio of informal votes to all votes recorded is comparatively high; a similar ratio in respect of voting for the House of Representatives fluctuates between 2 and 3 per cent. The same system of marking applies to both ballot papers, but the number of candidates shown on the Senate paper is much greater than on the ballot paper for the House of Representatives.

### THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

It is prescribed by the Constitution that the number of members in the House of Representatives shall be as nearly as practicable twice the number of senators and that the number of members chosen in the several States shall be in proportion to the respective numbers of their people. The Constitution prescribed a method of determining the number until Parliament otherwise provided. Other provision was made by the Representation Act, 1905.

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 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 also provided that at least five members shall be elected in each original State. The representation of the States may be adjusted in every fifth year.

In terms of the Constitution and the Representation Act, 1905-1949, the House of Representatives was enlarged at the general election in December, 1949. The number of members representing the various States in the House of Representatives (a) preceding and (b) subsequent to this election is shown in the following table. As a result of the census of 30th June, 1954, New South Wales lost one seat at the Commonwealth elections in December, 1955, and South Australia and Western Australia each gained one seat.

**Table 25. Composition of the House of Representatives by States**

Period.	Number of Members Representing—						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Australia.
1937 to 1949	28	20	10	6	5	5	74
1949 to 1955	47	33	18	10	8	5	121
1955 to 1957	46	33	18	11	9	5	122

There are also two non-voting members, representing the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, who attend debates but vote only on motions for the disallowance of any ordinance of their Territory, or on amendments of any such motions. The member for the Australian Capital Territory was first elected in December, 1949, but the member for the Northern Territory has sat in the House since 1922.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for three years in single-member constituencies, and the system of voting is preferential.

## COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS AND MINISTRIES

The first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was convened by proclamation of 29th April, 1901, and was opened on 9th May, 1901. Sittings were held in Melbourne, Victoria, until 9th May, 1927, when they were transferred to Canberra, Australian Capital Territory. The following statement gives particulars of Commonwealth Parliaments and Ministries since 1929:—

Table 26. Parliaments and Ministries of the Commonwealth since 1929

Parliaments.			Ministries.		
No.	Opened	Dissolved.	No. and Name.	From.	To.
12	20.11.1929	27.11.1931	16. Scullin ... ..	22.10.1929	6.1.1932
13	17.2.1932	7.8.1934	17. Lyons ... ..	6.1.1932	7.11.1938
14	23.10.1934	21.9.1937			
15	30.11.1937	27.8.1940	18. Lyons ... ..	7.11.1938	7.4.1939
			19. Page ... ..	7.4.1939	26.4.1939
			20. Menzies ... ..	26.4.1939	14.3.1940
16	20.11.1940	7. 7.1943	21. Menzies ... ..	14.3.1940	28.10.1940
			22. Menzies ... ..	28.10.1940	29.8.1941
			23. Fadden ... ..	29.8.1941	7.10.1941
17	23.9.1943	16.8.1946	24. Curtin ... ..	7.10.1941	21.9.1943
			25. Curtin ... ..	21.9.1943	6.7.1945
			26. Forde ... ..	6.7.1945	13.7.1945
18	6.11.1946	31.10.1949	27. Chifley ... ..	13.7.1945	1.11.1946
19	22.2.1950	19.3.1951*	28. Chifley ... ..	1.11.1946	19.12.1949
20	12.6.1951	21.4.1954	29. Menzies ... ..	19.12.1949	11.5.1951
21	4.8.1954	4.11.1955	30. Menzies ... ..	11.5.1951	11.1.1956
22	15.2.1956	.....	31. Menzies ... ..	11.1.1956	†

\* Double dissolution.

† In office (June, 1957).

## REFERENDUMS

## COMMONWEALTH REFERENDUMS

For alteration of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, a proposed law must be submitted in each State to the electors qualified to vote for the election of members of the Senate and House of Representatives and it must be approved by a majority of electors voting (a) in a majority of the States and (b) by a majority of all the electors voting in the Commonwealth.

In all, twenty-four questions relating to alteration of the Federal Constitution have been submitted by referendums, and only in four matters (one each in 1906, 1909, 1928, and 1946) were the proposals approved. A majority of the votes in every State was in favour of three of these proposals. The majority in New South Wales was affirmative only on four other questions, including those relating to Organised Marketing of Primary Products and to Industrial Employment submitted in September, 1946. In three instances (including two in 1946) rejection was due to lack of approval in a majority of the States, although the aggregate votes cast in Australia favoured the proposals. (Two non-constitutional referendums relating to conscription for military service in the First World War were resolved in the negative.)

The last referendum, submitted to the electors in September, 1951, proposed an amendment to Section 51 of the Constitution in order to provide powers to deal with communists and communism. This proposal was rejected; three States voted in favour of its adoption, and three States (including New South Wales) and an overall majority of the voters in the Commonwealth rejected it.

#### STATE REFERENDUMS

The question of the hour of closing of hotels and certain other licensed premises in New South Wales was referred by the State Government to the electors by referendum on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Particulars of the voting at these three referendums are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

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## DEFENCE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth has exclusive power to legislate in defence matters. Naval or military forces may not be raised or maintained by any State without the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, but the Commonwealth has a constitutional obligation to protect every State against invasion and, on application by the State, against domestic violence. Under the Defence Act, citizen forces may not be called out or utilised in connection with an industrial dispute. Male citizens between the ages of 18 and 60 years are rendered liable, under the Defence Act, to serve in the citizen forces for home defence in time of war.

### COMPULSORY NATIONAL SERVICE TRAINING

Compulsory military training was in force in Australia from 1911 to 1929 (and during the Second World War, 1939-1945). National service training was reintroduced in 1951, under the National Service Act, 1951.

Under the National Service training scheme, every male resident other than those mentioned below, who attains the age of 18 years after 1st November, 1950, is required to register for national service when directed by proclamation. The first registration of male British subjects took place in May, 1951, and since then successive groups of eighteen-year-olds have been required to register, usually at six-monthly intervals. In May, 1954, the obligation to register was extended to New Australians.

Exemption from the liability to register is confined to certain diplomatic personnel and officials in the service of international bodies, members of the permanent forces, and aboriginal natives of Australia. Exemption from the liability to undergo training may be granted to theological students, ministers of religion, members of religious orders, conscientious objectors and persons suffering from certain prescribed physical or mental disabilities.

Registrants not exempted from service are liable to be called up for training provided they attain the required standard of medical fitness. Deferment may be granted for limited periods to students or apprentices to prevent undue interruption to their studies or trade training, and to registrants who can establish before a court that their call-up would cause exceptional hardship to themselves, their parents or dependants. Early in 1955, provision was made to defer the call-up of registrants living outside approved Citizen Military Force training centres, and to rural workers permanently engaged full-time on a rural holding in the production of food or raw materials.

Up to and including the intakes in January, 1957, training was carried out in all three services, and a total of 193,578 (6,967 Navy, 22,267 Air Force, and 164,344 Army) had been called up for training.

Commencing with the second intake of 1957, which will take place in July, the total number to be trained each year will be reduced from 34,000 to 12,000, all of whom will perform their training in the Army. There will be no further Navy or Air Force intakes. The total period of Army training will be 140 days, consisting of an initial continuous training period of 77 days and 21 days' part-time and camp training in each of the following three years. Trainees will remain on the Reserve of the

Citizen Military Forces for five years from the date of call-up. The normal times for call-up will be in January, April and August of each year.

Provision is made to safeguard the rights of registrants called up for training, notably in regard to reinstatement in civilian employment. There is no statutory obligation on employers to make up any difference between the civil and service pay of employees who are undergoing training, but some employers, e.g., the Commonwealth Government and the Government of New South Wales, do so voluntarily.

In order to make the numbers liable for service correspond approximately with the reduced intake figures, a new selection procedure has been introduced. This is in the form of a ballot, based on date of birth, conducted shortly after each new age group is called on to register. Registrants included by ballot will be regarded as available for call-up subject to the existing rules for exemption and deferment. Those excluded by ballot, i.e., those whose birthdays do not fall on the dates drawn, will be granted "indefinite" deferment.

The compulsory trainees first entered camp in New South Wales in July, 1951, and up to 30th June, 1957, the highest number in full-time training at the one time was 5,463 between September and November, 1952; the number in training in January, 1957 was 4,574, comprising 3,825 in the Army, 564 in the Air Force and 185 in the Navy. Youths commencing compulsory training in New South Wales totalled 12,850 in 1951-52, 13,829 in 1952-53, 12,397 in 1953-54, 12,430 in 1954-55, and 12,753 in 1955-56.

### DEFENCE FORCES

The armed forces of the three Services in Australia are divided into two main groups, viz., the permanent or full-time forces and the citizen or part-time voluntary forces. In time of war, the citizen forces are liable to be called up for full-time duty. Officers of the permanent forces are normally appointed on a full-time career basis, and a few are entered on short service commissions. Other ranks are entered for periods ranging from 6 years to 12 years and on the termination of the initial period may re-engage for further terms. The citizen forces consist of both volunteers and National Service personnel.

At 31st December, 1956, the strength of the Forces in Australia was as follows:—

**Table 27. Strength of the Armed Forces in Australia—31st December, 1956**

Service.	Permanent Forces.	Citizen Forces.		Total.
		Volunteers.	National Service Personnel.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Navy ... ..	12,238	6,094	5,074	23,406
Army ... ..	22,409	14,599	69,024	106,032
Air Force ... ..	14,570	1,760	656	16,986
Total ... ..	49,217	22,453	74,754	146,424

In addition to the above forces, there were 61,584 Army National Service personnel and 16,752 Air Force National Service personnel who had completed their training and were on the reserve for the balance of five years from the date of call-up.

### EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE SERVICES

The basic defence organisation of the Commonwealth comprises the central administration of the Defence Department, a Department for each of the Services—Navy, Army and Air—and the Departments of Supply and Defence Production. In 1955-56 the total cost of these Departments amounted to £191,550,000, equivalent to 18 per cent. of all expenditure by the Commonwealth Government. Particulars of the cost of each Department during the last ten years are set out below:—

**Table 28. Expenditure by the Commonwealth on Defence Services**

Year ended 30th June.	Department of—				Total of Foregoing.	Departments of Supply and Defence Production.	Total Defence Services.
	Defence.	Navy.	Army.	Air.			
	£ thousand.						
1947	144	22,291	65,784	22,940	111,159	13,202	124,361
1948	239	18,532	28,457	18,541	65,769	8,402	74,171
1949	250	20,695	15,315	16,907	53,167	8,762	61,929
1950	303	17,010	15,588	11,963	44,864	10,410	55,274
1951	422	24,827	26,755	27,874	79,878	69,280	149,158
1952	557	37,951	56,560	48,576	143,644	27,055	170,699
1953	690	47,523	92,157	55,509	195,879	20,705	216,584
1954	651	45,093	64,829	48,934	159,507	31,154	190,661
1955	659	47,457	61,632	49,480	159,228	27,566	186,794
1956	761	48,185	61,810	52,395	163,151	28,399	191,550

Table 28 includes expenditure on capital works and services but excludes expenditure on war and repatriation services (war pensions, etc.). The increase in expenditure by the combat services since 1949-50 has been partly due to expansion of the armed forces and partly to higher rates of remuneration and cost of equipment. A special reserve for strategic stores and equipment was established under the Minister of Supply in 1950-51, and expenditure debited to that reserve amounted to £57,048,000 in 1950-51 and £10,049,000 in 1951-52, representing the bulk of the increase in the cost of the Departments of Supply and Defence Production.

## POPULATION

### THE CENSUS

The number, distribution and characteristics of the population of New South Wales have been ascertained at intervals by censuses—house-to-house enumerations taken under the provisions of Acts of Parliament. Each person enumerated is counted as an inmate of the “dwelling” where he or she spent the night at the date of enumeration.

Simple enumerations were made by regular musters of the population during the first forty years of existence of the Colony. The first actual census was taken in 1828. This was followed by census enumerations held in 1833 and 1836, and then at quinquennial intervals until 1861. Thereafter a census was taken at decennial intervals until 1921. The census which was due to be held in 1931 was postponed for reasons of economy until 30th June, 1933, and because of the war the following census was not taken until 30th June, 1947. The last census was held on 30th June, 1954, and the next enumeration will probably be taken in 1961.

The successive censuses up to 1901 were taken under the authority of the State Government but, with the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth Government was empowered to take censuses, and the census of 1911 and all succeeding censuses have been conducted by the Commonwealth Statistician.

### INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES

The census is the most accurate source of information about population, and provides the basis for all subsequent population estimates.

In periods between census enumerations, the population of the State is estimated at quarterly intervals by adding the natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net migration (the excess of arrivals over departures) to the census figures. Accurate data as to natural increase are assured by the compulsory registration of births and deaths, and a system of recording arrivals and departures is maintained for the purpose of estimating migration.

Estimates of the population of statistical divisions and local government areas are compiled annually. For this purpose, records of births and deaths, school and electoral enrolments, registrations by aliens, etc., are used to vary census data.

The original estimates for each intercensal year are revised after a census to correct any discrepancy disclosed. Revisions are made in accordance with both the preliminary census results and the final results. The final revised figures form the permanent population estimates.

All population statistics in this Part have been revised in accordance with the final results of the census of 30th June, 1954, and birth, death, marriage, etc., rates have been calculated on the basis of these revised estimates.

### THE GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The population of the Colony fluctuated during the first twenty-three years of its existence, but nevertheless increased from 1,035 in 1788 to 10,096 in 1810. Since 1810, the population has increased each year, with the exception of 1916 when large numbers of troops were overseas. The rate of growth, however, has varied considerably. New South Wales reached its first million of population in 1887, 100 years after its foundation, its second million 32 years later, in 1919, and its third million in 1947.

The growth of 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 volume. With the exception of the territory ceded to the Commonwealth Government in 1911 and 1915, New South Wales (including Lord Howe Island) has occupied its present boundaries since 1859. The regular census enumerations furnish a connected summary of the growth of population since that date, as shown in the following table:—

**Table 29. Growth of Population of New South Wales**

Date of Census.	Population.	Increase in Population since previous Census.			Number of Persons per Square Mile.
		Numerical.	Proportional.	Average Annual Rate.	
			per cent.	per cent.	
7th April, 1861	350,860	168,436*	92.55*	6.76*	1.12
2nd April, 1871	502,998	152,138	43.36	3.67	1.62
3rd April, 1881	749,825	246,827	49.07	4.07	2.42
5th April, 1891	1,127,137	377,312	50.32	4.16	3.63
31st March, 1901	1,355,355†	228,218	20.25	1.86	4.37
3rd April, 1911	1,646,734	291,379	21.50	1.97	5.32
4th April, 1921	2,100,371	453,637	27.55	2.46	6.79
30th June, 1933	2,600,847	500,476	23.83	1.76	8.41
30th June, 1947	2,984,338	383,991	14.76	.99	9.65
30th June, 1954	3,423,529	438,691	14.70	1.98	11.06

\* Since 1851. † Includes 509 nomadic half-caste aboriginals.

Full-blood aboriginals are excluded from the population statistics, but their number as enumerated at various dates is shown in Table 85. The population of the Australian Capital Territory is excluded in 1911 and subsequent years.

Steady growth of population until 1891 was succeeded by a slower rate of progress during the next two decades, owing to commercial and industrial stagnation following the economic crisis of 1893, with a resulting fall in immigration. Assisted immigration was practically in suspense from 1885 to 1905. As economic conditions improved early in the twentieth century, the rate of growth of population improved; the average annual rate of increase between 1911 and 1921, viz., 2.46 per cent., was greater than that for either of the two previous decades, despite the dislocations caused by World War I.

The next intercensal period, 1921 to 1933, commenced with a recession from the post-war boom, which was followed by a period of steady progress with revival of immigration until 1928, and ended in years of severe depression and substantial emigration.

The period from 1933 to 1947 was marked by a gradual recovery from the depression followed by World War II, and the average annual rate of increase (0.99 per cent.) was easily the lowest recorded for an intercensal period.

During the seven years ended 30th June, 1954, however, the annual average rate of increase in the population was 1.98 per cent. The improvement (compared with the two previous intercensal periods) was due to two factors—the relatively high number of births, and heavy immigration which accounted for 36 per cent. of the increase.

The estimated population of the State at 30th June and 31st December of each year since 1947 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 30. Annual Estimates of Population of New South Wales**

Year.	As at 30th June.			As at 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1947	1,492,211*	1,492,627*	2,984,838*	1,501,399	1,501,235	3,002,634
1948	1,507,895	1,507,868	3,015,763	1,523,810	1,524,496	3,048,306
1949	1,549,199	1,543,422	3,092,621	1,579,257	1,570,549	3,149,806
1950	1,602,664	1,590,708	3,193,372	1,627,618	1,613,439	3,241,057
1951	1,647,299	1,630,733	3,278,032	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672
1952	1,681,469	1,657,986	3,339,455	1,695,899	1,672,087	3,367,986
1953	1,703,078	1,680,714	3,383,792	1,713,639	1,695,370	3,409,009
1954	1,720,860*	1,702,669*	3,423,529*	1,738,385	1,723,928	3,462,313
1955	1,753,041	1,737,290	3,490,331	1,770,966	1,754,957	3,525,923
1956	1,785,243	1,768,189	3,553,432	1,802,138	1,786,206	3,588,344

\* Census.

NOTE.—Figures have been adjusted in accordance with the final results of the 1954 Census.

### SOURCES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION

The following statement shows the extent to which natural increase and net immigration contributed to the growth of the population in New South Wales during each intercensal period since 1861 and in the two years following the last census:—

**Table 31. Natural Increase and Net Immigration, 1861 to 1956**

Period.	Numerical Increase.			Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
	Natural.	Net Immigration.	Total.	Natural.*	Net Immigration. ††	Total.
1861-1871*	106,071	46,067	152,138	25.40	11.03	per cent. 3.67
1871-1881*	139,722	107,105	246,827	22.95	17.59	4.97
1881-1891*	204,664	172,648	377,312	21.72	13.32	4.16
1891-1901*	230,669	(—) 2,451	228,218	18.38	(—) 0.20	1.86
1901-1911*	250,140	41,239	291,379	16.67	2.75	1.97
1911-1921*	318,945	134,692	453,637	16.87	7.13	2.46
1921-1933†	377,321	123,155	500,476	12.94	4.22	1.76
1933-1947†	351,741	32,250	383,991	9.04	0.83	.99
1947-1954‡	282,191	156,500	438,691	12.53	6.95	1.98
1954-1956‡	82,991	46,912	129,903	11.88	6.72	1.88

\* Period of 10 years. † Period of 12½ years. ‡ Period of 14 years. § Period of 7 years.

¶ Two years ended June.

\*\* Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

†† Excess of arrivals over departures per 1,000 of mean population during the period.

(—) Denotes net emigration.

The net immigration figures shown in the above table comprise recorded migration together with any adjustments of population made in accordance with the results of the various censuses.

Natural increase (including the natural increase of migrants) has been responsible for nearly three-quarters of the growth of population in New South Wales since 1861, and in spite of a fall in rate, the average annual addition from this source increased in each decade up to 1921. The average annual addition declined in each of the next two intercensal periods, notwithstanding a pronounced reversal of this trend in the four years immediately preceding the 1947 census. For the period 1947 to 1954 the average annual addition of 40,313 was a record, although the average rate of increase was still below the average for the period 1921-1933. During the two years following the last census, the average rate of increase declined slightly, although the numerical increase rose to an average of 41,500 per annum. Further details of the natural increase are shown on page 130.

Although the addition to the population by immigration has been erratic, during the ninety-five and one-quarter years ended June, 1956, net immigration numbered 858,117 persons, equivalent to 26.8 per cent. of the total increase in population during this period. Immigration declined very heavily between 1892 and 1904, when there was a net loss of more than ten thousand inhabitants. Gains from immigration were considerable in the years 1907, 1911 to 1914, 1924 to 1928, and especially 1948 to 1951. Details of migration to and from the State are shown on pages 100 to 108 of this chapter.

### **DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE GROWTH OF POPULATION BY AREAS**

Approximately 62 per cent. of the population of New South Wales live in the vicinity of its three principal cities, viz., Sydney (the State capital), Newcastle (104 miles north of Sydney), and Wollongong (52 miles south of Sydney). Sixteen per cent. live in the remaining coastal areas, 8 per cent. on the tablelands,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the western slopes, and only 6 per cent. in the Central Plains and Western Divisions, which comprise 61 per cent. of the total area of the State. The density of population ranges from 19,087 persons per square mile in the inner metropolitan Municipality of Waverley, which is predominantly residential, to less than one person in seven square miles in the unincorporated area of the Western Division.

#### **POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS**

The definition of urban and rural areas has varied from time to time. According to the definition adopted for the 1954 Census, urban areas include the metropolis (the City of Sydney and suburbs), the Newcastle Urban Area as delimited from 1st January, 1954, all other separately incorporated cities and towns (municipalities), and all towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more situated in shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area (non-municipal towns). Rural areas comprise the remainder of the State. The term "Migratory" refers to persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who, at midnight between 30th June and 1st July, 1954, were travelling on ships in the waters of New South Wales or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

The boundaries of local government areas used for the purpose of the 1954 Census were those of 30th September, 1953, except in the case of Cooma Municipality and Monaro Shire, where the boundaries as delimited

from 2nd October, 1953 were used. Two other changes in local government area boundaries were made between 30th September and 31st December, 1953. Firstly, Barraba Municipality was amalgamated with Barraba Shire on 1st November; and, secondly, 14 acres of uninhabited land were transferred from Strathfield Municipality to Bankstown Municipality on 2nd October, 1953.

The following table shows the urban and rural distribution of the population at 30th June, 1954:—

**Table 32. Urban and Rural Distribution of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954**

Section of State.	Area.*	Population.			Occupied Dwellings.	Inmates per Occupied Dwelling.
		Number.	Proportion of State Population.	Density.		
Urban—	sq. miles.		per cent.	per sq. mile.		
Metropolis ... ..	671·4	1,863,161	54·42	2,775·1	517,008	3·60
Other Urban—						
Newcastle Urban Area .. ...	90·1	178,144	5·20	1,977·2	47,961	3·71
City of Greater Wollongong ...	275·6	90,852	2·66	329·7	23,429	3·88
Other Municipalities ... ..	2,136·9	524,593	15·32	245·5	131,135	4·00
Non-municipal Towns ... ..	266·3	171,798	5·02	645·1	45,340	3·79
Total, Other Urban ... ..	2,768·9	965,387	28·20	348·7	247,865	3·89
Total, Urban ... ..	3,440·3	2,828,548	82·62	822·2	764,873	3·70
Rural ... ..	305,959·1	588,111	17·18	1·9	148,004	3·97
Migratory ... ..	...	6,870	0·20	...	...	...
Total, New South Wales ... ..	309,433·0†	3,423,529	100·00	11·1	912,877	3·75

\* On the basis of the boundaries used for the purpose of the 1954 Census. See page 56.

† Includes 33·6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc. which are not included within municipal or shire boundaries.

Sixty-two per cent. of the population of New South Wales resided in the three principal urban areas, viz., the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong. At 30th June, 1954, there were 2,132,157 people in these areas.



The distribution of the population of New South Wales in urban centres other than the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area, and the City of Greater Wollongong is shown by size groups in Table 33. Incorporated cities and towns (municipalities), and unincorporated towns having a population of 1,000 persons or more (non-municipal towns), are shown separately.

**Table 33. Population of Towns by Size Groups, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954**

Size Group.	Municipalities.		Non-municipal Towns.	
	Number.	Popula- tion.	Number.	Popula- tion.
Over 25,000 ... ..	1	31,351	...	...
Between—				
20,000 and 25,000 ... ..	2	44,420	...	...
15,000 and 20,000 ... ..	8	139,904	...	...
10,000 and 15,000 ... ..	4*	54,268*	...	...
5,000 and 10,000 ... ..	20	137,061	8	48,473
3,000 and 5,000 ... ..	18†	70,568†	4	15,293
1,000 and 3,000 ... ..	22	44,403	64	108,032
Under 1,000 ... ..	3	2,618	...	...
Total ... ..	78	524,593	76	171,798

\* Municipalities of Grafton and Grafton South counted as one municipality.

† Includes the extra-metropolitan part of Liverpool Municipality.

Particulars of age distribution in urban and rural areas are shown in Table 55.

#### POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

For statistical purposes the State is divided into fourteen divisions, the boundaries of which are shown on the frontispiece of the volume of this Year Book. On 1st January, 1954, a sub-division of the Hunter and Manning Division was created, viz., the Newcastle Urban Area. Boundaries were delimited to include the City of Newcastle and contiguous areas of urban development, or probable future urban development, in Lake Macquarie Shire. That portion of Lake Macquarie Shire east and north of Lake Macquarie, bounded on the west by Cockle Creek, Cocked Hat Creek, West Wallsend road, and Minmi-Young Wallsend road was included in the Newcastle Urban Area.

The population of the various divisions as recorded at the last three censuses is shown in the following table:—

**Table 34. Divisional Distribution of Population, New South Wales**

Statistical Division.	Population at 30th June.			Increase in Population.			
	1933.	1947.	1954.	Numerical.		Proportional.	
				1933 to 1947.	1947 to 1954.	1933 to 1947.	1947 to 1954.
Coastal—						per cent.	per cent.
Cumberland—							
Metropolis * ..	1,329,402†	1,645,872	1,863,161	316,470	217,289	23·8	13·2
Balance * ..	30,666†	45,633	65,730	14,972	20,092	48·8	44·0
North Coast ...	146,507	159,212	171,325	12,705	12,113	8·7	7·6
Hunter and Mann- ing—							
Newcastle U.A.	121,047†	154,776	178,144	33,729	23,368	27·9	15·1
Balance ..	180,965	183,618	221,820	7,653	33,202	4·2	17·6
South Coast—							
Greater Wollon- gong ...	42,853	62,960	90,852	20,107	27,892	46·9	44·3
Balance... ..	62,311	66,057	80,721	3,746	14,664	6·0	22·2
Tableland—							
North ... ..	54,081	51,463	54,277	(-) 2,618	2,814	(-) 4·8	5·5
Central ... ..	141,243	143,983	155,748	2,745	11,760	1·9	8·2
South ... ..	49,956	49,908	64,487	(-) 48	14,579	(-) 0·1	29·2
Western Slopes—							
North ... ..	63,060	59,129	67,579	(-) 3,931	8,450	(-) 6·2	14·3
Central ... ..	63,721	53,601	66,844	(-) 5,120	8,243	(-) 8·0	14·1
South ... ..	116,118	112,272	127,793	(-) 3,846	15,521	(-) 3·3	13·8
Central Plains—							
North ... ..	29,681	23,993	32,368	(-) 688	3,375	(-) 2·3	11·6
Central ... ..	27,725	23,659	23,352	(-) 4,066	4,693	(-) 14·7	19·8
Riverina ... ..	84,317	75,048	86,661	(-) 9,269	11,613	(-) 11·0	15·5
Western Division ...	51,994	51,123	60,519	(-) 871	9,396	(-) 1·7	18·4
Lord Howe Island ...	161	179	278	18	99	11·2	55·3
Migratory ... ..	5,039	7,342	6,870	2,303	(-) 472	45·7	(-) 6·4
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>2,600,847</b>	<b>2,984,838</b>	<b>3,423,529</b>	<b>383,991</b>	<b>438,691</b>	<b>14·8</b>	<b>14·7</b>

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Partly estimated.

The percentage increase in the population of the State during the seven years from 1947 to 1954 (viz., 14·7 per cent.) was equal to that during the fourteen years of the previous intercensal period. However, the population of the metropolis increased by only 13·2 per cent. as compared with 23·8 per cent., and that of the Newcastle Urban Area by 15·1 per cent. compared with 27·9 per cent. During the period 1933 to 1947, particularly during the war years 1939 to 1945, the heavily industrialised areas, viz., the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong, expanded at the expense of other divisions of the State. However, during the years 1947 to 1954, the population of all divisions of the State increased. The expansion of heavy industries in the Wollongong-Port Kembla area continued, and was largely responsible for the increase of 44·3 per cent. in the population of the City of Greater Wollongong. Decentralisation of industry and ribbon development outwards from the metropolis stimulated growth in the Balance of Cumberland Division, and the implementation of the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric and irrigation project caused a rapid expansion in the Southern Tablelands Division.

The estimated population of each statistical division at 30th June of each year since 1950 is as follows:—

**Table 35. Divisional Distribution of Population, N.S.W., 1950 to 1956**

Statistical Division.	Estimated Population at 30th June.						
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954. †	1955.	1956.
<b>Coastal—</b>							
Cumberland—							
Metropolis * ... ..	1,749,700	1,795,010	1,825,760	1,845,990	1,863,161	1,897,710	1,935,880
Balance * ... ..	54,740	58,130	61,090	63,650	65,730	68,220	71,210
North Coast ... ..	166,440	168,490	169,650	170,430	171,325	172,730	173,140
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ... ..	164,950	169,140	172,500	175,310	178,144	181,740	185,250
Balance ... ..	206,960	212,190	215,310	218,440	221,820	226,760	230,590
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ... ..	72,960	77,360	82,280	86,950	90,852	95,830	101,420
Balance ... ..	72,450	75,160	77,820	79,710	80,721	82,840	84,420
<b>Tableland—</b>							
North ... ..	52,780	53,370	53,740	53,980	54,277	54,970	55,320
Central ... ..	154,070	156,140	156,300	155,540	155,748	157,650	157,430
South ... ..	54,400	57,710	61,500	63,530	64,487	65,860	66,940
<b>Western Slopes—</b>							
North ... ..	62,210	63,930	65,200	66,240	67,579	68,720	69,990
Central ... ..	63,180	64,490	64,910	65,620	66,844	67,900	68,370
South ... ..	119,760	122,540	124,650	126,310	127,793	129,870	131,690
<b>Central Plains—</b>							
North ... ..	30,430	31,060	31,420	31,830	32,368	32,840	33,400
Central ... ..	25,340	26,440	27,170	27,710	28,352	28,990	29,220
Riverina ... ..	79,830	82,220	84,010	85,430	86,661	88,630	89,750
<b>Western Division</b>	56,110	57,550	58,900	59,930	60,519	61,890	62,250
Lord Howe Island ... ..	200	195	213	220	278	270	245
Migratory ... ..	6,862	6,907	6,972	6,972	6,870	6,911	6,917
<b>New South Wales ...</b>	<b>3,193,372</b>	<b>3,278,032</b>	<b>3,339,455</b>	<b>3,383,792</b>	<b>3,423,529</b>	<b>3,490,331</b>	<b>3,553,432</b>

NOTE.—Figures have been adjusted in accordance with the final results of the 1954 Census.

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Census.

Table 36 gives particulars of the density of population in each division and the percentage of the State population residing therein.

**Table 36. Area, Density and Proportional Distribution of Population, Divisions of N.S.W.**

Statistical Division.	Area at 30th June, 1956.	Number of Persons per sq. mile.			Proportion of State Population.		
		30th June, 1947.	30th June, 1954.	30th June, 1956.	30th June, 1947.	30th June, 1954.	30th June, 1956.
<b>Coastal—</b>	sq. miles.				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Cumberland—							
Metropolis * ... ..	671.4	2,451.4	2,775.1	2,883.5	55.14	54.42	54.48
Balance * ... ..	834.7	54.7	78.7	85.3	1.53	1.92	2.00
North Coast ... ..	10,883.2	14.6	15.7	15.9	5.33	5.01	4.87
Hunter and Manning—							
Newcastle U.A. ... ..	90.1	1,717.8	1,977.2	2,057.0	5.19	5.20	5.21
Balance ... ..	13,057.0	14.4	17.0	17.7	6.32	6.48	6.49
South Coast—							
Greater Wollongong ... ..	275.6	228.4	329.7	367.9	2.11	2.65	2.85
Balance ... ..	9,012.7	7.3	9.0	9.4	2.21	2.36	2.38
<b>Tableland—</b>							
North ... ..	12,636.7	4.1	4.3	4.4	1.73	1.59	1.56
Central ... ..	16,716.2	8.6	9.3	9.4	4.82	4.55	4.43
South ... ..	11,032.7	4.5	5.8	6.1	1.67	1.88	1.88
<b>Western Slopes—</b>							
North ... ..	14,430.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	1.98	1.97	1.97
Central ... ..	12,068.5	4.9	5.5	5.7	1.96	1.95	1.92
South ... ..	17,560.9	6.4	7.3	7.5	3.76	3.73	3.71
<b>Central Plains—</b>							
North ... ..	14,911.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	0.97	0.95	0.94
Central ... ..	23,143.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.79	0.83	0.82
Riverina ... ..	26,532.8	2.8	3.3	3.4	2.52	2.53	2.53
<b>Western Division</b>	125,536.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.71	1.77	1.75
Lord Howe Island ... ..	5.0	35.8	55.6	49.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
Migratory ... ..	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.20	0.20
<b>New South Wales ...</b>	<b>309,433.0†</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited on 1st January, 1954.

† Including 33.6 square miles of harbours, rivers, etc. which are not included in any division of the State.

Within New South Wales there are wide variations in the density of population, which is greatest in the large urban centres of the metropolis (2,883 persons per square mile), Newcastle Urban Area (2,057) and City of Greater Wollongong (368). The latter, which covers 276 square miles, contains large areas which are essentially rural. The density is least in areas which are predominantly pastoral, viz., the Western Division (0.5 persons per square mile), Central Plain Division (1.3), and North Central Plain Division (2.2).

At 30th June, 1933, 57 per cent. of the population of the State was in the metropolis, Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong. By 30th June, 1947, the percentage residing therein had increased to 62, and this proportion was almost unchanged at 30th June, 1956, the decrease in the share of the metropolis having been offset by the rise in that of Greater Wollongong.

The growth of the population of statistical divisions is analysed in Table 37. The natural increase in each division has been subtracted from the increase in population during the intercensal period, leaving the increase due to migration. This migration represents the net movement of persons from overseas, interstate and other parts of New South Wales; it does not include the natural increase of migrants.

**Table 37. Sources of Increase in the Population of Divisions**

Statistical Division.	30th June, 1933 to 30th June, 1947.			30th June, 1947 to 30th June, 1954.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
<b>Coastal—</b>						
Metropolis * ...	†	†	316,470	118,902	98,327	217,289
Balance of Cumberland * ...	†	†	14,972	6,362	13,730	20,092
<b>Total Cumberland ...</b>	<b>132,501</b>	<b>198,941</b>	<b>331,442</b>	<b>125,324</b>	<b>112,057</b>	<b>237,381</b>
North Coast ...	35,007	(-) 22,302	12,705	22,510	(-) 10,397	12,113
Hunter and Manning ...	45,774	(-) 4,392	41,382	34,358	22,212	56,570
South Coast ...	18,246	5,607	23,853	15,567	26,989	42,556
<b>Tableland—</b>						
North ...	10,057	(-) 12,675	(-) 2,618	6,113	(-) 3,299	2,814
Central ...	21,197	(-) 18,452	2,745	16,356	(-) 4,596	11,760
South ...	7,780	(-) 7,828	(-) 48	5,111	9,468	14,579
<b>Western Slopes—</b>						
North ...	11,848	(-) 15,779	(-) 3,931	7,529	921	8,450
Central ...	12,853	(-) 17,973	(-) 5,120	8,517	(-) 274	8,243
South ...	21,743	(-) 25,589	(-) 3,846	16,292	(-) 771	15,521
<b>Central Plains—</b>						
North ...	6,573	(-) 7,261	(-) 688	3,977	(-) 602	3,375
Central ...	5,501	(-) 9,567	(-) 4,066	3,374	1,319	4,693
Riverina ...	14,159	(-) 23,428	(-) 9,269	10,431	1,182	11,613
Western Division ...	8,487	(-) 9,358	(-) 871	6,736	2,660	9,396
Lord Howe Island ...	15	3	18	(-) 4	103	99
Migratory ...	...	2,303	2,303	...	(-) 472	(-) 472
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>351,741</b>	<b>32,250</b>	<b>383,991</b>	<b>282,191</b>	<b>156,500</b>	<b>438,691</b>

\* On the basis of the boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† Not available.

The 1954 Census disclosed a very marked change since 1947 in the relative growth of divisions. All divisions gained population during the seven years since the previous Census. Loss of population by the rest of the State to the Cumberland and South Coast Divisions, which was so marked in

the previous intercensal period, practically ceased, only the North Coast and the Northern and Central Tableland Divisions continuing to lose population to any extent.

The coastal divisions of Cumberland, Hunter and Manning, and South Coast, which include the principal industrial areas (metropolis, Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla) gained 200,156 persons by migration between 1933 and 1947, or 167,906 more than the State as a whole. In the next seven years, 1947 to 1954, these divisions gained 161,258 persons by migration or four-fifths as many as in the previous fourteen years, but only 4,758 of this number was acquired at the expense of other divisions.

The only other divisions to gain appreciably by migration were the South Coast Division (9,468), where the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric project gave great impetus to development; and Central Plain (1,319), Riverina (1,182), and Western Division (2,660).

The sex distribution of the population by statistical divisions is shown in Table 46.

#### POPULATION OF THE METROPOLIS.

As urban development has outgrown the existing boundaries, the limits of the metropolis have been extended from time to time. The latest revision of its boundary was made on 1st January, 1954, when the Municipality of Fairfield, the balance of the Municipality of Holroyd (formerly only partly included), the Shires of Sutherland and Warringah, and the more densely settled parts of Liverpool Municipality and Blacktown, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby Shires, were added. In recent years, considerable changes have also been made in the structure of individual local government areas included in the metropolis, principally by amalgamation into larger areas. The metropolis now embraces the City of Sydney, 28 other municipalities and portion of another, 2 shires and portions of 3 other shires.

The population of the metropolis as recorded at each census since 1861 and as estimated at 30th June, 1956 is shown in the following table, together with the percentage of the State population residing in the metropolis.

The figures are based on the boundaries existing at the dates shown, but to enable comparisons with earlier years to be made, figures for 1947 and 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries existing before and after 1st January, 1954:—

**Table 38. Growth of Population of Metropolis**

Census.	Population.			Increase since previous Census.		Proportion of State Population.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Numerical.	Proportional.	
7th April, 1861 ... ..	46,550	49,239	95,789	41,865*	per cent. 77.64*	per cent. 27.3
2nd April, 1871 ... ..	66,707	70,879	137,586	41,797	43.63	27.4
3rd April, 1881 ... ..	112,763	112,176	224,939	87,353	63.49	30.0
5th April, 1891 ... ..	193,763	189,580	383,333	158,394	70.42	34.0
31st March, 1901 ... ..	236,018	245,812	481,830	98,497	25.69	35.6
3rd April, 1911† ... ..	305,728	323,775	629,503	147,673	30.65	38.2
4th April, 1921 ... ..	433,492	465,567	899,059	269,556	42.82	42.8
30th June, 1933† ... ..	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	336,208	37.40	47.5
30th June, 1947 ... ..	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	248,737	20.14	49.7
30th June, 1954‡ ... ..	762,840	809,919	1,572,759	88,755	5.98	45.9
30th June, 1947§ ... ..	796,321	849,551	1,645,872	¶	¶	55.1
30th June, 1954§ ... ..	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	217,289	13.20	54.4
30th June, 1956§ (Estimated)	946,760	989,120	1,935,880	72,719	3.90	54.5

\* Since 1851. † Area extended. ‡ On the basis of boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1953. § Area as extended on 1st January, 1954. ¶ Not available.

The tendency for the population to concentrate in the metropolis has been very marked, the proportion of the State population residing therein (54.5 per cent.) having doubled since 1861. However, a comparison based on 1954 boundaries shows that there has been a slight decline in the proportion since the Census of 1947, when the metropolis so defined included 55.1 per cent. of the State's population. At 30th June, 1956, the metropolis, which embraced an area of 671 square miles (exclusive of Port Jackson and Botany Bay), had a population of 1,935,880. The average density of population was 4.5 persons per acre, but the density varied considerably from suburb to suburb. The density is calculated from the total area and not on the basis of land available for residential purposes. The most densely populated areas were the inner metropolitan municipalities of Waverley (29.8 persons per acre), Sydney (26.2), Leichhardt (25.7), North Sydney (21.5), Marrickville (20.9), Ashfield (18.9), and Woollahra (17.8). The outer metropolitan areas of Liverpool Municipality (0.8 persons per acre), Sutherland Shire (0.9), and Warringah Shire (1.1) were the least densely populated, but within these local government areas large areas are reserved for military and recreational purposes.

The following table shows the population of the metropolis from 1921 to 1956, distributed according to local government areas as they were constituted at 30th June, 1956. Figures for all years relate, as far as is practicable, to the areas existing at 30th June, 1956.

**Table 39. Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires, 1921 to 1956**

Municipality or Shire.	Population at Census of—				Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.	Proportional Increase, 1954 to 1956. †	Average Number of Persons per Acre, 1956.
	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.			
<i>Inner—</i>						per cent.	
Sydney ... ..	237,613	207,355	213,900	193,103	187,810	(—) 2.7	26.2
Leichhardt ... ..	74,108	70,686	70,256	64,919	63,600	(—) 2.0	25.7
Marrickville ... ..	81,176	84,880	88,721	78,261	76,380	(—) 2.4	20.9
Botany ... ..	17,143	22,650	27,446	29,490	29,850	1.2	6.8
<i>Eastern—</i>							
Woollahra ... ..	29,166	41,932	54,260	49,073	47,770	(—) 2.7	17.8
Waverley ... ..	36,797	55,902	74,800	67,474	66,270	(—) 1.8	29.8
Randwick ... ..	50,841	78,957	100,931	99,080	100,040	1.0	11.8
<i>Illawarra—</i>							
Rockdale ... ..	39,935	59,662	74,152	75,995	76,390	0.5	10.9
Kogarah ... ..	18,226	30,646	39,298	43,618	44,470	2.0	9.3
Hurstville ... ..	13,394	22,663	33,939	50,336	55,280	9.8	9.0
Sutherland Shire ... ..	7,705	13,525	29,184	65,757	77,840	18.4	0.9
<i>Canterbury-Bankstown—</i>							
Canterbury ... ..	37,639	79,050	99,396	109,871	112,820	2.7	13.7
Bankstown ... ..	10,670	25,384	42,646	102,384	120,980	18.2	6.3
<i>Inner Western—</i>							
Ashfield ... ..	33,636	39,356	44,761	39,777	33,780	(—) 2.5	18.9
Drummoyne ... ..	18,761	29,215	32,985	30,855	30,230	(—) 2.0	15.2
Burwood ... ..	21,933	30,159	34,307	31,341	30,890	(—) 1.4	17.3
Strathfield ... ..	11,522	19,332	23,910	25,829	26,430	2.3	7.6
Concord ... ..	11,013	23,213	29,401	28,326	28,150	(—) 0.6	10.5

NOTE—Table 39 is continued on the following page.

**Table 39. Population of Metropolitan Municipalities and Shires, 1921 to 1956 (continued)**

Municipality or Shire.	Population at Census of—				Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.	Proportional Increase, 1954 to 1956. †	Average Number of Person per Acre, 1956.
	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.			
<i>Outer Western—</i>						per cent.	
Auburn ... ..	24,085	37,493	42,183	47,039	48,000	2·0	6·2
Parramatta ... ..	33,426	46,175	58,691	76,117	81,390	6·9	7·4
Baulkham Hills Shire (part)	3,459	5,973	6,791	10,592	11,870	12·1	1·2
Holroyd ... ..	8,737	15,914	24,129	40,385	44,690	10·7	4·6
Blacktown Shire (part) ...	4,340	9,079	13,244	25,417	28,710	13·0	1·3
<i>Fairfield—Liverpool—</i>							
Fairfield ... ..	8,409	14,816	26,953	49,027	55,160	12·5	2·3
Liverpool (part) ... ..	6,581	7,115	13,687	22,649	24,900	9·9	0·8
<i>Northern Harbourside—</i>							
Hunter's Hill ... ..	7,300	8,989	11,497	12,571	12,780	1·7	9·0
Lane Cove ... ..	7,592	15,138	19,817	21,806	22,380	2·6	8·7
North Sydney ... ..	48,438	49,752	60,379	56,768	55,510	(—) 2·2	21·5
Mosman ... ..	20,056	23,665	27,562	25,909	25,550	(—) 1·4	11·9
<i>Manly—Warringah—</i>							
Manly † ... ..	18,507	23,259	33,455	32,473	34,250	5·5	9·1
Warringah Shire † ... ..	9,643	16,054	33,176	60,239	68,350	13·5	1·1
<i>Ku-ring-gai—Willoughby—</i>							
Ku-ring-gai ... ..	19,209	27,931	39,874	52,615	56,000	6·4	2·8
Willoughby ... ..	28,067	42,511	51,945	52,090	52,440	0·7	9·6
<i>Ryde—Hornsby—</i>							
Ryde ... ..	16,987	30,886	40,526	54,101	58,490	8·1	5·9
Hornsby Shire (part) ...	13,398	20,085	27,670	37,874	41,430	9·4	2·0
Total, Metropolis *	1,029,512	1,329,402	1,645,872	1,863,181	1,935,880	3·9	4·5

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

† The sign (—) denotes a decrease.

‡ Area changed from 1st July, 1955.

Within the City of Sydney and the nearer suburban municipalities, the population appears to have reached a peak, and in a number of instances is declining as dwellings are being replaced by industrial and commercial establishments and the crowded conditions caused by the housing shortage tend to ease. The outer areas, on the other hand, are expanding very rapidly. This movement of the population from the more congested areas to the new outer areas has been facilitated by the extension of the transport services.

In the period between the last two censuses, i.e., from 1947 to 1954, the population of the inner metropolitan municipalities of Ashfield, Marrickville, Sydney, Waverley, and Woollahra declined by 10 per cent. or more, the decline in Marrickville, viz., 12 per cent., being the greatest. This decline in the inner areas was more than offset by the development of the outer areas, the population of Bankstown Municipality increasing by 140 per cent., Sutherland Shire 125 per cent., the metropolitan portion of Blacktown Shire 92 per cent., and Fairfield Municipality and Warringah Shire 82 per cent.

#### POPULATION IN CITIES AND TOWNS

Until the last census, the only towns with defined boundaries, and for which comparable statistics were available from census to census, were these incorporated as municipalities. For the purpose of the 1954 Census,

the Commonwealth Statistician delimited boundaries for 76 towns situated within shire boundaries. These towns have been designated "non-municipal towns" and relate to all towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more at 30th June, 1954, situated in shires outside the metropolis and Newcastle Urban Area. The boundaries were drawn to embrace areas of contiguous development and to allow for future growth. Comparable statistics for these towns will be collected when future censuses are taken.

The many variations in local government boundaries in New South Wales which have occurred over the years render it difficult to present comparable population data for towns. In recent years there has been a general movement toward larger administrative areas and many former municipalities have been absorbed into other municipalities or into shires. In the Cities of Greater Wollongong and Blue Mountains, several adjoining local government areas have been combined under one central urban authority.

Table 40 gives the recorded population at each census since 1911 and the estimated population at 30th June, 1956 for the incorporated towns which had more than 3,000 inhabitants at 30th June, 1956. The towns are listed in order of population at that date. The populations as shown represent the number of persons living within the boundaries of the municipalities; in some instances the residential areas of the towns extend beyond these boundaries and the total population of such towns is greater than the figure stated in the table. To enable more accurate comparisons to be made, the figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the boundaries existing at 30th June, 1956. However, adjustment to figures for earlier years is not practicable in most cases of transfers of parts of local government areas. Each local government area is treated as a single centre of population, even though it may embrace a number of distinct localities.

Table 40. Population\* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W.

Municipality.	Population at Census of—					Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.	
Sydney and Suburbs † ...	692,925	1,029,512	1,329,402	1,645,872	1,863,161	1,935,880
Newcastle Urban Area † ...	59,319	93,351	121,047	154,776	178,144	185,250
Greater Wollongong ...	24,940	32,381	42,853	62,960	90,852	101,420
Broken Hill ...	30,972	26,337	26,925	27,054	31,351	32,170
Blue Mountains ...	11,825	17,997	14,713	21,316	23,089	23,130
Maitland ...	12,377 <sup>3</sup>	13,068 <sup>8</sup>	13,374 <sup>8</sup>	19,151	21,331	21,980
Goulburn ...	10,023	12,715	14,849	15,991	19,183	20,310
Wagga Wagga ...	6,419	7,679	11,631	15,340	19,235	19,990
Penrith ...	6,162	6,348	8,230	12,138	17,924	19,740
Orange ...	6,721	7,398	9,634	13,780	18,247	18,780
Lismore ...	7,381	8,700	11,762	15,214	17,372	17,820
Albury ...	6,309	7,751	10,543	14,412	16,726	17,510
Bathurst ...	8,575	9,440	10,413	11,871	16,089	16,590
Lithgow ...	8,196	13,275	13,444	14,461	15,128	15,110
Cessnock † ...	5,102	9,340	14,385	13,029	14,417	14,810
Grafton and Grafton South ...	5,888	6,077	8,551	12,025	14,201	14,590
Tamworth ...	7,145	7,264	9,913	12,071	13,641	14,210
Dubbo ...	4,452	5,032	8,344	9,545	12,009	12,540

NOTE.—Table 40 is continued on the following page.



Table 40. Population\* of Principal Cities and Towns of N.S.W. (continued)

Municipality.	Population at Census of—					Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.	
Campbelltown ... ..	2,204	2,890	4,716	6,995	9,690	10,440
Windsor... ..	5,323	5,816	5,590	7,263	9,867	10,390
Armidale ... ..	4,738	5,407	6,794	7,809	8,661	8,990
Parkes ... ..	2,935	3,941	5,846	6,897	7,973	8,170
Casino ... ..	3,420	3,455	5,287	6,698	7,844	8,130
Queanbeyan ... ..	1,273	1,825	4,019	5,033	7,310	7,820
Inverell ... ..	4,549	4,369	5,305	6,530	7,514	7,800
Taree ... ..	1,205	1,765	4,581	5,423	7,408	7,800
Kempsey ... ..	2,862	3,613	4,824	6,330	7,489††	7,790
Cooma ... ..	2,063	1,834	1,969	2,249	6,506	7,530
Forbes ... ..	4,436	4,376	5,355	5,949	6,514	6,670
Shellharbour ... ..	1,512	1,527	1,877	3,117	5,523	6,470
Cowra ... ..	3,271	3,716	5,056	5,473	6,097	6,250
Glen Innes ... ..	4,089	4,974	5,352	5,453	5,842	5,940
Cootamundra ... ..	2,967	3,531	4,683	5,250	5,760	5,870
Muswellbrook ... ..	1,861	2,152	3,287	3,939	5,635	5,850
Moree ... ..	2,931	3,020	4,355	5,106	5,502	5,710
Young ... ..	3,139	3,283	4,011	4,656	5,503	5,650
Gunnedah ... ..	3,005	2,664	3,591	4,314	5,129	5,440
Mudgee ... ..	2,942	3,170	3,993	4,178	5,294	5,400
Deniliquin ... ..	2,494	2,660	3,192	3,668	4,704	5,050
Camden ... ..	2,326	2,532	3,234	4,034	4,847	5,010
Bowral ... ..	1,751	2,620	3,005	3,660	3,926††	4,980
Port Macquarie ... ..	1,119	1,563	1,727	2,905	4,408	4,790
Temora ... ..	2,784	3,048	3,823	4,179	4,567	4,650
Singleton ... ..	2,996	3,270	3,668	3,940	4,506	4,630
Narrandera ... ..	2,374	2,985	4,119	4,186	4,418	4,600
Kiama ... ..	3,495	3,814	4,376	4,058	4,350	4,600
Wentworth* * ... ..	558	817	849	2,528	4,034	4,190
Junee ... ..	2,531	3,560	4,213	4,010	4,064	4,090
Narrabri ... ..	2,514	2,358	2,911	3,329	3,722	3,850
Yass ... ..	2,136	2,502	2,866	3,254	3,662	3,790
Bega ... ..	1,969	1,933	2,277	2,856	3,518	3,670
Ballina ... ..	2,061	2,768	3,042	3,202	3,558	3,620
Scone ... ..	1,156	1,800	2,176	2,253	3,351	3,570
Tenterfield ... ..	2,792	2,493	2,022	3,046	3,268	3,350
Hay ... ..	2,461	2,572	3,156	2,963	3,009	3,040

\* In this comparison, figures have been adjusted to conform as nearly as possible to the areas existing at 30th June, 1956. See text preceding table.

† Aggregation of local government areas as defined from 1st January, 1954 (see pages 58 and 62). Figures for 1933 and earlier years are approximate.

‡ Municipalities of East Maitland, West Maitland and Morpeth only.

†† Incorporated 1926 and area enlarged.

\* \* Area enlarged in 1941, and again in 1951.

††† As constituted prior to 1st January 1954.

The two main industrial areas apart from the metropolis are the Newcastle Urban Area and the City of Greater Wollongong. The population of Newcastle Urban Area at 30th June, 1956, viz., 185,250 persons (City of Newcastle 135,980, portion of adjoining Lake Macquarie Shire 49,270), exceeded that of the City of Greater Wollongong (101,420) by 85,000. However, the percentage increase in the population of the City of Greater Wollongong during the years 1954 to 1956 (12 per cent.) was three times as great as that of Newcastle Urban Area (4 per cent.). Both these areas are dependent for their prosperity on iron and steel making, other heavy industries, and coal mining.

Outside the three main urban areas mentioned above, there were fifty-two municipalities in New South Wales with a population exceeding 3,000 at 30th June, 1956, the largest being Broken Hill, a silver-lead mining town in the far west of the State, with 32,170 persons; City of Blue Mountains, a large area comprising mainly tourist centres, with 23,130; and Maitland,

a centre of both coal mining and rural interests, with 21,980. Goulburn (20,130), Wagga Wagga (19,990), and Orange (18,730) are each the centre of large rural districts.

Non-municipal towns, and localities situated within the cities of Greater Wollongong and Blue Mountains and the portion of Lake Macquarie Shire included in the Newcastle Urban Area, with a population of 3,000 or more at the 30th June, 1954, are listed in the following table. In the case of the localities, clearly defined boundaries are not available, and the figures shown have been derived from census schedules relating to the dwellings which were stated to be within the generally accepted limits of the locality specified.

**Table 41. Population of Non-municipal Towns and Other Localities, 30th June, 1954**

Non-municipal Town.	Population.	Locality.	Population.
Woy Woy—Ettalong ...	7,396	Wollongong (incl. Wollongong North and Wollongong West)	21,331
Murwillumbah ...	6,748	Belmont (incl. Belmont South)	7,241
Griffith ...	6,608	Corrimal (incl. Corrimal East)	7,003
Coff's Harbour and Jetty	6,215	Katoomba ...	6,975
Nowra ...	5,981	Port Kembla ...	6,570
Wellington ...	5,213	Cardiff ...	5,031
Gosford ...	5,164	Woomona ...	4,930
Leeton ...	5,148	Bullh ...	3,997
Kurri Kurri ...	4,702	Thirroul ...	3,975
The Entrance—Long Jetty	4,378	Swanssa ...	3,672
Weston ...	3,201	Charlestown ...	3,450
Tumut ...	3,012	Unanderra ...	3,381
		Dapto ...	3,041

### MEAN POPULATION

Mean or average populations are calculated for a given period to provide a basis to which events occurring throughout that period may be related. Birth rates, for example, are calculated by relating the number of births occurring in a year to the mean population of that year.

The estimated mean populations of the State and the metropolis are shown in the following table for the calendar and financial years from 1947 to 1956:—

**Table 42. Mean Population, Calendar and Financial Years**

Year.	Year ended 30th June.			Year ended 31st December.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales.						
1947	1,480,897	1,482,159	2,963,056	1,491,569	1,492,241	2,983,810
1948	1,500,934	1,500,728	3,001,662	1,510,297	1,509,761	3,020,058
1949	1,525,112	1,523,939	3,049,051	1,548,916	1,544,361	3,093,277
1950	1,577,252	1,568,447	3,145,699	1,602,498	1,590,710	3,193,208
1951	1,626,328	1,612,078	3,238,406	1,648,264	1,631,151	3,279,415
1952	1,665,975	1,645,865	3,311,840	1,682,305	1,659,171	3,341,476
1953	1,695,042	1,671,316	3,366,358	1,704,209	1,682,347	3,386,556
1954	1,712,508	1,692,906	3,405,414	1,723,012	1,705,476	3,428,488
1955	1,737,803	1,721,735	3,459,538	1,754,138	1,738,247	3,492,385
1956	1,770,560	1,753,819	3,524,379	1,786,292	1,769,562	3,555,854
Metropolis.*						
1947	788,820	841,640	1,630,460	795,800	848,290	1,644,090
1948	802,010	854,120	1,656,130	807,460	859,320	1,666,780
1949	815,740	867,530	1,683,270	825,660	875,680	1,701,340
1950	837,770	886,150	1,723,920	851,370	898,240	1,749,610
1951	864,350	909,680	1,774,030	876,210	919,550	1,795,760
1952	885,770	927,030	1,812,800	893,320	933,540	1,826,860
1953	893,590	938,740	1,838,330	903,140	944,360	1,847,500
1954	906,320	949,610	1,855,930	911,110	954,750	1,865,860
1955	919,120	962,730	1,881,850	927,910	970,900	1,898,810
1956	937,820	980,330	1,918,150	947,410	989,790	1,937,200

NOTE.—Figures have been adjusted in accordance with the final results of the 1954 Census.

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

## SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The preponderance of males that had existed since the foundation of the Colony was eliminated in 1944 when the number of females exceeded the number of males by nearly 2,000. The relative excess of males reached a peak in 1828, when males outnumbered females by more than three to one. Thereafter, the proportion of females gradually increased until females outnumbered males in the years 1944 to 1946. Between 1947 and 1954, however, males increased faster than females and at the Census of 30th June, 1954, the number of males was 1.1 per cent. greater than the number of females.

The distribution of the sexes at each census from 1861 to 1954 and as estimated at 30th June, 1956 was as follows:—

Table 43. Population of N.S.W. by Sex

Census.	Number.		Proportion.		Males per 100 Females
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
			per cent.	per cent.	
1861	198,488	152,372	56.57	43.43	130
1871	274,842	228,156	54.64	45.36	120
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	1,318,471	1,282,376	50.69	49.31	103
1947	1,492,211	1,492,627	50.00	50.00	100
1954	1,720,860	1,702,669	50.27	49.73	101
1956*	1,785,243	1,768,189	50.24	49.76	101

\* Estimated at 30th June.

The great excess of males over females in early years and the way in which this excess has gradually disappeared through the higher age groups of the population are indicated by Table 44, which shows the number of males per 100 females in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1861 to 1954. The masculinity of the age groups below 20 mainly reflects the higher average masculinity of births, which varies between 104 and 106 males per 100 females, and the higher death rate among male infants. In the adult age groups, the masculinity of current migration also has an effect, while the older age groups reflect the influence of past migration as well, together with the natural tendency of females to outlive males, which has been strengthened in more recent censuses by the influence of two world wars. The high excess of males over females in the higher age groups, which marked the latter part of the last century, has disappeared, and despite a recent increase of adult masculinity due to migration after 1947, the age groups from 55 on at the 1954 Census showed a strong preponderance of females.

Table 44. Masculinity of Population at Various Ages

Age Group. (years).	Males per 100 Females.									
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
0-4	101	103	102	103	102	103	103	104	104	104
5-9	100	103	102	102	103	102	103	103	103	105
10-14	103	102	104	102	102	102	103	103	103	104
15-19	96	98	102	100	100	102	102	102	104	104
20-24	119	101	116	108	96	105	94	103	101	107
25-29	144	121	138	128	100	106	96	105	98	107
30-34	168	149	138	142	113	107	105	102	98	104
35-39	155	156	143	148	126	109	105	94	102	101
40-44	161	173	159	142	134	117	107	102	105	104
45-49	186	157	163	145	139	124	108	106	100	108
50-54	205	161	177	154	133	131	116	107	94	103
55-59	208	175	153	155	128	132	120	103	101	92
60-64	259	187	151	163	137	122	119	103	97	89
65-69	219	204	163	142	141	118	120	105	92	89
70-74	234	224	168	137	149	124	108	105	85	82
75-79	191	233	166	149	126	127	104	101	83	75
80-84	}285	190	200	147	120	122	101	93	82	69
85 and over				150	118	94	97	80	71	64
Total	130	120	121	118	110	109	104	103	100	101

The effect of migration between 1947 and 1954 on the masculinity of the population at various ages is indicated in the following table:—

Table 45. Elements of Increase in Population and Masculinity, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954

Age Group (years).	Increase in Population, 1947 to 1954.				Number of Males per 100 Females, 30th June, 1954, is:—	
	Natural. *		By Migration. *		Population Estimated by adding Natural Increase only to 1947 Population. †	Recorded Population.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	'000	'000	'000	'000		
0-14	91.3	85.5	18.4	17.4	104.2	104.3
15-24	(-) 24.2	(-) 23.7	13.5	7.2	102.6	105.3
25-34	9.5	4.0	30.8	17.9	100.6	105.5
35-44	17.3	27.9	21.1	12.0	98.6	102.5
45-54	20.2	10.8	10.5	5.1	102.5	105.3
55-64	(-) 3.1	9.4	0.5	1.1	91.0	90.7
65 and over	22.5	35.0	0.4	0.7	81.6	81.5
Total	133.4	148.7	95.2	61.3	99.0	101.1

(-) Denotes decrease.

\* The "natural increase" of an age group between 1947 and 1954 is used here to denote the difference between the number in 1947 and the estimated number in the same age group in 1954, projected from the 1947 figures, with deaths deducted. In the lowest age group, intercensal births have been included in these projected figures. As the births added and the deaths deducted include those occurring to migrants who arrived after 1947, as well as to the 1947 population, the "natural increase" estimated in this way cannot measure precisely the change which would have occurred in the absence of migration. For the same reason, the "increase by migration", which is obtained by deducting natural increase from the total increase in the age group between 1947 and 1954, is equivalent only to the excess of arrivals over departures in the period.

† Projected from 1947 Census and subsequent births with deaths deducted.

The marked differences in the masculinity of the population of different parts of the State is demonstrated by the following table:—

**Table 46. Sex Distribution of the Population by Statistical Divisions**

Statistical Division.	30th June, 1947.			30th June, 1954.		
	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.	Males.	Females.	Males per 100 Females.
<b>Coastal—</b>						
Cumberland—						
Metropolis* ... ..	796,321	849,551	94	909,978	953,183	95
Balance* ... ..	24,800	20,838	119	35,394	30,336	117
North Coast ... ..	82,337	76,875	107	87,622	83,703	105
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle Urban Area ...	77,608	77,168	101	89,395	88,749	101
Balance ... ..	97,804	90,814	108	113,531	108,289	105
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong ...	32,572	30,388	107	47,442	43,410	109
Balance ... ..	34,167	31,890	107	42,057	38,664	109
<b>Tableland—</b>						
North ... ..	26,533	24,930	106	27,613	26,664	104
Central ... ..	73,248	70,740	104	79,047	76,701	103
South ... ..	25,581	24,327	105	34,488	29,999	115
<b>Western Slopes—</b>						
North ... ..	30,639	28,490	108	35,076	32,503	108
Central ... ..	30,322	28,279	107	34,628	32,216	107
South ... ..	57,797	54,475	106	66,144	61,649	107
<b>Central Plains—</b>						
North ... ..	15,527	13,466	115	17,275	15,093	114
Central ... ..	12,885	10,774	120	15,675	12,677	124
Riverina ... ..	39,838	35,210	113	46,177	40,484	114
Western Division ... ..	27,504	23,619	116	32,984	27,535	120
Lord Howe Island ... ..	92	87	106	142	136	104
Migratory ... ..	6,636	706	940	6,192	678	913
New South Wales ... ..	1,492,211	1,492,627	100	1,720,860	1,702,669	101

\* On the basis of boundaries as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

Masculinity is lowest in the metropolis, in which females outnumber males, and is highest in the Central Plains and Western divisions.

#### INFLUENCE OF MIGRATION ON SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1947 TO 1954

The effect of migration between 1947 and 1954 was to increase the proportion of males, in all statistical divisions except North Coast and Northern Tableland, where there was an excess of male over female net emigration. The contribution of migration to the surplus of males was particularly great in the South Coast and Southern Tableland, and the Plains and Western divisions. In the following table the increase in population in each division between 1947 and 1954, natural and by migration, is shown by sex, and the actual sex composition at June, 1954 is compared with an estimate of what it would have been without the migration of the intercensal period. As in previous tables, the natural increase shown includes that of migrants as well as that of the native-born.

Table 47. Elements of Increase in Population and Masculinity, by Statistical Divisions, 1947 to 1954

Statistical Division.	Increase in Population, 1947 to 1954.				Number of Males per 100 Females, 30th June, 1954, in:—	
	Natural.		By Migration.		Population Estimated by adding Natural Increase only to 1947 Population.	Recorded Population.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Metropolis	'000 57.4	'000 61.5	'000 56.2	'000 42.1	93.7	95.5
Balance of Cumberland	3.1	3.3	7.5	6.2	115.8	116.7
Cumberland	60.5	64.8	63.7	48.3	94.3	96.1
North Coast	10.9	11.6	(—) 5.6	(—) 4.8	105.4	104.7
Hunter and Manning	16.0	18.3	11.5	10.7	102.8	103.0
South Coast	7.1	8.5	15.7	11.3	104.4	109.1
Northern Tableland	2.9	3.3	(—) 1.8	(—) 1.5	104.3	103.6
Central Tableland	7.6	8.8	(—) 1.8	(—) 2.8	101.6	103.1
Southern Tableland	2.3	2.8	6.6	2.9	103.1	115.0
North Western Slope	3.5	4.1	1.0	(—) 0.1	104.7	107.9
Central Western Slope	4.0	4.5	0.3	(—) 0.6	104.5	107.5
South Western Slope	7.5	8.8	0.8	(—) 1.6	103.3	107.3
North Central Plain	1.8	2.2	...	(—) 0.6	110.5	114.5
Central Plain	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.1	114.5	123.7
Riverina	4.8	5.7	1.6	(—) 0.4	109.2	114.1
Western Division	3.1	3.7	2.4	0.2	112.0	119.8
New South Wales (†)	133.4	148.7	95.2	61.3	99.0	101.1

(—) Denotes decrease.

\* Population at 1947 Census, increased by the excess of intercensal births over intercensal deaths.

† Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

Details of the sex distribution of the population of individual local government areas are given in the Statistical Register.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

The age distribution of the population at the last census and as estimated at 30th June, 1955 was as follows:—

Table 48. Age Distribution of the Population, N.S.W., 1954 and 1955

Age Group (years).	Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated, 30th June, 1955.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4	180,913	173,342	354,255	184,119	176,759	360,878
5-9	172,053	164,533	336,586	177,669	170,351	348,020
10-14	134,288	129,366	263,654	142,241	137,276	279,517
15-19	116,558	111,927	228,485	120,556	115,113	235,669
20-24	118,374	111,602	230,476	117,604	109,855	227,459
25-29	139,315	129,799	269,114	138,779	128,302	267,081
30-34	138,304	133,438	271,742	141,469	135,979	277,448
35-39	125,961	124,622	250,583	125,695	124,883	250,578
40-44	123,015	118,364	241,379	126,345	122,432	248,777
45-49	108,482	100,899	209,381	110,565	103,897	214,462
50-54	91,481	88,990	180,471	91,842	87,968	179,810
55-59	72,369	78,387	150,756	75,855	81,676	157,531
60-64	69,005	77,517	146,522	66,911	76,793	143,704
65-69	57,069	64,099	121,168	58,543	66,626	125,169
70-74	37,290	45,554	82,844	38,002	46,436	84,438
75-79	20,725	27,621	48,346	21,686	29,817	51,503
80-84	10,246	14,890	25,136	10,050	14,763	24,813
85 and over	4,912	7,719	12,631	5,110	8,364	13,474
Total ...	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	1,753,041	1,737,290	3,490,331
Summary -						
0-5	215,738	206,565	422,303	220,296	211,596	431,892
6-14	271,516	260,676	532,192	283,733	272,790	556,523
15-20	138,233	132,657	270,890	143,109	136,492	279,601
21-64	965,131	942,888	1,908,019	972,512	950,406	1,922,918
65 and over	130,242	159,883	290,125	133,391	166,006	299,397

The estimated age distribution at 30th June, 1955 is based on the recorded age distribution at 30th June, 1954, adjusted for obvious misstatement of ages "0" and 1 year and other ages ending in 0 and 1 (e.g., 20 and 21, 30 and 31), with allowance for births, deaths and migration since that date.

The changing age constitution of the population of the State is illustrated in the following table, which shows the proportion of persons recorded in quinquennial age groups at each census from 1871 to 1954:—

**Table 49. Age Distribution of Population**

Age Group (Years).	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census.								
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
0-4	16.27	14.79	14.68	11.73	12.20	11.40	8.84	9.82	10.35
5-9	13.99	13.18	12.76	12.26	10.22	11.11	9.68	7.88	9.83
10-14	11.44	11.77	10.92	11.93	9.54	9.79	9.61	7.15	7.70
15-19	8.49	10.13	9.64	10.46	10.03	8.37	9.42	7.96	6.67
20-24	8.42	9.97	9.86	9.43	10.41	8.22	8.84	8.33	6.73
25-29	8.69	8.10	9.47	8.32	9.11	8.53	7.93	8.06	7.86
30-34	7.56	6.77	7.86	7.35	7.59	8.62	7.12	7.98	7.94
35-39	6.56	6.21	5.99	6.96	6.47	7.43	6.94	7.44	7.32
40-44	5.16	5.29	4.73	5.80	5.78	6.16	6.96	6.42	7.05
45-49	3.62	4.19	4.03	4.25	5.15	5.04	6.40	5.98	6.12
50-54	3.55	3.28	3.31	3.33	4.24	4.39	5.15	5.52	5.27
55-59	2.26	2.01	2.43	2.59	2.96	3.67	3.85	5.32	4.40
60-64	1.85	1.86	1.80	2.14	2.23	2.97	3.25	4.38	4.28
65-69	.97	1.11	1.05	1.65	1.74	1.91	2.52	3.23	3.54
70-74	.72	.74	.77	.96	1.17	1.20	1.81	2.12	2.42
75-79	.25	.35	.42	.47	.73	.72	1.03	1.37	1.41
80-84	.20	.25	.19	.26	.30	.32	.44	.69	.74
85 and over			.09	.11	.13	.15	.21	.35	.37
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN JUVENILE, "WORKING" AND OLD AGE GROUPS**

The age distribution of the population of New South Wales, as revealed by the Census of June, 1954, reflects some significant changes. The high post-war birth-rate has reversed the long-term downward trend in the proportion of the population under 15, which rose between 1947 and 1954 to 27.9 per cent., almost restoring the level of 1933. However, the earlier decline in births and in immigration—which had been the main cause of the long-term increase in the proportion of old people in previous years, has continued to have a delayed effect, and the proportion of the population over 65 has continued to rise, reaching 8.5 per cent. in 1954. The remainder of the population, comprising the age group 15-64 from which the work force is mainly drawn, has fallen to 63.6 per cent., the lowest since 1921.

**Table 50. Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, N.S.W.**

Age Group (years)	Proportion per cent. of Total Population at Census.							
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954
Under 15 .....	39.7	38.4	35.9	32.0	32.3	28.1	24.8	27.9
15-64 .....	57.8	59.1	60.6	64.0	63.4	65.9	67.4	63.6
65 and over .....	2.5	2.5	3.5	4.1	4.3	6.0	7.8	8.5

The decline in the group of "working age" is mainly due to the entry into it of the generation born during the period of low birth experience in the nineteen-thirties. Thus the age group, 15-24, which declined from 18.3 per cent. of the total population in 1933 to 16.3 per cent. in 1947, declined further to 13.4 per cent. in 1954.

#### CHANGES IN AGE DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN 1947 AND 1954

The decline in population in the age group 15-24 between 1947 and 1954 was absolute as well as relative. There were 27,000 fewer persons in this group in 1954 than in 1947. On the other hand, the effect of the rise in the birth rate since 1940 was to increase the numbers aged 5-14 by 151,000, or over one-third, and the numbers aged 0-4 by 61,000, or over one-fifth.

There was an increase of 59,000, or over one-quarter, in the numbers 65 and over, which seems to have been the result of the rapid increase of births in the 'eighties of last century, and of immigration in the first decade of this century.

On the other hand, the age group 55-64 showed hardly any increase. This is believed to be the combined result of the fall in the birth rate of the 'nineties (which caused the number of births to remain almost constant despite the rapid growth in the population), and the effects of the first world war on immigration and on mortality of males.

The growth of population in the remaining age groups, between 25 and 55, has been due, to a large extent, to recent immigration.

Particulars of changes in the age distribution of the population between 1947 and 1954 are shown below:—

**Table 51. Age Distribution of the Population of N.S.W., 1947 and 1954, and Changes Therein**

Age Group (years).	Census, June, 1947.	Census, June, 1954.	Increase 1947 to 1954.	
	'000	'000	'000	Per cent.
0-4	293.1	354.3	61.2	20.9
5-14	448.8	600.2	151.5	33.8
15-24	486.3	459.0	(-)27.3	(-) 5.6
25-34	478.8	540.9	62.1	13.0
35-44	413.7	492.0	78.2	18.9
45-54	343.2	389.9	46.6	13.6
55-64	289.5	297.3	7.8	2.7
65 and over	231.6	290.1	58.5	25.3
Total	2,984.8	3,423.5	438.7	14.7

(-) Denotes decrease.

#### EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON AGE COMPOSITION, 1947 TO 1954

Without migration, the decrease in the proportion of the population in the "working" age group 15-64 between 1947 and 1954 would have been greater. Of the increase in the State's population due to migration since the previous Census of 1947, oversea and interstate combined, 76.5 per cent. occurred in this age group. It is not possible to estimate how the ages of the population would have been distributed without migration, as the "natural increase" in the lower age groups includes children born to migrants within New South Wales.



The contribution of migration to the "working" age group was particularly great at ages below 45. The gain by migration since 1947 of those aged 25-34 greatly exceeded the natural increase in this group, while the increase by migration in the group 15-24 partly offset the substantial loss at these ages due to the decline of births in the State during the depression. Further particulars are given in the next table:—

**Table 52. Elements of Increase in Population by Age Groups, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954**

Age Group (years).	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	176.8	35.8	212.7	83	17	100
15-24	(-) 47.9	20.6	(-) 27.3	(-) 175	75	(-) 100
25-34	13.4	48.7	62.1	22	78	100
35-44	45.1	33.1	78.2	58	42	100
45-54	31.0	15.7	46.6	66	34	100
55-64	6.3	1.6	7.8	80	20	100
65 and over	57.5	1.0	58.5	98	2	100
Total	282.2	156.5	438.7	64	36	100

(-) Denotes decrease.

\* See note \* to Table 45.

The effect of migration on the male age composition is shown in the following summary, which emphasises the major contribution of migration to the work force. Four-fifths of the increase in the "working" age-groups 15-64 among males was due to migration.

**Table 53. Male Population, Elements of Increase, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954**

Age Group (years).	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	91.3	18.4	109.8	83	17	100
15-64	19.6	76.4	96.0	20	80	100
65 and over	22.5	0.4	22.9	98	2	100
Total	133.4	95.2	228.6	58	42	100

\* See note \* to Table 45.

As already mentioned, it should be remembered that the natural increase of the migrants themselves is included in that of the 0-14 group shown above.

Among females, migrants have been responsible for more than four-fifths of the increase in the numbers aged 15-44, the child-bearing ages, as shown in the following table:—

**Table 54. Female Population, Elements of Increase, N.S.W., 1947 to 1954**

Age Group (years).	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	85.5	17.4	102.9	83	17	100
15-44	8.1	37.0	45.1	18	82	100
45 and over	55.1	6.9	62.0	89	11	100
Total	148.7	61.3	210.0	71	29	100

\* See note \* to Table 45.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION, METROPOLITAN AND COUNTRY

Particulars of the age distribution of the population of the metropolitan area, country municipalities and the remainder of the State at the Census of 30th June, 1954, are shown in the next table. The metropolitan area relates to the statistical metropolis as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

**Table 55. Age Distribution of the Population, Metropolitan and Country Areas, 30th June, 1954**

Age Group (years).	Metropolitan Area.	Country Municipalities.	Rest of State.	N.S.W.	Metropolitan Area.	Country Municipalities.	Rest of State.	N.S.W.
	'000	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of State Total.			
0-14	469.2	223.8	261.4	954.5	49	24	27	100
15-24	235.2	110.0	113.7	459.0	51	24	25	100
25-34	300.1	117.3	123.5	540.9	55	22	23	100
35-44	278.9	103.8	109.3	492.0	57	21	22	100
45-54	226.5	80.1	83.3	389.9	58	21	21	100
55-64	180.0	57.2	60.1	297.3	61	19	20	100
65 and over	173.3	57.3	59.5	290.1	60	20	20	100
Total	1,863.2	749.5	810.8	3,423.5	54	22	24	100

A comparison between the metropolitan area, country municipalities, and the rest of the State shows that the metropolitan area had the highest proportion of population aged 15-64, and 65 and over, but the lowest proportion under 15. The population of "working age" ranged from 65.5 per cent. of the total in the metropolitan area to 60.4 per cent. in the "rest of the State", with country municipalities between. The proportion under 15 ranged from one-quarter in the metropolitan area to almost one-third in the "rest of the State".

Since 1947 the proportion in the 15-64 group had fallen, and the proportion under 15 risen, in the metropolitan area, country municipalities and rest of State alike. The main increase in the proportion aged 65 and over, however, occurred in the metropolitan area.

The following table shows the proportional distribution of the population by age groups at the censuses of 1947 and 1954:—

**Table 56. Proportional Distribution of Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan and Country Areas, at Census, 1947 and 1954**

Age Group (years).	Metropolitan Area.*		Country Municipalities.		Rest of State.		New South Wales.	
	1947.	1954.	1947.†	1954.	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.
0-14	per cent. 21.7	per cent. 25.2	per cent. 27.4	per cent. 29.9	per cent. 29.3	per cent. 32.3	per cent. 24.8	per cent. 27.9
15-64	70.1	65.5	65.4	62.5	62.8	60.4	67.4	63.6
65 and over	8.2	9.3	7.2	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.8	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* As defined in January, 1954.

† Adjusted to relate as far as possible to municipal boundaries in existence at 30th June, 1954.

Further analysis of the "working-age" group 15-64 shows that the decline since 1947 had consistently occurred mainly in the younger group 15-24 whose numbers had been affected by the decline of births in the depression of the nineteen-thirties. The fall in the proportion in this younger age group was most marked in the metropolitan area, where it declined from 16.2 to 12.6 per cent. of the total population. Further particulars are shown below:—

**Table 57. Proportional Distribution of the Population Aged 15 to 64 Years, Metropolitan and Country Areas, 1947 and 1954**

Age Group (years).	Proportion of Total Population at Census.							
	Metropolitan Area.*		Country Municipalities.		Rest of State.		New South Wales.	
	1947.	1954.	1947.†	1954.	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
15-24 ... ..	16.2	12.6	17.0	14.7	16.0	14.0	16.3	13.4
25-34 ... ..	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.7	14.8	15.2	16.0	15.8
35-44 ... ..	14.2	15.0	13.7	13.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.4
45-64 ... ..	23.0	21.8	19.2	18.3	18.8	17.7	21.2	20.1
Total 15-64 ...	70.1	65.5	65.4	62.5	62.8	60.4	67.4	63.6

\* † See notes \* and † to Table 56.

There was in fact an absolute decline of 31,000 in the age group 15-24 in the metropolitan area, a greater decline than in the State as a whole. In the country this age group continued to increase, though slowly. The metropolitan area and country alike showed heavy increases in those under 15, and 65 and over. In the group aged 25-34, the country gained appreciably more than the metropolitan area.

Particulars of the increase of population by age groups between 1947 and 1954 are given in the following table:—

**Table 58. Increase of Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan and Country Areas, 1947 to 1954**

Age Group (years).	Metropolitan Area *	Country	New South Wales	Metropolitan Area *	Country	New South Wales
	'000	'000	'000	As percentage of 1947 population		
0-14	111.8	100.9	212.7	31.3	26.2	28.7
15-24	(-81.1)	3.8	(-27.3)	(-) 11.7	1.7	(-) 5.6
25-34	24.7	37.4	62.1	9.0	18.4	13.0
35-44	45.0	33.2	78.2	19.2	18.5	18.9
45-54	22.7	23.9	46.6	11.2	17.1	13.6
55-64	5.3	2.5	7.8	3.0	2.2	2.7
65 and over	38.9	19.6	58.5	29.0	20.2	25.3
Total	217.3	221.4	438.7	13.2	16.5	14.7

(-) Denotes decrease.

\* See note \* to Table 56.

EFFECT OF MIGRATION ON AGE COMPOSITION, METROPOLITAN AREA AND  
COUNTRY

Migration had similar effects in both the metropolitan area and country on the numbers aged between 25 and 44. However, among those aged 15-24 the metropolitan area gained appreciably by migration, while the country lost. The figures in Tables 59 and 60 shown as "increase by migration" here, of course, include intrastate, as well as interstate and overseas migration. There was a net movement from country to metropolitan area also in the age-groups 55-64, and 65 and over. Details relating to the metropolitan area are as follows:—

**Table 59. Elements of Increase in Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan Area, 1947 to 1954**

Age Group (years).	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	97.2	14.6	111.8	57	13	100
15-24	(-)57.1	26.1	(-) 31.1	(-) 184	84	(-) 100
25-34	4.8	19.8	24.7	20	80	100
35-44	27.2	17.8	45.0	60	40	100
45-54	9.3	13.5	22.7	41	59	100
55-64	2.2	3.1	5.3	42	58	100
65 and over	35.5	3.4	38.9	91	9	100
Total	119.0	98.3	217.3	55	45	100

(-) Denotes decrease.

\* See note \* to Table 45.

Particulars of the elements of increase in the country population by age groups are given in the next table:—

**Table 60. Elements of Increase in Population by Age Groups, Country, 1947 to 1954**

Age Group (years).	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase	Natural Increase *	Increase by Migration	Total Increase
	'000	'000	'000	As per cent. of Total Increase		
0-14	79.7	21.2	100.9	79	21	100
15-24	9.2	(-) 5.4	3.8	242	(-) 142	100
25-34	8.6	28.9	37.4	23	77	100
35-44	17.9	15.3	33.2	54	46	100
45-54	21.7	2.2	23.9	91	9	100
55-64	4.1	(-)1.6	2.5	164	(-) 64	100
65 and over	22.0	(-)2.4	19.6	112	(-) 12	100
Total	163.2	58.2	221.4	74	26	100

(-) Denotes decrease.

\* See note \* to Table 45.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The more detailed classification of population by urban and rural areas available at the 1954 Census, as given in the following table, shows that, generally speaking, the more rural the area, the more youthful the population.

**Table 61. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Urban and Rural Areas, 30th June, 1954**

Area	Per cent. of Total Population in Age Group.						All Ages.
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over.	
Metropolitan Area ...	25.2	12.6	16.1	15.0	21.8	9.3	100.0
Newcastle Urban Area ...	27.4	13.5	16.5	14.7	20.2	7.7	100.0
Wollongong Municipality ...	30.2	13.7	18.0	15.1	17.2	5.8	100.0
Other Municipalities ...	30.9	15.1	15.2	13.3	17.7	7.8	100.0
Non-municipal Towns * ...	31.4	14.0	14.7	13.2	18.2	8.5	100.0
Rural Areas ...	32.4	14.1	15.2	13.5	17.7	7.1	100.0
New South Wales ...	27.9	13.4	15.8	14.4	20.1	8.5	100.0

\* Of 1,000 or more population.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Particulars of the age distribution of the population in statistical divisions at the 1954 Census reveal that in some divisions of the Western Slopes and Plains almost half the population was aged less than 25 years. In the Southern Tableland Division, as in Wollongong Municipality in the previous table, the high proportion aged 25-34 probably reflects the influence of recent migration.

**Table 62. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1954**

Statistical Division.	Per Cent. of Total Population in Age Group--						All Ages.
	0-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-64.	65 and over.	
Metropolitan Area ...	25.2	12.6	16.1	15.0	21.8	9.3	100.0
Balance of Cumberland ...	31.8	15.8	16.1	13.2	16.4	6.7	100.0
Cumberland ...	25.4	12.7	16.1	14.9	21.6	9.2	100.0
North Coast ...	33.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	17.6	7.5	100.0
Hunter and Manning ...	29.3	13.4	15.4	14.0	19.5	8.4	100.0
South Coast ...	31.0	13.6	16.4	14.3	17.8	6.9	100.0
Northern Tableland... ..	32.6	15.2	14.0	12.9	17.2	8.1	100.0
Central Tableland ...	31.0	13.8	14.5	13.5	18.7	8.5	100.0
Southern Tableland ...	30.7	14.0	17.9	14.2	16.6	6.7	100.0
North Western Slope ...	32.5	15.1	15.0	13.4	16.9	7.1	100.0
Central Western Slope ...	33.2	15.1	14.6	13.0	17.0	7.1	100.0
South Western Slope ...	31.2	15.1	15.5	13.3	17.4	7.5	100.0
North Central Plain ...	32.5	16.2	15.3	13.3	16.6	6.1	100.0
Central Plain ...	32.1	16.0	16.1	13.3	16.5	5.9	100.0
Riverina ...	32.3	14.9	15.6	13.1	17.5	6.6	100.0
Western Division ...	30.8	15.2	16.8	14.2	17.4	5.6	100.0
New South Wales ...	27.9	13.4	15.8	14.4	20.1	8.5	100.0

AGE DISTRIBUTION, LARGER COUNTRY TOWNS

In country towns with a population of 10,000 or more, the age distribution at the 1954 Census was as follows:—

**Table 63. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Larger Country Towns\*, 30th June, 1954**

Town.	Per Cent. of Total Population in Age Group—						
	0-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-64.	65 and over.	All Ages.
Newcastle Urban Area ...	27.4	13.5	16.5	14.7	20.2	7.7	100.0
Wollongong ...	30.2	13.7	18.0	15.1	17.2	5.8	100.0
Broken Hill ...	30.1	14.7	16.6	14.8	17.9	5.9	100.0
Blue Mountains ...	27.4	11.4	13.2	12.7	22.0	13.3	100.0
Maitland ...	29.0	15.2	15.3	13.9	18.5	8.1	100.0
Wagga Wagga ...	29.7	17.2	15.7	12.8	17.2	7.4	100.0
Goulburn ...	29.3	15.2	15.0	13.0	19.4	8.1	100.0
Orange ...	31.9	15.3	15.7	13.3	17.0	6.8	100.0
Penrith ...	33.3	13.5	16.5	13.7	16.4	6.6	100.0
Lismore ...	30.5	16.4	14.2	13.1	18.1	7.7	100.0
Albury ...	27.3	15.1	15.4	13.5	20.3	8.5	100.0
Bathurst ...	31.4	17.0	14.7	12.8	16.7	7.4	100.0
Lithgow ...	30.6	13.7	16.0	14.5	19.1	6.1	100.0
Cessnock ...	28.4	13.2	16.2	14.1	20.5	7.5	100.0
Tamworth ...	29.6	16.4	14.6	13.6	17.7	8.1	100.0
Dubbo ...	32.8	16.1	14.4	13.3	16.3	7.1	100.0

\* Municipalities (excepting Newcastle Urban Area, which includes portion of Lake Macquarie Shire) with 10,000 or more population, in order of size of population.

COUNTRY AREAS WITH A HIGH PROPORTION OF AGED PERSONS

In Table 63, Blue Mountains stands out with the high proportion of 13.3 per cent. persons aged 65 and over, compared with a State average of 8.5 per cent., and a metropolitan average of 9.3 per cent. Areas of the State with a higher proportion of aged than the metropolitan average have been separated in the next table:—

**Table 64. Country Areas with a High Proportion\* of Aged Persons 30th June, 1954**

Statistical Division, Town or Shire.	Population 65 years and over.		Statistical Division, Town or Shire.	Population 65 years and over.	
	No.	Proportion. †		No.	Proportion. †
		per cent.			per cent.
<i>North Coast</i>			<i>Northern Tableland</i>		
Ballina M. ...	485	13.6	Uralla N. ...	109	9.7
Maclean M. ...	195	11.5			
Ulmarra M. ...	151	10.1	<i>Central Tableland</i>		
Harwood S. ...	473	10.7	Blue Mountains M. ...	3,063	13.3
Woodburn S. ...	435	10.2	Mudgee M. ...	553	10.5
Tweed Heads N. ...	262	10.6	Canobolas S. ...	664	10.9
			Colo S. ...	535	10.8
<i>Hunter and Manning</i>			Cudgegong S. ...	369	10.6
Dungog M. ...	215	10.0	Gulgong S. ‡	575	9.7
Port Macquarie M. ...	467	10.6	Gulgong N. ...	158	10.7
Gosford S. ...	3,577	14.2			
Wyong S. ...	1,864	14.2	<i>Central Western Slope</i>		
Forster N. ...	161	11.2	Molong N. ...	190	10.6
Gosford N. ...	503	9.7			
Terrigal N. ...	143	12.9	<i>South Western Slope</i>		
The Entrance—Long			Grenfell M. ...	252	9.8
Jetty N. ...	868	19.8	Temora M. ...	430	9.4
Toronto N. ...	219	9.7	Young M. ...	551	10.0
Woy Woy—Ettalong N.	1,363	18.4	Boorowa N. ...	122	9.5
<i>South Coast</i>			<i>Riverina</i>		
Bowral M. ...	419	10.7	Corowa M. ...	337	11.1
Gerrington M. ...	126	11.9	Coolamon N. ...	118	11.3
Kiama M. ...	242	10.1			
Tallaganda S. ...	286	9.9			
Braidwood N. ...	112	10.3			
Ulladulla N. ...	125	10.3			

NOTE: M.—Denotes municipality; S.—shire; N.—non-municipal town of 1,000 or more population.

\* More than the metropolitan average of 9.3 per cent.

† Proportion of total population of the area.

‡ Part of Gulgong Shire is situated in Central Western Slope Division. Percentage relates to the whole Shire.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION, METROPOLITAN AREA

Differences in age distribution between parts of the metropolitan area are displayed in the following table, in which the metropolitan local government areas have been arranged in order, according to the proportion of their population under 15 years of age. High on the list are the rapidly expanding outer suburbs with a high proportion of children, such as Bankstown and Sutherland, which also tend to have a high proportion aged 25-34. Low on the list are the older inner suburbs, with a high proportion of aged, such as Mosman and Woollahra.

The City of Sydney, though having a high proportion aged 25-34, has a low proportion under 15, unlike many other parts of the metropolitan area. This appears to be due to the high proportion of unmarried persons living in the City of Sydney.

The high percentage of children in Baulkham Hills is partly due to the presence of orphanages in this shire, and the predominance of those aged 15-24 in Liverpool is due to the national service camp within its boundaries.

**Table 65. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Age Groups, Metropolitan Area, 30th June, 1954**

Municipality or Shire.	Per Cent. of Total Population in Age Group—						
	0-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-64.	65 and over.	All Ages.
<i>Over 30 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Baulkham Hills S. (part) ...	36.8	11.2	15.2	14.2	15.7	6.9	100.0
Bankstown ...	34.9	11.8	21.3	14.9	13.1	4.1	100.0
Fairfield ...	34.5	13.5	18.4	14.0	14.6	5.0	100.0
Blacktown S. (part) ...	35.6	12.0	18.4	14.1	14.6	5.3	100.0
Holroyd ...	33.4	13.2	18.2	14.5	15.1	5.6	100.0
Sutherland S. ...	32.1	10.9	20.6	14.5	15.6	6.3	100.0
Liverpool (part) ...	31.7	23.0	16.7	11.1	12.4	5.2	100.0
Warringah S. ...	30.4	10.6	18.2	14.8	17.4	8.6	100.0
Hurstville ...	30.3	11.3	17.3	16.1	18.0	7.0	100.0
<i>25 per cent. and less than 30 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Hornsby S. (part) ...	29.2	11.9	15.1	14.4	20.3	9.1	100.0
Ryde ...	29.2	11.9	16.1	15.7	19.3	7.8	100.0
Parramatta ...	29.2	13.6	16.5	14.6	18.3	7.8	100.0
Canterbury ...	27.2	13.0	15.6	14.8	21.3	8.0	100.0
Ku-ring-gai ...	27.0	11.5	12.9	14.7	23.6	10.4	100.0
Auburn ...	26.7	13.2	15.6	14.7	20.1	9.7	100.0
Botany ...	26.0	13.8	15.5	16.1	21.2	7.4	100.0
Kogarah ...	25.8	12.2	14.4	16.1	22.3	9.2	100.0
Lane Cove ...	25.5	11.8	13.4	15.6	23.8	9.8	100.0
<i>20 per cent. and less than 25 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Rockdale ...	24.9	12.3	14.0	16.1	22.9	9.7	100.0
Strathfield ...	24.5	13.4	13.9	15.1	22.9	10.2	100.0
Willoughby ...	23.9	11.8	13.1	15.3	24.3	11.6	100.0
Hunter's Hill ...	23.6	12.0	13.6	15.0	24.2	11.6	100.0
Drummoyne ...	22.1	12.7	13.5	15.2	25.8	10.7	100.0
Leichhardt ...	21.8	13.7	15.3	14.9	24.0	10.2	100.0
Randwick ...	21.4	12.7	15.0	15.6	25.1	10.3	100.0
Burwood ...	21.1	13.4	14.1	14.2	24.5	12.7	100.0
Manly ...	20.9	11.9	14.2	14.1	25.4	13.5	100.0
Concord ...	21.5	12.6	14.7	14.6	26.6	10.0	100.0
Marrickville ...	20.4	13.0	15.6	14.7	24.7	11.7	100.0
Waverley ...	20.0	12.1	14.9	16.2	26.8	10.0	100.0
<i>Less than 20 per cent. under 15 years—</i>							
Ashfield ...	19.8	12.4	14.4	14.4	25.4	13.6	100.0
Mosman ...	19.5	11.9	13.5	13.6	26.9	14.6	100.0
Sydney ...	18.1	14.0	18.1	15.0	24.8	10.0	100.0
North Sydney ...	17.8	11.5	15.7	15.1	26.5	13.4	100.0
Woollahra ...	16.8	11.0	13.3	14.9	30.4	13.6	100.0
Metropolitan Area ...	25.2	12.6	16.1	15.0	21.8	9.3	100.0

NOTE:—"S" denotes shire.

## AVERAGE AND MEDIAN AGES

The average and median ages of the population at the last four censuses are shown both for the State and the metropolis in Table 66. The average age is calculated by totalling the ages of all the population, and dividing by the number of persons. The median age is obtained by determining the age of the person who would form the mid-point if the population were arranged in order of age.

**Table 66. Average and Median Age of the Population**

Census.	Average Age.			Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
4th April, 1921	28·29	27·56	27·94	26·15	25·22	25·67
30th June, 1933	30·14	30·17	30·16	27·14	27·27	27·20
30th June, 1947	32·06	32·87	32·47	30·13	30·82	30·48
30th June, 1954	31·52	32·78	32·15	29·95	31·12	30·52
METROPOLIS.*						
4th April, 1921	28·83	29·50	29·18	27·59	27·83	27·71
30th June, 1933	31·07	32·24	31·68	28·76	30·23	29·53
30th June, 1947	33·24	35·02	34·16	31·63	33·31	32·50
30th June, 1954	32·63	34·78	33·73	31·61	33·63	32·63

\* On the basis of the boundaries existing at the date of each Census.

The steady increase in the average age of the population which occurred in the intervals between earlier censuses, mainly owing to the long-term decline in the birth rate, was reversed in the period 1947 to 1954, when a substantial rise in the birth rate and a large influx of migrants caused the average age to fall slightly below the 1947 level. The average age of people residing in the metropolis is consistently higher than that of people residing in the remainder of the State.

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE POPULATION**

The proportion of married persons in New South Wales has been increasing steadily. At the 1954 Census, the proportion was 47·5 per cent., compared with 46·6 per cent. in 1947 and 39·6 per cent. in 1933.



The conjugal condition of the population as disclosed by the 1954 Census was as follows:—

**Table 67. Conjugal Condition of Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1954**

Conjugal Condition.	Number.			Proportion.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never married—				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under age 15 ...	487,254	467,241	954,495	28·36	27·47	27·92
Age 15 and over ...	360,459	262,912	623,371	20·98	15·46	18·23
Married * ...	812,372	813,074	1,625,446	47·28	47·80	47·54
Widowed ...	43,931	140,830	184,761	2·56	8·28	5·40
Divorced ...	14,111	16,852	30,963	0·82	0·99	0·91
Not stated ...	2,733	1,760	4,493	...	...	...
Total ...	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

#### TRENDS IN THE PROPORTIONS MARRIED

Despite the re-appearance of an excess of males over females in 1954, there was an increase in the proportion of males married, expressed as a percentages of the male population 15 and over. (These figures do not include widowed and divorced.) This was in continuation of a long-term trend.

*N.S.W.: Number of Married Males per 100 Males 15 and over, at Census*

1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
43·9	46·6	53·9	54·2	62·0	65·9

Since the war, there has also been a marked increase in the percentage of females married. By 1954, almost two-thirds of the female population 15 and over were married, compared with about 56 per cent. in 1933 and 1921, and about one-half in 1901. Particulars are as follows:—

*N.S.W.: Number of Married Females per 100 Females 15 and over, at Census*

1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
51·0	52·2	56·4	55·7	61·6	65·8

These increases in the proportion married have occurred in all age groups. However, the most substantial increases have occurred among younger persons; of every 100 men aged 20-24, 15 were married in 1933, 24 in 1947, and 27 in 1954. Of every 100 women aged 20-24, 34 were married in 1933, 49 in 1947, and 59 in 1954. The growth in the proportion of married women among those of child-bearing age (taken here as 15-44), is of significance for the fertility of the population. This proportion rose from 53.1 per cent. in 1933 to 62.5 per cent. in 1947 and 69.5 per cent. in

1954. Particulars of the proportions of the male and female population married (at various census dates) are given by age groups in the next table:—

**Table 68. Proportions Married in each Age Group between 15 and 60, New South Wales**

Age Group (years).	Proportion per cent. of Total in Age Group at Census.			
	1901.	1933.	1947.	1954.
Males				
15—19	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
20—24	11.0	15.3	24.5	26.7
25—29	37.4	47.4	62.4	64.2
30—34	56.6	68.4	77.5	79.5
35—39	65.8	76.9	82.0	84.4
40—44	69.2	80.6	83.5	85.1
45—49	70.5	80.5	82.8	85.3
50—54	68.4	78.9	82.1	83.9
55—59	69.9	76.8	80.8	82.2
Females				
15—19	3.6	4.7	5.9	7.2
20—24	30.3	34.2	48.8	58.6
25—29	58.1	63.8	76.9	83.1
30—34	74.0	76.3	83.2	87.5
35—39	79.5	79.4	83.3	87.2
40—44	80.3	79.0	81.3	85.0
45—49	78.1	76.4	78.7	80.9
50—54	72.8	71.7	74.3	75.3
55—59	66.2	65.6	67.9	68.8

In 1954, the proportions for men and for women were approximately equal at just under 66 per cent., for all ages 15 and over, despite great differences in particular age groups. This was the result of an excess of single men at lower ages offsetting an excess of widows at higher ages. There were about 97,000 more single men than single women in the population, and about 97,000 more widows than widowers.

The decline in proportions married among women above age group 30-34 in the table is largely due to the increasing incidence of widowhood at higher ages, and to a lesser extent of divorce. The proportion of women 15 and over "ever married" (including the widowed and divorced) reached

a peak of 91.3 per cent. at age group 35-39, and diminished only slightly at higher ages:—

*Proportion of Women 15-59 "Ever Married" N.S.W., June, 1954*

	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50—54	55—59
Per cent. ...	7.2	59.0	84.5	90.1	91.3	90.9	89.8	89.2	88.6

SEX COMPOSITION AND PROPORTIONS MARRIED, BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The following table shows the masculinity of the population in statistical divisions, and the proportion of those aged 15 years and over who were married, at the Census of 1954:—

**Table 69. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1954**

Statistical Division.	Number of Males per 100 Females.	Proportion 15 and over Married.	
		Males.	Females.
		per cent.	per cent.
Metropolitan ... ..	95.5	67.1	63.4
Balance of Cumberland ... ..	116.7	67.8	72.8
Total Cumberland ... ..	96.1	66.9	63.6
North Coast ... ..	104.7	65.9	68.7
Hunter and Manning ... ..	103.0	68.0	70.0
South Coast ... ..	109.1	66.0	71.5
Northern Tableland ... ..	103.6	63.7	65.5
Central Tableland ... ..	103.1	64.9	66.6
Southern Tableland ... ..	115.0	59.1	67.6
North Western Slope ... ..	107.9	64.3	69.5
Central Western Slope ... ..	107.5	63.2	68.5
South Western Slope ... ..	107.3	62.6	67.3
North Central Plain ... ..	114.5	60.8	69.4
Central Plain ... ..	123.7	58.3	70.6
Riverina ... ..	114.1	61.5	70.4
Western Division ... ..	119.8	61.2	71.2
New South Wales ... ..	101.1	65.9	65.8

The metropolitan area in 1954 had 4.5 per cent. fewer males than females. In the remainder of the State, males outnumbered females, by high proportions in the extra-metropolitan "Balance of Cumberland Division", which included a national service training camp, and the Southern Tableland, where most of the men working on the Snowy Mountains project were living, as well as in the pastoral divisions of the State in which there has usually been a large surplus of males in the past. Generally speaking, a shortage of females tended to be accompanied by a high proportion of females married.

#### LARGER COUNTRY TOWNS, SEX COMPOSITION AND MARITAL STATUS

The next table shows the masculinity of the principal country towns, in order of size of population, together with the proportions of males and females married:—

**Table 70. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Larger Country Towns\*, 30th June, 1954**

Town.	Number of Males per 100 Females.	Proportion 15 and over Married.	
		Males.	Females.
		per cent.	per cent.
Newcastle Urban Area ... ..	100.7	69.2	69.4
Wollongong ... ..	109.3	67.3	73.6
Broken Hill ... ..	107.0	66.6	70.4
Blue Mountains ... ..	86.8	71.5	61.4
Maitland ... ..	97.3	65.5	63.5
Wagga Wagga ... ..	95.2	64.9	63.2
Goulburn ... ..	98.2	60.4	59.8
Orange ... ..	97.2	67.7	65.6
Penrith ... ..	103.5	69.0	71.4
Lismore ... ..	94.5	65.4	60.8
Albury ... ..	96.9	65.4	62.2
Bathurst ... ..	103.0	63.6	60.9
Lithgow ... ..	107.0	69.5	72.3
Cessnock ... ..	101.7	71.6	72.3
Tamworth ... ..	94.8	64.9	62.8
Dubbo ... ..	96.0	65.4	64.6

\* Municipalities (excepting Newcastle Urban Area, which includes portion of Lake Macquarie Shire) with 10,000 or more population, in order of size of population.

\* 89665—2 K5209

METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS—SEX COMPOSITION AND MARITAL STATUS

The masculinity of the population and the proportions of males and females married in the various local government areas within the metropolitan area are shown in the next table. The municipalities and shires have been arranged in order of masculinity. The high figure of masculinity shown for Liverpool is partly due to the national service training camp lying within this municipality.

**Table 71. Masculinity of Population and Proportion of those 15 years and over who were Married, Metropolitan Local Government Areas, 30th June, 1954**

Municipality or Shire.	Number of Males per 100 Females.	Proportion 15 and over Married.	
		Males.	Females.
		per cent.	per cent.
<i>With Masculinity of 100 and over—</i>			
Liverpool (part) ... ..	143.1	48.1	73.5
Baulkham Hills (S.) (part) ... ..	107.9	73.1	71.5
Fairfield ... ..	104.9	71.5	74.2
City of Sydney ... ..	104.8	54.0	55.6
Blacktown (S.) (part) ... ..	104.3	72.6	74.8
Auburn ... ..	102.5	66.0	66.6
Bankstown ... ..	102.3	76.0	77.6
Sutherland (S.) ... ..	100.4	78.0	76.9
Botany ... ..	100.3	67.8	68.5
<i>With Masculinity of 90 and less than 100—</i>			
Holroyd ... ..	99.8	72.0	72.4
Leichhardt ... ..	99.6	61.8	62.5
Parramatta ... ..	99.2	65.5	65.5
Concord ... ..	97.9	68.7	60.6
Warringah (S.) ... ..	96.6	75.9	72.1
Hurstville ... ..	96.3	75.7	72.1
Ryde ... ..	96.2	72.6	68.5
Kogarah ... ..	95.9	71.2	68.0
Canterbury ... ..	95.3	71.2	67.8
Rockdale ... ..	95.0	70.6	66.5
Randwick ... ..	94.9	64.9	61.3
Hunter's Hill ... ..	94.5	59.3	57.1
Strathfield ... ..	93.1	65.8	61.7
Marrickville ... ..	92.8	64.1	59.1
Hornsby (S.) (part) ... ..	92.8	73.0	65.6
Drummoyne ... ..	92.0	68.8	62.8
Lane Cove ... ..	90.9	70.9	62.7
<i>With Masculinity of less than 90—</i>			
Waverley ... ..	88.1	67.3	60.2
Willoughby ... ..	87.2	70.2	59.7
Burwood ... ..	85.1	64.9	55.3
Ashfield ... ..	84.4	65.3	54.6
Ku-ring-gai ... ..	84.2	72.4	59.6
Manly ... ..	83.4	69.5	58.3
North Sydney ... ..	81.2	65.2	52.7
Mosman ... ..	80.2	66.5	52.6
Woollahra ... ..	78.2	65.9	51.7

Note :—"S." denotes shire.

## COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

In the recent post-war years, immigration was encouraged by various schemes of assisted immigration arranged by agreements between the Commonwealth Government and governments of other countries (see pages 105 to 107). The numbers brought to Australia under these schemes were far greater than for any similar period. The effects of this heavy post-war immigration are shown in the comparison of the countries of birth of the population as recorded at the 1947 and 1954 censuses, which is given in the following table:—

Table 72. Countries of Birth, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954

Country of Birth.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia ... ..	1,324,789	1,461,504	1,356,725	1,498,672	2,681,514	2,960,176
New Zealand ... ..	11,684	11,037	11,853	11,478	23,537	22,515
Other ... ..	465	535	481	582	946	1,117
Total Australasia ...	1,336,938	1,473,076	1,369,059	1,510,732	2,705,997	2,983,808
<i>Europe—</i>						
England ... ..	82,850	94,121	71,775	82,572	154,625	176,693
Wales ... ..	2,970	3,388	2,233	2,545	5,203	5,933
Scotland ... ..	23,797	25,542	20,643	22,414	44,440	47,956
Ireland * ... ..	9,176	9,215	7,929	7,253	17,105	16,468
Austria ... ..	1,098	2,263	995	2,323	2,093	4,586
Czechoslovakia ... ..	504	3,550	296	1,893	800	5,443
Germany ... ..	2,705	9,397	1,752	9,985	4,457	19,382
Greece ... ..	3,410	5,988	1,225	3,187	4,635	9,175
Hungary ... ..	398	3,950	333	2,732	731	6,682
Italy ... ..	5,789	20,163	2,932	9,777	8,721	29,940
Latvia ... ..	142	2,916	62	2,448	204	5,364
Malta ... ..	1,073	5,615	342	3,683	1,415	9,298
Netherlands ... ..	576	9,072	240	6,515	816	15,587
Poland ... ..	1,059	11,114	852	6,327	1,911	17,441
Ukraine ... ..	1,102	3,039	871	2,174	1,973	5,213
U.S.S.R. ... ..	2,620	2,620	2,852	2,852	5,472	5,472
Yugoslavia ... ..	1,062	5,141	351	2,436	1,413	7,577
Other ... ..	5,120	9,940	2,320	6,148	7,440	16,088
Total Europe ...	142,831	227,034	115,151	177,264	257,982	404,298
<i>Asia—</i>						
China ... ..	2,548	3,717	724	1,900	3,272	5,617
Cyprus ... ..	192	1,596	34	532	226	2,128
India, Pakistan and Ceylon	1,771	2,116	996	1,704	2,767	3,820
Lebanon and Syria ...	609	1,888	509	1,041	1,118	2,929
Other ... ..	1,355	3,139	1,061	2,358	2,416	5,497
Total Asia ... ..	6,475	12,456	3,324	7,535	9,799	19,991
<i>Africa—</i>						
Egypt ... ..	208	2,135	186	1,842	394	3,977
Union of South Africa ...	1,239	1,238	1,180	1,169	2,419	2,407
Other ... ..	229	315	171	277	400	592
Total Africa ... ..	1,676	3,688	1,537	3,288	3,213	6,976
<i>America—</i>						
Canada ... ..	1,050	1,082	834	851	1,884	1,933
United States ... ..	1,724	1,960	1,143	1,356	2,867	3,316
Other ... ..	303	358	222	303	525	661
Total America ... ..	3,077	3,400	2,199	2,510	5,276	5,910
<i>Polynesia ... ..</i>	1,046	1,090	1,168	1,196	2,214	2,286
<i>At Sea... ..</i>	168	116	189	144	357	260
Total born outside						
Australia ... ..	167,422	259,356	135,902	203,997	303,324	463,353
Grand Total ... ..	1,492,211	1,720,860	1,492,627	1,702,689	2,984,838	3,423,529

\* Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

The proportional distribution in June, 1954 of the population of urban and rural sections of the State according to the main groups of countries of birth is shown in Table 73. The 1947 census figures for the whole State are also shown.

**Table 73. Proportional Distribution of the Population by Country of Birth**

Country of Birth.	As at 30th June, 1954.					At 30th June, 1947.
	Urban.			Rural.	New South Wales.	New South Wales.
	Metrop-olis.	Other.	Total.			
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
<i>Australasia—</i>						
Australia ... ..	83.4	89.2	85.4	92.0	86.4	89.8
Other ... ..	1.0	.4	.8	.3	.7	.8
Total Australasia ...	84.4	89.6	86.2	92.3	87.1	90.6
<i>Europe—</i>						
United Kingdom* ... ..	8.8	6.1	7.8	3.9	7.2	7.4
Other ... ..	5.3	3.8	4.8	3.5	4.6	1.3
Total Europe ... ..	14.1	9.9	12.6	7.4	11.8	8.7
<i>Asia</i> ... ..	.9	.3	.7	.2	.6	.3
<i>Africa</i> ... ..	.3	.1	.2	...	.2	.1
<i>America</i> ... ..	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2
<i>Other</i> ... ..	.1	...	.1	...	.1	.1
Total born outside Australia ... ..	16.6	10.8	14.6	8.0	13.6	10.2
Grand Total ... ..	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* Including the Republic of Ireland.

At 30th June, 1954, Australian-born persons constituted 86.4 per cent. of the total population, compared with 89.8 per cent. in 1947. The percentage of people born in Europe increased from 8.7 in 1947 to 11.8 in 1954, the percentage born in the United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland) remaining practically constant (7.4 and 7.2, respectively) and other European-born persons increasing from 1.3 to 4.6 per cent.

The largest numerical increases of persons born overseas were in respect of the following countries:—United Kingdom (including the Republic of Ireland), 25,667; Italy, 21,219; Poland, 15,530; Germany, 14,925; Netherlands, 14,771; and U.S.S.R. (including Ukraine), 8,712.

At 30th June, 1954, fifty-three per cent. of Australian-born persons resided in the metropolis, twenty-nine per cent. in other urban areas, and eighteen per cent. in rural areas. In the case of persons born outside Australia, the corresponding percentages were 67, 23, and 10.

## COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, NEW SOUTH WALES

In the following table the countries of birth of the New South Wales population are shown, in order of the numbers born in each country. Separate figures are shown for the metropolitan area, other urban areas (consisting of Newcastle Urban Area, other country municipalities, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more population), and rural areas (consisting of the rest of the State).

**Table 74. Country of Birth, Urban and Rural Areas of N.S.W.,  
30th June, 1954**

Country of Birth.	Urban.		Rural.	Migratory.	New South Wales.
	Metropolitan.	Other.			
Australia ... ..	1,554,383	861,570	540,725	3,498	2,960,176
Other Countries—					
United Kingdom*	163,077	58,996	22,909	2,068	247,050
Italy ... ..	18,976	4,860	6,045	59	29,940
New Zealand ... ..	17,119	3,419	1,783	194	22,515
Germany ... ..	10,227	6,028	3,111	16	19,382
Poland ... ..	10,496	4,743	2,185	17	17,441
Netherlands ... ..	7,592	5,332	2,592	21	15,587
Malta ... ..	8,208	850	220	20	9,298
Greece ... ..	5,346	3,092	692	45	9,175
Yugoslavia ... ..	4,219	2,411	938	9	7,577
Hungary ... ..	5,266	963	448	5	6,682
China ... ..	4,670	591	170	186	5,617
U.S.S.R. (n.e.i.) ... ..	4,355	755	360	2	5,472
Czechoslovakia ... ..	4,135	857	444	7	5,443
Latvia ... ..	3,502	1,301	553	8	5,364
Ukraine ... ..	3,232	1,429	552	...	5,213
Austria ... ..	3,531	752	298	5	4,586
Egypt ... ..	3,741	178	54	4	3,977
U.S.A. ... ..	2,549	504	214	49	3,316
India ... ..	2,350	492	339	78	3,259
Estonia ... ..	2,279	533	412	8	3,232
Lebanon ... ..	2,162	515	88	1	2,766
Lithuania ... ..	1,728	619	219	4	2,570
Union of South Africa...	1,794	375	206	32	2,407
Cyprus ... ..	1,573	468	73	14	2,128
France ... ..	1,446	293	229	49	2,017
Canada ... ..	1,389	336	199	9	1,933
Rumania ... ..	1,214	234	86	1	1,535
Indonesia ... ..	922	196	161	4	1,283
Norway ... ..	510	195	332	89	1,176
Switzerland ... ..	743	166	94	1	1,004
Other Australasian ... ..	849	161	107	...	1,117
Other European ... ..	2,894	970	602	88	4,554
Other Asian ... ..	3,858	590	266	224	4,938
Other African ... ..	417	101	64	10	592
Other American ... ..	457	98	89	17	661
Polynesian... ..	1,773	313	172	28	2,286
At Sea ... ..	179	51	30	...	260
Total, Other Countries ... ..	308,778	103,817	47,386	3,372	463,353
Total Population ... ..	1,863,161	965,387	588,111	6,870	3,423,529

\* Including Republic of Ireland.



## DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS

## PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF N.S.W. BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA

Despite the large post-war influx of oversea migrants, the population of New South Wales in June, 1954 still contained a lower proportion born outside Australia than in 1933. The proportion in 1954 was 13.5 per cent., compared with 10.2 per cent. in 1947 and 13.7 per cent. in 1933.

However, migrants from the principal British sources—taken here for convenience as Great Britain and Ireland (including the Republic of Ireland), New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea—had fallen from 11.9 per cent. of the population in 1933 to 7.9 per cent. in 1954, while those born elsewhere had increased from 1.8 per cent. to 5.6 per cent. Further particulars are shown in the following table:—

**Table 75. Population of N.S.W., Born Outside Australia, at Census, 1933, 1947 and 1954**

At Census of—	Number (thousands)			Proportion per cent. of Total Population		
	Main British Sources *	Other Birthplace	Total born outside Australia	Main British Sources *	Other Birthplace	Total born outside Australia
June, 1933 .....	308.2	47.1	355.3	11.9	1.8	13.7
June, 1947 .....	245.9	57.5	303.3	8.2	1.9	10.2
June, 1954 .....	270.7	192.7	463.4	7.9	5.6	13.5

\* Great Britain and Ireland (including the Republic of Ireland), New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea.

## “POST-1947” AND “FOREIGN-BORN” MIGRANTS BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

In the following analysis (Table 76), two aspects of migration statistics have been specially considered: (a) the numbers whose residence in Australia dated from after the beginning of the major post-war wave of migration, taken for convenience as mid-1947, whatever their country of birth (the “post-1947” group), and (b) those born in countries other than the main British sources mentioned above (United Kingdom, Ireland, New Zealand, Papua and New Guinea), whatever their period of residence (the “foreign-born” group).

As mentioned above, the “foreign-born” group at 30th June, 1954 numbered 192,700, or 5.6 per cent. of the population. The “post-1947” group numbered 213,300, or 6.2 per cent.

Both groups were represented in the metropolitan area slightly more heavily than in the rest of the State. Both were particularly numerous in the balance of the Cumberland Division (beyond the metropolitan area), and in the Southern Tableland Division, where the Snowy Mountains hydro-electric scheme is located, and in the South Coast Division containing the rapidly expanding industrial area of Wollongong.

**Table 76. Number and Proportion of Oversea Migrants, "Post-1947" and "Foreign-born", by Statistical Divisions, 30th June, 1954**

Statistical Division.	Number of Oversea Migrants.		Proportion of Population in Division.	
	"Post-1947."	"Foreign-born."	"Post-1947."	"Foreign-born."
			Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Area ...	134,140	127,733	7.2	6.7
Balance of Cumberland ...	8,055	7,027	12.2	10.7
Cumberland ...	142,195	134,760	7.4	7.0
North Coast ...	2,755	3,245	1.6	1.9
Hunter and Manning ...	17,710	13,960	4.4	3.5
South Coast ...	17,189	11,528	10.0	6.7
Northern Tableland ...	953	819	1.8	1.5
Central Tableland ...	7,570	6,202	4.9	4.0
Southern Tableland ...	7,302	6,526	11.3	10.1
North Western Slope ...	1,284	1,030	1.9	1.5
Central Western Slope...	1,778	1,419	2.7	2.1
South Western Slope ...	4,153	3,484	3.2	2.7
North Central Plain ...	667	645	2.1	2.0
Central Plain ...	772	666	2.7	2.4
Riverina... ..	4,230	4,773	4.9	5.5
Western Division ...	2,052	2,500	3.4	4.1
New South Wales * ...	213,296	192,671	6.2	5.6

\* Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population

**"OVERSEA IMMIGRATION" AND OTHER MIGRATION, BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS**

The use of the date mid-1947 to define the class of "post-1947" migrants enables a useful comparison to be made of the relative contribution of "oversea immigration" and other migration to the growth of population in statistical divisions in the period 1947-54. The number of "post-1947" migrants in any statistical division in June, 1954 denotes the net gain of this division since 1947 from persons born overseas, here described as "oversea immigration". The difference between this and the net change in the division's population due to migration, is the result of interstate and intrastate migration, and of any migration overseas by 1947 residents of the division.

For the State as a whole, the gain of 213,300 between 1947 and 1954 from "oversea immigration" was partly offset by a loss of 56,800, due mainly to interstate migration.

There was also a loss of 35,800 from the metropolitan area to the country, other States and overseas, offset by a gain of 134,100 by "oversea immigration". The only statistical divisions to which there was a net inward movement intrastate or interstate were Hunter and Manning, South Coast, Southern Tableland, Central Plain and Western Division (the balance of Cumberland Division also gained in this way). These divisions also had appreciable gains from "oversea immigration". The remainder lost population intrastate or interstate, though gaining oversea immigrants. This loss was appreciable in the North Coast and Central Tableland divisions, as well as in the metropolitan area.

Particulars of the increase or decrease in population in statistical divisions from migration between 1947 and 1954 are given in the following table:—

**Table 77. "Oversea Immigration", Other Migration and Natural Increase, by Statistical Divisions, 1947 to 1954**

Statistical Division	Natural Increase	Increase by Migration			Total Increase
		"Oversea Immigration" *	Other †	Total ‡	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Metropolitan Area ... ..	119.0	134.1	(-)35.8	98.3	217.3
Balance of Cumberland ... ..	6.4	8.1	5.6	13.7	20.1
Cumberland ... ..	125.3	142.2	(-)30.1	112.1	237.4
North Coast ... ..	22.5	2.8	(-)13.2	(-)10.4	12.1
Hunter and Manning ... ..	34.4	17.7	4.5	22.2	56.6
South Coast ... ..	15.6	17.2	9.8	27.0	42.6
Northern Tableland ... ..	6.1	1.0	(-)4.3	(-)3.3	2.8
Central Tableland ... ..	16.4	7.6	(-)12.2	(-)4.6	11.8
Southern Tableland ... ..	5.1	7.3	2.2	9.5	14.6
North Western Slope ... ..	7.5	1.3	(-)0.4	0.9	8.5
Central Western Slope ... ..	8.5	1.8	(-)2.1	(-)0.3	8.2
South Western Slope ... ..	16.3	4.2	(-)5.0	(-)0.8	15.5
North Central Plain ... ..	4.0	0.7	(-)1.3	(-)0.6	3.4
Central Plain ... ..	3.4	0.8	0.5	1.3	4.7
Riverina ... ..	10.4	4.2	(-)3.0	1.2	11.6
Western Division ... ..	6.7	2.1	0.6	2.7	9.4
New South Wales § ... ..	282.2	213.3	(-)56.8	156.5	438.7

(—) Denotes decrease.

\* "Post-1947" migrants (population at 30th June, 1954 born overseas and resident in Australia less than 7 years).

† Net interstate or intrastate migration and oversea migration of 1947 residents of N.S.W. between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954. Obtained by subtracting "oversea immigration" from total increase by migration.

‡ Obtained by subtracting natural increase (see note \* to Table 45) from total increase.

§ Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

Information is not available for the population at the earlier censuses which would enable a similar division of the increase by migration between 1933 and 1947 to be made. The total increase by migration in

this period, by statistical divisions, is shown in comparison with the figures for 1947-54 from the preceding table, as follows:—

**Table 78. Increase of Population by Migration, 1933 to 1947 and 1947 to 1954, by Statistical Divisions**

Statistical Division.	Increase by Migration between Census dates 1933 and 1947.	Increase by Migration between Census dates 1947 and 1954.		
		"Oversea Immigration."*	Other.*	Total.*
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Cumberland ... ..	198.9	142.2	(-) 30.1	112.1
North Coast ... ..	(-) 22.3	2.8	(-) 13.2	(-) 10.4
Hunter and Manning ... ..	(-) 4.4	17.7	4.5	22.2
South Coast ... ..	5.6	17.2	9.8	27.0
Northern Tableland ... ..	(-) 12.7	1.0	(-) 4.3	(-) 3.3
Central Tableland ... ..	(-) 18.5	7.6	(-) 12.2	(-) 4.6
Southern Tableland ... ..	(-) 7.8	7.3	2.2	9.5
North Western Slope ... ..	(-) 15.8	1.3	(-) 0.4	0.9
Central Western Slope ... ..	(-) 18.0	1.8	(-) 2.1	(-) 0.3
South Western Slope ... ..	(-) 25.6	4.2	(-) 5.0	(-) 0.8
North Central Plain ... ..	(-) 7.3	0.7	(-) 1.3	(-) 0.6
Central Plain ... ..	(-) 9.6	0.8	0.5	1.3
Riverina ... ..	(-) 23.4	4.2	(-) 3.0	1.2
Western Division ... ..	(-) 9.4	2.1	0.6	2.7
New South Wales † ... ..	32.3	213.3	(-) 56.8	156.5

\* See notes to previous table. (-) Denotes decrease.  
† Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The distribution of migrants between urban and rural areas at the Census of 30th June, 1954 is shown in the following table. Although the proportion was higher in the metropolitan area and Wollongong than in rural areas as a whole, the rural proportion was practically the same as that of Newcastle Urban Area in respect of both classes of migrants and exceeded that of "other municipalities" in the case of the "post-1947" group.

**Table 79. Distribution of Oversea Migrants, Urban and Rural Areas, 30th June, 1954**

Area.	Number of Oversea Migrants.		Percentage of Population in area.	
	"Post-1947."	"Foreign-born."	"Post-1947."	"Foreign-born."
Metropolitan Area ... ..	134,140	127,733	7.2	6.9
Newcastle Urban Area ... ..	8,292	6,925	4.7	3.9
Wollongong Municipality ... ..	12,354	8,357	13.6	9.2
Other Municipalities ... ..	21,219	21,165	4.0	4.0
Non-municipal Towns* ... ..	9,403	4,794	5.5	2.8
Rural Areas ... ..	27,888	23,697	4.7	4.0
New South Wales... ..	213,296	192,671	6.2	5.6

\* Of 1,000 or more population.

## DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEA MIGRANTS, LARGER COUNTRY TOWNS

In the following table the numbers of "post-1947" and "foreign-born" migrants in the principal country towns are shown, with their percentage of the total population, in order of size of town:—

**Table 80. Number and Proportion of Oversea Migrants, "Post-1947" and "Foreign-born", Larger Country Towns\*, 30th June, 1954**

Town.	Number of Oversea Migrants.		Proportion of Population of Town.	
	"Post-1947".	"Foreign-born".	"Post-1947" migrants. per cent.	"Foreign-born" migrants. per cent.
Newcastle Urban Area ...	8,292	6,925	4.7	3.9
Wollongong ... ..	12,354	8,357	13.6	9.2
Broken Hill ... ..	882	1,285	2.8	4.1
Blue Mountains ... ..	1,667	1,141	7.2	4.9
Maitland ... ..	859	822	4.0	3.9
Wagga Wagga ... ..	795	687	4.1	3.6
Goulburn ... ..	566	538	3.0	2.8
Orange ... ..	1,292	1,202	7.1	6.6
Penrith ... ..	2,279	1,878	12.7	10.5
Lismore ... ..	215	273	1.2	1.6
Albury ... ..	762	745	4.6	4.5
Bathurst ... ..	750	640	4.7	4.0
Lithgow ... ..	567	419	3.8	2.8
Cessnock ... ..	476	104	3.3	0.7
Tamworth ... ..	265	202	1.9	1.5
Dubbo ... ..	375	322	3.1	2.7

\* Municipalities (excepting Newcastle Urban Area, which includes portion of Lake Macquarie Shire) with 10,000 or more population, in order of size of population.

## COUNTRY AREAS WITH A HIGH PROPORTION OF OVERSEA MIGRANTS

The next table gives the corresponding figures for selected areas (municipalities, shires, or non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more population) in which the proportion of overseas migrants at the 1954 Census was high. The areas shown include all those in which the proportion, either of "post-1947" migrants or "foreign-born" migrants, exceeded that of the metropolitan area, where the proportions were 7.2 per cent. and 6.9 per cent. respectively.

In certain areas the existence of migrant holding centres or construction camp sites may account for the high proportion of migrants. In Windsor Municipality at the Census date, the Scheyville migrant centre held approximately 1,000 persons, including migrants and children of migrants. In the Shire of Kearsley, the Greta migrant camp held approximately 1,500. In Waugoola Shire the majority of overseas migrants were resident in the Cowra migrant camp. Major dams were under construction in Wollondilly and Snowy River shires, the latter project also affecting the population of Cooma Municipality.

**Table 81. Country Towns and Shires with a High Proportion of Oversea Migrants, 30th June, 1954 \***

Statistical Division, Town or Shire.	Number of Oversea Migrants.		Proportion of Population.	
	"Post-1947."	"Foreign-born."	"Post-1947"	"Foreign-born."
			per cent.	per cent.
Balance of Cumberland—				
M. Camden (part) ... ..	218	258	8.7	10.4
M. Campbelltown ... ..	914	601	9.4	6.2
M. Liverpool (part) ... ..	465	468	11.7	11.8
M. Penrith ... ..	2,279	1,878	12.7	10.5
M. Windsor ... ..	1,241	1,154	12.6	11.7
S. Baulkam Hills (part) ... ..	423	376	8.4	7.5
S. Blacktown (part) ... ..	2,161	1,972	19.8	18.1
N. Riverstone ... ..	279	249	10.9	9.8
North Coast—				
S. Terania ... ..	313	524	4.7	7.8
Hunter and Manning—				
M. Scone ... ..	232	253	8.4	7.6
S. Kearsley ... ..	1,927	1,731	7.5	6.7
S. Port Stephens ... ..	1,380	630	14.4	6.6
N. Greta ... ..	236	246	17.0	17.8
N. Raymond Terrace ... ..	665	69	24.4	2.5
N. Teralba-Booragul ... ..	184	38	9.0	1.9
N. Wallsend West-Holmesville ... ..	184	154	7.7	6.4
South Coast—				
M. Greater Wollongong ... ..	12,354	8,357	13.6	9.2
M. Shellharbour ... ..	627	439	11.4	8.0
S. Wollondilly ... ..	1,320	1,060	11.8	9.4
N. Nowra ... ..	588	107	9.8	1.8
Central Tableland—				
S. Rylstone ... ..	389	336	7.7	6.7
S. Waugoola ... ..	590	575	12.4	12.1
N. Kandos ... ..	192	183	11.1	10.6
Southern Tableland—				
M. Cooma ... ..	1,840	1,456	28.3	22.4
M. Queanbeyan ... ..	1,674	1,660	22.9	22.7
S. Goodradigbee ... ..	331	284	8.3	7.2
S. Monaro ... ..	189	176	8.5	7.9
S. Snowy River ... ..	2,117	1,933	31.1	28.4
South Western Slope—				
N. Lavington ... ..	238	224	14.6	13.7
Riverina—				
S. Wade ... ..	1,890	2,688	13.7	19.5
N. Culcairn ... ..	77	79	7.0	7.2
N. Griffith ... ..	432	460	6.5	7.0
Western Division—				
M. Balranald ... ..	69	100	5.4	7.9

NOTE: "M." denotes municipality, "S." shire and "N." non-municipal town with a population of 1,000 or more. Figures for non-municipal towns are also included in shire totals where these are shown; e.g., Greta in Kearsley Shire.

\* Towns with a proportion of either "Post-1947" or "Foreign-born" overseas migrants in excess of the proportions in the metropolitan area as a whole (viz. 7.2 and 6.9 per cent. respectively).

## DISTRIBUTION OF OVERSEA MIGRANTS, METROPOLITAN AREA

In the next table, the distribution of overseas migrants in the metropolitan local government areas is shown, the various municipalities and shires being arranged in order, beginning with those with the highest proportion of "post-1947" migrants.

**Table 82. Number and Proportion of Oversea Migrants, "Post-1947" and "Foreign-born", Metropolitan Local Government Areas, 30th June, 1954**

(Arranged in order of percentage of "Post-1947" migrants.)

Municipality or Shire.	Number of Oversea Migrants.		Proportion of Population.	
	"Post-1947."	"Foreign-born."	"Post-1947."	"Foreign-born."
			per cent.	per cent.
More than 10 per cent. "Post-1947" Migrants.				
Fairfield ... ..	8,818	8,918	18.0	16.7
Blacktown S. (part) ... ..	3,730	3,330	14.7	13.1
Liverpool (part) ... ..	2,707	2,198	12.0	9.7
City of Sydney ... ..	22,944	25,505	11.9	13.2
Bankstown ... ..	11,735	10,222	11.5	10.0
Warringah S. ... ..	6,200	4,472	10.3	7.4
Holroyd ... ..	4,122	3,978	10.2	9.9
Between 5 and 10 per cent. "Post-1947" Migrants.				
Woollahra ... ..	4,280	5,611	8.7	11.4
Randwick ... ..	7,759	8,336	7.8	8.4
Waverley ... ..	5,138	6,163	7.6	9.1
North Sydney ... ..	4,194	3,779	7.4	6.7
Ku-ring-gai ... ..	3,566	3,087	6.8	5.9
Sutherland S. ... ..	4,355	2,775	6.6	4.2
Botany ... ..	1,886	1,931	6.4	6.6
Baulkham Hills S. (part) ... ..	658	497	6.2	4.7
Mosman ... ..	1,591	1,226	6.1	4.7
Leichhardt ... ..	3,692	3,952	5.7	6.1
Manly ... ..	1,813	1,247	5.6	3.8
Parramatta ... ..	3,997	3,194	5.3	4.2
Burwood ... ..	1,634	1,391	5.2	4.4
Hornsby S. (part) ... ..	1,970	1,606	5.2	4.2
Ryde ... ..	2,791	2,689	5.2	5.0
Marrickville ... ..	3,906	3,813	5.0	4.9
Less than 5 per cent. "Post-1947" Migrants.				
Auburn ... ..	2,230	1,972	4.7	4.2
Lane Cove ... ..	1,002	929	4.6	4.3
Ashfield ... ..	1,785	1,817	4.5	4.6
Hunter's Hill ... ..	554	629	4.4	5.0
Concord ... ..	1,179	946	4.2	3.3
Strathfield ... ..	1,068	1,076	4.1	4.2
Willoughby ... ..	2,119	2,333	4.1	4.5
Drummoyne ... ..	1,180	1,218	3.8	4.0
Canterbury ... ..	3,944	3,396	3.6	3.1
Hurstville ... ..	1,753	1,313	3.5	2.6
Rockdale ... ..	2,551	1,999	3.4	2.6
Kogarah ... ..	1,289	905	3.0	2.1

NOTE.—"S." denotes shire.

## PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of the number of completed years of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia are recorded at each census. A summary of these particulars in respect of foreign-born persons residing in New South Wales at 30th June, 1947 and 1954 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 83. Period of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside Australia, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954**

Period of Residence.	Number of Persons.		Percentage Distribution of Persons Born Outside Australia.	
	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.
Under 1 year ... ..	11,537	21,832	3·8	4·7
1 year and under 2 years ...	4,296	17,067	1·4	3·7
2 years „ „ 3 years ...	1,857	29,923	0·6	6·5
3 „ „ „ 4 „ ...	678	40,042	0·2	8·6
4 „ „ „ 5 „ ...	527	51,119	0·2	11·0
Total under 5 years ...	18,895	159,983	6·2	34·5
5 years and under 6 years ...	1,515	40,194	0·5	8·7
6 „ „ „ 7 „ ...	1,885	13,119	0·6	2·8
7 „ „ „ 8 „ ...	2,843	6,855	1·0	1·5
8 „ „ „ 15 „ ...	21,821	12,742	7·2	2·8
15 years and over ... ..	247,861	221,461	81·7	47·8
Not stated ... ..	8,504	8,999	2·8	1·9
Total born outside Australia ...	303,324	463,353	100·0	100·0
Born in Australia ... ..	2,681,514	2,960,176	...	...
Total ... ..	2,984,838	3,423,529	...	...

Post-war immigration gathered momentum in the middle of 1948, and, as a result, the number of persons born outside Australia, who had resided in Australia for less than six years at 30th June, 1954, increased by 179,767 over the number at 30th June, 1947; in 1954 this group comprised 43·2 per cent. of the total persons born outside Australia compared with 6·7 per cent. in 1947.

Curtailment of migration during the 1939-1945 war was responsible for the small number (12,742 persons) whose period of residence was eight years and under fifteen years at the 1954 Census.

## NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)

The 1954 Census disclosed that despite the rise in the number of persons of British nationality from 2,969,868 in 1947 to 3,294,137 in 1954, the large influx of citizens of foreign countries during this period reduced the proportion of British subjects from 99·5 to 96·2 per cent. Particulars



of the nationality of the population as recorded at the 1947 and 1954 censuses are set out in Table 84. Statistics of net overseas immigration, dissected according to the nationalities shown on the migrants' passports, are shown on pages 103 and 104.

**Table 84. Nationality of the Population, N.S.W., 30th June, 1947 and 1954**

Nationality.	Number.						Number per 10,000 of Population.	
	Males.		Females.		Persons.		1947.	1954.
	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.	1947.	1954.		
<i>British</i> * ...	1,481,321	1,642,191	1,488,547	1,651,946	2,969,868	3,294,137	9,950	9,622
<i>Foreign—</i>								
American (U.S.)	1,180	1,454	457	818	1,637	2,272	6	7
Chinese ...	2,177	2,453	352	578	2,529	3,031	9	9
Czechoslovak ...	136	1,875	87	992	223	2,867	1	8
Dutch ...	439	9,265	262	6,854	701	16,119	2	47
Estonian ...	130	1,257	86	1,176	216	2,433	1	7
French... ..	619	935	398	810	1,017	1,745	3	5
German ...	402	4,000	159	3,882	561	7,882	2	23
Greek ...	1,264	4,024	304	2,205	1,568	6,229	5	18
Hungarian ...	80	2,293	120	1,627	200	3,920	1	11
Italian ...	1,349	15,200	474	6,767	1,823	21,967	6	64
Latvian ...	18	2,757	9	2,518	27	5,275	...	15
Lebanese ...	†	1,373	†	599	†	1,972	†	6
Lithuanian ...	16	1,453	9	1,051	25	2,504	...	7
Norwegian ...	285	656	27	147	312	803	1	2
Polish ...	218	9,291	214	6,314	432	15,605	1	46
Russian ...	145	971	103	968	248	1,939	1	6
Ukrainian ...	‡	3,360	‡	2,620	‡	5,980	‡	18
Yugoslav ...	495	3,852	87	2,138	582	5,990	2	18
Other ...	1,388	3,242	532	1,984	1,920	5,226	6	15
Stateless ...	549	8,958	400	6,675	949	15,633	3	46
Total Foreign	10,890	78,669	4,080	50,723	14,970	129,392	50	378
Grand Total ...	1,492,211	1,720,860	1,492,627	1,702,669	2,984,838	3,423,529	10,000	10,000

\* Includes Irish nationality.

† Included with "Other".

‡ Included with Russian.

The number of foreign nationals increased by 114,422 between 1947 and 1954. Of the total at 30th June, 1954, viz., 129,392 persons, the most numerous were Italian, 21,967; Dutch, 16,119; Polish, 15,605; German, 7,882; and Greek, 6,229. Stateless persons in 1954 numbered 15,633.

The overseas-born population of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954 numbered 463,353, and seventy-two per cent. of these were British subjects.

### ABORIGINALS

The number of aboriginals in New South Wales during the first century after the date of settlement is not known accurately, but it is certain that they were never numerous. The first careful enumeration of aboriginals was made in 1891, when it was found that there were only 5,097 aboriginals of full-blood. Since then, their number has declined progressively. The number of full-blood aboriginals and half-caste aboriginals enumerated at each census from 1891 to 1947 was as follows:—

**Table 85. Aboriginals in New South Wales**

Census.	Full-Blood Aboriginals.			Half-Caste Aboriginals.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1891	2,896	2,201	5,097	1,663	1,520	3,183
1901	2,192	1,586	3,778	*	*	3,656†
1911	1,152	860	2,012	2,335	2,177	4,512
1921	923	674	1,597	2,367	2,221	4,588
1933	617	417	1,034	4,358	3,959	8,317
1947	546	407	953	5,498	5,109	10,607

\* Not available.

† Includes 509 nomadic half-castes.

### POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND CAPITAL CITIES

The following table shows the population and the proportion of population in each State of the Commonwealth at the censuses of 1947 and 1954, and as estimated at 30th June, 1956. Aboriginals of full-blood are excluded.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, the population of New South Wales increased at an average annual rate of 0.99 per cent., which was faster than that of any other State of the Commonwealth, excepting Queensland, where the rate was 1.11 per cent. In order of magnitude, rates in other States were:—Western Australia, 0.97 per cent.; Tasmania, 0.87 per cent.; Victoria, 0.87 per cent.; and South Australia, 0.76 per cent. The average for the whole of Australia was 0.96 per cent.

In the seven years from 1947 to 1954, however, the rate of increase in New South Wales was lower than in any other State. The average annual rates of increase during this period, in order of magnitude, were:—

Western Australia, 3.51 per cent.; South Australia, 3.05 per cent.; Tasmania, 2.65 per cent.; Victoria, 2.56 per cent.; Queensland, 2.53 per cent.; and New South Wales, 1.98 per cent. The average for the Commonwealth was 2.46 per cent.

**Table 86. Population of Australian States and Territories**

State or Territory.	Population.			Proportion in each State or Territory.		
	Census, 30th June.		Estimated 30th June 1956.	Census, 30th June.		Estimated 30th June 1956.
	1947.	1954.		1947.	1954.	
				per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales ...	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,553,432	39·38	38·09	37·69
Victoria ...	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,605,088	27·11	27·29	27·63
Queensland ...	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,370,697	14·60	14·67	14·54
South Australia ...	646,073	797,094	848,526	8·53	8·87	9·00
Western Australia ...	502,480	639,771	677,389	6·63	7·12	7·19
Tasmania ...	257,078	308,752	319,648	3·39	3·44	3·39
Northern Territory ...	10,868	16,469	18,297	·14	·18	·19
Australian Capital Territory ...	16,905	30,315	34,481	·22	·34	·37
Commonwealth ...	7,579,358	8,986,530	9,427,558	100·00	100·00	100·00

Sydney is the fourth largest city of the British Commonwealth, being exceeded in population only by London, Calcutta and Bombay. A comparison with the capitals of other Australian States and Territories is shown below:—

**Table 87. Population of Capital Cities of Australia, 30th June, 1956**

Metropolitan Area.	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory.	Metropolitan Area.	Estimated Population, 30th June, 1956.	Proportion of Population of Whole State or Territory.
		per cent.			per cent.
Sydney ...	1,935,880	54·5	Perth ...	368,600	54·4
Melbourne ...	1,595,300*	62·4*	Hobart ...	99,540	31·1
Brisbane ...	527,500	38·5	Canberra ...	32,440	94·1
Adelaide ...	514,000	60·6	Darwin ...	8,550	46·7

\* As at 31st December, 1955.

### MIGRATION

Immigration into New South Wales from overseas has taken place irregularly, being heaviest mainly in periods of prosperity in the State. At certain periods, it has received considerable stimulus from governmental assistance to immigrants.

There was a considerable gain of population from immigration during the years following the 1914-1918 War. The annual net gain was greatly reduced in 1929, and nearly 11,000 persons left New South Wales during the depression years of 1930-1931. From 1932 to 1939, more permanent new arrivals were attracted as economic conditions gradually improved. During the war years 1939 to 1945, little movement took place apart from the arrival of evacuees. A net loss of 9,266 persons to overseas countries occurred in 1946, owing mainly to the departure of the Australian wives

and children of Allied servicemen and the repatriation of evacuees. With the implementation of the Commonwealth post-war migration schemes, the excess of oversea arrivals over departures increased from 3,615 in 1947 to 66,136 in 1949. After three years at a high level it fell to 7,280 in 1953. The 1953 figure was affected by the number of tourists visiting England for the Coronation and the slight recession of the economy in 1952-1953. By 1955 net oversea immigration had risen again to 31,348, and in 1956 was 25,885.

The recorded interstate and oversea movement of people to and from New South Wales for the years 1944 to 1956 is shown in the following table. Figures for war years relate to civilian movement only, and include evacuees:—

Table 88. Interstate and Oversea Migration

Year.	Arrivals in New South Wales.			Departures from New South Wales.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures. (Net Immigration.)		
	Inter-state. *	From Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	To Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.	Inter-state. *	Oversea Countries Direct.	Total.
1944†	164,089	4,622	168,711	146,617	5,405	152,022	17,472†	(-) 788	16,689†
1945†	200,452	10,020	210,472	193,185	10,489	203,674	7,267†	(-) 469	6,798†
1946†	263,511	22,501	286,012	253,723	31,767	290,490	4,788†	(-) 9,266	(-) 4,478†
1947†	339,364	46,640	386,004	344,772	43,025	387,797	(-) 5,408†	3,615	(-) 1,793†
1948	397,772	72,778	470,550	410,092	44,223	454,315	(-) 12,320	28,555	16,235
1949	441,871	127,578	569,449	438,131	61,415	499,546	3,740	66,163	69,903
1950	471,084	131,268	602,352	471,498	72,455	543,953	(-) 414	58,813	58,399
1951	505,181	123,127	628,308	512,272	75,026	587,298	(-) 7,091	48,101	41,010
1952	486,323	109,908	596,236	489,982	88,211	578,193	(-) 3,654	21,697	18,043
1953	466,932	93,067	559,999	469,634	85,787	555,421	(-) 2,702	7,280	4,578
1954	501,590	106,472	608,062	501,163	90,922	592,085	427	15,550	15,977
1955	516,623	132,323	648,956	526,220	100,980	627,200	(-) 9,592	31,348	21,756
1956	535,616	135,577	671,193	540,730	109,692	650,422	(-) 5,114	25,885	20,771

\* Including movement of population to and from oversea countries via other States.

† From September, 1939 to June, 1947, movements of defence personnel were excluded.

‡ In the period 1st July, 1943 to 30th June, 1947, the recorded interstate migration was ignored for purposes of population estimates—see text below.

(-) Denotes excess of departures.

Migration statistics are derived from returns obtained from incoming and departing oversea passengers of ships and aircraft, incoming and departing interstate shipping and air passenger lists, and from records of sales of single interstate rail tickets.

Arrivals from and departures to "oversea countries direct", as shown above, represent complete records of ship and aircraft passengers arriving from or departing to oversea countries, who disembarked or embarked in New South Wales. They include persons permanently transferring their residences, as well as casual movements of Australians and of oversea visitors. The numbers in these categories are shown in Table 89. In the period 1st July, 1943 to 30th June, 1947, the recorded figures of interstate migration were specially adjusted for purposes of population estimates on the assumption that the true interstate net migration was nil or negligible, and therefore only the net oversea movement was used as the migration factor in population estimates.

The records of interstate movement of population which are used for the purposes of migration statistics are restricted to the minimum required to determine the net migration, and therefore do not represent the total numbers arriving or departing. Records for sea and air traffic do not

distinguish single and return ticket holders and all passengers are included. Since 1st July, 1926, the movement by rail has been represented by single interstate rail tickets issued, return tickets being disregarded.

Road movements, though considerable, are not at present recorded.

Table 88 gives further particulars of the movements outlined on page 100 and clearly illustrates the restrictive effect of war-time conditions on the movements of the civilian population, the readjustments which took place in the early post-war years, and the renewal of the flow of oversea immigrants in 1948 as a result of government schemes referred to in later pages.

#### OVERSEA MIGRATION

The aggregate oversea movement of population shown in Table 88 can be dissected to distinguish between permanent movement (persons migrating for permanent settlement), and temporary movement (Australians travelling abroad, and visitors from other countries).

Particulars of intention in regard to residence of persons arriving and departing oversea have been collected since 1st July, 1924. The classification is made according to intention declared upon embarkation or disembarkation, and, as intentions in some cases are changed subsequently, the figures do not show the actual movements precisely. In the classification, "permanent residence" denotes residence for one year or more. "Temporary movement" refers to the movement of persons intending to reside for periods shorter than one year. Since 1st July, 1947, it has included Australian defence personnel irrespective of length of intended residence. The following summary shows particulars of oversea migration for New South Wales and Australia in the years 1953 to 1956:—

**Table 89. Oversea Migration—New South Wales and Commonwealth**

Arrivals and Departures. Oversea Direct.	New South Wales.				Commonwealth.			
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
<b>ARRIVALS —</b>								
Permanent New Arrivals * ... ..	26,308	34,457	51,219	43,174	74,915	104,014	130,795	123,822
Australians returning	29,705	31,453	36,863	41,247	42,695	44,944	52,377	57,608
Visitors ... ..	37,054	40,562	44,246	51,156	45,515	49,067	53,565	66,018
Total Arrivals ...	93,067	106,472	132,328	135,577	163,125	198,025	237,237	247,448
<b>DEPARTURES —</b>								
Australian residents departing permanently * ... ..	18,149	20,228	21,067	22,400	32,032	35,449	35,478	37,717
Australians departing temporarily ... ..	27,505	30,117	36,147	36,202	39,946	45,701	52,180	51,400
Visitors ... ..	40,133	40,577	43,766	51,090	48,250	48,668	52,324	64,333
Total Departures	85,787	90,922	100,980	109,692	120,228	129,818	139,982	153,450

\* "Permanent" denotes residence of one year or more.

The New South Wales figures relate to persons from oversea disembarking in New South Wales, irrespective of the ultimate State of destination, and departures include persons from other States joining oversea ships or aircraft at New South Wales ports.

## Nationality of Oversea Migrants

The classification of overseas migrants according to "Nationality" was commenced in July, 1948, the nationality shown on each passenger's passport being recorded.

Prior to this date, the nationality of overseas passengers was recorded only as "British" and "Alien". Racial origin was also recorded but was based on passengers' own statements, which closely reflected their nationality. Consequently, it was possible to compile statistics according to a composite classification of "Nationality or Race", which gave an approximate detailed dissection of the nationality of "Aliens".

Particulars of the total net movement and the permanent net movement of overseas migrants according to nationality for the period July, 1948 to December, 1956 are shown in the following table. By net movement is meant the excess of arrivals over departures or *vice versa*. The total movement takes account of temporary visitors from overseas and Australian residents travelling abroad, as well as persons migrating permanently. Except in the case of Australian defence personnel, who are classified as temporary migrants irrespective of the period of their proposed stay in Australia or abroad, the permanent movement refers to persons intending residence for one year or longer—in Australia in the case of arrivals, and abroad in the case of departures.

**Table 90. Nationality of Oversea Migrants—  
Net Movement, New South Wales**

Nationality.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	July, 1948, to December, 1956. *
<b>TOTAL NET MOVEMENT.*</b>					
British (including Irish) ...	(—) 2,176	2,223	6,876	3,203	90,857
American (U.S.) ...	506	231	440	1,477	2,614
Austrian ...	36	149	1,324	161	2,042
Belgian ...	(—) 1	8	2	16	130
Chinese ...	8	54	97	174	2,073
Czechoslovak ...	(—) 32	31	64	(—) 26	3,785
Danish ...	(—) 6	39	17	379	505
Dutch ...	1,513	2,035	2,059	1,611	26,874
Estonian ...	1	(—) 44	2	(—) 12	2,021
French ...	163	(—) 42	159	(—) 19	1,019
German ...	91	251	3,517	326	7,026
Greek ...	501	1,459	2,387	3,387	10,843
Hungarian ...	(—) 23	6	106	379	5,344
Israeli ...	73	123	237	365	998
Italian ...	2,474	2,519	6,945	5,419	33,019
Japanese ...	69	40	29	21	172
Latvian ...	2	(—) 22	5	(—) 10	6,679
Lebanese ...	40	261	346	873	3,123
Lithuanian ...	22	21	20	(—) 17	3,186
Norwegian ...	(—) 61	(—) 86	(—) 78	27	228
Polish ...	4	(—) 26	22	5	24,914
Rumanian ...	4	(—) 7	9	7	607
Russian (including Ukrainian) ...	231	69	26	195	9,421
Swedish ...	7	(—) 23	30	(—) 42	50
Swiss ...	3	1	12	(—) 10	394
Yugoslav ...	148	161	236	350	7,992
Stateless † ...	148	292	399	177	5,834
Other ...	66	(—) 80	190	106	2,503
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>9,065</b>	<b>24,324</b>	<b>15,573</b>	<b>249,525</b>

NOTE.—Table 90 is continued on the following page.

**Table 90. Nationality of Oversea Migrants—  
Net Movement, New South Wales (continued)**

Nationality.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	July, 1948, to December, 1956. *
PERMANENT NET MOVEMENT.*					
British (including Irish) ... ..	989	4,537	8,214	4,773	101,886
American (U.S.) ... ..	152	246	306	263	2,879
Austrian ... ..	106	124	1,339	229	2,750
Belgian ... ..	10	16	11	25	191
Chinese ... ..	157	83	135	180	2,191
Czechoslovak ... ..	(—) 16	(—) 21	(—) 20	(—) 17	3,899
Danish ... ..	...	31	37	420	694
Dutch ... ..	1,770	2,190	2,254	1,819	28,035
Estonian ... ..	3	(—) 38	(—) 7	(—) 2	2,064
French ... ..	2	(—) 7	43	132	1,355
German ... ..	186	295	3,639	541	7,547
Greek ... ..	515	1,503	2,393	3,427	11,059
Hungarian ... ..	(—) 15	(—) 4	101	391	5,428
Israeli ... ..	80	127	244	362	999
Italian ... ..	2,660	2,632	7,070	5,569	33,822
Japanese ... ..	90	52	52	66	264
Latvian ... ..	3	(—) 10	5	(—) 5	6,851
Lebanese ... ..	47	252	326	871	3,112
Lithuanian ... ..	(—) 26	(—) 29	(—) 15	(—) 14	3,226
Norwegian ... ..	(—) 32	(—) 67	(—) 70	34	377
Polish ... ..	6	(—) 29	19	4	25,021
Rumanian ... ..	3	(—) 4	(—) 2	8	630
Russian (including Ukrainian) ...	232	84	33	202	9,449
Swedish ... ..	8	(—) 5	(—) 12	22	105
Swiss ... ..	16	32	26	91	669
Yugoslav ... ..	169	165	257	381	8,061
Stateless † ... ..	156	301	401	201	5,806
Other ... ..	164	60	256	477	3,355
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>7,435</b>	<b>12,516</b>	<b>27,035</b>	<b>20,450</b>	<b>271,725</b>

Note.—(—) Denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

\* See text.

† Excluding stateless Poles and Russians, who are included under Polish and Russian respectively.

In Table 90, figures for the period July, 1948 to December, 1950 represent the total movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales and do not necessarily relate to residents and intending residents of this State, whereas figures for later years represent movement of residents or intending residents in New South Wales, irrespective of the Australian port of departure or arrival. Particulars of nationality for 1950 and earlier years, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for later years. Particulars of migration shown in Tables 88, 89 and 91 are all based on the movement of persons through the ports of New South Wales.

Table 90 indicates the effect of post-war migration on the ethnic composition of the population. Prior to the recommencement of large-scale migration in 1948, arrivals were predominantly British. Between

July 1948, and December, 1956, British immigrants comprised only 37 per cent. of the permanent net migration into the State. The majority of the balance were displaced persons and Dutch and Italian nationals.

*Ages of Permanent Oversea Migrants*

The following table shows, in quinquennial age groups, the ages of persons who arrived in New South Wales from overseas or departed from the State for overseas during the last two years:—

**Table 91. Oversea Migration—Age Distribution of Persons who Arrived or Departed, N.S.W.**

Age Group (Years).	Arrivals.						Departures.	
	Males.		Females.		Persons.		1955.	1956.
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.		
	0-4	3,692	3,180	3,579	3,122	7,271	6,302	4,049
5-9	3,664	3,066	3,339	2,847	7,003	5,913	3,202	3,572
10-14	2,555	2,411	2,340	2,166	4,895	4,577	2,325	2,604
15-19	3,859	3,842	2,998	3,210	6,857	7,052	3,558	4,265
20-24	9,429	9,342	6,429	6,792	15,858	16,134	10,818	11,357
25-29	10,612	10,201	6,420	6,454	17,032	16,655	11,905	12,932
30-34	8,180	8,613	5,758	5,426	13,938	14,039	10,616	11,577
35-39	6,287	7,297	4,265	4,330	10,552	11,627	8,690	9,907
40-44	6,247	6,855	4,009	4,218	10,256	11,073	8,716	9,617
45-49	5,373	6,151	3,756	3,991	9,129	10,142	8,343	9,209
50-54	4,510	5,135	3,688	3,991	8,198	9,126	7,998	8,472
55-59	3,521	3,993	3,618	3,770	7,139	7,763	7,024	7,283
60-64	2,830	2,972	3,171	3,369	6,001	6,341	5,779	6,147
65 and over	4,047	4,520	4,152	4,313	8,199	8,833	7,957	8,191
All Ages	74,806	77,578	57,522	57,999	132,328	135,577	100,980	109,692

There was a preponderance of males among "permanent" new arrivals entering the State during the period 1948 to 1952, mainly because of the immigration of more unmarried men than unmarried women. The increased proportion of female migrants in 1953 was probably due to wives joining husbands who had migrated in earlier years, coupled with a sudden decrease in the total number of migrants. In 1954, the number migrating rose and males again exceeded females. Males continued to outnumber females in 1955 and 1956.

Many immigrants with young families arrived in these years. Of the total net gain from overseas migration, children under 15 years of age accounted for approximately 30 per cent. in 1951 and 1952; this percentage rose to 44 in 1953, then declined to 37 in 1954, and in 1955 and 1956 was again approximately 30.

*Assisted Oversea Immigration*

Particulars of the schemes of assisted migration in operation before the outbreak of war in 1939 are published in the 1940-41 (page 66 *et seq.*) and earlier editions of this Year Book.



The United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments agreed in March, 1946 to schemes providing free passages for United Kingdom ex-service personnel and their dependants, and assisted passages for other British residents, wishing to settle in Australia. These schemes commenced in March, 1947.

Under the free passage scheme, British ex-service personnel who served in the United Kingdom armed forces, or mercantile marine after 25th May, 1939, and their dependants, whose eligibility was established prior to 31st December, 1950, were granted free passages. The cost of passages was met by the United Kingdom Government up to £stg.75 per adult, any remaining balance being met by the Commonwealth Government. This scheme terminated in 1955.

Under the assisted passage scheme, persons aged 19 or more contribute £stg.10 towards their passage costs, persons between 14 and 19 years contribute £stg.5, and children under 14 are carried entirely at government expense. The balance of passage costs is met mainly by the Commonwealth Government, although the United Kingdom Government contributes an annual sum of £stg.150,000 towards the cost of operating the scheme.

The Commonwealth Government undertakes the recruitment, selection, medical examination, and transportation of migrants, and the States, by agreement, are responsible for their reception, temporary accommodation on arrival, and after-care. Provision is made for "personal" nominations by individuals residing in Australia and "group" nominations by firms, organisations and government bodies; nominators must guarantee suitable accommodation for nominees on arrival. British migrants in specified occupations and without nominators in Australia are introduced under Commonwealth auspices for employment in essential industries, hostel accommodation being provided by the Commonwealth for a maximum period of two years, while migrants are seeking accommodation of their own choice.

The maintenance of British child migrants brought to Australia under the auspices of voluntary migration organisations is the subject of agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments. The State of New South Wales pays 4s. 8d. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years (or 16 years if the child remains at school) subject to the concurrent payments of Commonwealth child endowment of 10s. per week and of the United Kingdom Government's contribution of 10s. sterling (12s. 6d. Australian currency) per week.

By an agreement signed in July, 1947, with the International Refugee Organisation (a subsidiary of the United Nations Organisation), the Commonwealth Government undertook to select and admit quotas of displaced persons for settlement in Australia and to contribute £stg.10 towards the cost of each person's passage. The first party of 840 displaced persons selected under the scheme arrived in November, 1947, followed by 9,953 in 1948, 75,486 in 1949, 70,212 in 1950, 11,708 in 1951, 2,055 in 1952, and 446 in 1953-1954; in all, 170,700 displaced persons entered Australia under this agreement.

With the cessation of the activities of the International Refugee Organisation and the termination of this scheme in 1951, the Commonwealth Government commenced to negotiate migration agreements with certain European countries. Agreements were signed with the Netherlands and Italian Governments in February and March, 1951, respectively, and with

the German Government in August, 1952. Under these agreements, part of the passage money is contributed by each Government, and the balance is met by the migrant or some authority such as the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration, which makes a contribution towards the passages of certain migrants.

In addition to these agreements, arrangements were made with the above-mentioned Committee in 1952 for the admission of a small number of migrants from Greece and Austria. These arrangements were extended in 1953 to enable limited numbers of refugees from the Eastern Zone of Germany and persons residing in Trieste to settle in Australia. The arrangements in respect of the last two areas were subsequently merged with the migration agreements with Germany and Italy, respectively.

In August, 1954, the General Assisted Passage Scheme was introduced to attract suitable migrants from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, and the United States of America. In Norway, Denmark and the U.S.A., this scheme supersedes the Empire and Allied Ex-servicemen's Scheme. The maximum amount of passage assistance provided for an adult migrant under the General Assisted Passage Scheme is £stg.37 10s.

In November, 1956, the Commonwealth Government, in answer to appeals from the Austrian Government and various international bodies, agreed to accept Hungarian refugees who fled to Austria after the Hungarian insurrection. A quota of 3,000 was originally approved, but this was later raised to 5,000 and, as the flow of refugees into Austria continued, the quota was subsequently increased to 10,000.

The Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council was formed in February, 1947, to advise the Commonwealth Government on general policy in the selection of migrants and their reception and assimilation into the community. In addition, an Immigration Planning Council was established in October, 1949, to plan and review progress in the absorption of migrants, to advise on the role of migration in the national development, and to examine major problems in the accommodation and employment of migrants.

#### *Migrant Assimilation*

Following a Citizenship Convention held in Canberra in January, 1950, and representing Commonwealth and State Governments, churches of all denominations, and a large number of interested organisations, a "Good Neighbour Movement" was established with the objects of assisting assimilation of migrants, especially those who do not speak English, and of co-ordinating the activities of voluntary organisations. The Movement now has a parent body in each State and over 100 branches throughout the Commonwealth. Members of the branches assist migrants with their personal problems and their assimilation into the Australian community. Citizenship Conventions have continued to be held each year since 1950.

In conjunction with the State educational authorities, the Commonwealth has provided free instruction in English by means of classes, correspondence and radio broadcasts, as well as a pre-school service for migrant children resident in immigration centres. The Commonwealth also provides the services of a number of qualified social workers to give free assistance in the matter of social problems to migrants, especially those who are resident in immigration centres and hostels. In addition, the Department of Immigration publishes a monthly illustrated newspaper, "The Good Neighbour", which contains information and instruction for migrants and is distributed free.

### *Passports*

Australian passports are issued pursuant to the Passports Act, 1938-1948. Prior to this Act it was necessary for persons leaving Australia to be in possession of a valid passport, but this is no longer the case. However, the possession of a passport is necessary for entry into most countries, and is valuable as a means of identity and establishing the nationality of the holder.

The fee for a passport is £1, and as a general rule passports are valid for five years from the date of issue and may be renewed for five additional years, after which a new passport will be required. A fee of 2s. is charged for each year of renewal.

As a rule, Australian citizens who wish to visit foreign countries must have their passports visaed for entry into such countries. No visa is required for entry into the United Kingdom and certain other countries.

### *Immigration Restriction*

Any person whose home is not Australia is an immigrant when he enters this country, either temporarily or with the intention of settling. The entry and stay of such persons is regulated by the Immigration Act, 1901-1949, which prohibits certain classes who, by reason of ill-health, bad character or inability to support themselves, are considered to be undesirable as residents. Prohibited immigrants may, however, be permitted by the Minister to enter for a specified period and subject to suitable conditions. The Act contains provision for the deportation of immigrants who enter Australia unlawfully, who do not observe the conditions of their entry, or who become undesirable as residents within five years of their arrival.

### *Registration of Aliens*

The Aliens Act, 1947-1952, provides the machinery by which the Commonwealth Government maintains a register of aliens resident in Australia. It requires all aliens aged 16 years and over to be registered, to give notice of marriage and any change in address or occupation. It also forbids aliens to change their surnames without the consent of the Minister. Upon registration, aliens receive a certificate which they are required to retain in their possession and to produce when required to do so.

## **NATIONALITY, CITIZENSHIP, AND NATURALISATION**

The Nationality and Citizenship Act, 1948, came into force on 26th January, 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The Act created the status of "Australian citizen". In this, it was complementary to the citizenship legislation of other countries of the British Commonwealth. The status of "British subject" is preserved, but is reached through acquisition of the citizenship of any country of the British Commonwealth.

Australian citizenship was automatically conferred by the Act upon British subjects who were born or naturalised in Australia, or who had been residing in Australia for the five years preceding January, 1949, or who were born outside Australia to Australian fathers, or who were women married to Australian citizens. After the commencement of the Act, Australian citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth to an Australian father outside Australia, by registration (in the case of British subjects), or by naturalisation (in the case of aliens).

The independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised by the Act. Marriage to an alien has no effect upon an Australian woman's citizenship; alien women who marry Australians do not acquire Australian citizenship, but may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

Under present legislation, certificates of naturalisation as an Australian citizen may be granted to aliens who intend to live permanently in Australia, are of good character, and comply with the following requirements: residence in Australia for five years, an adequate knowledge of the English language and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and the taking of an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown.

On account of the small non-British element in the population of New South Wales, the number of naturalisations generally has not been large, but, in recent years, the relatively higher proportion of alien migrants who settled permanently has caused an increase in the number of naturalisations. In the 26 years 1920 to 1945, there were 13,008 persons naturalised, but in the 10 years 1946 to 1955 there were 14,334. The following table shows particulars of the number of persons of each nationality who were granted certificates of naturalisation in 1955 and the period 1947 to 1955:—

**Table 92. Certificates of Naturalisation Granted—Previous Nationalities of Recipients**

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.		Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	
	1947-1955.	1955.		1947-1955.	1955.
American, United States	101	15	Lebanese ... ..	131	41
Austrian ... ..	603	204	Lithuanian ... ..	134	104
Czechoslovak ... ..	1,026	646	Norwegian ... ..	95	16
Danish ... ..	64	10	Polish ... ..	1,575	760
Dutch ... ..	509	218	Rumanian ... ..	185	81
Estonian ... ..	367	175	Russian ... ..	284	182
Finnish ... ..	61	8	Swedish ... ..	51	7
French ... ..	103	36	Swiss ... ..	71	29
German ... ..	467	99	Ukrainian ... ..	180	148
Greek ... ..	1,006	200	Yugoslav ... ..	518	276
Hungarian ... ..	1,471	962	Stateless ... ..	1,055	438
Italian ... ..	1,534	421	Other ... ..	181	61
Latvian ... ..	369	288	Total ... ..	12,141	5,425

## VITAL STATISTICS

### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

Compulsory civil registration of births, deaths and marriages was introduced into New South Wales as from 1st March, 1856, the Registrar-General's office having been established and a Registrar-General appointed as from 1st January of that year. The present law relating to the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the registration of ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages, is contained in the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1899-1948. The civil requirements in regard to the celebration of marriages are contained in the Marriage Act, 1899-1956. For registration purposes, New South Wales is divided into 83 registration districts. A registry office, in the charge of a district registrar, is established in each district, the Registrar-General being the district registrar for the district of Sydney. Many districts, however, have additional registry offices, each with an assistant district registrar in charge. On 1st January, 1956, there were 182 registry offices.

The births of all children born alive are required to be registered by the parent within sixty days of the date of birth. After expiration of that period, births may be registered only upon a solemn declaration of the required particulars by the parent or some person present at the birth, and only provided such declaration is made within six months of date of birth. A birth may be registered after six months from the date of birth—up to 7 years of age, by authority of the Registrar-General, and if over 7 years of age, by an order of a judge of the Supreme Court or of a District Court. A child is considered to have been born alive if it actually breathed.

From 1st April, 1935, every stillborn child has been required by law to be registered, within twenty-one days after birth, in both the register of births and the register of deaths. The statistics of deaths in New South Wales, however, exclude stillbirths. For purposes of registration, a stillborn child is defined as any child of seven months' gestation or over not born alive, including any child not born alive which measures at least fourteen inches, but excluding any child which has actually breathed.

In case of the death of any person in New South Wales, the tenant of the house or place in which the death occurs is responsible for ensuring that the death is registered within thirty days. A dead body may not be buried unless the undertaker is in possession of a certificate of registration of death, an order of burial by a coroner, or a notice in writing of the signing of a medical certificate of cause of death. A death is generally required to be registered prior to cremation of the body.

Marriages may be celebrated only by ministers of religion registered for that purpose by the Registrar-General, or by a district registrar. Generally, consent of the parents is required to the marriage of minors. Where this is unobtainable, a court or stipendiary magistrate may give

permission to marry. A minister of religion is required to transmit certificates of marriage to the registrar within one month of the celebration of marriage.

In January, 1956, there were 3,334 persons registered as ministers of religion for the celebration of marriages in New South Wales. The distribution amongst the various denominations was: Church of England 711, Roman Catholic 1,214, Methodist 356, Presbyterian 319, Congregational 92, Baptist 156, Salvation Army 117, Seventh Day Adventist 111, Church of Christ 36, Latter Day Saints 25, Jewish 19, and other denominations 178.

Births, deaths and marriages of full-blood aboriginals are registered, but, since 1st January, 1933, births and deaths of full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the vital statistics of New South Wales.

### MARRIAGES

The following table shows the average annual number of marriages and the crude rates per 1,000 of mean population since 1901:—

**Table 93. Marriages, New South Wales**

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Period.	Number of Marriages.	Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1901-05	10,485	7·37	1945	25,283	8·67
1906-10	12,745	8·11	1946	31,684	10·76
1911-15	16,745	9·32	1947	30,172	10·11
1916-20	15,756	8·03	1948	30,164	9·99
1921-25	18,041	8·20	1949	28,757	9·30
1926-30	19,253	7·86	1950	30,036	9·41
1931-35	18,742	7·20	1951	30,341	9·25
1936-40	25,295	9·29	1952	29,351	8·78
1941-45	28,505	9·97	1953	27,573	8·14
1946-50	30,183	9·90	1954	27,503	8·02
1951-55	23,483	8·41	1955	27,645	7·92

After remaining relatively constant at approximately 7.8 per 1,000 for over ten years, the marriage rate rose to 8.90 per 1,000 in 1883 and subsequently declined steadily to 6.29 in 1894. After that year an improvement remarkable for its regularity was experienced, until in 1912 the rate (9.56 per 1,000) was the highest recorded since 1859.

During the First World War and the immediate post-war years the rate fluctuated considerably, but from 1922 onwards it remained fairly steady at about 8 per 1,000 until the economic depression of the early 1930's. The rate declined to its lowest level (6.02 per 1,000) in 1931 and then increased steadily to 9.26 per 1,000 in 1939.

During the war years 1939 to 1945, the rate rose to an all time high of 12.20 per 1,000 in 1942 and then declined to 8.67 in 1945. After rising to over 10 per 1,000 in 1946 and 1947 following the return and demobilisation of servicemen, the rate fell to a little over 9, and since 1952 has declined further, the rate for 1955 being 7.92. The recent decline in the marriage rate reflects the reduced number of persons in the early 'twenties resulting from the low birth rates of the depression years.

Marriages of members of Allied Forces in New South Wales are included in the years in which they were celebrated, mainly in the years 1942 to 1946.

The number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population aged 15 years and over, in each of the last four Census years, was as follows:—1921, 13.02; 1933, 9.84; 1947, 13.45; 1954, 11.14. The movement in marriage rates on this basis follows the same pattern as the crude rates, but the extent of the variations is greater.

The following statement shows the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in each State, the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand in the last six years:—

**Table 94. Marriage Rates, Australia and New Zealand**

State or Country.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
New South Wales ... ..	9.41	9.25	8.78	8.14	8.02	7.92
Victoria ... ..	9.20	9.28	8.63	8.03	7.91	7.94
Queensland ... ..	8.65	8.84	8.01	7.66	7.64	7.54
South Australia ... ..	9.28	9.07	8.27	7.92	7.77	7.59
Western Australia ... ..	9.74	9.29	8.97	8.10	8.13	7.81
Tasmania ... ..	9.18	9.04	8.56	7.91	8.07	8.22
Australia ... ..	9.24	9.18	8.59	8.01	7.92	7.84
New Zealand ... ..	8.96	8.69	8.55	8.41	8.38	8.32

#### CONJUGAL CONDITION AT MARRIAGE

The males married during the year 1955 comprised 24,515 bachelors, 1,257 widowers, and 1,873 divorcees. Of the females, 24,249 were spinsters, 1,269 were widows and 2,127 were divorcees. The proportion of males remarried was 11.32 per cent., and of females 12.28 per cent.

The following table shows particulars relating to first marriages and remarriages in quinquennial periods since 1906 and annually since 1950:—

**Table 95. Conjugal Condition at Marriage**

Period.	Bridegrooms who were—			Brides who were—			Percentage of Total Married.					
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
							Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
1906-10	59,499	3,807	418	59,894	3,249	581	93.4	6.0	0.6	94.0	5.1	0.9
1911-15	78,857	4,306	561	78,940	3,935	849	94.2	5.1	0.7	94.3	4.7	1.0
1916-20	73,145	4,762	874	73,089	4,665	1,027	92.9	6.0	1.1	92.8	5.9	1.3
1921-25	83,042	5,538	1,627	83,162	5,171	1,874	92.1	6.1	1.8	92.2	5.7	2.1
1926-30	88,786	5,423	2,056	89,688	4,164	2,413	92.2	5.6	2.2	93.2	4.3	2.5
1931-35	86,636	4,835	2,238	88,085	3,152	2,472	92.4	5.2	2.4	94.0	3.4	2.6
1936-40	116,630	5,986	3,859	118,265	4,149	4,061	92.2	4.7	3.1	93.5	3.3	3.2
1941-45	130,009	6,769	5,749	130,669	5,666	6,192	91.2	4.3	4.0	91.7	4.0	4.3
1946-50	133,918	6,851	10,044	133,499	7,093	10,221	88.8	4.5	6.7	88.5	4.7	6.8
1951-55	125,791	6,606	10,016	124,496	6,782	11,135	88.3	4.7	7.0	87.4	4.8	7.8
1950	26,512	1,337	2,187	26,347	1,441	2,248	88.3	4.4	7.3	87.7	4.8	7.5
1951	26,754	1,395	2,192	26,478	1,498	2,365	88.2	4.6	7.2	87.3	4.9	7.8
1952	25,989	1,330	1,982	25,679	1,417	2,355	88.5	4.7	6.8	87.5	4.8	7.7
1953	24,161	1,278	2,134	24,018	1,270	2,285	87.6	4.6	7.8	87.1	4.6	8.3
1954	24,372	1,296	1,835	24,072	1,328	2,103	88.6	4.7	6.7	87.5	4.8	7.7
1955	24,515	1,257	1,873	24,249	1,269	2,127	88.7	4.5	6.8	87.7	4.6	7.7

Remarriage was greater among men than women up to 1945, except for a short period after the First World War, when a temporary reversal of this trend was due to the remarriage of war widows. Following the cessation of hostilities in 1945, a similar reversal in trend occurred as in the period after World War I, and has since been maintained. The excess of widowers over widows remarried increased after 1925, probably owing, in part, to the introduction of widows' pensions in March, 1926. The tendency since 1946 for the number of widows remarrying to exceed the number of widowers is probably due to the remarriage of war widows.

Although divorce proceedings were first permitted in New South Wales in 1873, the remarriage of divorced persons did not grow to significant proportions until after an amending Act which came into operation in 1892. In the period 1893 to 1955, the number of remarriages of divorced women exceeded that of divorced men except in 1939, 1946 and 1947. Remarriages of divorcees have increased steadily over the years (though small decreases in the numbers occurred in 1949, 1952 and 1954) and since 1945 have been greater than those of widowers and widows. The number of divorced persons remarried in the years 1951 to 1955, compared with those in the five years ended 1940, increased as regards males by 160 per cent., and as regards females by 174 per cent.

The proportion of remarriages reached its lowest point among both bridegrooms and brides in 1915, and the subsequent increase was due mainly to the remarriage of divorced persons.

## AGE AT MARRIAGE

The age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms who were married during 1955, classified by conjugal condition, is shown in the following table:—

Table 96. Marriages, 1955—Age at Marriage and Conjugal Condition

Age at Marriage.	Conjugal Condition at Marriage.							
	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 21 years ...	2,414	2	...	2,416	9,468	...	10	9,478
21 to 24 years ...	10,283	...	16	10,299	8,960	27	107	9,094
25 to 29 years ...	7,383	38	224	7,645	3,425	82	430	3,937
30 to 44 years ...	3,865	302	1,087	5,254	2,024	471	1,275	3,770
45 years and over ...	570	915	546	2,031	372	689	305	1,366
All Ages ...	24,515	1,257	1,873	27,645	24,249	1,269	2,127	27,645

The percentage of bridegrooms and brides in various age groups is shown in the following table. The ages used in compiling these figures are those stated at marriage by the contracting parties, without verification, as representing age last birthday.



Table 97. Percentage Age Distribution of Bridegrooms and Brides

Year.	Bridegrooms.					Brides.				
	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Under 21 years.	21 to 24 years.	25 to 29 years.	30 to 44 years.	45 years and over.
	All Bridegrooms.					All Brides.				
1901	3.33	29.13	33.51	29.49	4.54	24.16	38.65	22.04	13.19	1.96
1911	4.59	30.71	34.45	25.63	4.62	22.92	36.58	24.18	14.36	1.96
1921	4.50	26.88	33.09	29.79	5.74	20.79	34.90	24.67	16.97	2.67
1931	9.12	32.98	29.67	22.27	5.96	30.55	35.31	18.35	12.85	2.94
1941	5.95	33.19	31.75	23.22	5.89	24.39	36.93	21.31	14.06	3.31
1951	7.53	37.52	27.55	20.09	7.31	29.56	35.47	16.10	14.20	4.67
1952	7.81	38.59	26.70	19.67	7.23	30.76	35.35	15.51	13.59	4.79
1953	8.12	37.27	26.59	20.39	7.63	30.90	34.60	15.24	14.33	4.93
1954	8.33	37.46	27.75	18.77	7.69	32.99	33.47	14.91	13.42	5.21
1955	8.74	37.25	27.65	19.01	7.35	34.28	32.90	14.24	13.64	4.94
	Bachelors.					Spinsters.				
1911	4.87	32.55	36.06	24.45	2.07	24.22	38.48	24.77	12.03	0.50
1921	4.85	28.96	35.23	28.18	2.78	22.55	37.39	25.17	13.80	1.09
1931	9.92	35.80	31.53	20.10	2.65	32.66	37.48	18.43	10.13	1.30
1941	6.44	35.87	33.85	21.45	2.39	26.36	39.63	21.77	11.02	1.22
1951	8.54	42.44	30.01	16.56	2.45	33.83	39.97	15.97	8.74	1.49
1952	8.82	43.50	29.14	16.11	2.43	35.11	39.76	15.26	8.31	1.56
1953	9.26	42.41	29.15	16.61	2.57	35.41	39.07	15.20	8.71	1.61
1954	9.41	42.15	30.33	15.69	2.42	37.65	37.66	14.79	8.33	1.57
1955	9.85	41.94	30.12	15.77	2.32	39.05	36.95	14.12	8.35	1.53

Further details of the ages and conjugal condition of persons married each year are published in the Statistical Register.

In 1955 approximately 82 per cent. of first marriages among men and 90 per cent. among women were celebrated before the age of 30 was attained. Marriages of men over 45 years of age were remarriages in 72 per cent. of the cases; in the case of marriages of women over 45 years, the proportion of remarriages was 73 per cent.

The following statement shows the average age at marriage of bridegrooms and brides in various years since 1906. The difference between the average ages at marriage of bachelors and spinsters is about 3 years, the males being the older. There has been a slight tendency for this difference to be reduced. Men who remarry are, on the average, between 5 and 6 years older than women who remarry.

Table 98. Average Age at Marriage

Year.	Average Age at Marriage of—				Year.	Average Age at Marriage of—			
	All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.		All Bridegrooms.	Bachelors.	All Brides.	Spinsters.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1906	29.2	28.1	25.1	24.4	1947	28.7	26.8	25.5	23.9
1911	28.8	27.9	25.3	24.7	1948	28.6	26.8	25.4	23.8
1916	29.1	28.4	26.1	25.2	1949	28.7	26.7	25.6	23.8
1921	29.7	28.5	26.2	25.2	1950	28.8	26.7	25.6	23.8
1926	29.1	27.8	25.6	24.5	1951	28.8	26.6	25.7	23.7
1931	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.1	1952	28.7	26.5	25.6	23.6
1936	28.9	27.6	25.5	24.5	1953	28.9	26.6	25.7	23.6
1941	28.8	27.4	25.6	24.4	1954	28.8	26.5	25.6	23.5
1946	28.4	26.8	25.4	24.0	1955	28.6	26.4	25.5	23.4

Average ages at marriage vary little from year to year, but over the last thirty or forty years they have fallen by between one and two years for both bachelors and spinsters. The modal age for marriage is lower

than the average age, that for brides remaining steady over a long period at 21 years, and for bridegrooms fluctuating between 22 and 23 years.

From 1904 (when the data first became available) until 1914, the average age of bachelors marrying remained steady, but that of spinsters marrying increased by nearly a year. During the war years, however, with many men serving overseas, the average age for bachelors rose from 27.9 years to 28.7 years and that for spinsters from 25.0 to 25.3 years. Then a downward trend began which became more marked during the economic depression. In 1931 the average age of bachelors marrying (27.3 years) was the lowest recorded up to that date, and that of spinsters marrying in 1932 (24.09 years) was almost as low as in 1904 (24.08 years). In the post-depression years, the celebration of postponed marriages caused an increase in average ages at first marriage, but with the outbreak of the Second World War the downward trend recommenced, and has since continued steadily.

#### MARRIAGES OF MINORS

The influences affecting average age at marriage described previously have a part in the year to year changes in the proportions of males and females who marry as minors.

The trend in the proportion of minors among bridegrooms was upwards until 1931, when the proportion reached 9.12 per cent. The proportion declined in each subsequent year to 5.10 per cent. in 1939, and since then has increased fairly steadily to 8.74 per cent. in 1955.

Among brides, the proportion of minors has always been much larger than among bridegrooms, but it declined continuously for a long period until it fell below 20 per cent. in the war year 1916 and the post-war years 1919 and 1920. Then the proportion increased rapidly to 30.55 per cent. in 1931. It declined in each of the eight years 1932 to 1939, but rose during the war years to 28.30 per cent. in 1944, and increased in subsequent years, the figure for 1955 (34.28 per cent.) being the highest ever recorded.

An indication of the comparative youthfulness of many of the minors married is provided by the following table, which shows the actual age of all minors married during 1955:—

**Table 99. Ages of Minors Married in 1955**

Sex.	Age at Marriage (Years).								Total under 21
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Bridegrooms ... ..	...	...	2	14	78	322	787	1,213	2,416
Brides ... ..	1	4	90	453	1,140	2,181	2,785	2,824	9,478

#### MARRIAGES ACCORDING TO DENOMINATION OF THE CEREMONY

Of the marriages performed in New South Wales in 1955, the number celebrated by ministers of religion was 23,850 or 86 per cent. of the total. The number contracted before district registrars was 3,795 or 14 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the number and proportion of marriages celebrated by ministers of the principal denominations during the last three years:—

**Table 100. Denomination of Marriage Ceremony**

Denomination.	Number of Marriages.			Proportion per cent.		
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Church of England ... ..	9,856	9,870	9,622	35·74	35·89	34·81
Roman Catholic ... ..	6,305	6,484	6,812	22·87	23·57	24·64
Presbyterian ... ..	3,211	3,264	3,095	11·65	11·87	11·20
Methodist... ..	2,870	2,670	2,723	10·41	9·71	9·85
Congregational ... ..	292	328	277	1·06	1·19	1·00
Baptist ... ..	375	355	366	1·36	1·29	1·32
Church of Christ ... ..	66	60	88	0·24	0·22	0·32
Salvation Army ... ..	106	111	96	0·38	0·40	0·35
Hebrew ... ..	151	148	137	0·55	0·54	0·50
All Other Sects ... ..	527	540	634	1·91	1·97	2·28
Total before Ministers of Religion ... ..	23,759	23,830	23,850	86·17	86·65	86·27
Total before Registrars ... ..	3,814	3,673	3,795	13·83	13·35	13·73
Total Marriages ... ..	27,573	27,503	27,645	100·00	100·00	100·00

## DIVORCES

The number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce and annulment has increased considerably since 1939 and represents a substantial ratio to the number of marriages celebrated. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute in 1955 was 2,891, being in the proportion of 10 per cent. to the number of marriages celebrated during the year.

Detailed statistics of divorcees are shown in the chapter "Law and Crime".

## BIRTHS

### LIVE BIRTHS

The crude birth rate (i.e., the number of live births per thousand of mean population) showed a steady downward tendency from 1864 to 1888. It fell sharply from 1888 until 1903, and improved gradually thereafter until 1912. During the war years (1914-1919), coincident with the decline in the marriage rate, there was a very rapid falling-off in the birth rate, with a recovery in 1920. After 1920, despite a temporary revival in the marriage rate until 1927, the birth rate declined in each year until 1934, when it was the lowest on record. Subsequently there was a slow increase in the birth rate coincident with a rapid increase in the marriage rate. The upward trend accelerated in the five years ending in 1947, when the crude birth rate was 23.26 per 1,000, the highest since 1929. After 1947, the rate was steady at about 22 per 1,000 until 1954, when it fell to 21.33. In 1955, the rate was 21.31 per 1,000 of population.

The following table shows the average annual number of live births and the birth rate per 1,000 of the mean population since 1901:—

**Table 101. Live Births, New South Wales**

Period.	Average Annual Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Live Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1901-05	37,969	26·82	1945	61,662	21·14
1906-10	42,994	27·38	1946	67,247	22·83
1911-15	51,661	28·76	1947	69,398	23·26
1916-20	51,549	26·29	1948	67,234	22·26
1921-25	54,449	24·74	1949	68,812	22·25
1926-30	53,318	21·77	1950	71,592	22·42
1931-35	44,967	17·29	1951	72,069	21·98
1936-40	47,679	17·51	1952	74,196	22·20
1941-45	56,583	19·79	1953	74,890	22·11
1946-50	68,857	22·60	1954	73,125	21·33
1951-55	73,737	21·78	1955	74,407	21·31

Rates calculated in the same way for the Commonwealth, each State and New Zealand, for the last six years are shown in the following table. No allowance has been made for the differences in sex and age constitution of the respective populations.

**Table 102. Birth Rates,\* Australia and New Zealand**

State or Country.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
New South Wales ...	22·42	21·98	22·20	22·11	21·33	21·31
Victoria ... ..	22·56	22·21	22·93	22·36	22·28	22·30
Queensland ... ..	24·37	24·23	24·65	23·91	23·74	24·16
South Australia ...	24·39	23·84	23·69	23·39	22·89	22·55
Western Australia ...	25·50	25·49	25·66	25·54	24·88	25·23
Tasmania ... ..	25·98	25·52	26·53	25·25	24·97	25·59
Commonwealth ...	23·31	22·96	23·35	22·94	22·50	22·57
New Zealand ...	24·67	24·39	24·77	24·12	24·63	24·86

\* Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population.

### RELATIVE FERTILITY

Crude birth rates, which relate the number of live births to the total population, may not truly indicate the trend in fertility over a period of time, and they are of limited use in comparisons with other States or countries. To obtain rates suitable for such purposes, it is essential to eliminate the effects of changing age and sex constitution of the population and changes in the conjugal condition.

To determine the trend in fertility for long-term comparisons, it is convenient to relate total live births to the number of women (irrespective of conjugal condition) at each age and at the combined reproductive ages.

This has been done in the following table, which shows the fertility rate per 1,000 women in age groups from 15 to 44 years in each census year, from 1891 to 1954:—

**Table 103. Live Births per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age**

Age Group (Years.)	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
15-19	35·30	30·87	33·75	32·72	29·73	32·52	39·06
20-24	170·90	134·65	141·45	146·57	106·05	161·17	186·37
25-29	247·48	177·95	187·35	169·99	119·68	175·98	180·58
30-34	238·81	168·42	161·20	140·18	94·39	122·69	113·14
35-39	196·15	136·60	122·27	101·71	59·23	68·13	57·23
40-44	96·61	70·79	54·51	43·78	24·04	20·96	17·57
15-44	161·74	117·46	118·50	109·84	72·57	101·37	99·92

The number of live births in 1954 per 1,000 women aged less than 30 was the highest since 1891, and was increasing. This was largely due to the increased proportion of married women in these age groups. A comparison of the proportion of females married in age groups, and the nuptial and total age-specific fertility rates is shown in the following table for each of the last three census years:—

**Table 104. Proportion of Females Married, and Birth Rates by Age Groups**

Age Group. (Years.)	Married Females per 1,000 Females.			Nuptial Live Births per 1,000 Married Females.			Total Live Births per 1,000 Females.		
	1933.	1947.	1954.	1933.	1947.	1954.	1933.	1947.	1954.
15-19	46·6	59·2	71·7	516·3	456·5	464·3	29·7	32·5	39·1
20-24	342·0	488·4	586·3	290·2	314·7	304·4	106·1	161·2	186·4
25-29	638·2	769·3	831·0	182·2	222·5	211·4	119·7	176·0	180·6
30-34	763·3	831·5	874·7	120·7	144·0	125·7	94·4	122·7	113·1
35-39	793·8	832·6	871·6	72·6	79·3	63·4	59·2	68·1	57·2
40-44	789·7	812·5	850·5	29·4	25·0	19·6	24·0	21·0	17·6
15-44	530·8	625·2	695·2	129·2	155·4	137·9	72·6	101·4	99·9

In interpreting this table it should be remembered that births in the year 1933 were affected by the economic depression, and those in 1947 by the high marriage and birth rates immediately following the war.

The relative movement in births to women of reproductive age in each group is shown below:—

**Table 105. Movements in Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women of Reproductive Age, by Age Groups**

Age Group. (Years.)	Proportional Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Birth Rates.				
	1891 to 1921. (30 years.)	1921 to 1933. (12 years.)	1933 to 1947. (14 years.)	1947 to 1954. (7 years.)	1891 to 1954. (63 years.)
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
15-19	- 7·3	- 9·9	+ 9·4	+ 20·1	+ 10·7
20-24	- 14·2	- 27·6	+ 52·0	+ 15·6	+ 9·1
25-29	- 31·3	- 29·6	+ 47·0	+ 2·6	- 27·0
30-34	- 41·3	- 32·7	+ 30·0	- 7·8	- 52·6
35-39	- 48·1	- 41·8	+ 15·0	- 16·0	- 70·8
40-44	- 54·7	- 45·1	- 12·8	- 16·2	- 81·8
15-44	- 32·1	- 33·9	+ 39·7	- 1·4	- 38·2

In comparison, the crude birth rate for New South Wales was 25.0 per cent. lower in 1921 than in 1891, 34.5 per cent. lower in 1933 than in 1921, 36.9 per cent. higher in 1947 than in 1933, and 8.3 per cent. lower in 1954 than in 1947.

The particulars in Table 103 are not adequate to indicate differential fertility by age, for within age groups the rates change rapidly with each year of age. This is illustrated in Table 106. The fertility measured by female births only is added to the table for the purpose of calculating reproduction rates.

**Table 106. Live Births per 1,000 Women at Each Age**

Age. (Years).	Age Specific Fertility.*				Female Age Specific Fertility.†			
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.
12	...	...	...	·01	...	...	...	·01
13	·20	·09	·13	·05	·10	...	·03	0·4
14	·79	·53	·39	·30	·32	·26	·18	·14
15	1·87	2·57	1·51	2·05	·96	1·26	·63	·87
16	8·39	8·37	7·34	9·46	3·95	4·10	3·42	4·80
17	25·00	24·56	21·91	29·92	11·94	11·98	10·27	14·29
18	49·57	44·20	45·61	63·76	23·98	21·52	22·38	31·42
19	84·41	66·32	75·82	101·87	41·33	32·29	35·47	49·42
20	97·69	81·95	108·11	140·65	47·75	39·87	52·82	69·33
21	130·54	98·76	140·16	172·25	62·27	48·08	67·40	83·69
22	154·21	112·74	162·73	201·71	74·46	54·83	78·77	98·49
23	169·89	116·68	181·88	206·64	82·70	56·74	87·69	100·25
24	173·01	122·67	182·75	215·43	84·10	59·68	89·66	104·23
25	176·79	120·96	183·63	205·12	86·14	58·81	89·91	99·58
26	175·73	123·57	177·98	196·61	87·13	60·13	86·51	96·94
27	168·47	121·59	175·74	185·71	82·22	59·11	83·81	91·15
28	168·24	113·87	171·26	169·22	80·51	55·36	83·02	82·42
29	166·60	114·96	153·87	156·35	81·06	55·91	73·68	77·25
30	155·18	103·98	139·23	140·92	74·82	50·60	66·67	67·84
31	150·63	106·90	135·31	125·65	72·15	52·00	65·58	61·74
32	136·50	95·24	118·32	112·41	67·08	46·26	57·63	54·48
33	132·98	80·38	108·41	97·03	65·92	39·07	53·83	48·49
34	127·07	85·32	100·26	89·25	62·93	41·47	49·95	43·63
35	115·83	72·85	89·51	80·52	56·91	35·46	42·74	38·94
36	106·55	66·66	78·38	67·35	52·39	32·42	38·04	32·01
37	99·51	61·70	66·07	57·25	49·52	30·01	31·64	27·64
38	93·90	53·59	58·55	49·16	45·78	26·03	29·22	24·46
39	81·76	44·52	45·63	38·45	39·54	21·64	22·91	18·83
40	62·22	36·12	36·73	29·63	30·59	17·55	17·77	14·08
41	47·74	32·31	27·51	24·05	22·92	15·75	13·14	12·05
42	44·00	24·67	18·55	17·65	21·92	11·99	9·24	8·97
43	32·45	17·35	13·19	11·33	16·27	8·48	6·79	5·62
44	18·79	12·24	7·76	6·60	9·92	5·95	3·87	3·44
45	11·39	6·29	4·91	3·63	5·60	3·03	2·25	1·88
46	5·86	3·62	2·25	1·80	2·88	1·75	1·32	·77
47	2·49	1·68	·64	·64	1·25	·84	·24	·25
48	1·23	·69	·55	·33	·57	·31	·22	·13
49	·64	·27	·12	·04	·43	·14	·08	...

\* Average annual number of total live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

† Average annual number of female live births per 1,000 women at ages shown.

Specific female fertility rates shown in Table 106 form the basis of gross and net reproduction rates, which are used as a measure of the potential reproductive capacity of the female population. These rates are unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers and consequently they show the fertility of the population more clearly than does the crude birth rate.

The sum of the specific female birth rates at each age may be taken as the number of female children born to 1,000 women who live right through the child-bearing period and at each year of age experience the fertility rates shown. This number divided by 1,000 is known as the gross reproduction rate and is the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period in given conditions of fertility. The gross rate makes no allowance for the fact that not all females will live to the end of their reproductive period, it assumes that current fertility will remain constant, and it relates to all women, including single women and sterile married women.

The net reproduction rate represents the gross reproduction rate adjusted for the effects of mortality. It is possible to estimate from the life tables how many females will survive to each year of child-bearing age. The net rate is then calculated by multiplying the specific female birth rate at each age by the number of survivors at that age out of every 1,000 females born; the total of these results for all ages divided by 1,000 represents the net reproduction rate. This rate indicates the average number of female children who will be born to each female during her lifetime, provided that current fertility remains constant and that age distribution and the mortality experience on which the life tables were based continue substantially unchanged. A net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and total population will ultimately become stationary.

The following table shows the gross and net reproduction rates for New South Wales during the three years around each census since 1911:—

**Table 107. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, New South Wales**

Reproduction Rate.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.
Gross ... ..	1·753	1·550	1·061	1·379	1·470
Net ... ..	1·449	1·349	·968	1·308	1·396

The net reproduction rate is affected by changes in the proportion of women married, and the average age at marriage, and for this reason may vary within a comparatively short period of years.

#### BIRTHS IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Statistics distinguishing the births in the metropolis from those in other districts are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1st January, 1927, because only since that date have births been allocated according to the usual residence of the mother and not, as formerly, to the district in which

the birth occurred. Within the period covered by the following table, the metropolitan boundary was extended (in 1929, 1933 and 1954), and for the purposes of comparison, the figures for the metropolis and the remainder of the State for years prior to 1933 have been adjusted to the boundaries as determined in that year, and for 1954 are shown on the dual basis of the boundaries as delimited before and after 1st January, 1954.

**Table 108. Live Births, Metropolis and Remainder of State**

Period.	Number of Live Births.			Live Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1927-30	22,812	30,554	53,366	19·53	23·38	21·56
1931-35	17,519	27,448	44,967	14·24	20·02	17·29
1936-40	18,748	28,931	47,679	14·85	19·81	17·51
1941-45	26,079	30,504	56,583	18·89	20·64	19·79
1946-50	30,663	38,194	68,857	20·44	24·68	22·60
1951-55(a)	28,503	45,234	73,737	18·07	25·01	21·78
<b>Year—</b>						
1945	29,501	32,161	61,662	20·42	21·88	21·14
1946	31,769	35,478	67,247	21·68	23·98	22·83
1947	31,918	37,480	69,398	21·52	24·97	23·26
1948	30,047	37,187	67,234	20·11	24·37	22·26
1949	29,936	38,876	68,812	19·77	24·62	22·25
1950	29,643	41,949	71,592	19·22	25·41	22·42
1951	28,878	43,191	72,069	18·43	25·22	21·98
1952	29,167	45,029	74,196	18·49	25·53	22·20
1953	28,904	45,986	74,890	18·33	25·42	22·11
1954 { (a)	27,755	45,370	73,125	17·62	24·48	21·33
(b)	34,961	38,164		18·74	24·42	
1955	35,761	38,646	74,407	18·83	24·25	21·31

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954. (b) As constituted from 1st January, 1954.

NOTE.—See paragraph preceding table.

Before inferences are drawn from a comparison of the crude birth rates in the metropolis and elsewhere, allowance has to be made for the age and sex constitution of the metropolitan population, which differs considerably from that of the remainder of the State.

A large number of newly-married couples had taken up their residence in the areas added to the metropolis from 1st January, 1954, and their exclusion from the metropolis prior to that date tends to lower the number of persons of child-bearing age in the metropolitan population, and consequently accentuates the difference in rates as between "Metropolis" and "Remainder of State".

#### LIVE BIRTHS TO MOTHERS AT INDIVIDUAL AGES

The number of live births to married and unmarried mothers classified by age group of the mother is shown in the following table for 1955. These figures should be distinguished from the number of confinements given in Table 121. (The summary contained in Table 120 shows the relationship between the two sets of figures.)



Table 109. Live Births, Age of Mothers, 1955

Age Group. (Years.)	Nuptial Live Births.			Ex-nuptial Live Births.			All Live Births.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	6	4	10	6	4	10
15-19 ...	2,112	2,014	4,126	388	352	740	2,500	2,366	4,866
20-24 ...	10,345	9,729	20,074	445	435	880	10,790	10,164	20,954
25-29 ...	11,796	11,387	23,183	327	318	645	12,123	11,705	23,828
30-34 ...	7,569	7,183	14,752	206	217	423	7,775	7,400	15,175
35-39 ...	3,546	3,377	6,923	118	106	224	3,664	3,483	7,147
40-44 ...	1,108	1,076	2,184	46	56	102	1,154	1,132	2,286
45-49 ...	69	72	141	...	...	...	69	72	141
50 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	36,545	34,838	71,383	1,536	1,488	3,024	38,081	36,326	74,407

Similar information for single years of age is published in the Statistical Register.

## PREVIOUS ISSUE

The following summary shows details of the previous issue and average number of children of married women who gave birth to live children during 1955, classified according to age of mother:—

Table 110. Previous Issue\* and Age of Mother, 1955

Age of Mother. (Years.)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue * Numbering—											Total Married Mothers.	Average Number of Children. †	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over.			
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15-19 ...	3,323	699	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,104	1.22
20-24 ...	10,048	6,633	2,391	630	148	29	5	3	...	...	...	...	19,893	1.72
25-29 ...	6,034	8,187	5,020	2,308	897	327	115	37	13	4	...	...	22,942	2.38
30-34 ...	2,373	3,788	3,829	2,284	1,162	552	311	150	62	29	19	...	14,559	3.04
35-39 ...	821	1,268	1,500	1,265	828	456	259	180	115	57	74	...	6,823	3.76
40-44 ...	210	326	353	348	282	185	138	111	60	51	94	...	2,158	4.61
45-49 ...	11	18	14	22	15	12	13	12	6	6	11	...	140	5.39
50 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,820	20,919	13,185	6,867	3,332	1,561	841	493	256	147	198	...	70,619	2.47
Proportion per cent. of Total Married Mothers.	32.31	29.62	18.67	9.73	4.72	2.21	1.19	.70	.36	.21	.28	...	100.00	...

\* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

† Including children born alive at present confinement.

Details for each year of age are published annually in the Statistical Register.

This information was recorded for the years 1894 to 1907, and was then discontinued until 1938. A comparison prepared from the available data is as follows:—

**Table 111. Age of Mother and Average Number of Children**

Year.	Average Total Number of Children per Married Woman to whom a Live Child was born during the Year.*							All Ages.
	Age Group.							
	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	
1894 ...	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.28
1896 ...	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	4.19
1901 ...	1.20	1.81	2.86	4.45	6.38	8.39	9.61	3.90
1906 ...	1.22	1.81	2.78	4.12	5.80	7.81	9.20	3.58
1938 ...	1.23	1.69	2.28	3.15	4.37	5.86	7.55	2.60
1948 ...	1.16	1.58	2.20	2.86	3.69	4.77	6.05	2.35
1951 ...	1.21	1.64	2.27	2.94	3.72	4.66	6.41	2.39
1952 ...	1.19	1.65	2.29	2.99	3.69	4.73	5.97	2.41
1953 ...	1.21	1.68	2.32	3.01	3.73	4.74	6.05	2.44
1954 ...	1.23	1.70	2.35	3.01	3.79	4.66	5.43	2.45
1955 ...	1.22	1.72	2.38	3.04	3.76	4.61	5.39	2.47

\* Including children born alive at present confinement and ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of a former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

† Not available for age groups.

In 1894, 51 per cent. of the children born represented the fourth or later child. By 1907 this proportion had fallen to 39 per cent., and when the information was next recorded, in 1938, to 23 per cent. The decline continued during the war years, and in 1947 the proportion was only 16.4 per cent., but has since gradually increased to 19.4 per cent. in 1955. Since 1894 there has been a large increase in the proportion of first and second children; the proportion of third children has also increased, but a decrease is apparent for the fourth child, and this becomes greater as the number of previous issue increases.

**THE SEXES OF CHILDREN**

Of the 74,407 children born during 1955 (exclusive of those stillborn), 38,081 were males and 36,326 were females, the proportion being 105 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.

Over the last three decades, the ratio of male to female births was highest in 1927, when it was 106.9, and least in 1944, when it was 103.8 to 100.

The table below shows the number of males born alive to every 100 females born alive, both in nuptial and ex-nuptial births, since 1901:—

**Table 112. Live Births, Masculinity**

Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.			Period.	Male Live Births per 100 Female Live Births.		
	Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-Nuptial Live Births.	All Live Births.
1901-05	104.4	102.7	104.3	1946-50	105.8	104.9	105.8
1906-10	105.3	105.1	105.3	1951-55	105.2	104.8	105.2
1911-15	105.0	104.3	105.0				
1916-20	105.3	106.1	105.3				
1921-25	104.4	107.1	104.5	1950	105.6	106.8	105.7
1926-30	105.7	106.5	105.7	1951	105.4	106.9	105.5
1931-35	105.5	102.8	105.4	1952	105.8	104.9	105.7
1936-40	104.4	106.1	104.5	1953	104.6	108.9	104.8
1941-45	105.1	105.2	105.1	1954	105.2	109.1	105.0
				1955	104.9	103.2	104.8

## EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS

The number of ex-nuptial live births in 1955 was 3,024, equal to 4.06 per cent. of the total live births and 0.87 births per 1,000 of mean population. A statement of the ex-nuptial live births in New South Wales since 1901 is given below:—

Table 113. Ex-nuptial Live Births

Period.	Average Annual Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.	Year.	Number of Ex-nuptial Live Births.	Ratio per cent. to Total Live Births.	Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1901-05	2,658	7.00	1.88	1945	2,726	4.42	.94
1906-10	2,912	6.77	1.86	1946	2,950	4.39	1.00
1911-15	2,829	5.48	1.58	1947	2,783	4.01	.93
1916-20	2,571	4.99	1.31	1948	2,800	4.16	.93
1921-25	2,681	4.92	1.22	1949	3,062	4.45	.99
1926-30	2,682	5.03	1.09	1950	2,914	4.07	.91
1931-35	2,244	4.99	.86	1951	2,991	4.15	.91
1936-40	2,010	4.22	.74	1952	2,959	3.99	.88
1941-45	2,324	4.11	.81	1953	3,013	4.02	.89
1946-50	2,902	4.21	.95	1954	2,889	3.95	.83
1951-55	2,975	4.03	.88	1955	3,024	4.06	.87

The proportion of ex-nuptial to total live births declined in each period from 1905 to 1920, remained fairly constant until it declined between 1936 and 1940, and since that year has fluctuated around the 1936-40 average.

A more precise measure of the rate 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 from census data, which indicate that the proportion of ex-nuptial children born per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 44 was 18.41 in 1891, 14.18 in 1911, and 8.20 in 1933, a decrease of 55 per cent. since 1891. In 1947 this proportion was 10.96, and in 1954 12.99, an increase of 58 per cent. since 1933.

## FIRST LIVE BIRTHS

A record has been kept of the number of first live births in each year since 1893. By first live births is meant the first child born alive to a mother since marriage, and it includes only the first born alive of twins and triplets. The figures are restricted to births to married mothers, as details of issue of the mother are not recorded in registrations of ex-nuptial births.

In the following table are shown details of confinements of married mothers which resulted in a first live birth, related to total confinements at which a child was born living:—

**Table 114. Nuptial Confinements Resulting in a Live Birth.**

Period.	Confinements of Married Mothers.			Proportion of First Confinements to Total.
	For First Live Birth.	For Other Live Birth.	Total.	
				per cent.
1901-05	42,284	132,383	174,667	24.2
1906-10	51,000	147,195	198,195	25.7
1911-15	68,205	173,161	241,366	28.3
1916-20	64,225	177,847	242,072	26.5
1921-25	72,949	183,237	256,186	28.5
1926-30	76,602	173,888	250,490	30.6
1931-35	67,289	144,171	211,460	31.8
1936-40	85,023	140,981	226,004	37.6
1941-45	105,659	162,702	268,361	39.4
1946-50	121,595	204,590	326,185	37.3
1951-55	117,740	232,140	349,880	33.7
1950	23,557	44,337	67,894	34.7
1951	23,617	44,704	68,321	34.6
1952	24,478	46,001	70,479	34.7
1953	24,098	46,948	71,046	33.9
1954	22,727	46,688	69,415	32.7
1955	22,820	47,799	70,619	32.3

The number of first births moves in direct ratio to the marriages contracted in immediately preceding years, but the persistent rise up to 1943 in the proportion of first births is not due to an increased marriage rate so much as to a declining proportion of children after the first, a result of family limitation.

Further evidence of this trend is seen in the birth rates in age groups, as shown in Table 103, which indicate that, between 1901 and 1954, the decrease in birth rates in quinquennial age groups above 30 became progressively greater as age advanced, and that there were actually increases at lower ages when first births are most frequent.

Particulars in the following table show that the proportion of first births to total births is much higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State; the information is available from 1936 only. The proportions shown for the State as a whole differ slightly from those in Table 114, which were calculated on the basis of confinements instead of total births in order to give greater precision.

**Table 115. First Live Births\*—Metropolis and Remainder of State †**

Division.	Proportion per cent. of First Live Births to Total Live Births.*							
	1936.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.†	1955.
Metropolis ... ..	43·0	40·2	38·9	38·8	39·4	38·1	35·8	35·7
Remainder of State ... ..	32·3	32·2	31·0	31·2	31·2	30·7	29·2	28·5
New South Wales ... ..	36·4	35·7	34·3	34·2	34·4	33·5	32·4	32·0

\* Nuptial only.

† The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954; hence figures for 1954 and 1955 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

In comparisons of fertility in the metropolis and country, allowance should be made for a varying incidence of marriage and differing proportions of newly-married couples in the respective areas.

Details of the duration of existing marriage, in relation to the age of the mother at the birth of the first live child to that marriage, are published in the Statistical Register. A summary for 1955 is as follows:—

**Table 116. First Live Births,\* Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage, 1955**

Age of Mother. (Years.)	Duration of Existing Marriage.															Total Nuptial First Live Births.			
	Months.										Years.								
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	1-2	2-3	3-4		4-5	5 and over.	
Under 15 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15-19 ... ..	32	51	91	150	234	417	581	347	164	246	193	156	591	62	8	...	...	...	3,323
20-24 ... ..	40	46	53	98	169	320	519	370	371	899	751	623	3,526	1,371	598	186	108	10,048	
25-29 ... ..	17	23	14	23	37	45	104	108	135	317	262	217	1,458	979	795	610	890	6,034	
30-34 ... ..	11	8	12	16	14	21	44	47	45	115	89	62	504	324	213	161	687	2,373	
35-39 ... ..	6	2	7	7	5	10	21	14	15	31	32	19	184	87	72	45	264	821	
40-44 ... ..	4	1	3	1	2	1	1	5	5	8	7	7	35	27	15	23	65	210	
45-49 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	2	11	
Total ... ..	110	131	180	295	461	814	1,270	891	735	1,616	1,334	1,084	6,302	2,852	1,703	1,026	2,016	22,520	

\* Nuptial births.

### STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths registered in New South Wales in 1955 was 1,243. Of these, 670 were males and 573 females, the masculinity (117 males to 100 females) being considerably higher than amongst the live births (105 males to 100 females).

Amongst ex-nuptial births, the frequency of stillbirth is usually higher than amongst the nuptial births. In 1955 the rates were 20.09 ex-nuptial stillbirths and 16.28 nuptial stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and still) of each type.

Of the total stillbirths, 584 were in the metropolis and 659 in the remainder of the State, the rate per 1,000 of all births (live and still) being 16.07 in the former and 16.77 in the latter area.

Compulsory registration of stillbirths became effective on 1st April, 1935. Details for each year from 1945 to 1955 and in quinquennial periods since 1936 are as follows:—

**Table 117. Stillbirths, New South Wales**

Year.	Number of Stillbirths.					Rate per 1,000 of All Births (live and still).			Proportion of Ex-nuptial to Total Stillbirths.	Male Stillbirths per 1,000 Female Stillbirths.
	Nuptial.		Ex-nuptial.		Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.		
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females						
	per cent.									
1936-40	3,827	2,860	191	168	7,046	28.45	34.49	28.71	5.10	1,327
1941-45	3,909	3,092	215	175	7,391	25.16	32.47	25.46	5.28	1,262
1946-50	3,733	2,896	196	199	7,024	19.71	26.50	19.99	5.62	1,269
1951-55	3,231	2,647	176	139	6,193	16.34	20.74	16.52	5.09	1,223
1945	813	654	43	30	1,540	24.29	26.08	24.37	4.74	1,251
1946	819	638	43	47	1,547	21.18	29.61	22.49	5.82	1,258
1947	784	608	42	32	1,466	20.47	25.90	20.69	5.05	1,291
1948	703	544	34	45	1,326	18.99	27.44	19.34	5.96	1,251
1949	689	523	29	38	1,279	18.10	21.41	18.25	5.24	1,280
1950	738	583	48	37	1,406	18.87	28.34	19.26	6.05	1,268
1951	673	547	32	39	1,291	17.35	23.22	17.60	5.50	1,203
1952	660	492	26	17	1,195	15.91	14.32	15.85	3.60	1,343
1953	642	553	36	26	1,257	16.35	20.16	16.51	4.93	1,171
1954	621	509	47	30	1,207	15.83	25.96	16.24	6.38	1,239
1955	635	546	35	27	1,243	16.28	20.09	16.43	4.99	1,166

A comparison of the experience of New South Wales with that of other Australian States where stillbirths are registered and with New Zealand is shown below. Compulsory registration of stillbirths was introduced in Victoria in 1953.

**Table 118. Stillbirths, Australian States and New Zealand**

State or Country.	Number.				Rate per 1,000 of all Births (live and still).			
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
New South Wales ..	1,195	1,257	1,207	1,243	15.85	16.51	16.24	16.43
Victoria ... ..	919	817	794	788	16.81	15.02	14.32	13.79
South Australia ...	320	287	254	271	17.58	15.56	13.74	14.44
Western Australia ...	283	268	270	239	18.03	16.62	16.67	14.17
Tasmania ... ..	154	141	124	109	19.08	17.90	15.71	13.29
New Zealand (excludes Maoris) ..	846	887	872	796	17.88	18.75	17.69	15.71

## PLURAL BIRTHS

Prior to 1935, cases of plural births with only one child born alive were often recorded as single births. Since the introduction of compulsory registration of stillbirths (from 1st April, 1935), all cases of plural births have been recorded.

During the year 1955, there were 855 cases of plural births. They consisted of 847 cases of twins, and 8 cases of triplets. The live children born as twins numbered 1,616 (787 males and 829 females), and 78 were stillborn; the live children born as triplets numbered 21 (9 males and 12 females), and 3 were stillborn. Of the plural births, 31 cases of twins were ex-nuptial.

The following table shows the number of cases of twins, triplets and quadruplets born in New South Wales during the years 1953 to 1955, distinguishing nuptial and ex-nuptial.

Table 119. Plural Births

Particulars.	Nuptial.			Ex-nuptial.			Total.		
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>Cases of Twins—</b>									
Both living ... ..	819	799	750	25	32	29	844	831	779
One living, one stillborn ... ..	56	45	56	2	2	2	58	47	58
Both stillborn ... ..	24	11	10	1	1	...	25	12	10
Total Cases of Twins ...	899	855	816	28	35	31	927	890	847
<b>Cases of Triplets—</b>									
All living ... ..	4	10	7	...	1	...	4	11	7
Two living, one stillborn ... ..	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
One living, two stillborn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All stillborn ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total Cases of Triplets ...	6	12	8	...	1	...	6	13	8
<b>Cases of Quadruplets—</b>									
All living ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total Cases of Plural Births	906	867	824	28	36	31	934	903	855

The number of cases of plural births recorded in 1955 represented 11.43 cases per 1,000 confinements, while the number of children born at plural births was 2.27 per cent. of all births (both live and still).

There were 4,348 cases of twins, 38 cases of triplets, and 1 case of quadruplets in the five years 1951-1955. In this period the number of confinements was 366,453 and the rates per 100,000 confinements were 1,187 cases of twins, 10 cases of triplets. Otherwise stated, there were 12 cases of plural births in every 1,000 confinements. The incidence of plurality remains almost constant at between 11 and 12 in every 1,000 confinements year by year.

Nine cases of quadruplets have been recorded; five between 1877 and 1897, one in 1913, one in 1930, one in 1950, and one in 1953.

**SUMMARY OF CONFINEMENTS, LIVE BIRTHS, AND STILLBIRTHS**

The following table shows the number of confinements, live births, stillbirths, and plural births in the year 1955:—

**Table 120. Confinements and Children Born, 1955**

Class of Birth.	Confinements.		Children.						
	Married Mothers.	Un-married Mothers.	Born Living.		Stillborn.		All Births.		
			Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
Single Births ...	70,908	3,024	69,806	2,964	1,102	60	70,908	3,024	73,932
Twins—									
Both living ...	750	29	1,500	58	...	...	1,500	58	1,558
One living, one stillborn ...	56	2	56	2	56	2	112	4	116
Both stillborn ...	10	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	20
Total Twins	816	31	1,556	60	76	2	1,632	62	1,694
Triplets—									
All living ...	7	...	21	...	...	...	21	...	21
Two living, one stillborn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All stillborn ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3
Total Triplets	8	...	21	...	3	...	24	...	24
Quadruplets—									
All living ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	71,732	3,055	71,383	3,024	1,181	62	72,564	3,086	...
	74,787		74,407		1,243		...	...	75,650

The number of confinements of married and unmarried mothers in age groups in 1954 and 1955 is shown below. Details for single years of age are shown in the Statistical Register:—

**Table 121. Confinements, Ages of Mothers**

Age of Mother. (Years.)	1954.			1955.		
	Number of Confinements.			Number of Confinements.		
	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.	Married Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Total.
Under 15	1	7	8	...	10	10
15-19	3,744	654	4,398	4,157	747	4,904
20-24	19,971	878	20,849	20,134	885	21,019
25-29	22,852	615	23,467	23,222	645	23,867
30-34	14,739	419	15,158	14,818	437	15,255
35-39	6,993	244	7,237	7,009	227	7,236
40-44	2,042	104	2,146	2,247	104	2,351
45-49	145	4	149	145	...	145
50 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	4	4	...	...	...
Total	70,487	2,929	73,416	71,732	3,055	74,787



## LEGITIMATIONS

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 1955 was 19,525. The number in decennial periods and each of the last eleven years is shown in the following table:—

Table 122. Legitimations

Period.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1902-1910	1,743	1945	269	1951	310
1911-1920	4,016	1946	282	1952	284
1921-1930	4,749	1947	258	1953	262
1931-1940	4,518	1948	256	1954	308
1941-1950	3,080	1949	233	1955	255
		1950	297		

## NATURAL INCREASE

Statistics of natural increase as shown below indicate the extent to which the population of New South Wales has increased by the excess of births over deaths. The annual rates are based on total population and allowance has not been made for the effect of the changing age constitution of the people on the number of births and deaths. Therefore the rates do not provide a satisfactory indication of the normal trend in natural increase, which is indicated in another way by the net reproduction rates shown in earlier pages.

The following table shows the natural increase of population since 1901. For the war years 1914-18, deaths of defence personnel overseas were not included in the calculation of natural increase. For the period September, 1939 to June, 1947, the natural increase relates to the excess of births over civilian deaths. Details of the basis of the compilation of death statistics during the period 1939-1947 are shown on page 132.

Table 123. Natural Increase, New South Wales

Period.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1901-05	51,179	59,163	110,342	26·82	11·23	15·59
1906-10	64,249	71,215	135,464	27·38	10·12	17·26
1911-15	77,202	86,918	164,120	28·76	10·49	18·27
1916-20	71,947	81,788	153,735	26·29	10·61	15·68
1921-25	80,815	89,523	170,338	24·74	9·26	15·48
1926-30	72,380	80,693	153,073	21·77	9·27	12·50
1931-35	51,557	60,294	111,851	17·29	8·69	8·60
1936-40	49,092	60,628	109,720	17·51	9·45	8·06
1941-45	68,071	75,809	143,880	19·79	9·73	10·06
1946-50	93,564	102,959	196,523	22·60	9·70	12·90
1951-55	97,898	110,115	208,013	21·78	9·49	12·29

NOTE.—Table 123 is continued on the following page.

Table 123. Natural Increase, New South Wales (*continued*)

Year.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Number per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.
1945	17,004	17,664	34,668	21·14	9·25	11·89
1946	18,652	20,016	38,668	22·83	9·70	13·13
1947	19,743	21,206	40,949	23·26	9·53	13·73
1948	17,453	19,378	36,831	22·26	10·07	12·19
1949	18,498	20,950	39,448	22·25	9·49	12·75
1950	19,218	21,409	40,627	22·42	9·70	12·72
1951	18,907	21,230	40,137	21·98	9·74	12·24
1952	19,939	22,219	42,158	22·20	9·59	12·61
1953	20,444	22,739	43,183	22·11	9·36	12·75
1954	19,197	21,484	40,681	21·33	9·46	11·87
1955	19,411	22,443	41,854	21·31	9·32	11·98

NOTE.—See paragraph preceding table. Births and deaths of full-blood aborigines are included prior to 1933.

The general decline in the rate of natural increase since 1900 has been due to a greater decline in the birth rate than in the death rate. An improvement in both birth and death rates during the decennium 1906 to 1915 is reflected in the rate of natural increase. In 1919, deaths were increased by the influenza epidemic, and the birth rate was low. After 1921, the birth rate declined rapidly until 1935 and, despite lower death rates, the rate of natural increase fell to a very low level. A rise in the birth rate since 1939 has brought about a marked increase.

Although there are more males born than females, the increase of population from the excess of births over deaths is greatly in favour of females, since the death rate is higher among males. During the ten years ended 1955, the number of females added to the population by excess of births over deaths was 21,612, or 11·3 per cent., more than the corresponding number of males.

The table below shows the rates of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and New Zealand:—

Table 124. Natural Increase, Australia and New Zealand

State or Country.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>New South Wales...</b>	<b>12·72</b>	<b>12·24</b>	<b>12·61</b>	<b>12·75</b>	<b>11·87</b>	<b>11·98</b>
Victoria ... ..	12·44	11·91	12·98	12·90	13·09	13·38
Queensland ... ..	15·64	15·16	15·75	15·36	15·10	15·72
South Australia ..	14·89	14·03	14·35	14·42	13·87	13·36
Western Australia	16·44	16·38	16·99	17·37	16·50	17·06
Tasmania ... ..	17·13	16·61	17·89	16·93	16·31	17·72
Commonwealth ...	13·75	13·24	13·90	13·85	13·40	13·66
New Zealand ..	15·37	14·82	15·49	15·28	15·64	15·91

## DEATHS

The statistics of deaths in New South Wales cover all deaths registered other than those of full-blood aboriginals and stillbirths, the latter being registered, for purposes of record, as deaths as well as births. Full-blood aboriginals have been excluded since 1st January, 1933, but are included in the figures for earlier years. In the period September, 1939 to December, 1941, Australian defence personnel who died in New South Wales, viz. 256 males, were included, but New South Wales defence personnel who died outside of the State were excluded. From 1st January, 1942 to 30th June, 1947, all deaths of Australian defence personnel, Allied defence personnel, prisoners of war, internees from overseas, and other non-civilians were excluded from the death statistics which, for that period, relate to civilians only.

Total deaths, wherever they occurred, in the period 1st September, 1939 to 30th June, 1947, of Australian defence personnel enlisted in New South Wales numbered 13,315, comprising 13,279 males and 36 females.

Deaths during 1955 numbered 32,553, equal to a rate of 9.32 per 1,000 of the mean population. Of the total, 18,670 were males and 13,883 females, the rate for the former being 10.64 and for the latter 7.99 per 1,000 living. The average annual number of deaths since 1901 and the rate per 1,000 of mean population, in quinquennial periods, were as follows:—

Table 125. Deaths, New South Wales

Period.	Number of Deaths (excluding Stillbirths).			Death Rate.*			Proportion per cent. of Male to Female Rate
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<b>Annual</b>							
<b>Average—</b>							
1901-05	9,146	6,754	15,900	12.30	10.05	11.23	124
1906-10	9,203	6,698	15,901	11.16	8.98	10.12	127
1911-15	11,020	7,817	18,837	11.71	9.14	10.49	128
1916-20	12,052	8,750	20,802	12.15	9.03	10.61	135
1921-25	11,660	8,721	20,381	10.39	8.08	9.26	129
1926-30	12,925	9,779	22,704	10.35	8.14	9.27	127
1931-35	12,760	9,837	22,597	9.67	7.67	8.69	126
1936-40	14,542	11,193	25,735	10.59	8.30	9.45	128
1941-45	15,383	12,424	27,807	10.75	8.70	9.73	124
1946-50	16,685	12,867	29,552	10.94	8.45	9.70	129
1951-55	18,217	13,918	32,135	10.70	8.27	9.49	129
<b>Year—</b>							
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	10.96	8.42	9.70	130
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	10.95	8.48	9.74	129
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	10.81	8.34	9.59	130
1953	17,871	13,836	31,707	10.49	8.22	9.36	128
1954	18,256	14,188	32,444	10.60	8.32	9.46	127
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	10.64	7.99	9.32	133

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

NOTE.—See text preceding table.

The rates shown are crude rates uncorrected for changing age or sex constitution of the population from year to year. The crude rate declined continuously from 16.88 in 1861-65 to 8.69 per thousand in 1931-35, since when it has shown a tendency to increase.

These trends are common to both the male and female crude rates, but the overall decline was greater for females than for males.

DEATHS—AGE AND SEX

The sex and age constitution of a population determine the general level of the crude death rate. The true level of the death rate and a proper assessment of the changes in it are dependent upon an analysis of population and deaths by sex and age. The changing sex and age constitution of the population is analysed in the chapter "Population". The number of deaths by sex and single years of age is published annually in the Statistical Register, and such data summarised in broad age groups and covering each five-yearly period since 1906 are shown in the following table:—

Table 126. Deaths in Age Groups, New South Wales

Period.	Age at Death—Years.									Total Deaths.	
	0-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65-74.	75 and over.		Not Stated.
MALES											
1906-10	12,109	1,516	2,405	2,637	3,545	4,876	5,301	7,062	6,513	54	46,018
1911-15	13,767	1,688	2,667	3,546	4,105	5,972	7,033	7,948	8,306	67	55,099
1916-20	13,127	1,856	2,496	4,619	5,145	6,460	8,624	8,694	9,183	54	60,258
1921-25	11,884	1,817	2,129	3,155	4,615	5,930	9,031	10,085	9,601	55	58,302
1926-30	11,238	1,873	2,550	3,078	4,959	6,871	9,738	12,819	11,452	49	64,627
1931-35	7,341	1,748	2,322	2,507	4,217	7,433	10,103	14,249	13,845	34	63,799
1936-40	7,275	1,629	2,544	2,709	4,082	8,582	12,583	15,754	17,522	30	72,710
1941-45	7,337	1,331	1,601	1,936	3,519	8,129	15,027	17,827	20,196	13	76,916
1946-50	7,075	991	1,848	2,119	3,697	8,019	16,997	20,515	22,130	32	83,423
1951-55	6,565	1,085	2,090	2,455	4,071	8,579	17,469	24,566	24,173	30	91,083
FEMALES											
1906-10	9,985	1,244	2,277	2,686	2,777	2,736	2,926	4,397	4,452	8	33,488
1911-15	11,241	1,456	2,164	3,153	3,002	3,256	3,688	5,006	6,111	8	39,085
1916-20	10,413	1,495	2,283	4,031	3,657	3,846	4,784	5,742	7,493	7	43,751
1921-25	9,345	1,419	1,913	3,162	3,611	3,875	5,376	6,672	8,325	7	43,605
1926-30	8,738	1,422	2,182	3,011	4,040	4,525	6,139	8,717	10,111	7	48,892
1931-35	5,709	1,219	1,972	2,589	3,653	5,087	6,599	10,096	12,257	4	49,185
1936-40	5,692	1,099	1,784	2,604	3,352	5,735	7,793	11,615	16,288	2	55,964
1941-45	5,768	901	1,391	2,371	3,122	5,683	9,295	13,557	20,030	1	62,119
1946-50	5,136	669	923	1,777	2,878	5,361	9,835	14,775	22,976	7	64,337
1951-55	5,074	673	757	1,409	2,727	5,271	9,989	16,944	26,734	13	69,591
PERSONS											
1906-10	22,094	2,760	4,682	5,323	6,322	7,612	8,227	11,459	10,965	62	79,506
1911-15	25,008	3,144	4,831	6,699	7,107	9,228	10,721	12,954	14,417	75	94,184
1916-20	23,540	3,351	4,779	8,650	8,802	10,306	13,408	14,436	16,676	61	104,009
1921-25	21,229	3,236	4,042	6,317	8,226	9,805	14,407	16,657	17,926	62	101,907
1926-30	19,976	3,295	4,732	6,089	8,999	11,396	15,877	21,536	21,563	56	113,519
1931-35	13,050	2,967	4,294	5,096	7,870	12,520	16,702	24,345	26,102	38	112,984
1936-40	12,967	2,728	4,328	5,313	7,434	14,317	20,376	27,369	33,810	32	128,674
1941-45	13,105	2,232	2,992	4,307	6,641	13,812	24,322	31,384	40,226	14	139,035
1946-50	12,211	1,660	2,771	3,896	6,575	13,380	26,832	35,290	45,106	39	147,760
1951-55	11,639	1,758	2,847	3,864	6,798	13,850	27,458	41,510	50,907	43	160,674

Continued increase in the number of deaths at the higher ages, owing to an increasing proportion of population in those age groups, has been offset to a large extent by the decrease in deaths at earlier ages, particularly infant deaths, and the interplay of these trends has obscured the true changes in the general death rate. This is illustrated by the composition of the general rate in respect of sex and age as shown in Table 127.

The table shows the age-specific death rates and the crude death rates for all ages combined, by sex, in the three-yearly periods around the census of 1881 and each census from 1901 to 1954. The crude death rate results

from these age-specific rates applied to the actual sex and age constitution of the population in each period, and therefore reflects changes in the age composition of the population as well as changes in the age-specific death rates. Standardised death rates, designed to eliminate the effects of the changed age composition of the population, are shown in Table 131 in comparison with the crude death rates for the last three census years.

**Table 127. Death Rates in Age Groups, New South Wales**

Age Group (Years).	Death Rate*—All Causes.							Reduction per cent. 1880-82 to 1953-55.
	1880-82.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.	
<b>MALES</b>								
0-4	47.96	34.02	24.70	21.50	12.52	9.81	7.28	85
5-9	3.16	2.17	2.05	1.85	1.41	.93	.75	76
10-14	2.47	2.01	1.70	1.58	1.23	.78	.70	72
15-19	3.86	3.42	2.41	2.17	1.68	1.43	1.56	60
20-24	5.81	4.70	3.29	2.70	2.29	1.61	1.84	68
25-29	7.01	5.08	3.87	3.36	2.21	1.54	1.60	77
30-34	8.46	6.06	4.76	4.11	2.80	1.94	1.92	77
35-39	10.90	7.76	6.07	5.38	3.77	2.68	2.49	77
40-44	13.87	9.92	7.87	6.77	5.33	4.24	4.01	71
45-49	17.32	13.80	10.76	9.56	7.90	7.26	6.54	62
50-54	21.21	15.54	14.28	12.30	11.61	12.02	10.92	49
55-59	26.34	23.46	21.58	18.77	17.64	18.58	19.41	26
60-64	45.75	32.46	29.65	28.37	25.68	28.82	28.96	37
65-69	55.86	50.43	44.80	43.09	39.93	44.09	43.21	23
70-74	84.75	76.34	70.63	65.82	62.26	64.75	67.00	21
75-79	128.58	111.88	112.23	104.97	95.33	100.81	100.78	22
80-84	197.08	161.82	171.57	160.03	156.58	151.01	149.59	24
85 and over	232.33	289.69	274.67	291.99	249.31	252.16	256.73	(—) 11
All Ages— Crude Rate	16.83	12.90	11.54	10.72	9.60	10.99	10.58	37
<b>FEMALES</b>								
0-4	42.56	30.49	20.80	16.94	10.06	7.32	5.76	86
5-9	2.79	2.00	1.77	1.64	1.18	.64	.52	81
10-14	2.24	1.69	1.37	1.20	.83	.55	.39	83
15-19	3.58	2.50	1.91	1.61	1.34	.61	.66	82
20-24	5.34	3.83	3.16	2.43	2.03	.93	.67	87
25-29	7.60	5.06	3.99	3.45	2.43	1.49	.87	89
30-34	8.36	5.93	4.45	3.84	2.87	1.70	1.20	86
35-39	11.31	7.36	5.75	4.67	3.75	2.41	1.75	85
40-44	10.96	7.79	6.16	5.15	4.24	3.31	2.63	76
45-49	14.34	9.47	7.55	6.73	6.03	4.83	4.48	69
50-54	16.29	11.55	10.89	9.30	8.27	7.74	6.47	60
55-59	21.35	15.94	14.66	13.09	11.61	10.58	10.17	52
60-64	33.01	25.31	21.26	18.98	17.27	16.92	14.97	55
65-69	48.13	37.13	36.87	31.79	29.54	26.69	24.57	49
70-74	71.23	62.69	55.74	50.19	46.06	45.63	41.62	42
75-79	111.59	95.60	94.08	88.17	74.82	75.13	71.10	36
80-84	153.90	150.42	149.90	141.41	125.71	127.66	115.93	25
85 and over	247.51	264.26	224.15	254.76	215.11	222.92	218.34	12
All Ages— Crude Rate	14.17	10.26	9.08	8.23	7.57	8.55	8.18	42

\*Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population at ages shown.

There was a substantial reduction in the death rates over the period, the improvement being greatest in the case of males at ages under 5 years, followed by the group 25 to 39 years. For females, the reduction in rates was greatest at ages 20 to 29 years, followed by the group under 5 years, and 30 to 39 years. The rates for females were reduced to a greater extent than the rates for males in every age group. The difference in the rate of reduction amongst males and females was greatest in the groups 65 to 74 years and 55 to 64 years. Above 74 years of age, improved conditions naturally had less effect. Mortality is lowest at approximately 10 years of age.

#### EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The effect of the improvement in death rates on 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 1891 to 1910 and the three years around the censuses of 1921, 1933 and 1947:—

**Table 128. Expectation of Life, Australia**

At Age.	Males.					Females.				
	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.
Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48	66.07	54.76	58.84	63.31	67.14	70.63
10	51.43	53.53	56.01	58.01	59.04	54.46	56.38	59.20	61.02	62.11
20	42.81	44.74	46.99	48.81	49.64	45.72	47.52	50.03	51.67	53.47
30	35.11	36.52	38.44	39.90	40.40	37.85	39.33	41.48	42.77	44.08
40	27.64	28.56	30.05	31.11	31.23	30.49	31.47	33.14	34.04	34.91
50	20.45	21.16	22.20	22.83	22.67	22.93	23.69	24.90	25.58	26.14
60	13.99	14.35	15.08	15.57	15.36	15.86	16.19	17.17	17.74	18.11
70	8.90	8.67	9.26	9.59	9.55	9.89	9.95	10.41	10.97	11.14
80	5.00	4.96	5.00	5.22	5.36	5.49	5.73	5.61	6.01	6.02
90	2.91	2.64	2.60	2.98	2.74	3.07	2.99	2.91	3.05	3.08
100	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.10	*	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.02	*

\* Not available.

#### DEATHS—METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

A summary of the annual deaths and crude death rates in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State since 1927 is shown in Table 129. For purposes of comparison, deaths for the years 1927 to 1932 have been adjusted to the boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1953; the 1954 deaths are shown on a dual basis, viz., according to the boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953 and as delimited from 1st January, 1954. Since 1st January, 1927, deaths have been allocated according to the usual residence of the deceased persons and not, as formerly, according to the districts in which the deaths occurred. Consequently, statistics of deaths by divisions of the State are not available on a comparable basis prior to 1927.

The death rate appears to be higher in the metropolis than in the remainder of the State, but crude rates should be used with caution, owing to differences in the proportions of each sex and in the age composition of the population of these parts of the State.

**Table 129 Deaths, Metropolis and Remainder of State**

Year.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rate.*		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1927-30(a)	11,732	11,101	22,833	10.04	8.49	9.23
1931-35(a)	11,596	11,001	22,597	9.42	8.02	8.69
1936-40	13,274	12,461	25,735	10.51	8.53	9.45
1941-45	14,763	13,044	27,807	10.69	8.83	9.73
1946-50	15,838	13,714	29,552	10.56	8.86	9.70
1951-55(a)	16,687	15,448	32,135	10.58	8.54	9.49
<b>Year—</b>						
1950	16,360	14,605	30,965	10.61	8.85	9.70
1951	16,320	15,612	31,932	10.42	9.12	9.74
1952	16,682	15,356	32,038	10.58	8.70	9.59
1953	16,527	15,180	31,707	10.48	8.39	9.36
1954	16,962	15,482	32,444	10.77	8.35	9.46
1954	19,035	13,409		10.20	8.58	
1955(b)	19,096	13,457	32,553	10.06	8.44	9.32

(a) On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. (b) As constituted from 1st January, 1954.

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

NOTE.—See text preceding table.

#### DEATH RATES—AUSTRALIAN STATES AND NEW ZEALAND

A table of the death rates per 1,000 of mean population in each of the Australian States and New Zealand from 1950 to 1955 is shown below:—

**Table 130. Death Rates, Australia and New Zealand**

State or Country.	Death Rate.*					
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
<b>New South Wales</b> ...	<b>9.70</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>9.36</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>9.32</b>
Victoria ...	10.11	10.30	9.95	9.45	9.19	8.92
Queensland ...	8.73	9.07	8.89	8.55	8.64	8.44
South Australia ...	9.50	9.81	9.34	8.97	9.01	9.19
Western Australia ...	9.07	9.11	8.67	8.17	8.38	8.17
Tasmania ...	8.85	8.90	8.64	8.33	8.67	7.87
Commonwealth ...	9.56	9.71	9.45	9.09	9.10	8.91
New Zealand ...	9.31	9.56	9.28	8.84	8.98	8.95

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

This comparison is based on crude death rates, and 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, nor do they show the true incidence of mortality in the various States.

Such a comparison based upon the standard population compiled by the International Statistical Institute has been prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician. This is presented in the following table which shows, for the

census years 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954, the comparison between the crude death rates for each of the Australian States, and the standardised rates as described above:—

**Table 131. Comparison of "Crude" and "Standardised" Death Rates**

Year	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
"Crude" Death Rate.*							
1921	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	9.91
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.30	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.33	8.67	9.10
"Standardised" Death Rate.†							
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	10.58
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

† See comment preceding table.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY**

**DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE (EXCLUDING STILLBIRTHS)**

During the year 1955, the children who died before completing the first year of life numbered 1,850, equivalent to a rate of 24.86 per 1,000 live births. The rate has increased slightly since 1952, when the rate (24.50 per 1,000) was the lowest ever recorded for New South Wales. These figures exclude stillbirths, which are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths unless specifically stated.

The death rate is higher for male infants than for females, the rates in 1955 being 28.15 and 21.42 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rates for each sex are shown in the following table in quinquennial periods since the year 1901:—

**Table 132. Infantile Mortality**

Period.	Deaths under One Year of Age.			Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<b>Annual Average—</b>						
1901-05	2,015	1,669	3,684	103.94	89.81	97.02
1906-10	1,854	1,478	3,332	84.09	70.59	77.51
1911-15	2,082	1,627	3,709	77.94	64.55	71.41
1916-20	1,918	1,447	3,365	72.54	57.64	65.28
1921-25	1,798	1,384	3,182	64.61	51.98	58.43
1926-30	1,655	1,266	2,921	60.41	48.83	54.78
1931-35	1,075	811	1,886	46.59	37.05	41.95
1936-40	1,109	854	1,963	45.52	36.64	41.18
1941-45	1,147	887	2,034	39.55	32.16	35.95
1946-50	1,163	827	1,990	32.35	24.73	28.91
1951-55	1,049	803	1,852	27.76	22.33	25.11
<b>Year—</b>						
1950	1,116	820	1,936	30.34	23.56	27.04
1951	1,039	856	1,895	28.08	24.41	26.29
1952	1,046	772	1,818	27.43	21.41	24.50
1953	1,048	798	1,846	27.35	21.82	24.65
1954	1,041	809	1,850	27.79	22.68	25.30
1955	1,072	778	1,850	28.15	21.42	24.86

\* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.



In 1930 the rate was less than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births for the first time on record; it fell below 40 per 1,000 in 1933 and below 30 per 1,000 in 1947, and in 1952 the rate was the lowest ever recorded.

During the period reviewed there has been an unbroken and pronounced excess of the male rate over the female rate and this excess has tended to increase. In the ten years 1881 to 1890 the excess was 19 per cent., and in the five years 1951 to 1955 it was 24 per cent.

The remarkable improvement which has taken place in the infantile mortality rate in the period covered by the table is due, in large degree, to the measures adopted to combat preventable diseases by health laws and by education, to the rising standard of living, and to the establishment of baby health centres and other means of promoting the welfare of mothers and young children. The number of mothers utilising the equipment and facilities for childbirth provided in public hospitals is increasing each year; in 1954-55, 62,288 babies were born in public hospitals (including private and intermediate wards) in New South Wales—equivalent to 85 per cent. of all live births in that year. Particulars of these developments are given in the chapters "Public Health" and "Social Condition".

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE

Of the total number of deaths of infants under one year of age in 1955, 60 per cent. occurred within a week of birth, 70 per cent. within the first month, and 78 per cent. within three months. The following statement shows the number of deaths at various ages under 1 year in the metropolis and in the whole State, and the rates per 1,000 live births:—

**Table 133. Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and State—Age at Death**

Age at Death.	Metropolis.						New South Wales.					
	Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.			Number of Deaths.			Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.		
	1953. *	1954.	1955.	1953. *	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Under												
1 week	386	486	500	13·36	13·90	13·98	1,105	1,125	1,118	14·75	15·38	15·03
1 week	27	29	38	·93	·83	1·07	90	84	95	1·20	1·15	1·27
2 weeks	18	16	19	·62	·46	·53	56	38	40	·75	·52	·54
3 "	13	14	15	·45	·40	·42	35	47	35	·47	·64	·47
Total under 1 month...	444	545	572	15·36	15·59	16·00	1,286	1,294	1,288	17·17	17·69	17·31
1 month	27	36	35	·93	1·03	·98	78	74	85	1·04	1·01	1·14
2 months	19	30	27	·66	·86	·75	66	67	64	·88	·92	·86
3 "	21	31	31	·73	·89	·86	57	64	67	·76	·88	·90
4 "	28	31	26	·97	·89	·73	60	68	61	·80	·93	·82
5 "	16	22	21	·55	·63	·59	50	56	54	·67	·77	·73
6 "	14	26	29	·48	·74	·81	57	48	56	·76	·66	·75
7 "	10	16	24	·35	·46	·67	44	38	51	·59	·52	·68
8 "	13	14	12	·45	·40	·34	41	37	29	·55	·51	·39
9 "	12	13	14	·42	·37	·39	36	34	35	·48	·46	·47
10 "	11	11	9	·38	·31	·25	41	24	26	·55	·46	·35
11 "	5	12	14	·17	·34	·39	30	36	34	·40	·49	·46
Total under 1 year ...	620	787	814	21·45	22·51	22·76	1,846	1,850	1,850	24·65	25·30	24·86

\* On the basis of boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953. The area of the metropolis was enlarged from 1st January, 1954.

Although there has been a remarkable improvement in the mortality rates after the first week of life, only a slight improvement has occurred in

the death rate during the first week of life. But the ratio of neo-natal deaths (under 1 week) to live births does not provide a valid basis for determining changes in mortality during this period, when the deaths are due almost exclusively to pre-natal causes which are also a common source of stillbirths. It is probable that under improved conditions of pre-natal care and obstetric technique, many infants who formerly would have been stillborn are now born alive, but die within a week of birth. Available information regarding stillbirths (see Table 117) suggests that the proportion of stillbirths is declining, and the combination of stillbirths and neo-natal deaths (as in Table 142) shows that there has been some saving of life among the newborn.

More skilful attention after birth may decrease the number of infants who die from pre-natal causes, but it is recognised that the rate of mortality among infants in the first week of life will not be reduced appreciably 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 in quinquennial periods since 1901, and annually since 1945:—

**Table 134. Infantile Mortality Rates in Age Groups**

Period.	Number of Deaths, per 1,000 Live Births, at Age :—							
	Under 1 week.	1 week and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 12 months.	Under 1 month.	Under 3 months.	Under 1 year.
1901-05	21·84	11·27	18·26	20·93	24·72	33·11	51·37	97·02
1906-10	21·73	9·79	13·31	15·02	17·66	31·52	44·83	77·51
1911-15	23·08	8·79	10·76	12·09	16·69	31·87	42·63	71·41
1916-20	24·28	8·18	9·47	9·68	13·67	32·46	41·93	65·28
1921-25	22·94	7·30	8·33	8·27	11·59	30·24	38·57	58·43
1926-30	23·31	6·56	6·39	7·08	11·44	29·87	36·26	54·78
1931-35	22·67	5·10	3·90	3·64	6·64	27·77	31·67	41·95
1936-40	22·77	4·97	3·46	3·48	6·50	27·74	31·20	41·18
1941-45	20·02	4·33	3·22	3·32	5·06	24·35	27·57	35·95
1946-50	17·68	2·85	2·25	2·50	3·63	20·53	22·78	28·91
1951-55	15·13	2·21	2·01	2·39	3·37	17·34	19·35	25·11
1945	18·28	3·52	2·43	2·61	3·79	21·80	24·23	30·63
1946	18·82	3·14	2·19	2·37	3·70	21·96	24·15	30·22
1947	18·22	3·24	2·26	2·51	3·58	21·46	23·72	29·81
1948	18·38	2·95	2·47	2·60	3·90	21·33	23·80	30·30
1949	16·93	2·31	2·05	2·47	3·53	19·24	21·29	27·29
1950	16·16	2·63	2·30	2·53	3·42	18·79	21·09	27·04
1951	15·94	2·07	2·20	2·29	3·79	18·01	20·21	26·29
1952	14·59	1·97	1·98	2·44	3·52	16·56	18·54	24·50
1953	14·75	2·42	1·92	2·23	3·33	17·17	19·09	24·65
1954	15·38	2·31	1·93	2·58	3·10	17·69	19·62	25·30
1955	15·03	2·28	2·00	2·45	3·10	17·31	19·31	24·86

The improvement has been greatest in the age group 6 to 12 months, followed by ages 3 to 6 months and 1 to 3 months. There has also been substantial improvement in the group 1 week and under 1 month.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN METROPOLIS AND REMAINDER OF STATE

The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis in 1955 was 814, or 22.76 per 1,000 live births, and in the remainder of the State 1,036, or 26.81 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State, and the

rates per 1,000 live births. The table commences with 1927, since when the basis of tabulation as to locality has been the usual residence of the mother. For purposes of comparison, deaths for the year 1927 to 1932 have been adjusted to the boundaries existing from 1st January, 1933, to 31st December, 1953; deaths which occurred during 1954 are shown on a dual basis, viz., according to the boundaries existing from 1933 to 1953 and as delimited from 1st January, 1954.

**Table 135. Infantile Mortality, Metropolis and Remainder of State**

Period.	Deaths under 1 Year of Age.			Infantile Death Rate.*		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
Annual Average—						
1927-30(a)	1,212	1,674	2,886	53.14	54.78	54.08
1931-35(a)	702	1,184	1,886	40.11	43.12	41.95
1936-40	716	1,247	1,963	38.18	43.12	41.18
1941-45	848	1,186	2,034	32.52	38.87	35.95
1946-50	792	1,198	1,990	25.83	31.38	28.61
1951-55(a)	631	1,221	1,852	22.14	26.99	25.11
Year—						
1944	749	1,080	1,829	26.45	34.51	30.68
1945	813	1,076	1,889	27.56	33.46	30.63
1946	786	1,246	2,032	24.74	35.12	30.22
1947	856	1,213	2,069	26.82	32.36	29.81
1948	810	1,227	2,037	26.96	33.00	30.30
1949	754	1,124	1,878	25.19	28.91	27.29
1950	754	1,182	1,936	25.44	28.18	27.04
1951	661	1,234	1,895	22.89	28.57	26.29
1952	604	1,214	1,818	20.71	26.96	24.50
1953	620	1,226	1,846	21.45	26.66	24.65
1954 { (a)	627	1,223	1,850	22.59	26.96	25.30
1954 { (b)	787	1,063	1,850	22.51	27.85	25.30
1955(b)	814	1,036	1,850	22.76	26.81	24.86

(a) On the basis of boundaries as existing from 1933 to 1953.

(b) On boundaries existing from 1st January, 1954.

\* Number of deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births.

NOTE.—See paragraph preceding table.

In the following table the rates of infantile mortality in the Australian States, in New Zealand, and in various other countries are compared:—

**Table 136. Infantile Mortality, Australia and Other Countries**

State or Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.		Country.	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Average, 1950-54.	1955.		Average, 1950-54.	1955.
Victoria ... ..	21.08	18.37	England and Wales ...	28	25
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	21.44	20.09	Denmark ... ..	29	25.
South Australia ...	22.69	23.30	Switzerland ... ..	29	26.
Tasmania ... ..	23.75	23.37	South Africa ... ..	34	*
Australia ... ..	23.84	22.01	Scotland ... ..	35	30.
Queensland ... ..	24.51	20.28	Finland ... ..	35	30.
Western Australia ...	25.35	22.44	Northern Ireland ...	38	32
<b>New South Wales</b> ...	<b>25.54</b>	<b>24.86</b>	Eire ... ..	42	37
Sweden ... ..	20	17	France ... ..	*	39
New Zealand (Non-Maori)	21	20	Italy ... ..	61	49
Netherlands ... ..	23	20	Spain ... ..	62	50
Australia ... ..	24	22	Venezuela ... ..	75	*
<b>New South Wales</b> ...	<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	Ceylon ... ..	77	*
United States of America	28	27	Portugal ... ..	92	91
			Yugoslavia ... ..	116	*

\* Not available.

The rates for Australia and New Zealand generally are greatly superior to those prevailing in most other countries, but lack of international comparability, owing to diversity of definitions of "stillbirths" and the consequent effect upon the number of live births and deaths under 1 year, renders difficult a true assessment of the relative mortality of infants in various countries.

## CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY

Over the past fifty years there has been a great decline in mortality from gastro-enteritis and colitis and other diseases of the digestive system, and from infective and parasitic diseases. The mortality rate from congenital malformations and certain diseases peculiar to early infancy has risen. Deaths in this class are mainly due to causes in existence before the actual birth of the infant, and under conditions prevailing in earlier years the infant would probably have been stillborn.

The following table shows the incidence of mortality caused by the principal diseases among infants at various periods during the first year of life, comparing the experience in the metropolis with that in the whole State for the year 1955:—

**Table 137. Infantile Mortality Rates from Principal Causes of Death, 1955**

Cause of Death.*	Inter-national Code Number.	Deaths of Children at Ages under 1 Year per 1,000 Live Births.					
		Metropolis.			New South Wales.		
		Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total, under 1 Year.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	Total, under 1 Year.
Infective and parasitic diseases ...	001-138	...	.03	.36	...	.01	.32
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	.06	.06	.34	.03	.04	.34
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334 341-398	.03	...	.11	.03	...	.13
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763.	.25	.36	2.66	.30	.43	3.17
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn).	571, 764	...	.03	.28	...	.03	.74
Other diseases of the digestive system.	{ 530-570, 572-587.	.14	.06	.59	.13	.03	.57
Congenital malformations ...	750-759	1.54	.64	3.94	1.71	.78	4.02
Birth injuries ...	760, 761	3.16	.14	3.33	3.29	.18	3.51
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	762	1.73	.06	1.82	1.76	.08	1.87
Haemolytic disease of newborn ...	770	.58	.03	.64	.62	.04	.69
Immaturity†	774-776	5.48	.22	5.79	5.78	.29	6.14
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	{ 765-769, 771-773	.81	.17	1.11	1.18	.20	1.51
Violence ...	E800-E999	.03	.08	.78	.01	.07	.89
All other ...	Residual	.17	.14	1.01	.19	.10	.96
Total...	...	13.08	2.02	22.76	15.03	2.28	24.86

\* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any other subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

The changing relative importance of the various causes of infantile deaths as age advances is shown in Table 138, in which the deaths from various causes are shown as a proportion of the total deaths in certain age groups representing four stages within the first year. In the table, cumulative age groups have been avoided in order to indicate the changing importance of the various causes of death with increasing age.

Of the deaths under 1 week, 95 per cent. were due either to congenital malformations or diseases, other than pneumonia of newborn and diarrhoea of newborn, classed as "peculiar to the first year of life". These causes also resulted in 69 per cent. of the deaths at ages above 1 week but under 1 month. In ages from 1 month to under 3 months, the proportion had fallen to 38 per cent., but, of these, congenital malformations accounted for 29 per cent.; deaths caused by respiratory diseases, principally pneumonia and bronchitis, caused 27 per cent.; diseases of the digestive system, principally gastro-enteritis and colitis, accounted for 7 per cent. of the deaths, and violence for 10 per cent. At ages 3 months and under 1 year, 45 per cent. of the deaths were due to respiratory and digestive diseases.

The most marked reduction in the mortality rate has been achieved amongst infants who have survived the first month of life. Deaths of infants aged 1 month and over are mainly due to post-natal influences such as epidemic diseases, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems, etc., and the decline is due to the effectiveness of the measures taken to overcome these post-natal causes of death.

**Table 138. Infantile Mortality, Distribution of Causes of Death, 1955**

Cause of Death.*	Inter-national Code Number.	Age at Death.			
		Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 1 Year.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Infective and parasitic diseases ... ..	001-138	...	59	2.01	4.84
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous.	340	18	1.76	2.69	3.88
Other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs.	{ 330-334, 341-398.	18	...	1.34	1.45
Diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia of newborn).	{ 470-527, 763.	1.97	18.82	26.85	34.38
Gastro-enteritis and colitis (including diarrhoea of newborn)	571, 764	...	1.18	7.38	10.17
Other diseases of the digestive system ...	{ 530-570, 572-587.	89	1.18	6.71	4.84
Congenital malformations ... ..	750-759	11.36	34.12	28.86	17.19
Birth injuries ... ..	760, 761	21.92	7.65	2.01	...
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ...	762	11.72	3.53	1.34	...
Haemolytic disease of newborn ... ..	770	4.11	1.76	.67	.24
Immaturity† ... ..	774-776	38.46	12.94	3.36	...
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy ...	{ 765-769, 771-773.	7.87	8.82	2.01	1.70
Violence ... ..	E800-E999	.09	2.94	10.07	10.90
All other ... ..	Residual	1.25	4.71	4.70	10.41
Total ... ..	...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

\* Classified on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List.

† Immaturity unqualified or with mention of any subsidiary condition not classified as peculiar to early infancy.

Detailed tables of causes of infantile mortality are published annually in the Statistical Register.

#### DEATHS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR

During 1955 there were 71,383 nuptial and 3,024 ex-nuptial children born alive. During the same period the deaths of nuptial children under one year of age numbered 1,746 and of ex-nuptial children 104.

The infantile mortality rate of ex-nuptial children was 41 per cent. higher than the rate for nuptial children, mainly owing to premature birth and causes arising from neglect. The mortality rates from various causes among ex-nuptial children are shown annually in the Statistical Register.

Comparative particulars of the death rates among nuptial and ex-nuptial children are shown in the following table, which relates to the year 1955 and the quinquennium 1951-1955:—

**Table 139. Infantile Mortality Rates, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Classified According to Age at Death**

Age at Death.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	Total.
	1955.			1951-1955.		
Under 1 week	14·75	21·49	15·03	15·02	17·95	15·13
1 week	1·32	·33	1·27	1·18	1·21	1·19
2 weeks	·54	·33	·54	·54	·81	·55
3 "	·45	1·00	·47	·47	·60	·47
Total under 1 month	17·06	23·15	17·31	17·21	20·57	17·34
1 month	1·12	1·65	1·14	1·13	1·68	1·15
2 months	·80	2·31	·86	·84	1·28	·86
3 "	·86	1·98	·90	·81	1·81	·85
4 "	·81	1·00	·82	·77	1·01	·78
5 "	·65	2·65	·73	·73	1·55	·76
6 "	·78	...	·75	·73	·74	·73
7 "	·70	·33	·68	·65	·54	·64
8 "	·39	·33	·39	·52	·40	·52
9 "	·48	·33	·47	·49	·54	·49
10 "	·35	·33	·35	·45	·54	·46
11 "	·46	·33	·46	·53	·60	·53
Total under 1 year	24·46	34·39	24·86	24·86	31·26	25·11

The following table shows the number of births and deaths and the rate per 1,000 live births of ex-nuptial as compared with those of nuptial children in New South Wales since 1906:—

**Table 140. Infantile Mortality, Nuptial and Ex-nuptial**

Period.	Total Live Births.		Deaths under 1 month.				Deaths under 1 year.			
			Nuptial.		Ex-nuptial.		Nuptial.		Ex-nuptial.	
	Nuptial.	Ex-nuptial.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
1906-10	200,408	14,562	6,000	29·94	775	53·22	13,997	69·84	2,666	183·08
1911-15	244,160	14,144	7,496	30·70	737	52·11	16,261	66·60	2,184	154·41
1916-20	244,887	12,857	7,690	31·40	678	52·73	15,140	61·82	1,686	131·13
1921-25	258,838	13,407	7,653	29·57	580	43·26	14,549	56·21	1,359	101·36
1926-30	253,183	13,409	7,338	28·98	626	46·69	13,222	52·22	1,382	103·07
1931-35	213,613	11,222	5,726	26·81	518	46·16	8,612	40·32	819	72·98
1936-40	228,345	10,049	6,148	26·92	466	46·37	9,087	39·80	729	72·54
1941-45	271,295	11,620	6,448	23·76	441	37·95	9,515	35·07	655	56·37
1946-50	329,774	14,509	6,633	20·11	436	30·05	9,314	28·24	638	43·97
1951-55	353,811	14,876	6,089	17·21	306	20·57	8,794	24·86	465	31·26
1950	68,678	2,914	1,274	18·55	71	24·37	1,819	26·49	117	40·15
1951	69,078	2,991	1,239	17·94	59	19·73	1,806	26·14	89	29·76
1952	71,237	2,959	1,176	16·51	53	17·91	1,784	24·34	84	28·39
1953	71,877	3,013	1,222	17·00	64	21·24	1,749	24·33	97	32·19
1954	70,236	2,889	1,234	17·57	60	20·77	1,759	25·04	91	31·50
1955	71,383	3,024	1,218	17·06	70	23·15	1,746	24·46	104	34·39

The table shows that the ex-nuptial death rates are uniformly high compared with the nuptial rates, but they have improved considerably in the period covered by the table. In 1906, one out of every five ex-nuptial children died within a year of birth; the rate in 1955 was one in twenty-nine.

#### DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

There has been a steady improvement in the death rate of children under 5 years of age, as is seen in the following table:—

**Table 141. Deaths under 5 Years of Age**

Period.	Average Annual Number.	Rate.*	Year.	Number.	Rate.*
1906-10	4,419	24.34	1950	2,364	7.01
1911-15	5,002	22.55	1951	2,363	6.65
1916-20	4,708	19.31	1952	2,305	6.48
1921-25	4,246	17.25	1953	2,325	6.47
1926-30	3,995	15.95	1954	2,346	6.56
1931-35	2,610	11.37	1955	2,300	6.37
1936-40	2,593	12.08			
1941-45	2,621	10.82			
1946-50	2,442	7.96			
1951-55	2,328	6.51			

\* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population under 5 years of age.

The rate of mortality in the quinquennium 1951-55, compared with that of 1901-05, represents an annual saving of 24 lives in every 1,000 children under 5 years of age in the State.

Children are more susceptible to the attacks of disease in the earlier years of life than later, and the death rate decreases steadily until the age of 10 years is reached. The high death rate for preventable diseases, in earlier years, was due partly to parental ignorance of the proper food or treatment required, and improvement in the rate may be attributed in large measure to more widespread knowledge of infant hygiene and mothercraft.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTHS COMBINED

As pre-natal causes are a common factor in both stillbirths and the mortality of infants subsequent to birth, it is of interest to note the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths of children who were born alive. In 1955 there were 1,243 stillbirths and 1,850 deaths under 1 year of age, making a total loss of 3,093 infants out of 75,650 live births and stillbirths. This represents a rate of 40.89 per 1,000 of all births. The rate on this basis was 38.46 in the metropolis and 43.12 in the remainder of the State—the difference between the rates being a little less than the difference in the respective death rates of live-born children only.

Particular significance is attached to the combined rate in respect of neo-natal deaths (deaths of live-born children within one week of birth) and stillbirths. This is shown in the following table:—

**Table 142. Infantile Mortality and Stillbirths Combined**

Year	Mortality per 1,000 Live Births and Stillbirths Combined.					
	Deaths under one week plus Stillbirths.			Deaths under one year plus Stillbirths.		
	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.	Metropolis.	Remainder of State.	New South Wales.
1936-40	50.10	51.29	50.82	67.02	69.79	68.70
1941-45	43.38	46.32	44.97	57.23	63.28	60.49
1946-50	35.03	39.17	37.32	44.37	51.49	48.32
1951-55	29.09	33.13	31.40	37.32	44.12	41.22
1945	40.82	43.46	42.20	51.01	57.23	54.25
1946	37.48	43.94	40.89	45.71	57.67	52.02
1947	35.35	41.22	38.52	45.30	53.77	49.88
1948	34.63	39.57	37.37	44.70	52.56	49.05
1949	32.82	36.44	34.87	42.15	47.27	45.04
1950	34.65	35.43	35.11	43.82	47.17	45.78
1951	30.33	35.22	33.26	38.44	46.76	43.43
1952	27.10	32.23	30.22	34.94	43.22	39.96
1953	28.48	32.61	31.02	36.45	43.45	40.75
1954 *	29.47	33.11	31.37	37.95	44.04	41.13
1955 *	29.83	32.49	31.21	38.46	43.12	40.89

\* The area of the metropolis was enlarged on 1st January, 1954, and therefore figures for 1954 and 1955 are not strictly comparable with the figures for 1936-1953.

The year 1936 is the first for which figures are available on this basis.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

Since 1906, the classification of causes of death in New South Wales has been based on the International Classification initiated by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, and amended by Revision Conferences convened in Paris in 1909, 1920, 1929, 1938, and 1948.

From 1st January, 1950, deaths have been classified according to the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification, and strict comparison with figures for previous years is not possible except for certain causes. The difficulty of making comparisons has been increased by the adoption of more flexible rules for the selection of the underlying cause of death where the death certificates contain multiple causes.

To preserve continuity with former statistics, causes of death for 1950 were tabulated on the basis of the Fifth Revision (1938), which was adopted for use on 1st January, 1940, and the Sixth Revision (1948). Compilations according to both bases will be found in detail in the Statistical Register for 1950-51. In all comparative tables in Year Book No. 55, figures for 1950 are also shown on both bases. The International Classification (Sixth Revision) code number for each cause or group of causes is generally shown in parentheses in the heading to each table.



The following table shows deaths registered in New South Wales during 1955, classified according to the abbreviated list of fifty causes adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1948, and the rates per million of mean population for these causes:—

Table 143. Causes of Death, 1955.\*

Abbreviated Classification.	International Classification Code Number.	Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Total.	Rate per Million of Mean Population.
			per cent.	
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..	001-008	236	·72	63
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	010-019	16	·05	5
Syphilis and its sequelae ... ..	020-029	39	·12	11
Typhoid fever ... ..	040	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	043	...	...	...
Dysentery, all forms ... ..	045-048	9	·03	3
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ... ..	050, 051	1	...	...
Diphtheria ... ..	055	14	·04	4
Whooping cough ... ..	056	2	·01	1
Meningococcal infections ... ..	057	32	·10	9
Plague ... ..	058	...	...	...
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	080	8	·02	2
Smallpox ... ..	084	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	085	4	·01	1
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases ... ..	100-108	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	110-117	1	...	...
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ... ..	†	117	·36	34
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.	140-205	4,557	14·00	1,305
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ... ..	210-239	103	·32	29
Diabetes mellitus ... ..	260	333	1·18	110
Anaemias ... ..	290-293	121	·37	35
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ... ..	330-334	4,470	13·73	1,230
Non-meningococcal meningitis ... ..	340	48	·15	14
Rheumatic fever ... ..	400-402	27	·08	8
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ... ..	410-416	269	·83	77
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ... ..	420-422	9,158	28·13	2,622
Other diseases of heart ... ..	430-434	1,171	3·60	335
Hypertension with heart disease ... ..	440-443	830	2·55	238
Hypertension without mention of heart ... ..	444-447	423	1·31	123
Influenza ... ..	480-483	46	·14	13
Pneumonia ... ..	490-493	1,247	3·83	357
Bronchitis ... ..	500-502	368	1·13	105
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ... ..	540, 541	255	·78	73
Appendicitis ... ..	550-553	69	·21	20
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ... ..	560, 561, 570	236	·72	68
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn.	543, 571, 572	198	·61	57
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	581	153	·47	44
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	590-594	536	1·65	153
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	610	162	·50	46
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	{ 640-652, 660, 670-689,	55	·17	16
Congenital malformations ... ..	750-759	416	1·28	119
Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ... ..	760-762	400	1·23	115
Infections of newborn ... ..	763-768	55	·17	16
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified.	769-776	618	1·90	177
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.	780-795	555	1·71	159
All other diseases ... ..	Residual	2,657	8·16	761
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	E810-E835	806	2·48	231
All other accidents ... ..	{ E800-E802, E840-E862, E963,	1,195	3·67	342
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ... ..	{ E970-E979,	418	1·28	120
Homicide and operations of war ... ..	{ E964, E965, E980-E999.	64	·20	18
Total ... ..	.....	32,553	100·00	9,321

\* Classified in accordance with the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International List.

† Nos. 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

The incidence of the individual diseases has varied with the changing sex and age constitution of the population, and degenerative diseases now account for a high proportion of the deaths. New drugs and improved preventive measures have greatly reduced the mortality from epidemic diseases and diseases of early childhood, thus increasing the number of persons reaching the higher age groups, where the risk from degenerative diseases is naturally greatest. Of the deaths from degenerative diseases in 1955, diseases of the heart accounted for 11,428 deaths, malignant neoplasms for 4,557, cerebrovascular lesions for 4,470 and nephritis and nephrosis for 536 deaths. Altogether, these four causes were responsible for 64 per cent. of the total deaths in the State during 1955.

The incidence of epidemic diseases in 1955 was generally low, and these diseases caused less than 1 per cent. of the total deaths during the year.

The remainder of this chapter consists of an analysis of the statistics of those causes of death which have special interest or significance.

#### INFECTIVE DISEASES

Particulars in Table 144 show the number of cases notified and the deaths registered for certain infectious diseases. Improved medical science and sanitation have contributed to the notable decrease in the death rates due to these causes. The improvement during the last thirty years is shown in the following comparison of the rates per 10,000 of mean population for the five-yearly periods 1921-1925 and 1951-1955 (1921-1925 figures in brackets): Typhoid fever .01 (.46), scarlet fever .00 (.08), diphtheria .06 (.94), whooping cough .02 (.76), and measles .05 (.24).

**Table 144. Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Typhoid Fever. (040, 041.)		Scarlet Fever. (050.)		Diphtheria. (055.)		Whooping Cough.* (056.)	Measles.* (085.)
	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
1931-35	1,075	133	18,003	185	23,734	884	621	205
1936-40	471	79	15,247	81	21,130	785	410	152
1941-45	148	25	21,496	45	9,685	452	336	160
1946-50	94	9	3,554	14	3,657	218	140	142
1951-55	177	10	3,756	4	1,633	103	32	77
1951	12	1	866	3	362	21	11	13
1952	15	1	923	...	266	14	9	22
1953	102	6	646	1	499	33	7	10
1954	31	2	708	...	366	21	3	28
1955	17	...	619	...	140	14	2	4

\* Cases are not notifiable.

The decline in the incidence of and mortality from diphtheria and whooping cough has been partly due to the widespread immunisation of infants and young children.

Statistics of deaths from these causes and preventive measures adopted to combat them will be found in detail in Year Book No. 52 on pages 130 to 133.

#### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

Epidemics of acute poliomyelitis occur periodically. The most severe epidemic yet recorded commenced in the latter half of 1950, and continued until September, 1951. In 1955, the numbers of cases notified and deaths recorded were the lowest since 1949. Mass vaccination of children with the Salk anti-polio vaccine commenced in New South Wales on 9th July, 1956.

Deaths due to late effects of acute poliomyelitis have been included in the figures given in the following table:—

**Table 145. Acute Poliomyelitis (080, 081)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Cases Notified.		Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*
	Number.	Annual Rate.*	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1931-35	775	·60	61	43	104	·08
1936-40	795	·58	34	17	51	·04
1941-45	832	·58	38	31	69	·05
1946-50	1,796	1·17	87	52	139	·09
1951-55	3,351	1·98	166	109	275	·16
1951	1,528	4·60	85	53	138	·42
1952	414	1·22	21	21	42	·13
1953	630	1·83	36	19	55	·16
1954	555	1·62	17	13	30	·09
1955	222	·64	7	3	10	·03

\* Number per 10,000 of mean population.

The incidence of deaths due to acute poliomyelitis is decreasing in the younger age groups and increasing correspondingly in the older age groups. This is illustrated in the following summary:—

**Table 146. Acute Poliomyelitis—Deaths in Age Groups**

Age Group (Years).	Number of Deaths.				Death Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population.			
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.
0-4	21	24	11	14	·29	·35	·13	·13
5-9	12	19	13	19	·17	·25	·18	·19
10-14	9	12	13	4	·15	·16	·20	·05
15-19	3	8	13	12	·06	·11	·18	·17
20-29	1	3	9	30	·01	·02	·06	·20
30 and over	2	4	14	16	·01	·01	·03	·03
Total, All Ages ...	48	70	73	95	·08	·09	·08	·09

TUBERCULOSIS

The death rate from tuberculosis of the respiratory system has been declining steadily for many years and a reduction of approximately 75 per cent. has been achieved in the ten-year period 1946-1955. The rate for 1955, 0.68 per 10,000 of mean population, is the lowest on record for this State.

**Table 147. Tuberculosis (001-019)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Cases Notified.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System (001-008).				Annual Death Rate.*	Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis (010-019).
		Number of Deaths.					
		Males.	Females.	Persons.			
1931-35	7,594	2,952	1,876	4,828	3.71	504	
1936-40	8,534	3,010	1,696	4,706	3.46	438	
1941-45	8,981	2,900	1,510	4,410	3.09	360	
1946-50	8,562	2,614	1,150	3,764	2.47	262	
1951-55	9,507	1,481	502	1,983	1.17	151	
1951	1,743	420	176	596	1.82	34	
1952	1,803	344	109	453	1.36	42	
1953	1,896	294	80	374	1.10	36	
1954	2,156	244	80	324	.95	23	
1955	1,909	179	57	236	.68	16	

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Notification of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis by medical practitioners has been compulsory throughout the State since 1st March, 1929. In 1945, notification was extended to cover all forms of tuberculosis.

The following table shows the number of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1955, classified according to sex and age groups:—

**Table 148. Deaths from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, 1955**

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 5	...	1	1	50-54	14	4	18
5-9	...	...	...	55-59	24	3	27
10-14	...	1	1	60-64	31	6	37
15-19	...	1	1	65-69	33	4	37
20-24	...	1	1	70-74	14	4	18
25-29	2	2	4	75-79	14	8	22
30-34	3	5	8	80 and over	10	2	12
35-39	8	5	13				
40-44	10	6	16				
45-49	16	4	20				
				Total	179	57	236

Deaths of males generally exceed those of females, particularly in the higher age groups. Persons under the age of 45 years comprised 19 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1955.

Age-specific mortality rates for tuberculosis of all forms for the three years around each census since 1911 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 149. Tuberculosis (All Forms)—Age-Specific Mortality**

Age Group. (Years).	Average Annual Death Rates.*					Reduction per cent. 1910-12 to 1953-55.
	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.	
<b>MALES</b>						
0-4	4.56	2.59	1.56	.65	.22	95
5-9	1.11	.98	.31	.14	.02	98
10-14	1.44	.80	.29	.12	.05	97
15-19	2.72	2.73	1.02	.30	.03	99
20-24	6.39	5.83	3.22	.75	.17	97
25-29	9.62	9.00	4.32	1.40	.26	97
30-34	10.96	10.47	5.69	2.57	.41	96
35-39	12.88	11.77	6.85	3.09	.98	92
40-44	13.74	12.07	7.72	5.19	1.13	92
45-49	16.53	14.98	9.75	6.91	1.93	88
50-54	16.07	12.28	11.40	8.64	2.43	85
55-59	18.27	15.71	12.64	10.27	4.45	76
60-64	17.40	13.93	9.80	12.99	5.82	67
65-69	15.32	12.62	10.42	12.43	6.75	56
70-74	12.16	9.64	9.26	13.98	8.02	34
75-79	8.24	7.30	5.72	9.38	7.69	7
80-84	8.31	2.91	4.82	5.74	5.83	30
85 and over	12.78	4.18	1.39	4.63	6.09	52
All Ages— Crude Rate	8.24	7.28	4.87	3.87	1.46	82
<b>FEMALES</b>						
0-4	4.76	2.53	1.27	.72	.25	95
5-9	.87	.84	.35	.29	...	100
10-14	1.10	.69	.51	.22	.03	97
15-19	4.39	3.01	2.09	.83	.12	97
20-24	8.27	6.30	5.57	1.54	.09	99
25-29	11.05	7.65	5.27	2.94	.44	96
30-34	10.03	7.39	5.82	3.69	.57	94
35-39	11.33	7.28	5.45	2.91	.67	94
40-44	9.69	6.64	3.61	2.36	.93	90
45-49	8.51	6.06	4.30	2.36	.72	92
50-54	7.52	6.21	3.35	2.51	.82	89
55-59	8.43	6.51	3.45	1.90	.55	93
60-64	9.98	4.89	3.43	1.86	.69	93
65-69	11.29	7.66	3.97	2.46	.98	91
70-74	11.03	4.95	3.49	2.72	1.31	88
75-79	5.60	4.45	2.75	3.14	1.32	76
80-84	4.40	5.89	1.68	1.17	1.56	62
85 and over	...	...	3.32	1.10	1.72	†
All Ages— Crude Rate	6.68	4.67	3.25	1.87	.49	93

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

† Increase since 1910-12.

A substantial reduction has been effected in the rates for almost every age group during the period covered by the table, the improvement being greatest at the younger ages. Deaths of persons under 45 years of age represented 24.6 per cent. of the total deaths from this cause in 1953-55, compared with 68.2 per cent. of the total in 1910-12.

A comparison of the death rates from all forms of tuberculosis in the Australian States and New Zealand for the last six years follows:—

**Table 150. Tuberculosis, Australia and New Zealand**

State or Country.	No. of Deaths from Tuberculosis per 10,000 of Mean Population					
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
New South Wales ... ..	2·10	1·92	1·48	1·21	1·01	·72
Victoria ... ..	1·96	1·79	1·48	1·16	1·00	·88
Queensland ... ..	1·98	1·86	1·72	1·26	1·07	1·02
South Australia ... ..	1·86	1·52	1·22	·63	·82	·63
Western Australia ... ..	2·29	1·43	1·37	·74	·95	·50
Tasmania ... ..	2·55	2·36	1·84	·78	1·12	·98
Australia ... ..	2·05	1·83	1·49	1·10	1·00	·79
New Zealand ... ..	2·29	2·09	1·45	1·24	1·03	1·09

**MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS**

In this subsection, statistics for malignant neoplasms include neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, to which 316 deaths were assigned in 1955.

Malignant neoplasms are annually responsible for more deaths than any other cause except diseases of the heart. During the year 1955, they accounted for 14 per cent. of the total deaths in the State.

**Table 151. Malignant Neoplasms (140-205)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
1931-35	7,150	6,339	13,489	10·37
1936-40	7,907	7,431	15,338	11·27
1941-45	8,424	8,415	16,839	11·78
1946-50	9,835	9,415	19,250	12·63
1951-55	11,629	10,365	21,994	12·99
1951	2,122	1,942	4,064	12·39
1952	2,264	2,048	4,312	12·90
1953	2,381	2,164	4,545	13·42
1954	2,391	2,125	4,516	13·17
1955	2,471	2,086	4,557	13·05

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Although fatal malignant neoplasms occur at all ages, the disease is essentially one of advanced age. Ninety per cent. of the persons who died from malignant neoplasms during 1955 were 45 years or over, and 56 per cent. were 65 years and upwards. Table 152 shows the number of deaths in each age group during the year.

**Table 152. Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths in Age Groups, 1955**

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	30	32	62	60-64	332	215	547
10-19	24	14	38	65-69	425	338	763
20-29	35	18	53	70-74	392	305	697
30-34	32	47	79	75-79	300	243	543
35-39	40	48	88	80-84	179	163	342
40-44	62	81	143	85 and over	117	103	220
45-49	109	123	232				
50-54	158	160	324				
55-59	236	185	421				
				Total ...	2,471	2,086	4,557

Although the crude death rate from this cause has been increasing steadily, this has been partly due to the increasing proportion of the population in the higher ages, at which the risk of death from this cause is greatest. Age-specific death rates for the three years around each census since 1911 are shown below:—

**Table 153. Malignant Neoplasms—Age-Specific Mortality**

Age Group (Years.)	Average Annual Death Rates*					Increase per cent., 1910-12 to 1953-55
	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	
<b>MALES</b>						
0-4	.48	.82	.85	1.05	.95	98
5-9	.27	.53	.34	.47	.69	156
10-14	.25	.35	.55	.46	.72	188
15-19	.51	.37	.43	.96	1.00	96
20-24	.41	.56	.86	.88	1.09	166
25-29	.76	1.10	1.17	1.06	1.48	95
30-34	1.51	1.18	1.32	1.50	2.19	45
35-39	2.58	3.15	2.36	2.68	2.58	...
40-44	6.21	4.65	4.74	4.71	5.18	(-) 17
45-49	9.82	8.76	9.29	8.97	9.58	(-) 2
50-54	18.45	19.67	15.53	15.65	16.81	(-) 9
55-59	31.62	30.23	28.75	25.99	31.07	(-) 2
60-64	44.79	49.34	47.15	43.36	47.75	7
65-69	71.79	70.40	70.72	66.07	72.46	1
70-74	78.45	90.55	109.79	96.62	106.08	35
75-79	85.77	115.49	123.01	138.60	142.31	66
80-84	112.72	110.77	139.06	158.22	166.61	48
85 and over	114.98	135.95	142.98	172.12	219.74	91
All Ages— Crude Rate	7.83	9.00	10.92	12.81	13.98	79
<b>FEMALES</b>						
0-4	.53	.62	.86	.70	1.09	103
5-9	.20	.20	.27	.46	.63	215
10-14	.25	.36	.14	.32	.39	56
15-19	.28	.50	.33	.37	.56	100
20-24	.35	.63	.77	.46	.42	20
25-29	.86	.94	.86	1.21	1.41	64
30-34	2.23	2.21	2.00	1.69	2.54	14
35-39	4.83	4.14	4.59	4.40	4.00	(-) 17
40-44	9.39	9.19	8.52	7.33	6.82	(-) 27
45-49	15.89	16.23	14.13	12.13	12.25	(-) 23
50-54	21.57	21.97	21.13	19.74	17.99	(-) 17
55-59	32.48	31.62	29.74	27.61	26.23	(-) 19
60-64	39.32	41.67	39.12	37.03	31.84	(-) 19
65-69	58.19	61.65	47.83	48.63	47.78	(-) 18
70-74	62.35	74.84	68.15	70.66	67.81	9
75-79	94.64	101.03	83.33	96.55	95.84	1
80-84	89.56	100.17	105.97	109.70	110.65	24
85 and over	97.59	127.69	120.74	129.64	141.14	45
All Ages— Crude Rate	7.21	8.54	9.77	12.23	12.44	73

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

NOTE:—The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

Between 1910-12 and 1953-55, the age-specific rates have decreased at ages between 35 and 60 for males, 35 and 70 for females, and the only age groups showing a greater proportional increase than the crude rates were

the early ages, at which the number of deaths is small. Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues cause a large proportion of the cancer deaths at these ages.

Improvement in diagnosis has undoubtedly been responsible for some of the increase in the recorded deaths from malignant neoplasms. Improvement in the death rate from infectious diseases has also played its part. It is interesting to compare the contrary movements in the death rates from tuberculosis and malignant neoplasms over the past sixty-five years; the rates at ten-yearly intervals to 1950, and in 1955, were as follows:—

**Table 154. Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms—Death Rates**

Year.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	No. of Deaths per 10,000 of Mean Population.	
	Tuberculosis.	Malignant Neoplasms.		Tuberculosis.	Malignant Neoplasms.
1890	11.21	3.68	1930	4.52	9.39
1900	8.93	5.82	1940	3.45	11.54
1910	7.65	7.37	1950	2.10	12.48
1920	6.30	8.56	1955	.72	13.05

A classification of deaths from malignant neoplasms during 1955 according to the site of the neoplasm is shown in the following table:—

**Table 155. Malignant Neoplasms—Deaths Classified According to Seat of Disease, 1955**

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Malignant Neoplasm of—				Malignant Neoplasm of—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx ...	75	21	96	Skin ...	78	58	136
Digestive organs and peritoneum...	1,060	830	1,890	Brain and nervous system ...	80	48	128
Respiratory system	472	78	550	Other and unspecified sites ...	88	106	194
Breast ...	1	411	412	Neoplasms of—			
Uterus ...	...	228	228	Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues ...	180	136	316
Other female genital organs ...	...	105	105				
Male genital organs	300	...	300	Total ...	2,471	2,086	4,557
Urinary organs ...	137	65	202				

Fatal malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs are situated most frequently in the stomach and large intestine, the numbers in 1955 being 722 and 503 respectively. The breast and genital organs were the site of 36 per cent. of the fatal malignant neoplasms among women in 1955, as compared with 12 per cent. among men.



## DISEASES OF THE HEART

The number of deaths from diseases of the heart in 1955 was 11,428, which represented slightly more than one-third of the total deaths in the State. Details for each individual disease of the heart may be obtained from the Statistical Register. Diseases so classified include pericarditis, endocarditis and other valvular diseases, diseases of the myocardium, angina pectoris, and diseases of the coronary arteries.

**Table 156. Diseases of the Heart (410-443)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	14,432	10,655	25,087	21·88	16·62	19·29
1936-40	19,806	13,829	33,635	28·84	20·50	24·71
1941-45	25,120	17,929	43,049	35·10	25·12	30·12
1946-50	29,391	19,462	48,853	38·55	25·57	32·07
1951-55	33,366	22,101	55,467	39·20	26·26	32·77
1951	6,493	4,279	10,772	39·39	26·24	32·85
1952	6,715	4,398	11,113	39·92	26·51	33·26
1953	6,546	4,315	10,861	38·41	25·65	32·07
1954	6,745	4,548	11,293	39·15	26·67	32·94
1955	6,867	4,561	11,428	39·15	26·24	32·72

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Statistics of mortality from diseases of the heart are not strictly comparable from year to year. There have been important changes connected with the mode of certification and classification, which have greatly influenced the rapid increase in the number of deaths so recorded. This increase has been particularly noticeable over the past twenty years, during which the mortality rate has nearly doubled. Improvement in diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners has been one of the main factors. Many deaths formerly attributed to indefinite causes are now believed to be certified as associated with some form of heart disease. As a result of a change of classification adopted in 1931, diseases of the coronary arteries have been included since that year among diseases of the heart. The great advance made in methods of diagnosis of diseases of the coronary arteries has, in part, resulted in deaths attributed to these causes increasing from 245 in 1931 to 3,621 (classified according to the Fifth Revision of the International List) in 1950. In 1955, 6,140 deaths were classified (according to the Sixth Revision) to this cause, but a large part of the increase since 1950 has been due to the change in classification methods.

A further factor contributing to the increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart is the ageing of the population. Although the crude death rate has trebled in the last forty years, the increase in mortality rates has

been confined to males aged 40 years and over, and females 55 years and over. Mortality rates for males and females in each age group, for the three years around each census since 1911, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 157. Diseases of the Heart—Age-Specific Mortality**

Age Group. (Years).	Average Annual Death Rates.*					Increase per cent. 1910-12 to 1953-55.
	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.	
<b>MALES</b>						
0-4	.92	.49	.17	.29	.31	(-) 66
5-9	1.22	.90	.60	.25	.14	(-) 89
10-14	1.56	1.43	.74	.46	.22	(-) 86
15-19	2.22	1.49	1.21	.83	.63	(-) 72
20-24	1.88	1.71	1.17	.80	.61	(-) 68
25-29	2.36	2.42	1.48	1.31	.76	(-) 68
30-34	3.37	3.15	1.96	2.12	2.09	(-) 38
35-39	4.68	3.61	3.92	4.13	4.30	(-) 8
40-44	7.28	7.32	7.25	8.95	10.77	48
45-49	11.55	11.35	14.26	21.15	22.17	92
50-54	18.94	15.84	25.30	42.03	43.97	132
55-59	32.33	28.02	46.03	72.82	80.40	149
60-64	49.79	51.79	73.38	120.82	131.78	165
65-69	86.48	86.51	126.27	193.30	191.58	122
70-74	130.74	141.79	207.27	286.52	301.66	131
75-79	201.10	239.14	326.55	442.69	440.06	119
80-84	240.86	313.84	529.17	645.07	653.81	171
85 and over	357.71	516.63	814.83	1,001.08	1,035.16	189
All Ages— Crude Rate	11.68	12.78	21.83	38.00	38.90	233
<b>FEMALES</b>						
0-4	.70	.51	.30	.30	.15	(-) 79
5-9	.75	1.33	.56	.29	.10	(-) 87
10-14	2.07	1.47	.81	.38	.05	(-) 98
15-19	2.09	1.60	1.21	.46	.18	(-) 91
20-24	2.25	1.45	1.33	.62	.42	(-) 81
25-29	2.34	2.10	1.86	1.04	.51	(-) 78
30-34	3.22	2.33	2.11	1.78	1.19	(-) 63
35-39	4.57	3.97	3.59	3.25	2.24	(-) 51
40-44	7.14	6.64	5.55	4.68	3.98	(-) 44
45-49	10.42	8.02	9.13	8.99	8.95	(-) 14
50-54	17.65	12.89	15.36	17.31	14.89	(-) 16
55-59	24.83	22.37	25.01	29.25	29.11	17
60-64	39.92	39.11	44.47	53.73	53.26	33
65-69	79.00	69.49	92.52	95.60	92.86	18
70-74	117.86	118.05	155.04	181.37	159.98	36
75-79	168.11	198.05	267.01	301.01	275.87	64
80-84	220.23	267.11	441.83	511.35	479.16	118
85 and over	237.88	441.83	667.92	876.18	886.87	273
All Ages— Crude Rate	9.33	10.10	16.56	25.74	26.19	181

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population at ages shown.

NOTE :—The sign (-) denotes a decrease.

## MATERNAL DEATHS

All deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium are included under this heading. Deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver associated with pregnancy or childbirth have been classified to this group since 1940.

Maternal deaths are not numerically important but, nevertheless, are of special significance. The number in 1955 was 55, corresponding to a death rate of 0.32 per 10,000 females. As the incidence of maternal deaths falls only upon women bearing children, mortality rates are more generally quoted as a proportion of the total live births. The general trend in the mortality rate expressed per 1,000 live births was downward until 1922; in the next fourteen years it was on a higher level, but an improvement occurred in 1937 and has continued. The low rate achieved in recent years has been mainly due to the effectiveness of new drugs and methods of treatment, and partly to the increasing proportion of mothers choosing to have their babies born in public hospitals, where better facilities are available. The number of deaths of mothers per 1,000 live births in 1953 was the lowest ever recorded, and a low rate has been maintained in 1954 and 1955.

**Table 158. Maternal Deaths (640-689)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 Live Births.					
	Including Criminal Abortion.		Excluding Criminal Abortion.		Including Criminal Abortion.			Excluding Criminal Abortion.		
	Married Women	Single W'men.	Married Women.	Single W'men.	Married W'men.	Single W'men.	Total.	Married W'men.	Single W'men.	Total.
1931-35	1,197	158	1,040	85	5·60	14·08	6·03	4·87	7·57	5·00
1936-40	1,040	125	892	60	4·55	12·44	4·89	3·91	5·97	3·99
1941-45	858	81	752	43	3·16	6·97	3·32	2·77	3·70	2·81
1946-50	450	57	418	29	1·36	3·93	1·47	1·27	2·00	1·30
1951-55	263	30	236	17	·74	2·02	·79	·67	1·14	·69
1951	66	7	62	4	·96	2·34	1·01	·90	1·34	·91
1952	59	9	53	5	·83	3·04	·92	·74	1·69	·78
1953	46	2	40	2	·64	·66	·64	·56	·66	·56
1954	42	7	40	3	·60	2·42	·67	·57	1·04	·59
1955	50	5	41	3	·70	1·65	·74	·57	·99	·59

Details as to conjugal condition have been recorded annually since 1893. Throughout the ensuing period, the maternal death rate has always been higher among single than among married women. The difference is greater if deaths due to criminal abortion are included. During the past ten years, almost half the deaths of single women in this group were due to criminal abortion, as compared with 8.3 per cent. of the deaths of married women.

The ages of the single women who died from maternal causes in 1955 ranged from 19 to 39 years. The ages of the fifty married women ranged from 18 to 45 years, with twenty-three aged 35 years or over. Eleven of the married women had no previous issue and in seven cases death occurred within two years of marriage.

**Table 159. Classification of Maternal Deaths, 1955**

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.		Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Metropolis.	N.S.W.	Metropolis.	N.S.W.
Toxaemias of pregnancy ... ..	1	7	'03	'09
Ectopic pregnancy ... ..	1	5	'03	'07
Other complications of pregnancy ... ..	...	...	...	...
Abortion (excluding criminal) ... ..	2	6	'06	'08
Delivery with specified complication ... ..	6	12	'16	'16
Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium ... ..	2	2	'06	'03
Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis ... ..	1	2	'03	'03
Puerperal pulmonary embolism ... ..	3	6	'08	'08
Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium ... ..	3	4	'08	'05
Total, excluding criminal abortion ... ..	19	44	'53	'59
Criminal abortion ... ..	4	11	'11	'15
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>23</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>'64</b>	<b>'74</b>

More than any other cause of death during childbirth, puerperal sepsis can be classified as a preventable disease. Preventive measures and improved treatment have reduced the number of deaths due to this cause from 110 in 1920 to 2 in 1955. Criminal abortion was responsible for 20 per cent. of maternal deaths in 1955.

## EXTERNAL VIOLENCE

The classification "External Violence" (E800-E999) includes accidents, poisonings, suicides and homicides. Deaths from these causes in 1955 totalled 2,483 or 7.6 per cent. of the total deaths in the State. The rate, 7.11 per 10,000 of mean population, was slightly higher than in the preceding quinquennium. Deaths of males numbered 1,787 as compared with 696 females. The total included 418 suicides, 2,001 accidents and 58 homicides. The number of suicides has increased steadily over the last five years.

The number of deaths and the death rates from suicide since 1931 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 160. Suicide (E963, E970-E979)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	1,238	329	1,567	1'88	'51	1'20
1936-40	1,181	375	1,556	1'72	'56	1'14
1941-45	864	346	1,210	1'21	'48	'85
1946-50	1,151	419	1,570	1'51	'55	1'03
1951-55	1,426	527	1,953	1'68	'63	1'15
1951	258	80	338	1'57	'49	1'03
1952	285	94	379	1'69	'57	1'13
1953	230	122	402	1'64	'73	1'19
1954	304	112	416	1'76	'66	1'21
1955	299	119	418	1'70	'68	1'20

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

The means usually adopted by men for self-destruction are either poisoning, shooting, hanging, or cutting of veins. Women, as a general rule, avoid weapons and resort mostly to poison. Of every 100 cases of suicide during the five years 1951-1955, 39 were by the agency of poison (including 20 by gas), 25 by shooting, 15 by hanging, 7 by cutting of veins, 7 by drowning, and 7 by other means. The male mortality rate from suicide is on an average almost treble the female rate.

As is the case with suicides, the number of males who die from accidents each year greatly exceeds the number of females. In 1955 the ratio was approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 1.

**Table 161. Accidents (E800-E962)**

(See introduction to "Causes of Death" on page 145.)

Period.	Number of Deaths.			Annual Death Rate.*		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1931-35	4,399	1,386	5,785	6.67	2.16	4.45
1936-40	5,675	1,804	7,479	8.26	2.67	5.49
1941-45	4,604	1,789	6,393	6.43	2.51	4.47
1946-50	5,472	2,073	7,545	7.18	2.72	4.95
1951-55	6,842	2,709	9,551	8.04	3.22	5.64
1951	1,358	528	1,886	8.24	3.24	5.75
1952	1,339	515	1,854	7.96	3.10	5.55
1953	1,342	555	1,897	7.87	3.30	5.60
1954	1,357	556	1,913	7.88	3.26	5.58
1955	1,446	555	2,001	8.24	3.19	5.73

\* Number of deaths per 10,000 of mean population.

Classification of accidents which occurred during 1955, according to the external cause of injury, shows that out of every 1,000 deaths from accidents, 426 were due to road vehicle accidents, 203 to falls, 83 to drowning, 40 to railway accidents, 35 to accidents caused by fire and the explosion of combustible material, and 16 were caused by firearms. Of the 426 deaths caused by road vehicle accidents, 403 were due to accidents in which a motor vehicle was involved and 9 to tram accidents.

Accidents were the principal cause of death amongst males in the age group 1 year and under 40 years, and amongst females in the group 5 years and under 25 years. They were responsible for 63 per cent. of the deaths of males aged 15-24 years. Details relating to road accidents are published in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

## FOOD AND PRICES

### CONTROL OF FOOD SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

The principal food commodities consumed in New South Wales are beef, mutton and lamb, bread, processed cereals, milk, butter, eggs, sugar, jam, potatoes, tomatoes, and a wide variety of other vegetables and fruit. Supplies of nearly all these commodities are produced within the State, but large quantities of potatoes and certain fruits are obtained from other Australian States. Tea is the popular household beverage, and is wholly imported. The consumption of poultry, pork, bacon, ham, fish, cheese, and coffee is comparatively small.

#### FOOD SUPPLY—STANDARDS OF PURITY, ETC.

Standards for the composition, purity, and quality of foods are prescribed by regulations under the Pure Foods Act. The Commonwealth Department of Customs and Excise exercises supervision in regard to the composition and labelling of oversea imports of food and drugs. The administration of the food laws in incorporated towns and the supervision of conditions under which food is produced and distributed are duties of the Board of Health and the municipal and shire councils.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Standard weights and measures, as prescribed by the Weights and Measures Act of the State, are specimens of the standards of the United Kingdom. Contracts are required to be made in terms of such units, and traders' weighing and measuring appliances must conform to the requirements of the Act and Regulations in respect of both suitability and specified degrees of accuracy.

Under the Commonwealth Weights and Measures (National Standards) Act, 1948, legal units of measurement of any physical quantity may be prescribed by regulations, and, when so prescribed, will extend to all States and Territories of the Commonwealth, and supersede the units established under the various State Acts. No regulations had been made under the Act up to March, 1957.

The weight of bread is regulated under the provisions of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950, the standard weights for loaves being 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb.

In 1955-56 there were 100 prosecutions under the Weights and Measures Act and three under the Bread Act, resulting in fines totalling £509.

#### MARKETING OF FOOD

The councils of municipalities and shires may establish public markets and regulate hawking and peddling of food commodities within the incorporated areas. Outside the City of Sydney, however, there are few markets except saleyards for livestock; in recent years a few metropolitan councils have established local markets for the sale of fruit and vegetables direct from the grower to the consumer.

Arrangements for the marketing of vegetables, fruit, and farm produce in New South Wales are described in the chapter "Agriculture". The markets established by the Council of the City of Sydney comprise the Sydney Fruit and Vegetable Markets, Poultry Market and Fish Market. The Council also operates large cold storage works in the market area. Forage, potatoes, onions, swedes and pumpkins are sold at the Alexandria Railway Goods Yard and from a nearby road delivery centre, as well as by wholesalers from their premises in Sussex Street. The produce handled at Sussex Street consists mainly of consignments received at Sydney by sea, whereas the Alexandria market receives produce consigned by rail and road from State and interstate sources. Fruit and vegetables sold at the city markets are consigned by road, rail and sea from local and interstate sources.

Agents who sell farm produce on commission, such as vegetables, fruit, and poultry, must be licensed and operate in accordance with the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-1952 (see chapter "Agriculture"). The business conducted at the Sydney Municipal Markets consists mainly of sales by producers or their agents to retail traders, whereas the bulk of the business handled at Alexandria and Sussex Street comprises sales by merchants. Arrangements for the marketing of fish are described in the chapter "Fisheries".

The Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-1956, authorises the formation of marketing boards in respect of primary products upon the request of the producers. To constitute a board for any product, a poll must be taken of the producers of the product who are enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral rolls, votes must be given by at least three-fifths of those entitled to vote, and more than half the votes must favour its constitution. Marketing boards are in operation for rice, eggs, wine grapes, navy beans, and french bean seed. The Act provides for the collection and dissemination of statistics and general information relating to the marketing of primary products, and it is administered by the Division of Marketing and Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture.

## CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING OF PRINCIPAL FOOD COMMODITIES

### ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN AUSTRALIA

Lack of the necessary data regarding interstate trade and stocks carried over from one period to another renders it impracticable to compile satisfactory estimates of the consumption of food in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician prepares reports published annually on "Food Production and the Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients in Australia". These reports, the first of which related to the year ended 30th June, 1947, give a statistical survey of foodstuffs produced and exported overseas, and the quantities put to industrial and non-food uses, enabling estimates to be made, after allowing for changes in stocks and imports, of the quantities available for human consumption in Australia. A section of the report deals with the level of nutrient intake.

The consumption of food of the different kinds varies in different parts of the Commonwealth, and it is unlikely that the average per capita consumption in New South Wales is exactly the same in kind and quantity as that shown for Australia in the table which follows. The differences,

however, are not likely to be very great in the case of most commodities, and it is probable that the changes revealed in the table were experienced in New South Wales in common with the Commonwealth as a whole.

**Table 162. Principal Foodstuffs—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia**

Food Commodity.	Unit.	Average for 3 years ended June—		Year ended June—			
		1939.	1949.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.*
Butter ... ..	lb.	32.9	24.8	29.3	30.6	30.2	29.3
Cheese ... ..	lb.	4.4	5.6	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.5
Milk, Fluid Whole ... ..	gal.	23.4	30.5	27.8	28.4	28.4	28.3
Milk Products, Other (including Cream) ... ..	lb.	14.3	14.1	13.6	16.3	13.8	16.4
Margarine ... ..	lb.	4.9	6.1	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.6
Meats † —							
Beef and Veal ... ..	lb.	144.1	109.1	119.7	114.6	116.3	116.0
Mutton and Lamb ... ..	lb.	74.8	70.3	78.3	78.3	78.2	74.3
Poultry and Rabbits ... ..	lb.	9.7	15.8	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1
Other (including Canned) ... ..	lb.	29.0	30.3	25.4	27.5	31.2	29.7
Fish —							
Fresh and Cured ... ..	lb.	6.4	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.1
Other ... ..	lb.	4.8	3.6	2.0	3.3	3.9	4.1
Eggs ... ..	No.	243.0	255.0	204.0	204.0	209.0	205.0
Sugar ‡ ... ..	lb.	106.5	119.7	109.0	112.3	114.0	115.7
Jam ... ..	lb.	11.4	12.4	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.5
Grain Foods —							
Flour ¶ ... ..	lb.	187.1	201.9	193.2	190.0	185.5	182.3
Breakfast Foods ... ..	lb.	10.6	12.2	13.2	13.0	13.1	12.4
Rice, Milled ... ..	lb.	4.0	0.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.7
Fruits, Fresh and Other ... ..	lb.	144.4	144.0	113.6	137.0	132.8	149.7
Vegetables, Fresh and Other ... ..	lb.	251.4	285.2	233.3	254.2	235.2	218.9
Beverages —							
Tea ... ..	lb.	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.0	5.9
Coffee ... ..	lb.	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.3
Beer ... ..	gal.	11.7	16.9	21.8	23.1	24.3	24.2
Wine ... ..	gal.	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2

\* Subject to revision.

† Mainly carcase weight.

‡ Includes sugar used in manufactured products.

¶ Includes flour used in bread.

The principal foodstuffs consumed by the average Australian are meat, wheaten flour (including flour used in bread), milk, butter, eggs, sugar, fruit and vegetables. Fish, cheese, margarine and rice are of relatively minor importance.

The average quantity of meat of all kinds (including poultry and rabbits) consumed annually before the war was 258 lb. per head. This level was maintained during the first three years after the war, but consumption has since remained less than the pre-war average; in 1955-56 the amount consumed was 235 lb. per head, or 9 per cent. less than in the three years ended June, 1939. As before the war, beef remains the main constituent in the meat diet, representing approximately half the total. In 1955-56 the consumption of beef and veal was 116 lb. per head, as compared with 74 lb. for mutton and lamb.

In recent years, the consumption of certain items, notably cheese, fluid whole milk, margarine and sugar, has been continuously higher than the pre-war average. The consumption of milk in 1955-56 was 28 gallons, as compared with 23 gallons per head before the war, margarine was 7.6 lb. as against 4.9 lb., and sugar 116 lb. as against 107 lb. Fruit and vegetables are subject to more fluctuations than most other foodstuffs; the per capita consumption of fruit in 1955-56 was 150 lb. as compared with 133 lb.



in the previous year, the corresponding figures for vegetables being 219 lb. and 235 lb. respectively. The consumption of butter in 1955-56 was 29.3 lb. per head, or 3.6 lb. less than before the war, and the consumption of eggs was equivalent to 205 per head, as compared with a pre-war average of 243. The consumption of certain commodities, especially butter and meat, in the three years ended June, 1949, was affected by Commonwealth controls over supplies for home consumption (see Official Year Book No. 52). The per capita consumption of some of the foodstuffs shown in Table 162 was slightly lower in 1952-53 than in 1951-52. This was partly due to the decline in employment, which began in November, 1951 and reached its lowest point in January, 1953, and partly to seasonal falls in the production of such items as fruit and vegetables.

The principal non-alcoholic beverage in Australia is tea. In 1955-56 the consumption of tea averaged 6 lb. per head, as compared with only 1 lb. of coffee. Since 1939, the consumption of beer per head in Australia has more than doubled (from 11.7 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939, to 24.2 gallons in 1955-56). The consumption of wine in 1955-56 was 1.2 gallons per head as compared with 0.6 gallons before the war. Further particulars of the consumption of liquor are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

The following table shows the nutrient value of the foodstuffs available for consumption in Australia in 1954-55 and 1955-56. The figures, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are based on the table of nutrient conversion factors published in the "Table of Composition of Australian Foods" (Anita Osmond and Winifred Wilson, Canberra, 1954).

**Table 163. Estimated Calorific and Nutrient Value of Foodstuffs Available for Consumption, Australia, 1954-55 and 1955-56**

Commodity Group.	Energy Value— Calories per head per day.		Nutrients.	Unit.	Quantity per head per day.	
	1954-55. *	1955-56. *			1954-55. *	1955-56. *
Milk and Milk Products (excl. Butter)	310	321	Protein ... ..	gm.	89.9	88.1
Meats (carcase weight)	633	620	Fat ... ..	gm.	133.1	131.4
Poultry, Game and Fish (edible weight)	37	37	Carbohydrate ...	gm.	416.1	413.9
Eggs and Egg Products ... ..	40	39	Calcium ... ..	mgm.	758.0	782.0
Oils and Fats, incl. Butter ... ..	412	423	Iron ... ..	mgm.	13.9	13.2
Sugar and Syrups ...	575	587	Vitamin A ... ..	I.U.	7,084.0	7,047.0
Fruits and Vegetables	290	260	Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) ... ..	mgm.	83.0	83.0
Grain Products ...	910	900	Thiamin (Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> ) ... ..	mgm.	1.3	1.2
Beverages (Tea, Coffee, Beer, Wine) ... ..	89	89	Riboflavin (Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> ) ... ..	mgm.	1.7	1.7
Total ... ..	3,296	3,276	Niacin ... ..	mgm.	18.5	17.6

\* Subject to revision.

Of the average energy value per head per day in 1955-56, viz., 3,276 calories, grain products provided 28 per cent., sugar and syrups 17 per cent., meat 19 per cent., and oils and fats 12 per cent.

MEAT

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, appointed under the Meat Industry Act, 1915-52. The Board comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, controlled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the Flemington stock saleyards. The carcass butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Council of the City of Newcastle controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir; there are livestock saleyards at Waratah.

Outside the County of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, municipal councils control and operate abattoirs at Goulburn, Wagga, Dubbo, Maitland, Broken Hill, Tamworth and Albury. Co-operatively owned abattoirs are situated at Byron Bay, Casino, South Grafton, Macksville, Yanco and Wingham. Large privately owned abattoirs, killing for both export and the Sydney markets, are located at Wallangarra, Tenterfield, Byron Bay, Bourke, Aberdeen, Cootamundra, Orange and Forbes.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir, Homebush Bay, and at the majority of country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

The average retail prices of meat are shown in Table 180, and further particulars relating to the meat supply are published in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Particulars of the per capita consumption of the various types of meat in Australia are given in the next table:—

Table 164. Meat—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia

Type of Meat.	Average for 3 Years ended June—		Year ended June—			
	1939.	1949.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Beef and Veal ... ..	144.1	109.1	119.7	114.6	116.3	116.0
Mutton ... ..	59.8	45.1	49.5	51.4	52.2	48.4
Lamb ... ..	15.0	25.2	28.8	26.9	26.0	25.9
Pork ... ..	10.4	7.1	5.8	7.7	10.2	9.6
Offal ... ..	8.4	8.9	10.3	10.6	10.7	10.1
Canned Meat ... ..	†	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.5
Bacon and Ham ... ..	10.2	11.7	7.3	7.2	7.9	7.5
Poultry ... ..	} 9.7 {	10.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7
Rabbits and Hares ... ..		5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4

\* Subject to revision.

† Included under fresh meat at carcass weight.

The quantity of beef and veal consumed per head in Australia in 1955-56 was 116 lb., or 19 per cent. less than before the war. In the same period, the consumption of mutton fell from 60 lb. to 48 lb. per head, but lamb increased from 15 lb. to 26 lb., or by 73 per cent. The amount of pork consumed per head fell from 10.4 lb. before the war to 7.7 lb in 1953-54, but rose again to 9.6 lb in 1955-56. Bacon and ham declined from the pre-war figure of 10.2 lb. per head to 7.5 lb. in 1955-56. The consumption of poultry and rabbits was 15 lb. per head in 1955-56, as compared with 10 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. Canned meat (2.5 lb. per head in 1955-56) represents only a small proportion of the meat consumed in Australia.

### FISH

The supply of fresh fish is obtained from the river estuaries and coastal lakes and inlets, and by deep-sea trawling. The catch of New South Wales fisheries in 1955-56 (21,427,436 lb., including 8,134,561 lb. obtained by trawlers) was 13 per cent. less than in the previous year. Preserved fish is supplied mainly by importation; the quantity tinned in New South Wales is less than two million lb. per annum. Imports of fish from overseas into New South Wales in 1955-56 totalled 26,508,991 lb. valued at £3,271,773; the principal items were fresh or frozen fish, 10,285,416 lb. (£849,197); smoked, dried or salted, 5,494,822 lb. (£276,039); preserved in tins, etc., 10,701,738 lb. (£2,137,139).

In the metropolitan district, the wholesale marketing of fresh fish is centralised in Sydney in the Municipal Market. Sales in the market were conducted by licensed agents until 17th September, 1945, when the agents' licences were cancelled. Control of the wholesale distribution of fish was then vested in the Chief Secretary of New South Wales, but was assumed by a co-operative organisation of the industry from 1st May, 1950, as indicated in the chapter "Fisheries".

The amount of fresh fish consumed per head in Australia in 1955-56 was 5.1 lb.; consumption of tinned fish was 3.1 lb. per head, and of all other fish 2.0 lb. The per capita consumption of imported tinned fish fell from 2.6 lb. in 1951-52 to 0.6 lb. in 1952-53, largely as a result of the severe import restrictions imposed early in 1952; it increased again to 1.7 lb. in 1953-54 and 2.5 lb. in 1955-56.

### FLOUR AND BREAD

The consumption of flour per head of population in Australia was 182.3 lb. in 1955-56, as compared with an average of 187.1 lb. in the three years ended June, 1939. These figures represent flour consumed in all forms, including bread, biscuits, cakes and pastry. In addition, 3.7 lb. of milled rice and 12.4 lb. of various grains prepared as breakfast foods were consumed per head of the population in 1955-56.

The quantity of bread made in New South Wales in 1955-56 in bakeries classified, for statistical purposes, as factories, was 278 million 2 lb. loaves, equivalent to 158 lb. of bread per head of population. These figures however, exclude bread produced in the many bakeries which employ less than four persons and do not use power (other than manual). It is estimated that there are 1½ lb. of flour in every 2 lb. loaf of bread.

Bread is made in approved and closely supervised bakehouses, and is distributed by the bakers to the consumers' homes, and at wholesale rates to retail shops where it is sold "over the counter"; only a small quantity is sold to consumers at the bakeries. Bread is required to be kept adequately covered until handed to the consumer.

A Bread Research Institute, established in May, 1947, by the Bread Manufacturers of New South Wales, provides technical advice to bakers. A Wheat Research Institute has been established at Wagga Wagga by the Government of New South Wales.

#### *Bread Industry (County of Cumberland) Inquiry*

An inquiry into the bread industry in the County of Cumberland, undertaken in September, 1943 by the Industrial Commission, is reviewed on page 718 of Year Book No. 50. The report indicated that there were no particular health hazards in the industry, but that bread generally was not of satisfactory quality, mainly because flour of adequate protein content was not available, and in some cases because of deficiencies in knowledge and skill of bakers, and in premises and equipment in bakeries. It recommended, inter alia, the establishment of a flour research institute, the growing of wheat which would produce good bakers' flour, and the establishment of a standard of bread.

The Bread Industry Advisory Committee (consisting of representatives of organisations of bread manufacturers and employees in the industry) reviewed the Commission's report in 1945, and again in 1948 (see Year Book No. 51, page 661).

#### *Bread Industry Act, 1946*

The hours of baking recommended by the Advisory Committee were introduced, as from 1st July, 1946, in the Counties of Cumberland and Northumberland in terms of the Bread Industry Act, 1946, and the Act is now operative in all parts of the State, except the Western Division.

The effect of the Act is to make the day baking of bread statutory over most of the State, although night baking (commencing at 10 p.m. or midnight) is authorised on certain days preceding holidays. Delivery of bread is prohibited after 11 a.m. on Saturdays or 7 p.m. on a Saturday which is a "treble delivery day", except "over the counter" at bakehouses or shops.

#### *Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, 1950*

The bread industry in the County of Cumberland was controlled under National Security Regulations from 20th August, 1942 to 25th February, 1946 (see page 717 of Year Book No. 50). The regulations gave legal force to block or zone systems of household delivery in Sydney, Newcastle, and other towns, confining bread deliveries in each zone to a single distributor.

The Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act was enacted in April, 1950, with the object of restoring to consumers a choice of bakers, and setting a standard of quality of bread. In regard to deliveries, the Act provides that bakers must, on request, supply any consumer within three miles of the bakehouse unless there are three other bakehouses closer, and may deliver anywhere without restriction.

The Act incorporates the provisions of the Bread Act, 1901, prescribing 1 lb., 2 lb., and 4 lb. as the standard weights of loaves, and providing for inspection under the Weights and Measures Act.

Under an amendment of the Bread Manufacture and Delivery Act, which came into force in 1954, all bread manufacturers and operative bakers are required to be licensed by the Department of Labour and Industry. The amending Act also provided for the establishment of a Bread Industry Advisory Committee of five members, viz., the Under Secretary of the Department, two representatives of employers and two representatives of employees. The Committee's function is to advise the Minister in regard to measures to improve breadmaking and standards of efficiency of persons engaged in the trade.

### Prices of Flour and Bread

The systems under which the prices of flour and of bread were fixed by associations of millers and bakers, respectively, before these commodities were proclaimed as commodities under the National Security (Prices) Regulations of the Commonwealth in September, 1939, were outlined on page 24 of the 1940-41 edition of the Year Book. The prices of bread and flour in the years 1920 to 1928 are shown on page 662 of Year Book No. 51.

The following statement shows the "official prices" of bread in Sydney recommended to members by the Master Bakers' Association or fixed by the Prices Commissioner at each date of change since 1930, in comparison with the price of flour (including tax when payable) on these dates; flour ceased to be taxed as from 22nd December, 1947.

**Table 165. Bread and Flour Prices, Sydney, to 31st March, 1957**

Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton.	Date of Change in Price of Bread.	Price of Bread per 2-lb. loaf.		Price of Flour per ton
	Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered.*			Cash over Counter.	Cash Delivered.*	
	d.	d.	£ s. d.		d.	d.	£ s. d.
1930—June 30	5	5½	10 5 0	1947—Nov. 8	5½	6½	13 10 6†
Sept. 1	4½	5½	9 10 0	1948—Jan. 23	6½	7½	16 4 9
Oct. 20	4½	5	8 15 0	Dec. 7	7½	7½	16 15 0
1931—Mar. 29	5	5½	10 0 0†	1950—Feb. 23	7½	8½	16 15 0
1932—Jan. 1	4½	5½	10 0 0†	Dec. 14	9½	9½	19 15 3
1933—Dec. 4	5	6	11 15 0†	1951—Nov. 1	10½	11½	22 12 6
1934—June 1	4½	5½	7 5 0	1952—Mar. 10	11½	12½	28 6 6
Aug. 13	4½	5½	9 15 0	Dec. 2	12½	12½	29 12 9
1935—Mar. 25	4½-5†	5½	11 2 6†	1953—Sept. 9	12½	12½	28 17 6
Oct. 21	5-5½	5½-5½	12 12 6†	Dec. 3	13½	13½	28 17 6
1936—Feb. 25	4½	5	9 10 0	1954—Jan. 8	13½	13½	33 17 6
Aug. 17	5	5½	12 0 0	Feb. 2	13½	13½	33 7 6
1937—Jan. 25	5½	5½	12 15 0	1955—June 27	13½	13½	34 5 0
April 19	5½	6	13 7 6	July 20	13½	14½	34 5 0
Sept. 6	5½	5½	12 5 0	Dec. 1	13½	14½	33 10 0
1938—July 10	5	5½	9 0 0	1956—July 12	14½	15½	35 5 0
Dec. 16	5½	6	12 10 0†	Dec. 13	15½	15½	36 15 0
1941—Oct. 13	5½	6½	12 13 0†				
1942—May 18	5½	6½	12 13 0†				

\* Cash daily or weekly.

† Including tax.

‡ 4½d. per loaf (2 or more loaves); 5d. per single loaf. The prices at this date were those recommended by Royal Commission.

§ Proclaimed price for "outer area" (see below).

Since December, 1938, for the purpose of fixing bread prices, the metropolis has been divided into three areas, viz.: "inner industrial", comprising the present City of Sydney and Municipality of Leichhardt; "outer", comprising, broadly, the suburbs between the boundaries of the "inner industrial" area and a radius of 15-20 miles from the General Post Office; and "extreme", comprising districts beyond the boundaries of the "outer" area. From 16th December, 1938 to 23rd January, 1948, the price of a 2 lb. loaf of bread over the counter in the inner area was  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. less and in the extreme area  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. more than in the outer area, but since the latter date, prices in the outer and extreme areas have been the same. From 14th December, 1950, the difference of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the inner area was increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Up to December, 1950, the price of bread delivered by bakers to shops was  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per loaf less than the cash-over-the-counter price, except between March and October, 1935, when the wholesale price was 4s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen loaves. From 14th December, 1950, this margin was increased to  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per loaf, and from 1st November, 1951, it was further raised to 1d. per loaf. Since December, 1948, the maximum price for bread delivered to a customer taking twenty-four or more 2 lb. loaves a week has been  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a loaf less than the maximum retail price in the inner and outer areas, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a loaf less in the extreme area.

A loaf of sliced and wrapped bread comprises a package of bread weighing not less than 1 lb. when sliced and wrapped. The price of a loaf of sliced and wrapped bread is approximately double the price of a similar quantity of bread which is not sliced and wrapped. Particulars of prices in the respective areas since February, 1950 are shown below:—

**Table 166. Sliced and Wrapped Bread—Retail Price of a 1 lb. Loaf, Sydney**

Date of Change.	Cash over Counter.			Cash Delivered.		
	Inner Area.	Outer Area.	Extreme Area.	Inner Area.	Outer Area.	Extreme Area.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1950—Feb. 23	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dec. 14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	9	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1951—Nov. 1	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1952—Mar. 10	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dec. 2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
1953—Dec. 3	12	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
1955—July 20	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	13	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Aug. 24	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
1956—July 12	14	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dec. 13*	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	15	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE. Areas are defined in text above table.  
\* Current in March, 1957.

## MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

Particulars of the estimated consumption of milk and milk products per head of population in Australia are given in the following table:—

**Table 167. Milk and Milk Products—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia**

Commodity.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—			
	1939.	1949.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.*
Fluid Whole Milk—						
Actual Quantity ... gal.	23.4	30.5	27.8	28.4	28.4	28.3
Estimated Weight lb.	240.2	312.6	285.0	291.1	291.1	291.5
Fresh Cream ... lb.	6.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Condensed Milk ...						
(Full Cream) ... lb.	3.2	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.5
†Concentrated Whole Milk lb.	1.1	3.5	3.7	4.9	2.5	3.6
Powdered Milk—						
Full Cream ... lb.	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4
Skim ... lb.	...	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.0
Infants' and Invalids'						
Food ... lb.	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9
Cheese ... lb.	4.4	5.6	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.5
Total—As Milk Solids lb.	39.3	49.1	45.3	47.8	46.6	47.4
Butter ... lb.	32.9	24.8	29.3	30.6	30.2	29.3

\* Subject to revision.

† Mainly consumed as ice cream.

The amount of butter consumed per head of population in Australia was affected by rationing between June, 1943 and June, 1950. Although consumption increased after rationing ceased, it has remained somewhat below the pre-war average of 33 lb. per head. The quantity of other milk products consumed per head in 1955-56, viz., 47.4 lb. as milk solids, was 20 per cent. greater than before the war.

The amount of fluid whole milk averaged 28.3 gallons per head in 1955-56, as compared with 30.5 gallons in the three years ended June, 1949, and 23.4 gallons in the three years ended June, 1939. The consumption of fresh cream in 1955-56, however, was less than a third of the pre-war average, but since the war there has been a considerable increase in the consumption of various processed milk foods. In particular, the quantity of concentrated whole milk consumed (mainly as ice cream) was 3.6 lb. per head in 1955-56, as compared with a pre-war average of 1.1 lb. The consumption of condensed milk rose from 3.2 lb. per head before the war to 5.6 lb. in 1951-52, but declined to 4.5 lb. in 1955-56. The consumption of cheese rose from 4.4 lb. to 5.5 lb. in 1955-56.

*Butter—Distribution and Prices*

Arrangements for supervision of manufacture, the marketing and subsidising of butter and other dairy products are described in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping". As a result of marketing organisation,

seasonal fluctuations in the prices of factory butter had been eliminated before war-time control of prices was introduced. In the last two decades there have been only ten changes (all increases) in the price of butter in Sydney, as shown in the following table:—

**Table 168. Butter Prices, Sydney**

Month of Change.	Price of Butter, Sydney.		Month of Change.	Price of Butter, Sydney.	
	Wholesale.	Retail.		Wholesale.	Retail.
	Per cwt. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.		Per cwt. s. d.	Per lb. s. d.
1937—June ...	149 4	1 6	1951—Aug. ...	267 6	2 8
1938—June ...	158 8	1 7	Oct. ...	312 8	3 1½
1942—March ...	166 10	1 8	1952—July ...	417 8	4 1½
1947—Dec. ...	192 6	1 11½	1955—July ...	452 8	4 5½
1948—July ...	215 10	2 2	1956—July ...	466 8*	4 7*

\* Current in June, 1957.

Butter is marketed in 56 lb. cases, and an additional charge of 2s. 6d. per cwt. is made for the cases.

#### *Fresh Milk—Distribution and Prices*

The milk supply of Sydney is derived mainly 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 Muswellbrook, Singleton, Brauxton, and Maitland on the northern railway line, and those in the neighbourhood of Wauchope, Taree, Dungog and Gloucester on the north coast line. A small proportion (about 5 per cent.) of Sydney's milk supply is provided by dairies in and near the metropolis.

The supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in nine other distributing areas (viz., Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Illawarra, Bathurst, Southern Districts and Hastings), are supervised by the Milk Board, which is appointed by the Governor, and comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of the milk consumers. The Milk Board has power to fix prices and to regulate 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, and its supply, except to the Board, is prohibited. Milk and cream sold or to be sold for use in the manufacture of commodities within a distributing or producing district may, by proclamation, be vested in the Milk Board.

Distributing companies organised for handling milk on a large scale act as agents for the Board in receiving the milk at country factories and transporting it to Sydney or Newcastle, or other distributing centres, where they purchase their supplies from the Board. The Board determines the quantity of milk to be supplied by the various producing areas and pays the producers at the minimum fixed prices.



The zoning system for retail delivery of milk, which was introduced in Sydney in May, 1942, as a war-time measure, and permitted one vendor only to deliver to households in each defined district, has continued to operate by agreement among distributors.

In recent years, urban development and the increasing demand for pasteurised milk in bottles has forced out many suburban dairies, and milk production in the metropolis has steadily declined. Since January, 1955, milk has been supplied entirely in bottles throughout the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, except for a small quantity of bulk milk supplied to shops and similar establishments, and a small quantity of raw milk retailed by dairymen.

The following table shows particulars of milk acquired by the Milk Board for distribution in the various districts in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 169. Milk Board—Milk Acquired for Distribution**

Year ended 30th June.	Whole Milk—Distributing Districts.							Sweet Cream Milk.	
	Metro-politan.	New-castle.	Wollon-gong.	Blue Mountains—Lithgow.	Erina. *	Hunter.	Other Dis-tricts.		Total.
	Thousand gallons.								
1939	23,884	2,067	...	...	...	...	...	25,951	3,312
1946	43,623	3,515	538	...	309	...	...	47,985	1,600
1947	45,937	3,909	1,123	...	635	...	...	51,604	3,596
1948	47,851	4,056	1,335	531	724	...	...	54,497	1,527
1949	47,925	4,022	1,396	1,179	778	...	...	55,300	1,328
1950	47,783	4,111	1,526	1,636	834	...	...	55,890	1,389
1951	46,563	4,176	1,700	1,858	873	...	...	55,170	4,462
1952	49,774	4,465	1,935	1,939	884	...	...	58,997	2,979
1953	49,608	4,530	1,969	1,757	852	858	...	59,574	2,617
1954	51,591	4,846	2,179	1,824	935	928	91	62,394	3,067
1955	53,085	5,108	2,470	1,899	1,001	967	497	65,027	3,506
1956	55,057	5,226	2,698	1,996	1,076	1,193	520	67,766	3,843

\* Gosford-Wyong district.

The total quantity of whole milk distributed by the Milk Board in 1955-56 was 68 million gallons, or considerably more than double the quantity in 1938-39. Of the total in 1955-56, 55 million gallons or 81 per cent. was distributed in the Metropolitan Distributing District, which extends to the Nepean River in the west and the Hawkesbury River in the north. The quantity distributed in the metropolitan district represented 27 gallons per head of population in 1955-56, as compared with 19 gallons in 1938-39. The quantity of sweet cream milk (i.e., milk separated for cream) distributed in 1955-56 was 3,843,000 gallons, as compared with 3,506,000 gallons in the previous year.

The Milk Board has fixed the minimum prices to be paid to dairymen for milk delivered to certain country factories, and the maximum wholesale and retail prices for milk in the metropolitan district since March, 1932 and the Newcastle district since 6th January, 1933. Maximum wholesale and retail prices are also determined for the Wollongong, Erina, Blue Mountains-Lithgow, Cessnock-Maitland and Bathurst distributing districts. Between April, 1945 and October, 1947, the wholesale and retail prices were determined by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

Since March, 1938, a uniform price has been fixed for milk delivered by dairymen to country factories. Changes in the price since that date are shown below:—

**Table 170. Milk Delivered to Country Factories for Distribution by Milk Board—Price to Dairymen**

Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.	Date of Change.	Price to Dairymen.
	Per gal. d.		Per gal. d.		Per gal. d.
1938—Mar. 4 ...	12	1949—Mar. 18 ...	26	1951—Mar. 23 ...	32½
1942—Jan. 1 ...	16	Oct. 7 ...	22	Oct. 26 ...	33½
1947—Oct. 31 ...	17½	1950—Mar. 24 ...	27	1952—Jan. 25 ...	49½
1948—May 14 ...	21½	Oct. 13 ...	26	Mar. 28 ...	50
Sept. 6 ...	20	1951—Jan. 12 ...	27½	1957—Mar. 29 ...	51½

Particulars of the maximum wholesale and retail prices in the Sydney and Newcastle districts since March, 1938 are given in the following table; for milk produced and retailed in the metropolis by the producer, the maximum retail price was that shown in the table, except prior to May, 1942, when it was 1d. per quart higher.

**Table 171. Milk Prices, Sydney and Newcastle**

Date of Change.	Metropolitan.						Newcastle.					
	Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.		Wholesale at Depot to Vendor.		Wholesale to Shop Vendor's Premises.		Retail Delivered to Customer.	
	Bulk.	Bot-tled.*	Bulk.	Bot-tled.*	Loose.	Bot-tled.	Bulk.	Bot-tled.*	Bulk.	Bot-tled.*	Loose.	Bot-tled.
	Per gallon.				Per quart.		Per gallon.				Per quart.	
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1938—March	17½	21½	22	26	7	8	17	20	21	24	6½	7½
1942—Jan. ...	21½	25½	26	30	8	9	20	24	24	28	7½	8½
May ...	21½	25½	24½	28½	7½	8½	20	24	23	27	7	8
1945—April ...	20½	24½	25½	29½	7½	8½	18½	22½	23½	27½	7	8
1947—Oct. 31	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9	22½	26½	27½	31½	8	9
1948—May 14	27	32	29½	34½	9	10½	26½	31½	29½	34½	9	10½
Sept. 10	26	31	28½	33½	9	10½	24½	29½	28½	33½	9	10½
1949—Mar. 18	32½	37½	35	40	10½	12	31	36	35	40	10½	12
Oct. 7	28½	33	33½	38½	10	11	27	32	32½	37½	9½	11
1950—Mar. 24	33½	38½	39½	44	11½	13	32½	37½	38	43	11	12
Oct. 13	33½	38	38½	43½	11½	13	32	37	37½	42½	11	12½
1951—Jan. 12	35½	40½	41½	46½	12½	13½	34½	39½	40½	45½	12	13½
Mar. 23	41½	45½	47½	51½	14	15	41	45	47	51	14	15
Oct. 26	43½	49½	53½	57½	16	17	44½	48½	52½	56½	16	17
1952—Jan. 25	61½	65½	69½	73½	20	21	60½	64½	68½	72½	20	21
Mar. 28	63½	68	72½	77	21	22	63	67½	72	76½	21	22
Oct. 31	64	68½	73	77½	21	22	63½	68	72½	77	21	22
1957—Mar. 29	67½	71½	76½	81½	22	23	66½	71½	76½	80½	22	23

\* In 1-pint containers.

The retail price of milk in Sydney in April, 1945 was only ½d. per quart higher than in March, 1938, but between April, 1945 and March, 1957, it increased by more than two and a half times to 1s. 10d. per quart for loose milk and 1s. 11d. per quart for bottled. Since January, 1951, uniform retail prices for milk have applied in Sydney and Newcastle.

Between April, 1944 and September, 1948, suppliers of fresh whole milk received subsidies at varying rates for milk supplied during winter months and during periods of adverse seasonal conditions. Particulars regarding the subsidising of whole milk for human consumption in various parts

of New South Wales, and the maximum prices fixed by the Prices Commissioner in areas outside the Milk Board's producing and distributing districts, are given on page 453 *et seq.* of Year Book No. 51.

The number of country dairymen supplying the Milk Board at 30th June, 1956 was 6,067, and the number of country milk receiving depots was 26. At the same date, in the Board's distributing districts there were 1,445 vehicle vendors (including 1,161 in Sydney and 103 in Newcastle) selling pasteurised milk, and 110 dairymen-vendors (including 42 in Sydney and 12 in Newcastle) selling raw milk. The number of shop vendors supplied through the Milk Board at 30th June, 1956 was 8,108 (including 6,265 in Sydney and 779 in Newcastle).

The value of milk sold by the Milk Board to distributors in 1955-56 was £16,591,292, representing the sum of the following items: payments to dairymen, £14,929,171; cost of treatment at country factories, £805,526; cost of transport to distributing centres, £496,258; and administrative expenses, £360,337.

#### *Control of Milk Sales by Local Authorities*

Under an ordinance which came into force on 23rd March, 1956, 11 country municipalities and 4 shires control the sale of milk within their respective areas. All milk sold in these areas must conform to the same standards as apply in the districts subject to the control of the Milk Board.

#### SUGAR AND JAM

The sugar consumed in Australia is produced in New South Wales and Queensland. Under an agreement (see chapter "Agriculture") between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland, the Queensland Government acquires the raw sugar manufactured from sugarcane grown in Queensland and purchases the New South Wales production. The Queensland Sugar Board makes arrangements for the refining and distribution of sugar for use in Australia at prices fixed by the agreement and for the exportation of the surplus. The importation of foreign sugar is not permitted. The retail price of sugar in Sydney was 4d. per lb. from 31st January, 1933, 4½d. per lb. from 17th October, 1947, 5d. from November, 1949, 6½d. from 9th July, 1951, 8d. from 24th March, 1952, 9d. from 13th October, 1952, and 10d. per lb. from 14th May, 1956.

The quantity of refined sugar used in food and drink factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 172. Sugar Used in Food and Drink Factories, New South Wales**

Year end'd 30th June.	Type of Factory.								Total.
	Con- fectionery.	Jam and Fruit Canning, etc.	Aerated Waters, Cordials.	Breweries.	Con- diments.	Biscuits.	Bakeries.	Other.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1939	13,004	7,959	5,369	6,922	2,537	3,526	4,314	2,318	45,949
1951	23,649	13,719	15,779	13,537	11,510	6,079	8,348	4,070	96,682
1952	22,547	15,390	18,107	15,512	12,245	6,970	9,932	5,408	106,111
1953	22,494	10,443	14,613	16,368	8,590	6,810	8,368	4,946	92,632
1954	18,820	10,504	16,257	18,325	6,478	6,711	6,392	4,271	87,758
1955	20,873	10,499	17,338	21,045	6,432	6,610	7,002	4,416	94,215
1956	20,406	10,741	17,505	21,911	6,791	6,723	7,299	5,883	97,259

Of the total quantity of refined sugar used in New South Wales factories in 1955-56, viz. 97,259 tons, 21 per cent. was used in the manufacture of confectionery, 11 per cent. for jam and fruit canning, 22 per cent. in breweries and 18 per cent. in the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials.

Since the war (1939-45), there has been a considerable increase in Australian consumption of refined sugar in manufactured products. The total consumption of sugar per head in 1955-56 was 115.7 lb. (62.9 lb. as sugar and 52.8 lb. in manufactured products), as compared with a pre-war average of 106.5 lb. (70.6 lb. as sugar and 35.9 lb. in manufactures). The average amount of jam consumed per head in Australia in 1955-56 was 9.5 lb., as compared with 11.4 lb. before the war. In respect of sugar content, the amount of syrups, honey and glucose consumed in 1955-56 was 4.0 lb. per head.

#### TEA AND COFFEE

Tea is the principal non-alcoholic beverage consumed in Australia. The average annual consumption before the war was about 7 lb. per head; in 1955-56 it was 5.9 lb. per head. Coffee consumption per head was 0.6 lb. before the war, 1 lb. from 1946-47 to 1949-50, 0.7 lb. in 1952-53, 1.1 lb. in 1953-54 and 1954-55, and 1.3 lb. in 1955-56.

Tea is not produced in Australia. Before the war, about two-thirds of the supply came from the Netherlands East Indies and about one-fourth from Ceylon, but in recent years the bulk of the Australian tea supply has come from Ceylon. The principal sources in 1955-56 were Ceylon, 64 per cent.; India, 14 per cent.; and Republic of Indonesia, 19 per cent.

From 1942 to 1955, a Commonwealth subsidy was paid to wholesale tea merchants to prevent increases in the imported cost of tea from being passed on to consumers. From March, 1942, the purchase, importation and distribution of tea were undertaken by the Tea Control Board, under National Security Regulations, until 1st January, 1952, when these functions were transferred to the Tea Importation Board, under the Tea Importation Act, 1951. In 1954-55 the Board sold 56,621,529 lb. of tea to Australian wholesalers for £14,812,664, as compared with 59,183,924 lb. of tea sold for £9,975,521 in the previous year. Trading losses on the year's operations in 1954-55 (reimbursed by the Commonwealth Treasury) totalled £5,285,650, equivalent to a subsidy of 1s. 10½d. per lb. The total quantity of tea imported into Australia in 1955-56 was 46,326,087 lb. at a cost of £11,195,839 or 4s. 10d. per lb.

The Netherlands East Indies supplied over 40 per cent. of Australia's coffee imports in the years 1936-37 to 1938-39. Since 1942-43, supplies have been drawn mainly from East Africa. Of the total quantity of coffee imported into Australia in 1955-56, 72 per cent. came from East Africa and 10 per cent. from the Republic of Indonesia.

#### FRUIT

The fruits most generally consumed in New South Wales are apples, oranges, lemons, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, plums, bananas, pine-apples, grapes and passionfruit. All are grown in the State in varying quantities, but the supply of some of them is supplemented by substantial imports from Victoria, Tasmania and Queensland. Bananas, for instance,

are supplied from the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts of New South Wales and the State of Queensland. The latter State also supplies considerable quantities of pineapples and other tropical fruits.

Particulars of the average consumption of fruit per head of population in Australia are shown below:—

**Table 173. Fruit—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia**

Type of Fruit.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—			
	1939.	1949.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fresh—Citrus† ...	31.9	37.2	29.2	37.9	35.4	40.4
Other ...	94.0	87.1	65.0	79.6	75.6	90.5
Dried—Vine‡ ...	5.2	6.3	5.4	4.9	5.8	3.6
Tree ...	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.8
Canned ...	10.4	10.9	12.3	12.2	13.9	13.4
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>144.4</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>137.0</b>	<b>132.8</b>	<b>149.7</b>

\* Subject to revision.

† Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

‡ Calendar year ended six months earlier.

The figures in Table 173 exclude fruit consumed in the form of jam. The total amount of fruit consumed in terms of fresh fruit equivalent (including fruit consumed as jam) averaged 174 lb. per head annually in the three years ended June, 1939, and 178 lb. in the first three post-war years, but consumption declined to 160 lb. per head in 1951-52 and 140 lb. in 1952-53. It was 165 lb. per head in 1953-54, 163 lb. in 1954-55, and 174 lb. in 1955-56.

Citrus fruits (mainly oranges) comprise a large proportion of the fruits consumed in Australia. The quantity of canned fruit consumed rose from a pre-war average of 10.4 lb. per head to a peak of 14.4 lb. in 1951-52, but fell to 12.3 lb. in 1952-53; it rose again to 13.4 lb. in 1955-56. The amount of dried fruit consumed (5.4 lb. per head in 1955-56) comprises a comparatively small proportion of the total.

#### VEGETABLES

The potato is the chief vegetable in the Australian diet, but the quantity consumed varies greatly from time to time because of wide fluctuations in supplies and prices. Production in New South Wales is supplemented by imports from Tasmania and Victoria.

Onions are imported in large quantities from Victoria. Other vegetables are obtained chiefly from local sources and some by importation from other States. The Sydney supplies are marketed mainly at the City Council's market, where the growers sell their produce by private treaty or through agents.

During the war years, production and distribution of potatoes were controlled by the Australian Potato Committee under National Security

Regulations (see page 382 of Year Book No. 51). Under a Commonwealth price stabilisation plan, from July, 1943 to October, 1948, a fixed retail price for potatoes was maintained by subsidies covering the difference between that price and the cost of potatoes to distributors. The total amount of subsidies paid during that period to distributors in Australia was £13,768,337. As from 1st October, 1948, control was assumed by the Potato Marketing Board of New South Wales and potato prices were fixed under State Prices Regulations Orders from September, 1948 to 21st May, 1952, from which date they were freed from control.

The following table shows particulars of the average consumption of various types of vegetables per head of population in Australia:—

**Table 174. Vegetables—Annual Consumption per Head, Australia**

Type of Vegetable.	Average for three years ended June—		Year ended June—			
	1939. *	1949.	1953	1954.	1955.	1956. †
Fresh—	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Potatoes‡, White ...	103.8	124.2	96.4	122.2	102.8	89.8
"    Sweet ...	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Tomatoes§ ...	15.7	25.3	21.6	18.4	24.7	25.0
Cabbages and Greens ...	25.9	24.7	20.1	17.4	16.3	15.8
Lettuce ...	7.9	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.9
Carrots ...	10.8	9.9	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.0
Legumes ...	24.5	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.8
Other... ...	58.9	78.3	63.9	61.9	58.6	54.7
Pulse, Dried ...	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.4
Canned—						
Leafy, Green and Yellow ...	...	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.5
Other... ...	...	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.6
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>251.4</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>254.2</b>	<b>235.2</b>	<b>218.9</b>

\* Based on 1943 figures where pre-war figures are not available.

† Subject to revision.

‡ Year ended 31st October following.

§ Includes fresh equivalent of manufactured products.

The per capita consumption of vegetables varies considerably from year to year as a result of fluctuations in production caused by seasonal factors. From the pre-war average of 251 lb. per head, consumption rose to an annual average of 285 lb. in the first three post-war years, but it was only 233 lb. in 1952-53, 235 lb. in 1954-55, and 219 lb. in 1955-56.

Of the total quantity of fresh vegetables consumed per head in 1955-56, viz., 211 lb., white potatoes comprised 42 per cent., tomatoes 12 per cent., and cabbages and greens 7 per cent. The average consumption of white potatoes during the last five years was the same as the pre-war average, viz., 104 lb. per head, although consumption in 1955-56 was only 90 lb. per head. Since the war, there has been a substantial decline in the consumption of lettuce and legumes; the average consumption of these

vegetables in 1955-56 was 51 per cent. and 48 per cent., respectively, less than the pre-war average. Owing to an insufficiency of data, the figure for the consumption of tomatoes in the three years ended June, 1939, viz., 15.7 lb., is believed to be to some extent understated.

Dried pulse and canned vegetables comprise only a small proportion of the vegetables consumed in Australia. The per capita consumption of dried pulse (mainly blue peas, split peas and navy beans) was 3.7 lb. in 1953-54 and 2.4 lb. in 1955-56. The amount of canned vegetables consumed per head was 3.5 lb. in the years 1946-47 to 1948-49, 5.3 lb. in 1951-52 and 5.1 lb. in 1955-56.

The figures in Table 174 do not include particulars of home-grown vegetables.

### GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Since 1939, the general expansion in industrial activity and employment has given rise to a great increase in the demand for gas and electricity. In spite of difficulties from time to time in meeting the demand, occasioned partly by shortages of coal and electricity generating equipment and partly by industrial disputes, the production of gas and electricity has increased considerably in recent years, as the following table indicates:—

**Table 175. Production of Gas and Electricity, New South Wales**

Year ended 30th June.	Gas Produced.		Electricity Produced.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Thous. cub. ft.	Cubic feet.	Thous. kWh.	kWh.
1939	10,896,185	3,983	1,948,489	712
1946	15,301,710	5,218	2,831,801	966
1947	16,743,953	5,651	3,228,670	1,090
1948	18,092,738	6,027	3,546,344	1,181
1949	18,151,045	5,953	3,717,030	1,219
1950	17,845,995	5,672	3,758,004	1,191
1951	19,444,111	6,003	4,251,442	1,313
1952	20,537,003	6,199	4,628,096	1,397
1953	20,215,712	6,004	4,868,264	1,446
1954	20,802,098	6,108	5,450,105	1,600
1955	21,359,730	6,174	5,951,230	1,720
1956	21,983,793	6,238	6,505,216	1,846

The increase in electricity production between 1945-46 and 1955-56 was relatively greater than the increase in the production of gas. The total amount of gas produced in 1955-56 was 21,984 million cubic feet, or 44 per cent. more than in 1945-46, and the total quantity of electricity produced in 1955-56 was 6,505 million kilowatt-hours, or 130 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The gas produced per head of population in 1955-56 was 19 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, whereas the increase in the production of electricity per head in the same period was 91 per cent. Further particulars of gas and electricity production are given in the chapter "Factories".

## SUPPLY OF GAS TO CONSUMERS

Gas is supplied to consumers in the metropolis and larger towns of New South Wales by 14 companies and 22 local government undertakings.

Prices of gas are generally quoted in the form of block rates in which the price decreases as the consumption increases. The unit of charge is "the gas unit", which contains the same heat content as the electrical unit, viz., 3,412 British thermal units gross, a British thermal unit being the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 lb. of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

The greater part of the metropolitan area is supplied by the Australian Gas Light Company. In March, 1957, the prices charged by this company for gas for ordinary domestic, industrial, and commercial consumption were as follows:—

*Ordinary Domestic Consumption:—*

First 1,200 gas units per quarter—	1.123 pence per unit.
Next 1,800 " " " " "	—1.049 " " "
Over 3,000 " " " " "	—0.979 " " "

*Ordinary Industrial and Commercial Consumption:—*

First 3,000 gas units per quarter—	1.123 pence per unit.
Next 21,000 " " " " "	—1.049 " " "
Next 24,000 " " " " "	—0.979 " " "
Next 48,000 " " " " "	—0.939 " " "
Next 48,000 " " " " "	—0.889 " " "
Over 144,000 " " " " "	—0.849 " " "

Special domestic rates are available for storage and instantaneous water heating and for refrigeration, and there are special industrial rates for continuous use and for steam boilers.

The Gas and Electricity Act prescribes standards of heating power, purity, and pressure, together with maximum prices, for gas supplied to consumers by meter. Prices may be increased only on the recommendation of a Board of Inquiry appointed under the Act. Maximum rates are also fixed for dividends paid by the gas companies, viz., on ordinary share capital a rate equal to 2 per cent. in excess of the effective annual rate of interest payable on Commonwealth bonds.

## SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY TO CONSUMERS

The generation and supply of electricity in bulk in New South Wales is undertaken by the Electricity Commission (constituted in 1950), and the retail distribution is effected mainly by local government authorities.

The inability of electricity suppliers to meet the full demand for power after the 1939-45 war resulted in the appointment of an Emergency Electricity Commissioner in May, 1949, under the Gas and Electricity Act. The Commissioner's function was to eliminate or reduce power failures by regulating the consumption of electricity by all types of users. Severe restrictions (as described in Year Book No. 54) were imposed on industrial and commercial users, as well as domestic consumers, but they were relaxed as the supply of electricity improved, and by September, 1953, no restrictions remained in force.



The major part of the metropolitan area is supplied with electricity by the Sydney County Council, which consists of nine members representing 23 metropolitan councils. Electricity is purchased in bulk by the Sydney County Council from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

The principal tariffs at which the Council supplies electricity to consumers (as in March, 1957) are as follows:—

**Table 176. Sydney County Council—Electricity Rates per Quarter, March, 1957**

Domestic—Private Dwellings.		General—Mainly Commercial.		Industrial—Manufacturing.	
	Pence per kWh		Pence per kWh		Pence per kWh
1st Block—first 30 kWh ...	6·25	1st Block—first 150 kWh.....	7·0	1st Block—first 150 kWh .....	6·1
2nd Block—next 70 kWh ..	4·25	2nd Block—next 450 kWh.....	5·5	2nd Block—next 450 kWh .....	5·35
3rd Block—excess over 100 kWh.....	2·4	3rd Block—next 14,400 kWh .....	4·75	3rd Block—next 14,400 kWh .....	4·55
3rd Block—where electric range connected.....	2·0	4th Block—excess over 15,000 kWh .....	4·0	4th Block—next 60,000 kWh .....	3·75
				5th Block—excess over 75,000 kWh .....	3·25

In 1955-56 the Sydney County Council supplied electricity to 379,265 customers, of whom 342,274 were domestic, 26,953 commercial, and 10,038 industrial.

As at 30th June, 1955, electricity was distributed to consumers in other parts of the State (including parts of the metropolitan area not supplied by the Sydney County Council) by 25 county councils, 43 municipal and city councils, 36 shire councils, and 18 private undertakings.

### CONTROL OF PRICES

Prices in Australia were controlled by the Commonwealth under the provisions of the National Security Act from the outbreak of war in September, 1939 until 20th September, 1948. A brief account of the Commonwealth system of price control, and the supplementary measures taken to keep prices stable during the war years, is given in Year Book No. 50 (page 726 *et seq.*).

From September, 1948, price control in New South Wales was exercised by the State Government under the provisions of the Prices Regulation Act, 1948-49 (see Official Year Book No. 53, page 915). Similar legislation was effected in the other Australian States.

In New South Wales, controls were gradually relaxed until 15th April, 1955, when the general control of prices was suspended. Controls were restored in July, 1955, on a limited range of goods and services, but they were all again discontinued by 28th September, 1956. Many goods and services remain declared under the Prices Regulation Act, which empowers the Prices Commissioner to fix maximum prices for these items at his discretion.

In February, 1957, a large range of commodities remained subject to price control in Queensland and South Australia, but control of prices had ceased to operate in all other States.

Price fixing powers under State statutes remain in force in respect of milk, gas, electricity, coal and rents, and the general price fixing powers of the Industrial Commission are exercisable in special circumstances.

Although the Commonwealth Government no longer has direct control over prices, it has certain powers through which it can influence general price levels. Among these are control over monetary policy, including credit, the note issue, overseas exchange, overseas trade, income taxation, and public investment, and the direct subsidising of production and commodity prices.

**WHOLESALE PRICES**

Average wholesale prices of various primary products, groceries, building materials, etc., in 1952 and later years are shown in the following statement. The quotations represent the means of the monthly prices in Sydney and are stated in Australian currency.

**Table 177. Wholesale Prices, Sydney**

Commodity.	1952	1953.	1954.	1955	1956.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<b>Foodstuffs—</b>					
Wheat, Milling ... .. bush.	10 2-3	12 2-5	14 2-5	14 1-8	13 6-8
Flour ... .. ton	551 4	585 10	669 2	675 0	690 0
Beef—Ox and Heifer ... .. lb.	1 6-3	1 4-8	1 6-2	1 5-7	1 7-3
Mutton, Wether ... .. "	1 0-5	1 0-5	1 0-2	1 0	1 2-8
Lamb ... .. "	1 9-6	1 11-1	2 0-6	2 1-2	2 2-2
Butter ... .. "	3 3-1	3 8-8	3 8-8	3 10-4	4 1-3
Eggs, new laid, 1st quality ... .. doz.	4 11-7	5 1	4 10-3	4 11-8	5 3-9
Sugar ... .. ton	1,312 10	1,476 11	1,476 11	1,476 11	1,586 3
Jam, Plum, 1½-lb. tin ... .. doz.	23 11	24 6	24 6	25 0-5	26 11
Potatoes (local) ... .. ton	704 11	904 5	470 4	760 10-5	1,743 1
Tea, Packets ... .. lb.	3 7-5	4 0-6	4 11-4	6 8-3	6 5-4
Tobacco, Cigarette—Fine Cut ... .. lb.	28 11-2	29 8-5	29 8-5	29 8-5	32 9-9
<b>Building Materials—</b>					
Hardwood, Local (3 x 2) 8ft. to 21 ft. † ... .. 100 sup. ft.	139 5	127 6	133 11	145 11	157 2
Oregon (2 x 2 to 12 x 6) 24 ft. to 30 ft. ... .. "	187 1	156 10	147 9	169 10-5	190 7
Bricks, Common ... .. 1,000	233 8	242 3	243 6	251 4-5	275 2
Cement, Portland— Ex Works ... .. ton	151 6	157 0	154 9	157 6	163 3
<b>Iron—</b>					
Pig, c.i.f., Aust. Ports ... .. "	335 0	367 6	372 6	407 6	427 6
Corr. galv. Orb., 26-g. (factory to wholesaler) ... .. "	1,317 6	1,504 2	1,572 6	1,644 2	1,734 2
Copper, Sheet (6 x 3 x 24-g.) ... .. lb.	4 0-7	4 3-4	4 1	5 4-8	5 7-8
Kerosene, Lighting ... .. gal.	2 1-9	2 2-6	2 1-5	2 1-5	2 2-2
Wool, Greasy* ... .. lb.	6 3-3	6 11-8	6 8-9	5 9-6	5 0-9
Woolpacks, 11¼-lb. ... .. each	28 9-7	18 4-6	14 7-7	13 10-5	14 0
Chaff, Wheaten ... .. ton	477 0	469 9	435 9	446 11	452 11-5

\* Season ended 30th June of year shown.  
† 6 feet to 21 feet, September 1956 onwards.

The average price of wheat shown in the table is that fixed by the Australian Wheat Board for wheat for flour for local consumption. The wholesale price of sugar is fixed by the Sugar Agreement (see page 172). Until 1955 the wholesale price of tea was affected by a Commonwealth subsidy (see page 173).

Most wholesale prices in Sydney in 1956 were considerably higher than in 1952. In particular, the wholesale prices of wheat and flour increased by 33 per cent. and 25 per cent., respectively, between 1952 and 1956, and in the same period the price of butter increased by 26 per cent. The

wholesale price of sugar (£79 6s. 3d. per ton) in 1956 was 21 per cent. higher than in 1952. The wholesale price of potatoes rose from £35 4s. 11d. per ton in 1952 to £45 4s. 5d. in 1953, but in the following year it fell to £23 10s. 4d.; in 1956 the failure of the New South Wales crop caused the price to rise to £87 3s. 1d. per ton.

The prices of some building materials in 1956 were higher than in 1952. For instance, the wholesale price of local hardwood in 1956 was 13 per cent. higher than in 1952, and the price of cement was 8 per cent. higher. The wholesale price of common bricks in 1956 was £13 15s. 2d. per thousand, or 17 per cent. greater than in 1952.

The auction price of greasy wool rose from 10.3d. per lb. in 1938-39 to 3s. 10.1d. in 1948-49 and 5s. 0.7d. in 1949-50. In the following year, 1950-51, there was a very steep rise to 11s. 10.8d., but in 1951-52 the price fell again to 6s. 3.3d.; it rose again to 6s. 11.8d. in 1952-53, but fell to 5s. 9.6d. in 1954-55 and 5s. 0.9d. in 1955-56. The wholesale price of woolpacks was 14s. in 1956, or less than half the record figure of 28s. 9.7d. in 1952.

#### WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The next table shows index numbers, compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, relating to wholesale prices of basic materials and foodstuffs in Australia. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. Most of the price quotations have been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. However, apart from locally produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35.

During 1956 supplies and prices of potatoes and onions fluctuated so violently as to influence unduly the movement of the sections of the index in which these items were included, viz., "Foodstuffs and Tobacco" and "Total, All Groups". Therefore, in order to provide a representative measure of general trend in wholesale prices, the index was reconstructed as from the base period by the omission of potatoes and onions.

**Table 178. Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, Australia**

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June.	Basic Materials.							Food-stuffs and Tobacco. *	Total all Groups. *
	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials	Total.		
1939	103	100	82	101	92	97	99	101	100
1950	214	184	434	187	143	225	214	196	204
1951	256	196	641	242	292	268	264	229	244
1952	343	220	577	314	298	370	321	276	297
1953	392	234	607	350	224	404	350	293	319
1954	388	222	566	323	191	363	332	308	319
1955	391	214	510	314	246	372	330	315	322
1956	404	220	456	317	328	415	345	325	334

\* See text above table.

The index number for Australian wholesale prices (basic materials and foodstuffs) in 1949-50 was slightly more than double the pre-war average, but it rose each year thereafter to 319 (or more than three times the pre-war average) in 1952-53. In the following year, 1953-54, the number for all items remained unchanged. In 1954-55 the numbers for some items (especially rubber and hides) moved upwards while others declined but the net effect on the number for all items was to cause it to increase by three points to 322. The number for all items rose to 334 in 1955-56, mainly as a result of substantial increases in the prices of metals, rubber and hides, and building materials.

Since 1938-39, the increase in wholesale prices of basic materials has been somewhat greater than the increase in food and tobacco prices. In 1952-53 the index number for basic materials was 350, or 57 points higher than the index for foodstuffs and tobacco, although this difference was only 15 in 1954-55 and 20 in 1955-56. The wholesale prices of certain basic materials have risen to a much higher level than those for others. For instance, the index number for textiles was 510 in 1954-55, compared with 246 for rubber and hides, and 214 for oils and fats. The index for textiles rose to a peak of 641 in 1950-51, but fell to 456 in 1955-56. The number for rubber and hides rose from 143 in 1949-50 to 298 in 1951-52, declined to 191 in 1953-54, and rose again to 328 in 1955-56.

The next table shows official index numbers of wholesale prices in Australia and certain other countries in recent years. The figures for one country are not comparable with those for another because of varying economic conditions and differences in bases of compilation, but they indicate the general movement of wholesale prices in the countries specified.

**Table 179. Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia and Other Countries**

Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended June.	Australia.*	New Zealand.	Canada.	United Kingdom. †		United States.
	C'wealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.	Department of Statistics.	Dominion Bureau of Statistics.	Board of Trade. (Base: 30th June, 1949 = 100.)		Bureau of Labour Statistics.
				‡	§	
1939	100	102	95	...	...	95
1952	297	243	229	175	128	213
1953	319	252	216	152	126	209
1954	319	248	214	143	125	209
1955	322	249	211	147	127	208
1956	334	253	217	155	133	212

\* Revised (see page 180).

† Compilation of the general wholesale price index previously published ceased after December, 1955.

‡ Basic materials (excluding fuel) used in non-food manufacturing industry.

§ All manufactured products other than fuel, food and tobacco.

In 1953-54, for the first time since 1945-46, there was no change of any significance in the wholesale price indexes of the countries shown in the table. Movements since that year have been relatively small.

## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

The average retail prices in Sydney of various commodities, as shown in Table 180, are based on the prices quoted by retail shops in the metropolitan district in returns collected by the Commonwealth Statistician. The figures represent the means of the monthly prices as at the 15th of each month in the year.

Table 180. Retail Prices of Food, Sydney (Annual Averages)

Commodity.	Unit.	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bread ...	2-lb. loaf.	0 6-0	0 7-9	0 9-5	0 11-7	1 0-4	1 1-3	1 1-6	1 2-3
Flour ...	2 lb.	0 4-9	0 6-2	0 7-3	0 10-2	0 11-0	0 11-9	1 0-6	1 1-9
Oats, flaked ...	lb.	0 3-3	0 7-5	0 10-4	1 0-1	0 9-8	0 8-8	0 10-1	0 10-4
Meat—									
Beef, sirloin ...	„	0 10-4	1 8-8	2 6-1	3 5-0	3 3-3	3 5-9	3 8-8	3 9-3
Steak, rump ...	„	1 2-9	2 6-4	3 5-7	4 6-1	4 4-3	4 7-6	4 9-3	4 10-7
Beef, corned round ...	„	0 8-2	1 4-9	2 1-3	2 10-0	2 8-5	2 10-0	2 11-7	2 11-7
Mutton—									
Leg ...	„	0 7-2	1 1-3	1 10-2	2 0-0	1 9-6	1 9-3	1 10-7	2 2-0
Loin ...	„	0 8-0	1 3-9	2 1-3	2 3-2	2 0-3	1 11-7	2 0-9	2 3-4
Chops—									
Leg ...	„	0 8-0	1 4-7	2 1-4	2 3-6	2 0-6	2 0-6	2 2-0	2 5-3
Loin ...	„	0 8-9	1 4-6	2 1-5	2 3-5	2 0-1	1 11-7	2 1-0	2 3-6
Pork—									
Leg ...	„	1 1-1	2 9-5	3 8-0	4 5-3	4 7-6	4 6-3	4 5-3	5 0-1
Chops ...	„	1 5-1	2 11-1	3 9-6	4 6-9	4 8-6	4 7-1	4 6-0	4 11-9
Bacon, rashers...	„	1 4-3	3 8-8	4 7-9	5 7-1	5 8-6	5 11-8	5 11-1	6 10-8
Dairy Produce—									
Milk, fresh ...	quart	0 7-1	0 11-1	1 2-0	1 8-4	1 9-0	1 9-0	1 10-0*	1 10-0*
Butter ...	lb.	1 7-0	2 2-0	2 4-9	3 7-5	4 1-5	4 1-4	4 3-0	4 5-8
Cheese ...	„	1 2-6	1 7-5	1 9-1	2 6-4	2 9-6	2 9-6	2 10-7	3 2-0
Eggs, fresh ...	doz.	1 7-0	3 7-0	4 4-9	5 6-4	5 8-2	5 5-3	5 6-5	5 11-5
Sugar ...	lb.	0 4-0	0 5-0	0 5-8	0 7-9	0 9-0	0 9-0	0 9-0	0 9-7
Jam, plum ...	1½ lb.	0 9-6	1 7-7	2 0-2	2 4-8	2 5-4	2 5-5	2 5-8	2 7-8
Potatoes ...	7 lb.	1 5-8	1 11-3	2 9-5	3 3-4	4 3-0	2 9-9	3 11-4	7 6-4
Tea ...	lb.	2 3-3	3 0-5	3 10-2	3 11-4	4 4-5	5 3-6	7 1-1	6 10-0

\* Bottled. Prices for 1954 and earlier years are for bulk milk.

The retail prices of many foodstuffs in Sydney in 1946 (the first post-war year) differed only slightly from prices in 1939. This relative stability was largely the effect of Commonwealth controls, including price control, price stabilisation schemes involving the subsidising of certain foodstuffs, and the rationing of meat, butter, sugar and tea. The principal increases in price during this period were in respect of meat (e.g., rump steak from 1s. 2.9d. to 1s. 9.3d. per lb., and bacon rashers from 1s. 4.3d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.), eggs (from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 1.6d. per dozen), and plum jam (from 9.6d. to 1s. 2.2d. per 1½ lb. tin).

The average price of bread in Sydney in 1946 was 5.8d. per 2 lb. loaf, as compared with 6d. in 1939, and the price of flour was 5.1d. per 2 lb. packet,

as compared with 4.9d. in 1939. Butter was only 1d. per lb. dearer in 1946 than in 1939, and the price of sugar was the same as before the war (4d. per lb.). As the result of Commonwealth subsidies introduced during the war, the average price of potatoes was only 1.2d. per lb. in 1946, as compared with 2½d. in 1939, and the price of tea was 0.3d. less in 1946 than in 1939.

After 1946, the prices of the commodities listed in Table 180 increased rapidly, and in 1952 most of them were two or three times as high as in 1946. Some particularly steep increases were recorded in 1952, as compared with 1951; for instance, flour increased by 40 per cent., sirloin by 36 per cent., milk by 46 per cent., butter by 51 per cent., and cheese by 44 per cent. The average price of potatoes in 1952, viz., 5.6d. per lb., was more than double the price in 1939 and nearly five times the 1946 price.

During the next four years, the upward trend in retail prices continued, although the rate of increase was much slower than during the period from 1947 to 1952. The price of only one commodity of those listed in Table 180, viz., flaked oats, was not higher in 1956 than in 1952. Furthermore, all items, except beef, milk and tea, rose in price in 1956 as compared with 1955.

The effect of a good or bad season on primary production is not generally evident in the prices shown in Table 180, since it is disguised by the general inflationary trend since 1939, and by the additional effect of price control and subsidies. The price of eggs is subject to definite seasonal variations, being higher in the autumn and winter months, when supplies are smaller, than in the other seasons, when supplies are more plentiful. An increase of 91 per cent. in the average retail price of potatoes in 1956 was due to the failure of the New South Wales winter crop.

Flour and bread prices are affected by the price of wheat, which is controlled under a stabilisation scheme administered by the Australian Wheat Board (see chapter "Agriculture"). Commonwealth subsidy schemes which affect the retail price of butter are discussed in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping", and that relating to tea on page 173. On 15th June, 1955, the Commonwealth Government decided that the subsidy on tea should cease when stocks then held by the Tea Importation Board were disposed of. The price of sugar is controlled under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth and Queensland (see page 172).

### HOUSE RENTS

The census of 30th June, 1954 disclosed that in New South Wales there were 340,873 private dwellings occupied by tenants, including 220,079, or 65 per cent., in the metropolis. At the census of 30th June, 1947, private dwellings occupied by tenants numbered 352,916, including 218,988 in the metropolis. The decline in the proportion of such dwellings between 1947 and 1954 was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the proportion of private dwellings owned by their occupants or being purchased by instalments. Of the total number of private dwellings, the proportion occupied by their owners or being purchased by instalments rose from 48 per cent. at the 1947 census to 59 per cent. at the 1954 census, whereas the proportion occupied by tenants declined from 48 per cent. to 38 per cent.

The following table shows particulars of the weekly rents being paid for unfurnished private dwellings in New South Wales at the censuses of 1947 and 1954. The 1954 figures exclude government-owned dwellings numbering 30,539.

**Table 181. Tenanted Private Dwellings\* Classified according to Weekly Rent (Unfurnished)**

Weekly Rent. (Unfurnished.)	At 30th June, 1947.			At 30th June, 1954.†			
	Metrop- olis.	Other Districts.	Total N.S.W.	Metrop- olis. ‡	Other Urban.	Rural.	Total N.S.W.
Under 10s. ...	1,082	10,772	11,854	639	1,226	2,634	4,499
10s. and under 15s. ...	10,080	19,123	29,203	3,740	3,779	3,710	11,229
15s. " " 20s. ...	21,152	18,495	39,647	7,503	4,860	2,508	14,871
20s. " " 25s. ...	32,770	22,803	55,573	16,678	8,777	3,849	29,304
25s. " " 30s. ...	35,137	15,502	50,639	19,996	7,790	1,805	29,591
30s. " " 35s. ...	33,352	9,763	43,115	24,569	8,826	1,737	35,132
35s. " " 40s. ...	21,588	3,402	24,990	20,004	4,638	414	25,056
40s. " " 50s. ...	17,026	2,526	19,552	30,791	7,343	1,117	39,251
50s. " " 60s. ...	5,574	673	6,247	14,363	3,491	475	18,329
60s. " " 70s. ...	2,200	207	2,407	7,869	2,162	352	10,383
70s. " " 80s. ...	1,043	65	1,108	3,820	1,193	187	5,200
80s. and over ...	1,597	73	1,670	5,925	867	179	6,971
Not stated ...	36,387	30,524	66,911	47,334	16,556	16,628	80,518
Total ...	218,988	133,928	352,916	203,231	71,508	35,595	310,334

\* Includes sheds, huts, garages, etc., used for dwelling purposes.

† Excludes Government-owned dwellings.

‡ Not strictly comparable with 1947 figures since the boundaries of the metropolis were extended in 1954.

At the 30th June, 1954, rents of less than 20s. were being charged for 13 per cent. of the tenanted private dwellings in the State (excluding 30,539 government-owned dwellings and 80,518 for which particulars were not stated), rents ranging from 20s. to 30s. for 26 per cent., from 30s. to 50s. for 43 per cent., and rents of 50s. or more for 18 per cent.

Particulars of rents paid for unfurnished private dwellings in New South Wales, classified according to type of dwelling, are given in the next table; the figures relate to the census of 30th June, 1954:—

**Table 182. Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) of Tenanted Private Dwellings, According to Type of Dwelling—Census, 30th June, 1954**

Weekly Rent. (Unfurnished.)	Private House. *	Share of Private House.	Flat.	Other. †	Total.
Under 10s. ...	4,050	296	53	100	4,499
10s. and under 15s. ...	9,924	877	140	288	11,229
15s. " " 20s. ...	13,196	939	380	356	14,871
20s. " " 25s. ...	25,075	2,207	1,267	755	29,304
25s. " " 30s. ...	24,527	1,719	2,637	708	29,591
30s. " " 35s. ...	26,897	2,628	4,691	916	35,132
35s. " " 40s. ...	17,380	1,264	5,897	515	25,056
40s. " " 50s. ...	24,525	2,368	11,642	776	39,251
50s. " " 60s. ...	9,251	1,012	7,621	445	18,329
60s. " " 70s. ...	5,238	536	4,363	246	10,383
70s. " " 80s. ...	2,778	177	2,124	121	5,200
80s. and over ...	2,722	243	3,861	145	6,971
Not stated ...	37,900	12,949	12,756	16,913	80,518
Total ...	203,463	27,155	57,432	22,284	310,334

\* Includes sheds, huts, garages, etc., used for dwelling purposes.

† Apartments, rooms, etc., which are part of buildings, but are not self-contained units.

## CHANGES IN AVERAGE RENTS OF HOUSES, SYDNEY

A comparative statement of average weekly rents in Sydney from 1865 to 1920 is published in the Statistical Register of New South Wales, 1919-20, and for later years to 1936 in the Statistical Register, 1935-36.

Information regarding rents of unfurnished houses containing four and five rooms is collected by the Commonwealth Statistician from a representative number of house agents in the capital cities and a number of towns in each State for use in the compilation of price index numbers. The agents' returns, supplied quarterly, show the rentals of a substantial number of houses, selected by field officers of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as being representative and providing an indication of the quarterly ratio of changes in weekly rentals of houses.

The relative increases in average rentals so ascertained are shown below. The averages are essentially indices measuring changes for a constant standard; they do not indicate the average amount of rental actually paid for *all* rented houses. In many cases, the rents of vacant or new houses would be considerably higher than the rates shown in the table.

Table 183. Weekly Rents of Unfurnished Houses,\* Sydney

Year.	Four Rooms.†		Five Rooms.†		Weighted Average, 4 and 5 Rooms.†
	Wooden.	Brick.	Wooden.	Brick.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1936	15 10	19 3	19 6	22 5	20 4
1939	19 1	22 7	21 2	25 5	23 3
1940	19 4	22 8	21 3	25 7	23 5
1941	19 4	22 9	21 4	25 7	23 5
1942 to 1945	19 5	22 8	21 5	25 7	23 5
1946	19 6	22 8	21 6	25 6	23 5
1947	19 7	22 9	21 5	25 6	23 5
1948	19 9	22 9	21 6	25 7	23 6
1949	19 10	22 10	21 6	25 8	23 7
1950	19 11	22 10	21 6	25 8	23 7
1951	20 1	22 11	21 7	25 9	23 8
1952	20 11	24 7	22 3	27 9	25 3
1953	23 9	28 1	24 6	31 5	28 8
1954	25 6	29 4	25 10	32 2	29 9
1955	26 3	29 6	25 10	32 7	30 1
1956	26 6	29 9	26 4	33 3	30 7

\* See text preceding table.

† Kitchen is included as a room.

As a result of the fair rent controls which have operated since 1939, there was very little change in the average rents shown in the table between that year and 1951. However, the weighted average of rents for four- and five-roomed houses increased by 29 per cent. between 1951 and 1956, as a result of an alteration introduced in 1951 in the procedure for determining the fair rents in certain cases.



## CONTROL OF RENTS

Leases of dwellings in New South Wales are subject to the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1899, and its amendments. Provisions which operated under this Act in 1939 and earlier years in relation to the control of rents and evictions from dwellings, are summarised briefly in the Official Year Book for 1938-39.

Provision for the war-time control of rents in New South Wales was made by the State Fair Rents Act, 1939 (described on page 541 of the Official Year Book for 1940-41), but from 28th November, 1941, the provisions of the Act in regard to the determination of fair rents were virtually superseded by the Commonwealth National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations (described on page 735 of Year Book No. 50).

Commonwealth control of rents under the National Security (Landlord and Tenant) Regulations ceased from 16th August, 1948. Thereafter, the control of rents in New South Wales was effected under the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948, which was passed by the State Parliament in August, 1948, and, in general, continued the system which had been established under the Commonwealth regulations. The provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Amendment Act, 1948-54, are described on pages 714 to 717 inclusive of Year Book No. 54.

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Retail price index numbers for Sydney and other Australian cities and towns are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The earliest index related to the prices of food and groceries and rents of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base. It was known as the "A" series index, and has been superseded by the "C" series index. For general statistical purposes the latter series has been replaced by the Interim Retail Price Index (see page 188).

## "C" SERIES INDEX

The "C" series originated in the findings of the Royal Commission, appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1919, which investigated the cost of living in each capital city of Australia for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under 14 years of age in November of each year from 1914 to 1920 at a standard which it determined. Following the recommendations of the Commission, the Commonwealth Statistician extended the scope of collection of retail prices to cover all the main groups of household expenditure on the basis of a regimen similar to that adopted by the Commission, in order to compile the "C" series index numbers. The group of household expenditure covered by the series are food and groceries, rent of four- and five-roomed houses, clothing, and miscellaneous items, including fuel and light. Full particulars of the index are contained in the "Labour Report" published annually by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The "C" series retail price index numbers for Sydney, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown below. Since 1923, the index has been compiled for each quarter, and the annual figures in the table represent the mean of the four quarters. Separate particulars are stated for the various groups of expenditure. The base of each group of household expenditure is the weighted average for that group in the six capital cities of Australia during the quinquennium 1923-1927, taken as 1000.

**Table 184. Retail Price Index Numbers—"C" Series—Sydney**(Base of each group: Weighted average, six capital cities of Australia,  
1923-27 = 1000)

Period.	Food and Groceries.		Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous	Total "C" Series Index.	
	(a)	(b)				(c)	(d)
Year — 1929 ... ..	1090		1162	983	1046	1073	
1933 ... ..	800		864	742	988	832	
1939 ... ..	936		1035	843	940	936	
1946 ... ..	1039		1043	1516	1170	1165	
1947 ... ..	1110		1044	1572	1216	1212	
1948 ... ..	1258		1047	1766	1268	1318	
1949 ... ..	1388		1049	2022	1364	1439	
1950 ... ..	1572		1050	2329	1470	1593	
1951 ... ..	2099		1053	2806	1711	1933	
1952 ... ..	2654		1118	3116	1980	2265	
1953 ... ..	2710		1276	3272	2040	2368	
1954 ... ..	2721		1324	3263	2048	2382	
1955 ... ..	2871		1338	3268	2037	2439	
1956 ... ..	3159	2998	1359	3292	2206	2584	2525
Quarter —							
1956 — Mar. ... ..	2986	2906	1355	3267	2074	2490	2461
June ... ..	3128	2979	1359	3279	2135	2556	2501
Sept. ... ..	3351	3060	1360	3295	2267	2665	2559
Dec. ... ..	3173	3048	1364	3328	2348	2624	2578
1957 — Mar. ... ..	3075	3070	1385	3359	2369	2604	2602

(a) Aggregate, food and groceries group.

(b) Food and groceries excluding price movements of Potatoes and Onions, cumulative from and including September Quarter, 1955.

(c) Aggregate, all groups.

(d) All groups excluding price movements of Potatoes and Onions, cumulative from and including September Quarter, 1955.

The total "C" series index in Sydney reached a peak of 1073 in the boom year 1929. During the economic depression which followed, the number fell rapidly, and in 1933 it was only 832. Thereafter, with the gradual improvement in economic conditions, it rose steadily to 936 in 1939. The upward trend continued during the war years, but largely as a result of war-time controls over prices and markets, the aggregate increase between 1939 and 1946 was comparatively small, viz., 24.5 per cent. After 1946, with the gradual removal of war-time controls and the rapid increase in world market prices, the index number for all items increased more rapidly, and the number for 1955, viz., 2439, was 109 per cent. higher than the number for 1946. The comparative stability of prices in 1954 resulted in the smallest increase in the index number (viz., 0.6 per cent.) since 1945. The increase in the next year, 1955, was also very small, being only 1.8 per cent. The greatest increase in any one year occurred in 1951, when the number rose to 1933 from 1593 in the previous year.

During September quarter, 1956, supplies of potatoes and onions diminished rapidly, and abnormal price movements occurred, materially affecting the total "C" series index calculated in the customary manner with constant weights for each item. The rise in the aggregate index (as shown in the second last column of Table 184) was materially greater than would have been shown by a corresponding index with current weights. Reports from representative vendors indicated that retail sales of potatoes had recently been in the vicinity of one-third of the customary level, but available information was not sufficient for calculating an index with current weights. However, in order to provide an indication of the trend of the index in respect of items not materially affected by seasonal factors, the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an All Groups Index (as shown in the last column of Table 184) which excludes the effects of recent movements in the prices of potatoes and onions. For September quarter, 1956, the index including price movements of potatoes and onions was 4.1 per cent. higher than the index excluding such movements, but a subsequent increase in supplies of potatoes and onions caused their prices to fall, and the difference between the two indexes for March quarter, 1957 was negligible.

Of the items comprised in the "C" series index, the greatest increase since 1939 has been recorded in respect of clothing. The index number for this item in March quarter, 1957 was 3,359, or 298 per cent. higher than in 1939. The number for food and groceries (including potatoes and onions) in March quarter, 1957, viz., 3,075, was 228 per cent. higher than in 1939, and the number for the miscellaneous group (2369) was 152 per cent. higher. Rent controls enforced by the Commonwealth during the war years and by the State since 1948, were mainly responsible for the comparative stability of the index number for housing up to 1951. The index number for this item was only 1053 in 1951, as compared with 1035 in 1939, but partly as a result of an amendment of the State Landlord and Tenant Act which facilitated the procedure whereby a landlord might obtain an increase in the fair rent, the number rose to 1276 in 1953 and 1359 in 1956. Even so, the number for 1956 was only 31 per cent. higher than the 1939 figure, whereas the increase in the total index (including potatoes and onions) during the same period was 178 per cent.

The increase in the total "C" series index in 1954 (as compared with the previous year) was smaller than in any year since 1945, but substantial rises occurred in both 1955 and 1956. The greatest increase between March quarter, 1956 and March quarter, 1957 was recorded in respect of the "miscellaneous" group, viz. 14.2 per cent. In the same period, the index for food and groceries rose by 3.0 per cent. if potatoes and onions are included, and by 2.2 per cent. if they are excluded.

#### INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX

As a result of a resolution of the Australian Conference of Statisticians in June, 1953, the Interim Retail Price Index has been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician as an index with putative weights and components representative of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure. The list of items covered by the Interim Index is representative of a high proportion of expenditure of wage-earner households. It is

more comprehensive than that of the "C" Series Index, and some of the principal food weights and group weights differ substantially from those used in the "C" Series Index. The weighting pattern and the list of component items in the "C" Series Index relate to the pre-war pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption, whilst those of the Interim Index relate to current conditions. A detailed account of the origin and composition of the Interim Retail Price Index is shown on pages 5 to 13 inclusive of the Commonwealth "Labour Report," 1953.

The Interim Index was first compiled for the year 1950-51 and particulars since that year are shown in the following table:—

**Table 185. Interim Retail Price Index—Sydney**

(Base for each group: Year 1952-53 = 100)

Period.	Food.		Clothing and Drapery.	Rent (4-and 5-roomed Houses).	Other Items.*	All Groups.	
	A	B				A	B
Year ended June --							
1951 ... ..	...	66.1	78.6	86.6	73.3	...	74.6
1952 ... ..	...	89.9	93.6	87.7	93.6	...	91.7
1953 ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1954 ... ..	101.5	102.4	101.7	107.7	100.5	101.9	102.2
1955 ... ..	104.0	103.6	102.3	109.5	100.9	103.2	103.1
1956 ... ..	106.7	109.0	103.0	111.3	103.6	105.3	106.1
1956 : Mar. Qr. ...	106.9	109.1	102.8	111.7	103.6	105.3	106.2
June Qr. ...	109.1	113.1	103.1	112.0	106.2	107.0	108.5
Sept. Qr. ...	111.3	118.9	103.5	112.0	118.0	111.2	114.0
Dec. Qr. ...	110.8	114.2	105.7	112.4	121.4	112.6	113.8
1957 : Mar. Qr. ...	111.8	112.1	106.6	114.2	122.5	113.7	113.7

NOTE — The index in column "A" excludes, and that in column "B" includes, potatoes and onions.

\* A group of items under the following headings:—Electricity, Gas and Firewood; Household Sundries; Services; Cinema Admission, Radio Licence and Newspapers; Fares; and Tobacco and Cigarettes.

### RETAIL TRADE—VALUE OF RETAIL SALES

Statistics of retail sales were compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for the years 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1952-53, from returns supplied by all retail establishments in Australia. A similar collection is to be made in respect of the year 1956-57. Estimates of the value of retail sales were made in respect of other years on the basis of returns collected from a representative sample of retail establishments. A detailed analysis of the 1947-48 figures for New South Wales was published in Year Book No. 52 on page 310 *et seq.*, and a similar analysis of the 1952-53 census of retail establishments is given on page 191 of this volume. Particulars of shops registered annually under the Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, are given on pages 229 to 233 inclusive.

Particulars of the value of retail sales by commodity groups in New South Wales are given in the following table for 1948-49 and later years. The figures relate to retail sales of goods (as distinct from services, repairs, accommodation, entertainments, meals, etc.) in retail establishments (shops, kiosks, etc.). Hotels, wine saloons and refreshment rooms are included in respect of goods sold, but clubs and guest-houses are entirely excluded. The table covers approximately 90 per cent. of retail expenditure on goods by consumers, but it includes some producer expenditure at retail level, mainly in respect of motor vehicles, petrol, etc.

**Table 186. Retail Trade—Value of Sales in New South Wales**  
(Adjusted on a basis comparable with the 1952-53 retail census)

Commodity Group.	Year ended 30th June—						
	1949.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954. *	1955. *	1956 *
	£ million.						
Groceries ... ..	57.0	75.4	93.8	104.5	109.0	118.2	131.2
Butchers' Meat ... ..	26.3	38.5	48.9	50.9	52.2	56.6	63.9
Other Food † ... ..	46.8	60.1	75.0	82.2	87.9	98.1	106.5
Total Foodstuffs ...	130.1	174.0	217.7	237.6	249.1	272.9	301.6
Beer, Wine and Spirits	39.3	48.5	61.8	70.6	75.6	82.7	89.8
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-goods and Footwear ...	97.5	135.4	142.7	140.1	150.6	169.2	174.0
Hardware, China and Glass-ware ‡ ... ..	23.3	38.0	45.4	46.4	51.6	59.6	64.4
Electrical Goods and Radios	13.2	26.2	29.3	28.8	37.2	38.2	38.9
Furniture and Floor Coverings ... ..	18.8	30.7	29.0	26.7	29.8	32.7	33.8
Other Goods§ ... ..	66.3	101.0	122.6	124.5	134.2	144.4	154.2
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ...	388.5	553.8	648.5	674.7	728.1	799.7	856.7
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc.¶ ... ..	61.5	140.1	152.5	150.0	179.1	210.7	243.5
Total ... ..	450.0	693.9	801.0	824.7	907.2	1,010.4	1,100.2

\* Preliminary.

† Includes fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., but excludes some delivered milk and some delivered bread.

‡ Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, bricks, etc.).

§ Includes tobacco, cigarettes, etc., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, etc.

¶ Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

A considerable part of the increase in the value of retail sales since 1948-49, particularly up to 1951-52, has been due to the upward trend of prices.

The value of retail sales in New South Wales rose from £538 million in 1949-50 to £694 million in 1950-51, or by 29 per cent., but in the next year (1951-52) the increase was only 15 per cent. In 1952-53, as compared with 1951-52, there was an increase of only 3 per cent., but sales rose by 10 per cent. in the next two years and 9 per cent. in 1955-56.

The total value of retail sales in 1955-56 was £1,100 million, and of this amount foodstuffs comprised £302 million or 28 per cent. Other important commodity groups were clothing and piecegoods (£174 million, or 16 per cent.), motor vehicles and parts, petrol, etc. (£244 million, or 22 per cent.), liquor (£90 million, or 8 per cent.), and hardware (£64 million or 6 per cent.).

The total value of retail sales in the Commonwealth in 1955-56 was £2,805 million. Of this figure, sales in New South Wales represented 39 per cent.

#### CENSUS OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1952-53

The Census of Retail Establishments for 1952-53 relates to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more in that year. The total number of individual establishments within this category in New South Wales in 1952-53 was 40,523. (In addition, there were 1,126 establishments with retail sales of less than £500 but more than £100, amounting to £311,000 in the aggregate.)

Table 187 on the next page shows the number of establishments in each of thirty broad commodity groups and the retail value of goods sold within those groups in 1952-53. Traders were asked to classify their sales within these groups in accordance with ordinary trade practice. Since many establishments showed sales in more than one commodity group, the number of establishments selling goods in each group, as shown in the table, does not add to the total number of individual establishments.

In 1952-53, tobacco and cigarettes were sold in more retail establishments, viz., 17,013, than any other group of commodities listed in the table. Groups next in order were confectionery (12,226), groceries (11,650), bread, cakes and pastry (8,160), and fruit and vegetables (6,124).

The value of sales per establishment was greatest in the new motor vehicles group, viz. £46,214, followed by business machines and equipment (£39,492), used motor vehicles (£25,135), beer, wine and spirits (£23,510), and butchers' meat (£17,952). Although groceries comprised 12.7 per cent. of the total retail sales, their value per establishment was only £8,968. New motor vehicles comprised 7.1 per cent. of the aggregate retail sales, used motor vehicles 3.9 per cent., and beer, wine and spirits 8.6 per cent.

**Table 187. Census of Retail Establishments in N.S.W., 1952-53—  
Establishments and Sales in Commodity Groups**

Commodity Group.	Establishments which sold Goods in each Group Specified.	Value of Retail Sales of Goods.		
		Total.	Proportion in each Group.	Average per Establishment.
<i>Foodstuffs—</i>	No.	£ thous.	per cent.	£
Groceries ... ..	11,650	104,479	12·7	8,968
Butchers' Meat ... ..	2,833	50,858	6·2	17,952
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables ... ..	6,124	22,157	2·7	3,618
Bread, Cakes and Pastry ... ..	8,160	22,529	2·7	2,761
Confectionery, Ice Cream, etc. ... ..	12,226	24,918	3·0	2,038
Other (Fish, Cooked Meat, etc.) ... ..	5,496	12,593	1·5	2,291
<i>Beer, Tobacco, etc.—</i>				
Beer, Wine and Spirits ... ..	3,004	70,623	8·6	23,510
Tobacco, Cigarettes, etc. ... ..	17,013	28,200	3·4	1,658
<i>Clothing, Drapery, etc.—</i>				
Clothing—Men's and Boys' ... ..	2,861	36,486	4·4	12,753
Clothing—Women's, Girls' and Infants' ... ..	4,297	56,515	6·9	13,152
Drapery, Piecegoods, etc. ... ..	2,343	27,587	3·3	11,774
Footwear—Men's and Boys' ... ..	1,878	6,678	0·8	3,556
Footwear—Women's, Girls' and Infants' ... ..	1,761	12,846	1·6	7,295
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>				
Builders' Hardware and Supplies* ... ..	1,715	28,069	3·4	16,367
Domestic Hardware, Kitchenware, etc. ... ..	3,235	18,372	2·2	5,679
Domestic Refrigerators, Electrical Goods and Musical Instruments ... ..	2,530	28,821	3·5	11,392
Furniture (including Bedding) ... ..	1,113	18,090	2·2	16,253
Floor Coverings ... ..	820	8,610	1·0	10,500
Business Machines and Equipment ... ..	120	4,739	0·6	39,492
<i>Other Goods—</i>				
Newspapers, Periodicals, Stationery ... ..	3,510	22,221	2·7	6,331
Chemists' Goods (including Cosmetics, etc.) ... ..	4,052	21,278	2·6	5,251
Sporting Requisites and Travel Goods ... ..	1,494	4,756	0·6	3,183
Jewellery, Watches, etc. ... ..	1,551	9,751	1·2	6,287
Grain, Feed, Fertilizers, etc. ... ..	1,527	17,754	2·2	11,627
Other ... ..	2,691	15,801	1·9	5,872
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, etc.) ... ..	†	674,731	81·9	†
<i>Motor Vehicles, etc. ‡—</i>				
Tractors (including Parts) ... ..	575	5,837	0·7	10,151
New Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles) ... ..	1,273	58,850	7·1	46,214
Used Motor Vehicles (including Motor Cycles) ... ..	1,267	31,846	3·9	25,135
Motor Parts, Accessories, Tyres, etc. ... ..	2,960	20,909	2·5	7,064
Petrol, Oils, etc. ... ..	3,899	32,541	3·9	8,346
Grand Total ... ..	§	824,694	100·0	20,351

\* Excludes basic building materials (e.g., timber, roofing tiles, etc.).

† Not available (see text above table).

‡ Excludes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, etc.

§ The total number of individual establishments was 40,523.

The next table shows the number of establishments, the value of retail sales for 1952-53, and the value of stocks on hand at 30th June, 1953, classified according to type of business. The classification is based mainly on the commodity group for which the largest item of turnover was recorded. The figures for stocks on hand represent the value of goods held for retail sale; they are aggregates of the values shown on individual returns, the majority having been valued at either cost price or the lower of cost and market price.

**Table 188. Census of Retail Establishments in N.S.W., 1952-53—Establishments, Sales and Stocks, Classified according to Type of Business**

Main Type of Business.	No. of Establishments.	Value of Retail Sales. *	Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June, 1953.†
		£ thous.	£ thous.
<i>Food Stores—</i>			
Grocers ... ..	9,698	143,876	17,604
Butchers ... ..	2,474	50,557	196
Fruiterers ... ..	2,130	20,548	237
Bakers ... ..	1,845	18,316	167
Confectioners and Milk Bars ... ..	2,053	16,247	663
Cafes ... ..	728	3,982	279
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	548	3,663	13
Other Food Stores ... ..	511	5,630	214
<i>Total, Food Stores</i> ... ..	<i>19,987</i>	<i>262,819</i>	<i>19,373</i>
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, etc.—</i>			
Hotels, Wine Saloons, etc. ... ..	2,303	69,922	2,947
Tobacconists ... ..	536	5,825	569
Tobacconists and Hairdressers ... ..	1,058	3,827	242
<i>Total, Hotels, etc.</i> ... ..	<i>3,897</i>	<i>79,574</i>	<i>3,758</i>
<i>Clothiers, Drapers, etc.—</i>			
Clothiers ... ..	4,106	137,517	28,298
Drapers, Haberdashers, etc. ... ..	544	21,933	5,252
Footwear Stores ... ..	589	10,979	3,053
<i>Total, Clothiers, etc.</i> ... ..	<i>5,239</i>	<i>170,429</i>	<i>36,603</i>
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, etc.—</i>			
Domestic and Builders' Hardware ... ..	1,005	35,506	7,076
Electrical Goods, Radios and Musical Instruments ... ..	1,088	20,587	3,766
Furniture and Floor Coverings ... ..	626	25,368	6,198
Business Machines ... ..	66	4,626	1,379
<i>Total, Hardware and Furniture Stores</i> ... ..	<i>2,785</i>	<i>86,087</i>	<i>18,419</i>
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>			
Newsagents and Booksellers ... ..	1,024	21,080	2,300
Chemists ... ..	1,308	18,150	3,424
Sports Goods Stores ... ..	199	2,376	522
Watchmakers and Jewellers ... ..	667	8,790	3,526
Grain and Produce Merchants ... ..	389	17,208	1,404
Cycle Stores ... ..	181	1,177	213
Florists and Nurserymen ... ..	396	1,941	133
Other types of Business ... ..	839	7,198	1,912
<i>Total (exc. Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.)</i> ... ..	<i>36,911</i>	<i>‡ 676,829</i>	<i>91,587</i>
<i>Motor Vehicle Dealers, etc.—</i>			
Tractor Dealers ... ..	107	3,454	722
New Motor and Motor Cycle Dealers ... ..	250	41,366	4,884
Garages and Service Stations ... ..	2,600	75,811	7,536
Motor Parts and Tyre Dealers ... ..	396	6,851	1,385
Used Motor Vehicle Dealers ... ..	259	20,383	1,437
<i>Grand Total</i> ... ..	<i>40,523</i>	<i>824,694</i>	<i>107,551</i>

\* Total value of all commodities sold at retail by types of business shown.

† Total value of all stocks held for retail sale.

‡ This figure differs from its counterpart in Table 187 because it includes retail sales of motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is other than motor vehicles, and excludes retail sales of goods other than motor vehicles, etc., made by establishments whose main type of business is motor vehicles.



Grocers handled the largest share of retail sales in 1952-53, viz., £144 million or 18 per cent. of the total, followed by clothiers (£138 million or 17 per cent.) and garages and service stations (£76 million or 9 per cent.). Of the total stocks held by retailers at 30th June, 1953, clothiers accounted for £28 million or 26 per cent., grocers for £18 million or 16 per cent., and garages, etc., for £8 million or 7 per cent. The various types of motor vehicle dealers together handled £148 million or 18 per cent. of total retail sales in 1952-53, and held £16 million or 15 per cent. of the aggregate stocks at 30th June, 1953.

The following table shows the number of retail establishments and the value of retail sales in 1952-53, as well as the value of stocks on hand at 30th June, 1953, in the metropolis and some of the larger towns:—

**Table 189. Census of Retail Establishments in N.S.W., 1952-53—  
Metropolis and Larger Towns**

City or Town.	No. of Establishments.	Total Value of Retail Sales.	Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June, 1953.
		£ thous.	£ thous.
Metropolis ... ..	21,701	470,411	59,331
Newcastle ... ..	1,719	39,190	4,685
Wollongong ... ..	887	19,095	2,292
Broken Hill ... ..	374	8,648	1,019
Albury ... ..	303	8,462	1,171
Wagga Wagga ... ..	279	8,320	1,285
Lismore ... ..	298	7,194	1,162
Tamworth ... ..	226	7,027	1,088
Orange ... ..	284	6,370	876
Maitland ... ..	302	6,363	808
Goulburn ... ..	246	6,186	869
Bathurst ... ..	216	5,116	745
Grafton ... ..	264	4,819	694
Blue Mountains ... ..	406	4,532	523
Lithgow ... ..	183	4,048	537
Rest of State ... ..	12,835	218,913	30,461
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>40,523</b>	<b>824,694</b>	<b>107,551</b>

The metropolis accounted for 53 per cent. of the retail establishments in New South Wales in 1952-53, for 57 per cent. of the total value of retail sales in that year, and for 55 per cent. of the total value of retail stocks on hand at 30th June, 1953.

The value of retail sales shown above relates to sales of goods only, and does not include particulars of takings for certain services. Particulars of these takings in 1952-53 are as follows:—

	£ thous.
Repair, servicing and maintenance work done (including materials and labour)—	
Motor .. .. .	19,916
Other .. .. .	5,565
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>25,481</b>
Meals in cafes, restaurants, etc. .. .. .	14,739
Meals and accommodation in hotels .. .. .	9,053
Hairdressing .. .. .	3,974

## EMPLOYMENT

### CONTROL OF EMPLOYMENT

The State Department of Labour and Industry deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions, administrative work in connection with industrial arbitration and conciliation within the jurisdiction of the State, workers' compensation, industrial health and safety, especially in manufacturing and construction industries, and other matters of industrial welfare, including apprenticeship training and welfare of youths. Information regarding departmental activities, new industrial legislation, industrial awards and agreements, etc., is given in the New South Wales *Industrial Gazette* issued monthly by the Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service is responsible, *inter alia*, for the supervision and regulation of industrial relations in the Commonwealth sphere, including the administration of Commonwealth legislation relating to industrial matters in the stevedoring, maritime and coal mining industries; the maintenance of the Commonwealth Employment Service; administration of the re-instatement, preference and apprenticeship provisions of the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55; administration of the National Service Act, 1951-53; the provision of advice and information on physical working conditions in industry, personnel practice, industrial training and industrial food services; and secretariat for the Ministry of Labour Advisory Council and its Standing Committee on Productivity and for the Australian Apprenticeship Advisory Committee.

### RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND RE-EMPLOYMENT

The Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55, provides for the re-establishment in civil life of ex-service personnel and of certain other qualified persons, and for preference in employment for these persons for ten years. The Act also established the Commonwealth Employment Service. A summary of the provisions of the Act is given on page 682 of Year Book No. 51.

### COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth organisation in 1946, a system of Labour Exchanges was operated throughout New South Wales by the State Department of Labour and Industry.

The Commonwealth Employment Service, which functions under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55, was established to provide "services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment or to engage labour". The Service maintains a nation-wide employment service organisation, as well as special facilities for the placement of migrants, young people, rural workers, professional workers, and persons who are physically or mentally handicapped. It also receives claims for unemployment and sickness benefits on behalf of the Department of Social Services. In New South Wales, vocational guidance is provided by the State Department of Labour and Industry in co-operation with the Commonwealth Employment Service.

In New South Wales, the Service has a central office in Sydney, 46 District Employment Offices in the suburbs and principal towns, and 46 agents in other centres. The number of persons registered with the Service in this State during 1956 was 239,748, and the number of vacancies notified by employers was 151,877.

### EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Between 1891 and the census of June, 1933, statistics of employment were obtained only at the decennial censuses.

From July, 1933 to June, 1941, monthly estimates were prepared of the number of wage and salary earners (including rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment. These estimates were based on information supplied by employers in remitting the wages tax levied by the State Government, supplemented by returns of persons in governmental employment and annual factory and farmers' returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

A new series of monthly estimates of employment, commenced in July, 1941, relates to wage and salary earners in private or governmental employment (exclusive of rural workers and females in private domestic service), and is based on the record of employment shown on pay-roll tax returns furnished by employers. (For details of this tax and the classes of employers not taxable, see the chapter "Public Finance".) This information is supplemented by monthly collections of governmental employment and annual factory returns collected under the Census Act, 1901.

Particulars of persons occupied in rural industry are obtained from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901. Details of certain other groups (*viz.*, employers, workers on own account, females in private domestic service, and unpaid helpers) are obtainable only from a census or quasi-census. Between the census of June, 1933 and that of June 1947, the following quasi-censuses were held: National Register in July, 1939 (which covered males aged 18 to 64 years); the Supplementary Civilian Register in June, 1943 (which covered civilians aged 14 years and over); and the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945 (also covering civilians aged 14 years and over). The last full census was taken on 30th June, 1954.

### OCCUPIED PERSONS

The following table shows the number of occupied persons in New South Wales as recorded at the census enumerations since June, 1933. The table shows particulars for each sex and distinguishes those occupied (*a*) in the defence forces (net enlistments, including servicemen overseas), (*b*) as employers or workers on own account in business or on farms, and (*c*) as wage and salary earners, whether as fully-employed or casual part-time, intermittent, or seasonal workers. Unemployed persons and government relief workers are excluded (see page 213 for unemployment statistics).

Unpaid helpers (male and female) in non-rural industries have been included with the wage and salary earners group. Unpaid male helpers in rural industry have been included with employers and workers on own account, on the assumption that they work as unofficial partners or as learners with farm owners. Most of the unpaid female helpers on

farms are engaged mainly in home duties, and these, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded altogether from the category of occupied persons.

Table 190. Occupied Persons

At 30th June (Date of Census).	Employers and Workers on Own Account			Wage and Salary Earners.				Total Occupied Civilians.	Defence Forces.	Total Occupied Persons.
	Rural Indus- try.	Other Indus- tries.	Total.	Rural Indus- try.	Females in Private Domestic Service.	Other.	Total.			
Thousands.										
MALES.										
1933* ... ..	93.7	94.1	187.8	65.8	...	379.8	445.6	633.4	2.9	636.3
1939 ... ..	95.0	121.2	216.2	66.3	...	529.9	596.2	812.4	4.9	817.3
1947* ... ..	85.9	111.6	197.5	51.8	...	676.3	728.1	925.6	23.1	948.7
1954 ... ..	85.8	121.5	207.3	53.4	...	780.4	833.8	1,041.1	21.4	1,062.5
FEMALES.										
1933* ... ..	4.2	20.5	24.7	1.1	38.8	125.4	165.3	190.0	...	190.0
1939 ... ..	4.1	24.3	28.4	1.1	51.7	168.0	220.8	249.2	...	249.2
1947* ... ..	4.1	21.3	25.4	2.7	14.1	251.8	268.6	294.0	0.3	294.3
1954 ... ..	5.8	23.2	29.0	2.4	10.5	277.7	290.6	319.6	0.5	320.1
PERSONS.										
1933* ... ..	97.9	114.6	212.5	66.9	38.8	505.2	610.9	823.4	2.9	826.3
1939 ... ..	99.1	145.5	244.6	67.4	51.7	697.9	817.0	1,061.6	4.9	1,066.5
1947* ... ..	90.0	132.9	222.9	54.5	14.1	928.1	996.7	1,219.6	23.4	1,243.0
1954 ... ..	91.6	144.7	236.3	55.8	10.5	1,058.1	1,124.4	1,360.7	21.9	1,382.6

\* Slightly revised since last issue.

As a result of the serious unemployment caused by the economic depression of the early nineteen-thirties, the total number of occupied civilians at the Census of June, 1933 was only 823,400. However, the gradual improvement in economic conditions and the war-time and early post-war industrial expansion caused the number to increase to 1,219,600 at the 1947 Census.

Of the total number of occupied civilians in June, 1954, 236,300, or 17 per cent., were employers and workers on own account, and 1,124,000, or 83 per cent., were wage and salary earners. Employers and workers on own account included 91,600, or 39 per cent., in rural industry, and the wage and salary earners included 55,800, or 5 per cent., in rural industry. Females comprised a smaller proportion (11 per cent.) of the employers and workers on own account than of the wage and salary earners (26 per cent.). Between June, 1947 and June, 1954, the number of employers and workers on own account increased by 6.0 per cent., and the number of wage and salary earners in rural industry by 2.4 per cent. Females in private domestic service numbered only 10,500 in June, 1954, as compared with 14,100 in June, 1947 and 38,800 in June, 1933.

## WORK FORCE

An analysis of the distribution of the work force in New South Wales at the Census of 30th June, 1954, compared with the previous Census in 1947, is set out in the following pages. Particulars of the work force are on a slightly different basis from the particulars of occupied persons shown on pages 196 and 197. The work force includes (a) all persons "Not at Work" through any cause (see page 213) and (b) unpaid female helpers in rural industries, whereas these two groups are omitted from occupied persons. On the other hand, Australian defence forces stationed overseas are omitted from the work force, but included in the total of occupied persons.

For the purposes of the Census of 1954, the work force includes all persons engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service, together with those usually so engaged who were out of a job at the time of the Census. It includes all such persons, whether employers, self-employed, wage or salary earners, or unpaid helpers.

## NUMBER IN WORK FORCE, BY AGE AND SEX

The number of males in the work force in 1947 and 1954 is shown below in five-year age groups, with the proportions in each to the total males in that age group.

**Table 191. Males in Work Force by Age Groups, with Proportion of Total Males in each Age Group**

Age Group (years).	Number of Males in Work Force.		Proportion of Total Males in Age Group.	
	Census, June 1947.*	Census, June 1954.	Census, June 1947.	Census, June 1954.
	Thous.	Thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.
10-14	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
15-19	97.3	93.5	80.3	80.2
20-24	117.2	115.0	93.8	96.8
25-29	115.5	136.9	96.8	98.3
30-34	115.7	136.1	98.0	98.4
35-39	109.8	123.7	97.9	98.2
40-44	95.9	120.3	97.4	97.8
45-49	86.0	105.3	96.3	97.1
50-54	74.8	87.1	93.6	95.3
55-59	71.9	65.8	90.4	90.9
60-64	49.0	52.8	76.1	76.5
65-69	21.9	26.5	47.4	46.5
70 and over	13.2	15.0	21.6	20.4
Total Males in Work Force	968.9	1,078.6		
Percentage 15 years and over in work force			86.9	87.4
Percentage 15-64 years in work force			92.6	93.9

\* "Not stated" ages distributed proportionally over those 15 years and over.

NOTE—In Tables 191 to 202, all numbers have been rounded to the nearest thousand and percentages to the first decimal place and consequently may not balance.

The number of males in the work force in the age groups between 15 and 24 years declined between 1947 and 1954 owing to the fall in population in these age groups, which was due to the low number of births in the depression of the nineteen-thirties. The proportion of males in the work force was at a peak of more than 98 per cent. in the age groups between 25 and 40, and began to decrease markedly in the fifties. These proportions changed little between 1947 and 1954, apart from the filling-out of a slight gap in those aged between 20 and 30, possibly due to full-time rehabilitation training of ex-servicemen and other delays in the transition to peacetime employment in 1947. At age 65 and above, however, the proportion of males in the work force was lower in 1954 than in 1947.

For females the differences were much more marked.

**Table 192. Females in Work Force by Age Groups, with Proportion of Total Females in each Age Group**

Age Group (years).	Number of Females in Work Force.		Proportion of Total Females in Age Group.	
	Census, June 1947*.	Census, June 1954.	Census, June 1947.	Census, June 1954.
	Thous.	Thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.
10-14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
15-19	76.6	76.0	65.8	67.9
20-24	60.9	55.5	49.3	49.7
25-29	30.5	35.7	25.1	27.5
30-34	22.5	29.6	18.7	22.2
35-39	20.9	27.1	19.0	21.8
40-44	18.2	28.1	19.5	23.8
45-49	17.2	24.8	19.3	24.5
50-54	14.4	20.0	17.0	22.4
55-59	11.8	14.3	14.9	18.2
60-64	6.6	9.1	9.9	11.7
65-69	3.3	4.3	6.6	6.7
70 and over	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.4
Total Females in Work Force	285.6	328.0		
Percentage 15 years and over in work force			25.3	26.5
Percentage 15-64 years in work force			27.8	29.8

\*"Not stated" ages distributed proportionally over those 15 years and over.

Although there was a decline between 1947 and 1954, as in the case of the males, in the numbers in the work force in age groups below 25, the numbers in the higher age groups increased substantially, especially in age groups between 40 and 55. The increase may again have been due to some extent to the change in Census instructions on part-time employment. Broadly speaking, one woman in four aged 45-49 was in the work force.

These changes have affected considerably the age distribution of the female work force. In 1947, women in the work force aged between 25 and 55 were only 43 per cent. of the total; in 1954, over 50 per cent. For men, the change in these age groups was similar but less marked, and there was a fall in the proportion 55 and over, compared with a rise for the women.

**Table 193. Distribution of Work Force by Age**

Age Group (years).	Proportion of Male Work Force.		Proportion of Female Work Force.	
	Census, June 1947.	Census, June 1954.	Census, June 1947.	Census, June 1954.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per Cent.
15-24	22.2	19.3	48.2	40.1
25-54	61.7	65.8	43.3	50.4
55 and over	16.1	14.9	8.5	9.4
Total Work Force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE

The increase in the number of women in the work force was accompanied by a steep rise in the proportion of married women in the female work force. This was partly because the rise occurred only in age groups above 25 years, but the increases in the number and proportion married in each age group were themselves very marked.

**Table 194. Number and Proportion of Married Women in Work Force by Age**

Age Group (years).	Number of Married Women in Work Force.		Proportion of Female Work Force.	
	Census, June 1947*.	Census, June 1954.	Census, June 1947.	Census, June 1954.
	Thous.	Thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.
15-19	0.8	1.5	1.1	2.0
20-24	7.8	14.7	12.8	26.5
25-29	8.5	17.5	28.0	49.0
30-34	8.1	16.7	35.9	56.5
35-39	8.5	15.9	40.7	58.6
40-44	7.6	16.4	41.6	58.3
45-49	7.0	12.9	40.9	52.1
50-54	5.1	8.9	35.5	44.5
55-59	3.5	5.1	30.0	35.8
60-64	1.6	2.5	24.2	27.1
65-69	0.6	0.9	17.7	21.0
70 and over	0.3	0.4	9.6	12.0
Total Married Women in Work Force	59.4	113.4	20.8	34.6

\* "Not stated" ages distributed proportionally over those 15 years and over.

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

The next table shows the work force in each statistical division at the Census of June, 1954, with the proportion of the population aged 15 years or more who were in the work force.

**Table 195. Work Force, New South Wales, in Statistical Divisions, 1954**

Division.	Number in Work Force.			Proportion of Population aged 15 years and over in Work Force.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
North Coast ... ..	50.7	11.0	61.7	87.5	19.8	54.4
Hunter and Manning ... ..	121.7	27.8	149.5	85.1	19.9	52.9
Cumberland ... ..	605.4	225.7	831.2	87.1	30.4	57.8
South Coast ... ..	54.9	11.9	66.8	88.1	21.2	56.4
<b>Total Coastal ... ..</b>	<b>832.8</b>	<b>276.5</b>	<b>1,109.2</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>
Northern Tableland ... ..	16.1	3.8	19.9	86.9	21.1	54.5
Central Tableland ... ..	46.1	11.5	57.5	84.8	21.6	53.5
Southern Tableland ... ..	21.7	4.9	26.6	88.9	24.1	59.6
<b>Total Tableland ... ..</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>55.1</b>
North Western Slope ... ..	21.5	4.3	25.8	90.0	20.0	56.6
Central Western Slope ... ..	20.8	4.3	25.1	89.4	20.2	56.3
South Western Slope ... ..	41.1	9.4	50.5	89.7	22.4	57.5
<b>Total Western Slope ... ..</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>57.0</b>
North Central Plain ... ..	11.0	2.1	13.1	92.0	21.4	59.9
Central Plain ... ..	10.4	1.7	12.1	93.8	20.6	62.7
Riverina ... ..	29.2	5.5	34.7	91.9	20.3	59.1
<b>Total Plains ... ..</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>
Western Division ... ..	21.7	3.8	25.5	92.6	20.5	60.8
<b>Total N.S.W.* ... ..</b>	<b>1,078.6</b>	<b>328.0</b>	<b>1,406.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>

\* Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

The proportion of males 15 years and over in the work force in any statistical division is partly a result of the age distribution of the division's male population. The proportion is appreciably below 90 per cent. only in divisions where the proportion of males 65 years of age or over is relatively high, viz., the Hunter and Manning and Cumberland divisions, and the Northern and Central Tableland divisions. On the other hand, the proportion of females over 15 years in the work force appears to be affected little by age distribution—or by the proportions of females married in the various divisions. It seems to reflect mainly the distribution of industries employing female labour.

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE, URBAN AND RURAL AREAS

The next table shows the distribution of the work force in June, 1954, by areas of the State of varying degrees of urbanisation. As in the previous table, the proportion of population 15 years of age and over in the work force varies between parts of the State more for females than for males. The



range for females is from over 30 per cent. in the Metropolitan Area to just over 15 per cent. in the rural areas, with Newcastle Urban Area and Wollongong showing a somewhat smaller proportion than "Other Municipalities".

**Table 196. Work Force in Metropolitan Area, other Urban Areas, and Rural Areas, 1954**

Area.	Number in Work Force.			Proportion of Population 15 years and over in Work Force.		
	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Area ... ..	584.1	220.8	804.9	87.1	30.5	57.7
Newcastle Urban Area ... ..	56.7	14.3	71.0	88.0	22.0	54.9
Wollongong ... ..	29.9	6.7	36.6	89.3	22.4	57.7
Other Municipalities ... ..	155.2	45.8	201.0	86.3	25.1	55.4
Non-municipal towns * ... ..	50.0	13.1	63.0	85.0	22.2	53.5
Rest of State ... ..	202.7	27.3	230.0	89.6	15.5	57.2
<b>TOTAL N.S.W. :</b> ... ..	<b>1,078.6</b>	<b>328.0</b>	<b>1,406.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>

\* Towns of 1,000 persons or more situated outside the Metropolitan Area and Newcastle Urban Area, and not separately incorporated for purposes of local government, but whose boundaries were specially determined for census purposes.

From the above table it may be inferred that while the distribution of the male work force in these areas of the State followed closely that of the male population 15 years and over, the female work force tended to concentrate in the Metropolitan Area more heavily than the female population 15 years and over. In the Metropolitan Area in June, 1954, there were over two-thirds of the State's female work force (67.3 per cent.), but only a little over half (54.2 per cent.) of the male work force.

**Table 197. Proportion of State's Work Force in Metropolitan Area, other Urban Areas, and Rural Areas, 1954**

Area.	Proportion of State's Population 15 years and over in Area.			Proportion of State's Work Force in Area.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Area ... ..	54.4	58.5	56.5	54.2	67.3	57.2
Newcastle Urban Area ... ..	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.4	5.0
Wollongong ... ..	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.6
Other Municipalities ... ..	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.4	14.0	14.3
Non-municipal towns * ... ..	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.5
Rest of State ... ..	18.3	14.2	16.3	18.8	8.3	16.4
<b>TOTAL N.S.W. :</b> ... ..	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* See Footnote \* to Table 196.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORK FORCE, LARGER COUNTRY MUNICIPALITIES

Among the country towns, there is probably more interest in the distribution of the female than the male work force. The proportion of females 15 years and over in the work force ranged from 32.2 per cent. in Bathurst, down to less than 16 per cent. in Gerringong and Ulmarra. The proportions

found in the larger country municipalities, in order of size, are shown in the following table, together with the corresponding proportions at the previous Census of 1947:—

**Table 198. Larger Country Municipalities, in Order of Size: Proportion of Females 15 and Over in Work Force**

Municipality.	Proportion of Females 15 years and over in Work Force	
	1947.	1954.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Newcastle (City) ... ..	22.2	23.3
Wollongong ... ..	21.1	22.4
Broken Hill ... ..	19.6	19.1
Blue Mountains ... ..	24.6	22.5
Maitland ... ..	25.1	25.8
Wagga Wagga ... ..	27.1	28.9
Goulburn ... ..	28.5	27.7
Orange ... ..	26.8	28.1
Penrith ... ..	23.0*	26.9
Lismore ... ..	28.2	27.7
Albury ... ..	30.1	30.1
Bathurst ... ..	25.8	32.2
Lithgow ... ..	20.8	22.5
Cessnock ... ..	19.2	17.7
Tamworth ... ..	26.0	27.5
Dubbo ... ..	25.2	26.8
Windsor ... ..	22.0	26.0
Grafton ... ..	26.3	24.3

\* Partly estimated.

NOTE—Boundaries of municipalities have been adjusted, as far as is practicable, to a basis comparable with 1954.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORK FORCE, METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

In the Metropolitan Area, where the proportion of males aged 15 years and over in the work force was 87.1 per cent., the range between local government areas was from 92.6 per cent. in Bankstown to 72.4 per cent. in Hunter's Hill, with most areas between 85 and 90 per cent. As in the case of statistical divisions, the distribution appears to depend to a great extent on the age composition of the male population 15 years and over.

For females, the proportion aged 15 years and over in the work force in the Metropolitan Area was 30.5 per cent. on the average, ranging from 41.6 per cent. in the City of Sydney to 22.2 per cent. in Warringah Shire.

Table 199. Females in Work Force, Metropolitan Area, 1954

Local Government Area.	Proportion of Females 15 years and over in Work Force.	Local Government Area.	Proportion of Females 15 years and over in Work Force.
	Per cent.		Per cent.
City of Sydney ... ..	41·6	Manly ... ..	27·4
North Sydney ... ..	37·7	Fairfield ... ..	27·2
Woollahra ... ..	36·2	Parramatta ... ..	27·2
Marrickville ... ..	34·3	Lane Cove ... ..	26·7
Waverley ... ..	34·0	Kogarah ... ..	26·4
Randwick ... ..	32·9	Holroyd ... ..	26·2
Ashfield ... ..	32·8	Ryde ... ..	25·9
Burwood ... ..	32·4	Ku-ring-gai ... ..	25·4
Botany ... ..	32·0	Hurstville ... ..	25·2
Concord ... ..	31·9	Baulkham Hills Shire (Part)* ...	24·9
Leichhardt ... ..	31·0	Liverpool (Part)* ... ..	24·8
Mosman ... ..	30·0	Hornsby Shire (Part)* ... ..	24·0
Auburn ... ..	29·6	Blacktown Shire (Part)* ... ..	24·2
Drummoyne ... ..	29·4	Hunter's Hill ... ..	23·1
Strathfield ... ..	28·8	Sutherland Shire ... ..	22·9
Canterbury ... ..	28·4	Warringah Shire... ..	22·2
Willoughby ... ..	28·4		
Rockdale ... ..	27·8		
Bankstown ... ..	27·5	METROPOLITAN AREA ... ..	30·5

\* That part of the local government area which is in the Metropolitan Area.

## DISTRIBUTION OF WORK FORCE BY CLASS OF INDUSTRY

The numbers of persons engaged in the main classes of industry at the Census of 1954 were as follows:—

Table 200. Work Force by Industry, New South Wales, June, 1954

Class of Industry.	Number.			Proportion of Total Work Force.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Primary Production ... ..	148·6	9·6	158·2	13·8	2·9	11·3
Mining and Quarrying ... ..	30·4	0·5	30·9	2·8	0·1	2·2
Manufacturing ... ..	316·8	92·1	408·9	29·4	28·1	29·1
Electricity, Gas, Water, etc. ... ..	25·9	1·5	27·4	2·4	0·5	1·9
Building and Construction ... ..	115·2	1·5	116·7	10·7	0·5	8·3
Transport and Storage ... ..	93·8	6·0	99·8	8·7	1·8	7·1
Communication ... ..	24·7	6·0	30·7	2·3	1·8	2·2
Finance, Property, etc. ... ..	25·2	14·6	39·8	2·3	4·4	2·8
Commerce ... ..	147·9	73·6	221·6	13·7	22·5	15·8
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional ... ..	99·0	70·3	169·3	9·2	21·4	12·0
Amusement, Hotels, etc. ... ..	39·2	47·7	86·9	3·6	14·6	6·2
Inadequately Described and Not Stated	11·8	4·6	16·4	1·1	1·4	1·2
Total in Work Force ... ..	1,078·6	328·0	1,406·6	100·0	100·0	100·0

## STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, WORK FORCE BY INDUSTRY

At 30th June, 1954, the work force in the various statistical divisions was distributed among the main industrial classes as follows:—

Table 201. Work Force by Industry in Statistical Divisions, 1954

Statistical Division.	Primary Production.	Mining and Quarrying.	Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water, etc.	Building and Construction.	Transport, Storage and Communication.	Finance, Property, etc., and Commerce.	Public Authority, (n.e.i.) and Professional.	Other Industries.	Total Work Force.
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Cumberland ... ..	13.6	1.6	325.5	60.5	80.6	175.9	113.5	60.1	831.2
North Coast ... ..	21.9	0.4	9.6	4.9	5.0	9.5	5.6	4.7	61.7
Hunter and Manning ... ..	16.6	14.4	46.9	11.1	13.9	23.8	13.6	9.2	149.5
South Coast ... ..	8.4	4.4	21.9	7.9	4.8	8.7	6.1	4.6	66.8
Northern Tableland ... ..	6.8	0.3	2.0	1.8	1.5	3.4	2.3	1.8	19.9
Central Tableland ... ..	14.2	2.5	10.3	5.2	5.2	8.6	6.5	5.0	57.5
Southern Tableland ... ..	5.9	0.6	2.8	6.6	2.3	3.6	2.7	2.2	26.6
North Western Slope ... ..	10.2	0.2	2.4	2.8	2.0	3.9	2.0	2.2	25.8
Central Western Slope ... ..	9.7	...	2.4	2.4	2.1	4.1	2.4	2.1	25.1
South Western Slope ... ..	15.6	0.1	5.9	5.1	4.3	8.8	6.3	4.4	50.5
North Central Plain ... ..	5.8	...	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	13.1
Central Plain ... ..	6.6	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	12.1
Riverina ... ..	15.4	0.1	3.1	3.7	2.2	4.7	2.8	2.7	34.7
Western Division ... ..	7.4	6.3	1.7	2.1	1.2	3.0	1.6	2.1	25.5
<b>Total, N.S.W. * ... ..</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>436.4</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>261.3</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,406.6</b>
	Proportion of Total Work Force of Division.								
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cumberland ... ..	1.6	0.2	39.2	7.3	9.7	21.2	13.6	7.2	100.0
North Coast ... ..	35.4	0.7	15.5	8.0	8.2	15.4	9.1	7.7	100.0
Hunter and Manning ... ..	11.1	9.6	31.4	7.4	9.3	15.9	9.1	6.1	100.0
South Coast ... ..	12.5	6.6	32.8	11.9	7.2	13.0	9.1	6.9	100.0
Northern Tableland ... ..	34.3	1.6	10.1	9.1	7.3	16.9	11.6	9.1	100.0
Central Tableland ... ..	24.6	4.3	17.9	9.0	9.1	15.0	11.3	8.8	100.0
Southern Tableland ... ..	22.2	2.1	10.5	25.0	8.5	13.6	10.0	8.1	100.0
North Western Slope ... ..	39.6	0.9	9.2	11.0	7.9	15.0	7.8	8.5	100.0
Central Western Slope ... ..	38.4	0.1	9.5	9.6	8.4	16.2	9.5	8.3	100.0
South Western Slope ... ..	30.9	0.2	11.6	10.1	8.5	17.4	12.5	8.7	100.0
North Central Plain ... ..	44.6	...	8.4	9.6	7.5	14.1	7.1	8.8	100.0
Central Plain ... ..	55.1	0.5	4.7	9.0	5.7	11.5	5.6	7.9	100.0
Riverina ... ..	44.3	0.2	8.9	10.7	6.4	13.6	8.1	7.8	100.0
Western Division ... ..	29.0	24.8	6.7	8.4	4.9	11.7	6.2	8.3	100.0
<b>Total, N.S.W. * ... ..</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Including Lord Howe Island and migratory population.

## URBAN AND RURAL AREAS, WORK FORCE BY INDUSTRY

The next table shows the industrial distribution of the work force in the Metropolitan Area, the two other main industrial centres of Newcastle and Wollongong, and the remaining types of urban and rural areas of the State.

**Table 202. Industry of Work Force in Metropolitan Area, other Urban Areas and Rural Areas, 30th June, 1954**

Area of State.	Primary Production.	Mining and Quarrying.	Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, Water, etc.	Building and Construction.	Transport, Storage and Communication.	Finance, Property, etc., and Commerce.	Public Authority, (n.e.i.) and Professional.	Other Industries.	Total Work Force.
	Number.								
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Metropolitan Area of Sydney ...	9.3	1.2	317.6	58.0	78.8	172.7	108.7	58.7	804.9
Newcastle Urban Area ...	0.5	4.3	31.0	4.2	8.0	12.8	6.3	4.0	71.0
Greater Wollongong ...	0.5	3.6	17.3	3.3	2.6	4.8	2.4	2.0	36.6
Other Municipalities ...	15.1	12.3	38.5	23.3	20.5	42.5	29.0	19.8	201.0
Non-municipal towns*	5.8	4.9	11.9	7.0	6.2	13.4	7.6	6.4	63.0
Rest of State ...	127.0	4.7	20.1	20.9	14.5	15.1	15.3	12.4	230.0
<b>Total, N.S.W. ...</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>436.4</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>130.5</b>	<b>261.3</b>	<b>169.3</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>1,406.6</b>
Proportion of Total Work Force of Area.									
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Metropolitan Area of Sydney ...	1.1	0.2	39.4	7.2	9.8	21.5	13.5	7.3	100.0
Newcastle Urban Area ...	0.7	6.1	43.6	5.9	11.2	18.0	8.9	5.6	100.0
Greater Wollongong ...	1.4	9.7	47.3	9.1	7.2	13.1	6.6	5.5	100.0
Other Municipalities ...	7.5	6.1	19.1	11.6	10.2	21.2	14.4	9.9	100.0
Non-municipal towns *	9.2	7.7	18.9	11.0	9.8	21.2	12.0	10.2	100.0
Rest of State ...	55.2	2.0	8.8	9.1	6.3	6.6	6.7	5.4	100.0
<b>Total, N.S.W. ...</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* See footnote \* to Table 196.

### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the estimated number of wage and salary earners in employment in New South Wales in certain months since June, 1933. The estimates exclude workers in rural industry, females in private domestic service, government relief workers, and persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, and they distinguish between persons in the employ of governmental authorities and of private employers.

**Table 203. Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment**  
(Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces)

Month	Governmental.*			Private.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Thousands.									
1933—June ...	103.2	16.8	120.0	277.4	109.0	386.4	330.6	125.8	506.4
1939—July ...	136.5	19.4	155.9	393.4	148.6	542.0	529.9	168.0	697.9
1941—July ...	141.5	21.7	163.2	406.2	196.6	602.8	547.7	218.3	766.0
1946—June ...	169.0	33.4	202.4	449.5	208.9	658.4	618.5	242.3	860.8
1947—June ...	178.2	32.3	210.5	493.6	219.8	713.4	671.8	252.1	923.9
1948—June ...	186.1	33.6	219.7	516.2	228.3	744.5	702.3	261.9	964.2
1949—May ...	193.8	35.7	229.5	527.6	234.2	761.8	721.4	269.9	991.3
1950—June ...	202.7	39.1	241.8	538.1	239.4	777.5	740.8	278.5	1,019.3
1951—June ...	207.2	41.4	248.6	551.0	249.6	800.6	758.2	291.0	1,049.2
Nov. ...	206.9	41.4	248.3	558.1	253.8	811.9	765.0	295.2	1,060.2
1952—June ...	214.0	41.9	255.9	540.4	228.6	769.0	754.4	270.5	1,024.9
1953—Jan. ...	201.3	39.0	240.3	522.6	223.3	745.9	723.9	262.3	986.2
June ...	206.8	39.3	246.1	527.5	226.9	754.4	734.3	266.2	1,000.5
1954—June ...	210.6	40.0	250.6	547.5	239.5	787.0	758.1	279.5	1,037.6
1955—June ...	215.2	42.3	257.5	564.0	250.2	814.2	779.2	292.5	1,071.7
1956—June ...	216.7	44.2	260.9	571.1	256.0	827.1	787.8	300.2	1,088.0
July ...	217.4	44.6	262.0	568.7	254.9	823.6	786.1	299.5	1,085.6
Aug. ...	217.0	44.4	261.4	569.6	254.8	824.4	786.6	299.2	1,085.8
Sept. ...	215.1	44.2	259.3	571.7	255.9	827.6	786.8	300.1	1,086.9
Oct. ...	213.7	44.0	257.7	571.5	257.0	828.5	785.2	301.0	1,086.2
Nov. ...	214.1	44.1	258.2	576.5	259.9	836.4	790.6	304.0	1,094.6
Dec. ...	215.0	43.8	258.8	576.6	260.9	837.5	791.6	304.7	1,096.3

\* Employees of Commonwealth, State, local and allied governmental authorities.

As a result of the mobilisation of labour for war purposes, the number of wage and salary earners in civil employment at the end of the war in August, 1945, viz., 790,100, was 13 per cent. higher than the number in July, 1939. Demobilisation of the forces and the post-war industrial expansion caused a further increase to 860,800 in June, 1946, and to 923,900 in June, 1947. Thereafter, partly as a result of the additional labour supply brought about by immigration, the number continued to expand, though at a somewhat less rapid rate, until it reached a peak of 1,060,200 in November, 1951.

A decline in business and industrial activity which began at the end of 1951, caused the total number in civil employment to fall steadily from the peak figure of November, 1951 to 986,200 in January, 1953. Thereafter the number rose again to a new peak of 1,096,300 in December, 1956.

During the war years, the withdrawal of men from civil employment for enlistment in the defences forces was compensated to some extent by the absorption of those who had been unemployed before the war, and the re-employment of retired men, etc., so that the number of males in civil employment fell by only 7,800 between July, 1939 and July, 1943. However, the principal sources of additional civilian employment (as shown in Table 203) during the war were women (especially married women) who were not at the time engaged in paid employment, and women who had previously been engaged in private domestic service. The number of females in civil employment increased by 50,300 between July, 1939 and July, 1941, and by a further 35,500 between the latter date and July, 1943. The number fell from 253,800 in July, 1943 to 242,300 in June, 1946, mainly because of the return of ex-servicemen to civil occupations, but the heavy demand for labour which resulted from the post-war industrial expansion, caused the number of females to rise to a peak of 295,200 in November, 1951, representing an increase of 76 per cent. above the figure for July, 1939. Thereafter the number fell to 262,300 in January, 1953, but it rose again to 304,700 in December, 1956. The proportion of females in civil employment (excluding private domestics) in December, 1956 was 28 per cent., as compared with 24 per cent. in July, 1939.

The number of persons in governmental employment in December, 1956 was 258,800, or 24 per cent. of the total, as compared with 155,900, or 22 per cent. in July, 1939. In December, 1956, females comprised 17 per cent. of the persons in governmental employment and 31 per cent. of those in private employment, excluding private domestics. Further particulars of wage and salary earners in governmental employment are given on page 211.

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES

In the next statement, the wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and females in private domestic service) in employment in New South Wales in various months since June, 1933 are classified in broad industrial groups. Employees of governmental authorities have been included in the appropriate industrial groups.

Factory employment occupies a larger proportion of wage and salary earners in New South Wales than any other industrial activity. The number of persons employed in factories in December, 1956 was 391,600 or 36 per cent. of the total. In the same month, the number of persons employed in wholesale and retail trade was 173,300 or 16 per cent. of the total, in professional and personal services 163,300 or 15 per cent., and in transport and communication 132,300 or 12 per cent. The mining industry employed 29,800 or 3 per cent. of the total, and building and construction 78,900 or 7 per cent.

Most of the female wage and salary earners are employed in factories or in professional and personal services. Of the total number of female employees in December, 1956, 97,000 or 32 per cent. worked in factories, and 90,900 or 29 per cent. in professional and personal services. The number of women employed in the mining and building industries is negligible.

Between July, 1939 and December, 1956, the number of employees in factories rose by 80 per cent., and the number in the transport and communication industry by 68 per cent. The number of employees in the mining and building industries in December, 1956 was 20 per cent. and

**Table 204. Wage and Salary Earners in Industrial Groups**  
(Excluding rural workers, females in private domestic service, and defence forces)

Year and Month	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.	Building and Construction.	Transport and Communication.	Finance and Property.	Wholesale Trade, etc.	Retail Trade.	Personal and Professional Services.*	Other. †	Total Wage and Salary Earners.
Thousands.										
MALES.										
1933—June ...	18.1	94.5	55.1	65.0	.....	78.4	.....	44.2	25.3	380.6
1939—July ...	24.7	158.8	57.9	77.4	.....	59.0	.....	44.0	56.6	529.9
1946—June ...	25.8	236.3	44.1	96.8	16.5	33.4	40.6	56.1	68.9	618.5
1947—June ...	26.6	252.1	55.7	102.8	18.8	37.6	46.4	62.4	69.4	671.8
1948—June ...	28.1	265.2	60.1	107.9	19.5	39.8	49.3	64.7	67.7	702.3
1949—May ...	27.5	269.5	64.7	111.0	20.4	42.7	50.2	66.5	68.9	721.4
1950—June ...	28.1	277.2	67.9	114.4	21.2	45.2	50.3	67.2	69.3	740.8
1951—June ...	29.6	282.4	73.1	114.1	21.8	47.9	51.0	67.2	71.1	758.2
1951—November...	30.2	284.4	76.3	112.6	21.8	50.2	51.7	66.8	71.0	765.0
1952—June ...	31.6	274.7	76.1	115.2	22.0	47.3	49.0	67.2	71.3	754.4
1953—June ...	30.1	272.2	63.3	113.5	22.2	46.2	48.8	67.1	70.9	734.3
1954—June ...	30.9	283.8	69.3	114.0	22.5	48.3	50.6	67.6	71.1	758.1
1955—June ...	30.3	291.7	72.9	117.2	23.1	50.7	50.9	70.2	72.2	779.2
1956—June ...	29.4	294.1	76.4	117.7	24.0	51.1	50.5	71.7	72.9	787.8
December	29.5	294.6	76.6	116.7	24.2	51.8	53.5	72.4	72.3	791.6
FEMALES.										
1933—June ...	0.1	36.3	0.3	3.7	.....	33.6	.....	49.4	2.4	125.8
1939—July ...	0.1	59.3	0.5	4.2	.....	8.5	.....	36.0	49.1	10.3
1946—June ...	0.2	82.3	0.9	13.0	10.1	10.9	39.1	73.3	12.5	242.3
1947—June ...	0.2	86.5	1.0	12.8	10.4	11.9	40.7	77.1	11.5	252.1
1948—June ...	0.2	90.2	1.1	13.9	10.9	12.9	43.0	79.6	10.1	261.9
1949—May ...	0.3	93.5	1.1	14.6	11.6	13.5	43.4	81.8	10.1	269.9
1950—June ...	0.3	97.2	1.3	15.3	12.6	14.3	43.7	83.1	10.7	278.5
1951—June ...	0.3	102.0	1.5	16.1	13.9	16.0	45.9	83.9	11.4	291.0
1951—November...	0.3	102.5	1.6	16.4	14.2	17.0	47.4	84.7	11.1	295.2
1952—June ...	0.4	84.2	1.7	15.7	14.6	15.7	42.8	83.6	11.8	270.5
1953—June ...	0.3	86.0	1.8	14.0	14.2	15.1	41.0	82.2	11.6	266.2
1954—June ...	0.3	92.9	2.0	14.3	15.1	16.2	43.1	84.1	11.5	279.5
1955—June ...	0.3	96.5	2.1	15.1	16.8	17.4	44.8	87.3	12.2	292.5
1956—June ...	0.4	97.5	2.3	15.7	18.5	17.7	45.5	90.3	12.3	300.2
December	0.3	97.0	2.3	15.6	18.5	18.0	50.0	90.9	12.1	304.7
PERSONS.										
1933—June ...	18.2	130.8	55.4	68.7	.....	112.0	.....	93.6	27.7	506.4
1939—July ...	24.8	218.1	58.4	81.6	.....	67.5	.....	80.0	105.7	697.9
1946—June ...	26.0	318.6	45.0	109.8	26.6	44.3	79.7	129.4	81.4	820.8
1947—June ...	26.8	338.6	56.7	115.6	29.2	49.5	87.1	139.5	80.9	923.9
1948—June ...	28.3	355.4	61.2	121.8	30.4	52.7	95.3	144.3	77.8	964.2
1949—May ...	27.8	363.0	65.8	125.6	32.0	56.2	93.6	148.3	79.0	991.3
1950—June ...	28.4	374.4	69.2	129.7	33.8	59.5	94.0	150.3	80.0	1,019.3
1951—June ...	29.9	384.4	74.6	130.2	35.7	63.9	96.9	151.1	82.5	1,049.2
1951—November...	30.5	386.9	77.9	129.0	36.0	67.2	99.1	151.5	82.1	1,060.2
1952—June ...	32.0	358.9	77.8	130.9	36.6	63.0	91.8	150.8	83.1	1,024.9
1953—June ...	30.4	358.2	65.1	127.5	36.4	61.3	89.8	149.3	82.5	1,000.5
1954—June ...	31.2	376.7	71.3	128.3	37.6	64.5	93.7	151.7	82.6	1,037.6
1955—June ...	30.6	388.2	75.0	132.3	39.9	68.1	95.7	157.5	84.4	1,071.7
1956—June ...	29.8	391.6	78.7	133.4	42.5	68.8	96.0	162.0	85.2	1,088.0
December	29.8	391.6	78.9	132.3	42.7	69.8	103.5	163.3	84.4	1,098.3

\* Includes Education, Health, Law, Hotels and Restaurants and other Professional and Personal Services.

† Include: governmental employees not classifiable to the groups shown and persons engaged in Forestry, Fishing, Trapping, and Workshops not embraced by the statistical definition of "Factories".



35 per cent., respectively, higher than in July, 1939. During the same period, the increase in employment in all other industries (except rural industry and private domestic service) was 47 per cent.

*Persons Engaged in Rural Industry*

Particulars of persons engaged in rural industry are available from census and quasi-census enumerations and from annual returns collected under the Census Act, 1901, from the occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more. The annual farmers' returns in respect of 1941-42 and earlier years showed the number of owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid relatives, and employees receiving wages who worked permanently full-time during the year. Farmers' returns for 1942-43 and later years show the total number of persons working on the holding at 31st March, distinguishing owners, etc., unpaid relatives, and employees working permanently full-time and those working temporarily for wages or on contract. Females engaged in home duties, unpaid helpers under fourteen years of age, and other persons working only part-time on the holding are omitted from the returns in all years.

The next table shows the number of persons (males and females combined) engaged in rural industries in New South Wales in various years since 1933. Permanent full-time workers are classified as owners, lessees, and sharefarmers, unpaid helpers, and as wage and salary earners. The number of persons working temporarily is given for the years available. Further particulars of rural employment are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

**Table 205. Persons Engaged in Rural Industries**  
(Excluding females engaged in domestic duties and others working only part-time)

At 31st March.	Working Permanently Full-time.				Working Temporarily on Wages or Contract.	Total Permanent and Temporary	
	Owners, Lessees, and Sharefarmers.	Unpaid Helpers.	Employees Receiving Wages.	Total.			
*1933	71,698	28,663	29,779	130,140	†	†	
*1939	68,881	22,997	41,522	133,400	†	†	
1946	73,891	17,442	28,757	120,090	†	†	
1947	76,128	16,940	27,643	120,711	†	†	
1948	75,011	16,804	32,108	123,923	23,842	147,765	
1949	73,111	15,317	33,990	122,418	22,197	144,615	
1950	72,926	15,701	35,919	124,546	23,808	148,354	
1951	71,914	14,707	35,940	122,561	26,938	149,499	
1952	70,900	14,773	34,212	119,885	29,544	149,429	
1953	72,405	14,010	35,621	122,036	30,550	152,586	
1954	73,152	13,579	34,845	121,576	29,397	150,973	
1955	72,329	13,713	33,652	119,694	28,934	148,628	
1956 {	(a)	73,078	14,018	31,756	118,852	27,695	146,547
	(b)	76,115	14,494	32,355	122,964	28,875	151,839

\* During year ended March.

† Not available.

(a) On holdings included in collection prior to reconciliation with Shire rating lists. See General Note on page 981 of Year Book No. 55.

(b) On holdings included in collection after reconciliation with Shire rating lists.

The number of persons working permanently full-time in rural industry in March, 1956 was 122,964, or 8 per cent. fewer than in 1939. The number of persons working temporarily on farms for wages or on contract rose from 14,360 in 1944 to 30,550 in 1953, but declined to 28,875 in 1956.

Owners, lessees and sharefarmers numbered 76,115 in March, 1956, or 15 per cent. more than in 1939, but there were 38 per cent. fewer unpaid helpers and 22 per cent. fewer employees receiving wages. Of the total working permanently full-time in March, 1956, owners, etc., represented 62 per cent., employees 26 per cent., and unpaid helpers 12 per cent.

### Governmental Employment

The next table shows the extent of governmental employment at intervals since June, 1933. Persons on the paid strength of the defence forces, including employees absent on military leave, and government relief workers have been omitted throughout.

**Table 206. Government Employees in New South Wales**

Month.	Commonwealth Government.			State Government.			Local Government.			Total Govt. Employees.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
	Thousands.									
1933—June ...	12.7	2.4	15.1	76.5	13.4	89.9	14.0	1.0	15.0	120.0
1939—July ...	19.2	3.5	22.7	94.7	14.3	109.0	22.6	1.6	24.2	155.9
1947—June ...	40.0	12.8	52.8	117.1	17.7	134.8	20.7	1.7	22.4	210.5*
1948—June ...	44.2	13.2	57.4	120.1	18.6	138.7	21.8	1.8	23.6	219.7
1949—May ...	46.3	13.9	60.2	124.3	19.9	144.2	23.2	1.9	25.1	229.5
1950—June ...	53.6	16.3	69.9	125.2	20.7	145.9	23.9	2.1	26.0	241.8
1951—June ...	55.9	17.3	73.2	126.0	21.9	147.9	25.3	2.2	27.5	248.6
1952—June ...	54.5	15.8	70.3	135.3	23.8	159.1	24.2	2.3	26.5	255.9
1953—June ...	56.4	14.1	69.5	127.0	22.8	149.8	24.4	2.4	26.8	246.1
1954—June ...	53.8	13.8	67.6	132.0	23.7	155.7	24.8	2.5	27.3	250.6
1955—June ...	55.1	14.7	69.8	134.0	24.9	158.9	26.1	2.7	28.8	257.5
1956—June ...	55.3	15.2	70.5	134.7	26.2	160.9	26.7	2.8	29.5	260.9
1956—Dec. ...	55.1	15.1	70.2	133.0	25.8	158.8	26.9	2.9	29.8	258.8

\* Includes employees of war-time allied governments.

The outstanding feature of Table 206 is the increase in the number of Commonwealth Government employees in New South Wales since 1939. As a result of the organisation of the Australian economy for war purposes, the number rose from 22,700 in July, 1939 to 71,600 in July, 1943, but it fell considerably towards the end of the war, and in June, 1947, it was only 52,800. Thereafter, under the influence of the general post-war industrial expansion, the number increased again to 73,200 in June, 1951, but mainly owing to reduction in staff by the Commonwealth Government, it declined by 3,700 to 69,500 in June, 1953. There was a further decline to 67,600 in June, 1954, but the number was 69,800 in June, 1955, and 70,200 in December, 1956.

The number of State Government employees in December, 1956 was 158,800 or 46 per cent. more than in July, 1939, as compared with an increase of 209 per cent. in Commonwealth employees during the same period. The number of State Government employees rose to 160,900 in June, 1956, but fell to 158,800 in December, 1956. The number of local government employees in December, 1956, viz. 29,800, was 23 per cent. greater than in July, 1939.

Of the total number of governmental employees in New South Wales in December, 1956, the Commonwealth Government accounted for 27 per cent., the State Government for 63 per cent., and local government authorities for 10 per cent. At the same date, females employed by the Commonwealth Government in New South Wales numbered 15,100, or 21 per cent. of all Commonwealth employees in the State, and those employed by the State Government numbered 25,800, or 16 per cent. of the total. Very few females are employed by local government authorities.

The following statement shows the number of persons employed (excluding those on military leave) in various State and Commonwealth governmental instrumentalities in New South Wales at 30th June, 1956. These particulars afford some indication of governmental employment according to the nature of the services provided. Departmental employment may vary greatly as the result of new functions undertaken, inter-departmental transfers, and changes in practice in the construction of works by day labour or under contract. (The figures do not include employees of contractors engaged on governmental works.)

**Table 207. Employees of Certain Governmental Authorities in N.S.W., 30th June, 1956**

Commonwealth Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons	State Authority.	Males.	Females	Persons.
Civil Aviation ... ..	1,012	78	1,090	Agriculture ... ..	2,470	309	2,779
Trans-Australia Airlines ... ..	531	164	695	Forestry ... ..	1,707	170	1,877
Air ... ..	681	119	800	Mines ... ..	982	57	1,039
Army ... ..	1,032	213	1,275	Water Conservation and			
Navy ... ..	5,456	340	5,796	Irrigation ... ..	3,297	126	3,423
Supply ... ..	683	141	824	Attorney-General ... ..	808	285	1,093
Defence Production ... ..	1,842	310	2,152	Police ... ..	5,122	171	5,293
Australian Broadcasting				Education (incl. Teachers) ... ..	11,793	10,969	22,762
Commission ... ..	381	362	743	Health ... ..	2,435	2,290	4,725
Commonwealth Bank ... ..	4,234	2,239	6,473	Labour and Industry ... ..	253	141	394
Commonwealth Scientific and				Lands ... ..	994	164	1,158
Industrial Research Organ-				Housing Commission ... ..	665	248	913
ization ... ..	956	386	1,342	Public Works ... ..	5,090	268	5,358
Labour and National Service				Rural Bank ... ..	1,231	689	1,920
(incl. Employment Divi-				Insurance Office ... ..	234	286	520
sion) ... ..	378	267	645	Maritime Services Board ... ..	2,213	64	2,277
Immigration ... ..	261	188	449	Main Roads ... ..	4,466	212	4,678
Commonwealth Hostels ... ..	600	505	1,105	Meat Industry Board ... ..	1,708	41	1,749
Postmaster-General ... ..	24,896	5,620	30,516	Fire Commissioners ... ..	1,478	45	1,523
Oversea Telecommunications				Metropolitan Water, Sewer-			
Commission ... ..	504	80	584	age and Drainage Board ... ..	7,002	277	7,279
Repatriation ... ..	1,638	1,365	3,003	Hunter District Water Board	1,017	88	1,105
Social Services ... ..	424	374	798	Railways ... ..	53,581	2,888	56,469
Taxation ... ..	1,540	880	2,420	Government Transport ... ..	10,389	752	11,141
Customs and Excise ... ..	863	139	1,002	Motor Transport ... ..	682	385	1,067
Works ... ..	2,693	153	2,846	Stores ... ..	771	2,966	3,737
Interior ... ..	478	151	629	State Dockyard ... ..	1,799	59	1,858
Snowy Mountains Hydro-				Electricity Commission ... ..	6,787	240	7,027
electric Authority ... ..	2,132	247	2,379	Child Welfare and Social			
Trade ... ..	164	96	260	Welfare ... ..	430	326	756

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

The number of unemployed persons has been recorded only at the various censuses and quasi-censuses. The following table gives the number unemployed in New South Wales at the censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954, and the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The table also shows the proportion of all wage and salary earners represented by the unemployed at the dates indicated.

Table 208. Members of the Work Force Not at Work \*

Date.	Number Not at Work.			Proportion of Total Work Force.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Thousands.			Per cent.		
1933—June ...	216.2	48.5	264.7	25.4	20.3	24.2
1939—July ...	112.4	11.6	124.0	12.1	4.4	10.4
1943—June ...	7.7	2.4	10.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
1945—June ...	18.4	7.5	25.9	1.9	2.3	2.0
1947—June ...	25.8	6.8	32.6	2.7	2.3	2.6
1954—June ...	18.4	6.6	25.0	1.7	2.0	1.8

\* Includes persons who stated that they were usually engaged in work but were (1) unable to secure employment, (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs, or (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, or for any other reason.

The figure shown for 1933 is the census figure adjusted to make allowance for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, had never sought employment and were not shown in the schedules as (unemployed) wage and salary earners. Particulars for 1943 are based on the Civilian Register of that year, and those for 1945 were obtained from the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945. The particulars obtained at the quasi-censuses are not strictly comparable with those obtained at the censuses.

The proportion of the total work force not at work in July, 1939 was estimated at approximately 10 per cent. By June, 1943, as a result of the mobilisation of manpower for war purposes, practically the only unemployment was that due to sickness, accident, etc. The higher level of unemployment recorded in June, 1945, June, 1947, and June, 1954, was largely due to voluntary unemployment (persons not actively seeking work on account of sickness, industrial dispute, resting between jobs, etc.); involuntary unemployment was negligible.

## RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AND EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

*Unemployment Benefits.*—Details of the Commonwealth scheme of unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, which came into operation on 1st July, 1945, are given in the chapter "Social Condition".

*Labour Exchanges.*—The activities of the Commonwealth Employment Service in relation to the placement of labour are described on page 195.

*Private Employment Agencies.*—The Industrial Arbitration Act of New South Wales provides for the licensing and supervision of private employment agencies. At 31st December, 1956, there were 16 licensed agencies, of which 8 were in Sydney, 5 in the suburbs, and 3 outside the metropolitan area.

## APPRENTICESHIP AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act, a series of Apprenticeship Councils has been established, each under the chairmanship of the Apprenticeship Commissioner. The other members of each council are the members (representing employers and employees respectively) of the Conciliation Committee established for the particular industry, and they sit as assessors only. Each council has exclusive power to make awards prescribing conditions of employment for apprentices in the same way as other industrial tribunals do for other employees. In addition, the councils may:—

- (i) Require apprenticeship as a condition of employment of minors;
- (ii) Decide the period of apprenticeship;
- (iii) Fix a proportion of apprentices to tradesmen;
- (iv) Decide to what extent technical education shall be compulsory; and
- (v) Require the attendance of apprentices at a technical school during ordinary working hours.

Appeal from decisions of the apprenticeship councils may be made to the Industrial Commission.

The taking of a premium or any similar reward for entering into a contract of apprenticeship or training is prohibited.

In addition to the traditional system of apprenticeship by indentures where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, there is an alternative trainee system of apprenticeship, introduced in 1933, which does not require any written contract and is usually on the basis of a weekly hiring. Another important difference between this and the older method of apprenticeship is that the employer does not undertake to train his apprentice, but agrees that, while the opportunity exists, the trainee apprentice shall be given all facilities to learn the particular trade. The Department of Labour and Industry takes special care to ensure that employers who take trainee apprentices have the necessary facilities for the employees to learn the trades.

The Apprentices Act, 1901, remains in force (see page 331 of Year Book No. 52), although, in most cases, its provisions have been superseded by awards of various industrial tribunals.

Under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards

do, although no special Commonwealth tribunal has been established for apprentices. Since the Act requires the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commissioner to take into consideration any State scheme of apprenticeship in connection with the settlement of any dispute, the apprenticeship provisions in Commonwealth awards usually apply only where there is no State award or regulations.

During the war (1939-45), the rights of apprentices and trainee apprentices whose training was interrupted by war service or other war-time conditions were protected by legislation. Selected persons were given courses of intensive training and suitable employees were advanced to tradesmen status with the approval of committees constituted to supervise the war-time dilution of skilled labour.

Under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55, apprenticeships or trainee apprenticeships interrupted by war service may be revived by the appropriate apprenticeship authority upon application within two months of date of discharge, with the original employer where practicable, or with another employer by transfer of the apprenticeship contract. Terms and conditions of apprenticeship may be modified and an allowance may be awarded to increase earnings to what they would have been had the apprenticeship not been suspended.

The number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in New South Wales during 1955 and earlier years is shown below:—

**Table 209. New Apprentices Registered during Year**

Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.	Year.	Indentured Apprentices.	Trainee* Apprentices.	Total.
1930	1,005	...	1,005	1948	5,171	1,030	6,201
1932	403	...	403	1949	4,828	964	5,792
1934	813	373	1,186	1950	4,879	1,116	5,995
1939	1,317	1,645	2,962	1951	4,773	1,046	5,819
1943	3,910	554	4,464	1952	5,459	1,076	6,535
1944	3,903	616	4,519	1953	5,350	954	6,304
1945	4,536	840	5,376	1954	5,786	1,147	6,933
1946	5,552	1,605	7,157	1955	6,068	1,079	7,147
1947	5,447	1,239	6,686	1956	6,894	1,049	7,943

\* System introduced in last quarter of 1933.

The following statement shows the number of new registrations of indentured apprentices and trainees in the last three years, classified according to trades.

Table 210. New Apprentices Registered, Classified by Trades

Trade.	New Apprentices			Trade.	New Apprentices.		
	1954.	1955.	1956.		1954.	1955.	1956.
<b>Building and Construction—</b>				<b>Manufacturing (continued)—</b>			
Bricklaying ... ..	91	86	85	<b>Metal Trades &amp; Engineering</b>			
Carpentry, Joinery, etc. ....	981	986	846	Aircraft Fitters and Engineers ... ..	62	93	119
Painting, Decorating, etc. ....	133	144	178	Boilermakers ... ..	216	195	249
Plastering ... ..	76	78	80	Fitting, Turning, Tool-making ... ..	979	922	1,140
Plumbing, Draining ... ..	375	350	360	Motor Mechanics ... ..	805	901	968
Gasfitting ... ..	51	48	42	Panel Beating ... ..	125	156	202
Others ... ..				Sheet Metal Working ... ..	58	72	85
				Others ... ..	396	391	397
<b>Manufacturing—</b>				Printing, etc. ... ..	81	82	96
Boot and Shoe (Including Repairing) ... ..	187	148	167	Other Manufacturing ... ..	114	101	110
<b>Food—</b>				Draughtsmen ... ..	63	69	82
Baking ... ..	142	144	161	Electrical ... ..	876	852	970
Butchering ... ..	7	164	473	Hairdressing—Female ... ..	339	321	346
Pastrycook ... ..	81	63	75	Male ... ..	89	105	97
Others ... ..	6	19	22	Pharmacy ... ..	279	344	303
				Other Trades ... ..	25	17	22
<b>Furniture and Woodworking—</b>				<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>6,963</b>	<b>7,147</b>	<b>7,943</b>
Cabinetmaking, etc. ... ..	132	138	111				
Others ... ..	162	117	115				
Glass ... ..	32	41	42				

### INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE AND SAFETY

In both State and Commonwealth Departments of Public Health, sections have 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. Responsibility for health conditions in the coal mining industry devolves upon the Joint Coal Board.

State legislation relating to the manufacturing, building and construction, mining and shipping industries imposes upon employers the obligation to safeguard their employees against industrial risks. In 1946 it was provided that new factories or structural alterations and additions to factories must conform to approved standards.

A Factory and Industrial Welfare Board was established in New South Wales in June, 1942, to advise the Minister for Labour and Industry in regard to the welfare of employees and the prevention of accidents. The board comprises representatives of employers and employees, with the Chief Inspector of Factories as Chairman. Welfare committees and safety committees function in individual factories.

Factories and shops must be registered annually by the Department of Labour and Industry. The employment of women and juveniles in factories is subject to limitations. Outworkers in the clothing trades must be licensed by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales. Lift-attendants, crane-drivers, hoist-drivers, scaffolders, etc., must obtain certificates of competency. Inspection with the object of securing compliance with the law is conducted by inspectors of the Department of Labour and Industry.

## INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Under various enactments relating to industrial hygiene, employers are required to notify the statutory authority of accidents which cause injury to workers, but the available data do not afford 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, to explosion, escape of gas or steam, to electricity or to acid or alkaline solutions, if an employee is prevented thereby 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. New requirements introduced in 1946 were the notification of every case of lead, phosphorous, arsenical, or mercurial poisoning or poisoning due to work in connection with radio-active substances, or any other disease due to any cause which may be specified by order, and the submission by factory occupiers of a six-monthly return of all accidents and diseases which have occurred.

The following table shows particulars of (a) accidents in factories and (b) accidents connected with lifts, scaffolding and cranes, as reported to the Department of Labour and Industry:—

Table 211. Accidents in Factories, etc.—Casualties

Year.	Factory Accidents—Number of Casualties.				Accidents connected with Lifts, Cranes, Building Work, etc.	
	Fatal.	Permanent Injury.	Temporary Injury.	Total.	Fatal.	Other.
1930 ...	21	126	9,042	9,189	6	*
1949 ...	14	180	11,776	11,970	14	291
1950 ...	19	266	11,578	11,863	24	486
1951 ...	23	235	9,147	9,405	17	339
1952 ...	25	195	7,719	7,939	*	*
1953 ...	13	197	7,863	8,073	22	419
1954 ...	12	175	8,427	8,614	34	487
1955 ...	24	268	9,897	10,189	38	811
1956 ...	19	228	8,768	9,015	48	1,005

\* Not available.

Particulars of accidents in mines and details of road, railway, tramway and omnibus accidents are given elsewhere in this Year Book.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION

In New South Wales, workers (and their dependants) are compensated for injury sustained in connection with their employment under the Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-57, and under other legislation, of which the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act, the Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Acts, and the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, 1948, are the most important. The Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act, as described in the chapters "Pensions" and "Police", provides for compensation to members of the police force killed or disabled by injury in the execution of duty, and Commonwealth legislation provides for compensation to employees of the Commonwealth Government and to men in particular classes of work (such as that of seamen) subject to special risks.



The Workers' Compensation Act is administered by the Commission described in the chapter "Law and Crime", and the administrative expenses of the Commission are paid from the Commission's Fund, to which insurers contribute by annual levy on workers' compensation insurance premiums. Separate committees (each comprising two representatives of employers, two representatives of the workers, and an independent chairman) administer the Acts relating to silicosis and to workers disabled by dust diseases contracted in the mines at Broken Hill. Appeal on questions of fact and of law from decisions of these committees lies to the Workers' Compensation Commission.

An Insurance Premiums Committee, comprising the Chairman of the Workers' Compensation Commission, a member nominated by insurers, and an officer of the public service, is responsible for the application of a fixed loss ratio scheme (see page 219) in respect of insurance effected under the Workers' Compensation Act, and is required to levy contributions from insurers to meet the cost of compensation under the Silicosis Act (see page 228). The Committee has the powers of a Royal Commission to investigate matters connected with its general functions and to enquire into matters affecting workers' compensation insurance referred to it by the Minister for Labour and Industry.

For information relating to workers' compensation additional to that given in this Year Book, reference should be made to the annual reports of the Workers' Compensation Commission.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION ACT, 1926-57

Under the Workers' Compensation Act, workers who become incapacitated for any period of time are entitled to compensation. Contractors engaged on particular types of rural work are also eligible provided they carry out portion of the work themselves.

Since April, 1957, there has been no income limit, all workers with some minor exceptions being entitled to compensation under the Act. (The income limit immediately prior to this date was £2,000 per annum.)

The minimum period of disability was seven days prior to July, 1942, and three days from July, 1942 to December, 1948, when it was abolished.

Compensable injury is defined under the Act as personal injury arising "out of or in the course of the employment", including a disease contracted in the course of employment to which the employment was a contributing factor. Diseases caused by silica dust are compensable under this Act only in the case of persons employed in or about coal mines. Compensation is payable to workers injured on daily or periodic journeys between place of abode and place of employment, and, in some instances, during any ordinary recess if temporarily absent from the place of employment.

Injured workers and their dependants, including wife and children under age 16 years, receive compensation in the form of weekly payments, as well as the cost of medical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. Where an injury involves the loss of limbs, digits, sight or hearing, the injured worker is also entitled to a lump sum in addition to the weekly payments. (Prior to 1945, the full amount of the weekly payments was deducted from any such lump sum, and from 1945 to 1948, deductions of weekly payments were not permitted to exceed 50 per cent. of any lump sum. From 1948, weekly payments were not deductible.)

From 1947, compensation was made payable in respect of workers, engaged by employers in New South Wales, who suffer injury in the course of employment in other parts of the Commonwealth, unless compensation therefor had been received otherwise than under the New South Wales Act.

Every employer is required to 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. An employer must also be insured for at least £3,000 against any common law liability arising, for example, from an injured worker's suit against his employer for damages on the grounds of negligence. The Commission may pay from the Workers' Compensation Fund an aggregate amount not exceeding £5,000 in any year in respect of awards made against employers who were not insured; in such cases the employer must reimburse the Commission.

*Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme*

A Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme in connection with workers' compensation insurance was introduced from 1st July, 1945. Under this scheme, the rates of insurance premium payable and a fixed loss ratio are determined by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

The maximum rates of premium were adjusted during 1953-54, the new rates operating from 1st January, 1954. The fixed loss ratio is 70 per cent. and if insurers expend less than this proportion of their premium income on compensation claims, they are required to disburse the difference partly in rebates of renewal premiums to employers, and partly in payments to the Equalisation Reserve. The funds of the Reserve may be applied by the Committee towards meeting deficiencies when the cost of claims exceeds the fixed loss ratio.

The following statement shows the proportion of premium income expended on claims and the proportion of rebate to policy holders in each year since the inauguration of the scheme:—

**Table 212. Workers' Compensation—Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme**

Year ended 30th June.	Proportion of Claims to Premium Income.	Rebate to Policy Holders.	Proportion transferred to Equalisation Reserve (approx.)	Fixed Loss Ratio.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1946... ..	63.84	5	1.16	70
1947... ..	62.67	5	2.33	70
1948... ..	52.90	5	12.10	70
1949... ..	47.14	15	7.85	70
1950... ..	44.53	25	0.46	70
1951... ..	40.50	25	4.49	70
1952... ..	39.24	25	5.75	70
1953... ..	38.42	30	1.57	70
1954... ..	49.79	20	0.21	70
1955... ..	62.87	7	0.13	70
1956... ..	66.20	3	0.80	70

Contributions for compensation under the Silicosis Act are not taken into account in determining the loss ratio under this scheme.

*Coal Mining Industry Scheme*

Under the Coal Industry (Workers' Compensation Insurance) Order, September, 1948, issued by the Joint Coal Board, employers in the coal mining industry must effect with the Board all workers' compensation insurance in respect of their mine-working employees. Under this scheme, the cost of workers' compensation is spread evenly throughout the industry by the application of a uniform rate of premium. Coal Mines Insurance Pty. Ltd. acts as the Board's agent in the administration of the scheme.

*Workers' Compensation—Rates of Benefit Payable*

As in June, 1957, the amount of weekly compensation payable under the Workers' Compensation Act is calculated at 75 per cent. of the worker's average weekly earnings, to a maximum of £9 15s., plus £2 15s. for a dependent wife or other female, and £1 2s. 6d. for each dependent child. The maximum weekly payment to a worker and his dependants is £14 5s.

Where death results from an injury, the amount of compensation payable to the workers' dependants is £2,750, plus an additional amount of £150 in respect of each dependent child.

The employer is also required to pay medical benefits to a maximum of £300, and hospital benefits to the same maximum figure, but the Commission may order these amounts to be increased in appropriate cases. A further amount of £25 is payable for ambulance service.

Where a worker meets with an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment and damages any artificial members or aids such as eyes, teeth, spectacles, etc., he may recover the cost of repairs or replacement to the extent of £25. Since 29th April, 1957, a similar maximum sum has been payable in respect of damage to clothing.

Lump sums payable in respect of the loss of members include the following: arm, £2,100; leg, £1,950; hand, £1,800; foot, £1,600; loss of sight of one eye, with serious diminution of the sight of the other, £1,950; loss of hearing, £1,600; complete deafness of one ear, £725; joint of thumb, £450; toe or joint of finger, £225.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Statistics*

Insurers are required to supply returns to the Workers' Compensation Commission in respect of cases admitted to compensation under the Act. The number of cases for which returns are supplied does not represent the actual number of injuries sustained by workers in the course of their employment, because some injuries are not compensable in terms of the Act, some employees receive full wages in cases of illness and accident and claim compensation only when death or serious disability results, and there are groups of employees outside the scope of the Workers' Compensation Act. Injuries which did not result in incapacity for work for at least three days were not compensable until 20th December, 1948; in respect of these injuries, only limited information is available.

The following statement shows for 1955-56 and earlier years (a) the number of new cases of compensable injury reported in each year; and (b) the amount of compensation paid in each year, irrespective of the year of reporting. Owing to this difference in basis, the number of cases cannot be related to the amount of compensation paid, nor can the amount of compensation per case nor the average duration of cases be calculated.

Table 213. Workers' Compensation Act—Cases and Claims

Year ended June.	New Compensation Cases.					Claims Paid.†		
	Death or Incapacitation for 3 Days or more.			Incapacity for less than 3 Days.*	Minor Injury (Medical Treatment only).	Death or Incapacity for 3 Days or More.	Other.	Total.
	Fatal.	Other.	Total.					
						£	£	£
1946 ...	114	97,903	98,017	...	26,284	2,200,726	42,678	2,243,404
1947 ...	224	113,138	113,362	...	34,664	2,471,921	124,698	2,596,619
1948 ...	265	97,325	97,590	...	46,962	2,414,339	174,112	2,588,451
1949 ...	108	90,280	90,388	2,807‡	49,103	2,378,511	131,818	2,510,329
1950 ...	340	83,481	83,821	11,422	47,636	2,552,781	167,926	2,720,707
1951 ...	184	76,184	76,368	12,458	52,666	2,521,333	182,539	2,703,872
1952 ...	179	72,143	72,322	13,784	51,287	3,170,356	216,971	3,387,327
1953 ...	211	66,185	66,396	15,515	55,249	3,477,319	261,292	3,738,611
1954 ...	208	79,576	79,784	20,148	58,235	4,408,227	317,996	4,726,223
1955 ...	250	97,117	97,367	21,941	69,532	6,132,467	345,970	6,478,437
1956 ...	230	102,350	102,580	26,791	85,009	6,816,963	449,943	7,266,906

\* Commenced from 20th December, 1948.

† Six months only.

‡ Excludes legal costs, etc. (£862,932 in 1955-56)—see below.

The total number of new compensation cases resulting from death or incapacity for three days or more rose from 74,344 in 1941-42 to a peak of 113,362 in 1946-47, but thereafter it declined each year to 66,396 in 1952-53, or 41 per cent. less than in the peak year. Partly owing to a substantial increase in rates of payment, the number rose to 97,367 in 1954-55 and 102,580 in 1955-56. The decline from 1946-47 to 1952-53 was partly the result of various improvements in working conditions, such as the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, and the inclusion of sick leave and annual recreation leave in most awards.

The increase in cases of minor injury receiving medical treatment only from 26,284 in 1945-46 to 85,009 in 1955-56 may be partly due to some increase in the proportion of slightly injured workers electing to remain in employment where practicable.

The amount of compensation claims paid in 1955-56 was £7,266,906, including £6,816,963 for death or incapacity for three days or more, £132,435 for incapacity of less than three days, and £317,508 for minor injuries for which medical treatment only was provided. Of the total amount, £612,108 or 9 per cent. was paid by self-insurers, and the balance by licensed insurers.

The particulars of total claims paid, as shown in Table 213, exclude legal costs, alternative benefits under common law, ex gratia payments, and transport and investigation expenses. The additional sum represented by these items in 1955-56 was £862,932, including alternative benefits £520,972, and legal costs £160,357.

*Workers' Compensation—Classification of New Cases*

The following statement classifies the new compensation cases reported in each of the last seven years, distinguishing those arising from industrial diseases and those resulting from accident:—

**Table 214. Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases Reported**  
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended June.	Injury by Industrial Disease.		Injury by Accident.						Total Cases Reported.	
			On Journey to or from Employment.		In course of Employment.		All Cases.			
	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*	Fatal.	Total.*
<b>MALE WORKERS.</b>										
1950	42	1,793	67	3,120	230	71,849	297	74,969	339	76,762
1951	29	1,638	19	3,038	133	65,314	152	68,352	181	69,990
1952	25	1,419	24	3,142	124	62,863	148	66,005	173	67,424
1953	33	1,411	53	2,690	123	57,377	176	60,067	209	61,478
1954	38	1,601	20	3,415	143	68,520	163	71,935	201	73,536
1955	37	2,077	56	4,171	152	83,178	208	87,349	245	89,426
1956	34	2,254	54	4,606	138	88,115	192	92,721	226	94,975
<b>FEMALE WORKERS.</b>										
1950	...	443	...	912	1	5,704	1	6,616	1	7,059
1951	...	314	3	916	...	5,148	3	6,064	3	6,378
1952	1	400	2	755	3	3,743	5	4,498	6	4,898
1953	...	294	...	739	2	3,885	2	4,624	2	4,918
1954	...	369	5	919	2	4,960	7	5,879	7	6,248
1955	...	512	1	1,214	4	6,215	5	7,429	5	7,941
1956	1	533	3	1,189	...	5,883	3	7,072	4	7,605
<b>MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS.</b>										
1950	42	2,236	67	4,032	231	77,553	298	81,585	340	83,821
1951	29	1,952	22	3,954	133	70,462	155	74,416	184	76,368
1952	26	1,819	26	3,897	127	66,606	153	70,503	179	72,322
1953	33	1,705	53	3,429	125	61,262	178	64,691	211	66,396
1954	38	1,970	25	4,334	145	73,480	170	77,814	208	79,784
1955	37	2,589	57	5,385	156	89,393	213	94,778	250	97,367
1956	35	2,787	57	5,795	138	93,998	195	99,793	230	102,580

\* Includes "fatal" injuries.

In 1955-56, the proportion of compensation cases due to industrial disease was 2.4 per cent. for male workers and 7.0 per cent. for females. Of the total number of accident cases in 1955-56, viz., 99,793, female workers comprised 7,072 or 7 per cent.

Of the total number of fatal cases in 1955-56, 60 per cent. resulted from accidents in the course of employment, 25 per cent. from accidents on journey to or from employment, and 15 per cent. from industrial disease. For all cases (including fatal) the proportions were: in the course of employment, 91 per cent.; on journey to or from employment, 6 per cent.; and industrial disease, 3 per cent. These proportions change very little from year to year.

Cases of compensation of male workers reported in 1955-56 were most numerous in metal and machinery works, viz., 18,060 or 19 per cent. of the total, followed by construction, maintenance, etc. (9,509 or 10 per cent.).

Other important industrial groups in the case of male workers were transport (9,418 or 10 per cent.), mining and mineral treatment (6,537 or 7 per cent.), food and drink manufacture (8,708 or 9 per cent.), and building (8,759 or 9 per cent.). Amongst female workers, 38 per cent. of the injuries reported in 1955-56 occurred in manufacturing industries, 32 per cent. in domestic and personal employment, and 14 per cent. in wholesale and retail trade.

*Workers' Compensation Act—Causes of Injuries*

An analysis of the principal causes of injuries in respect of which workers' compensation was paid is given in the next table for each year since 1952-53:—

**Table 215. Workers' Compensation Act—New Cases—Causes of Injuries**  
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Cause of Injury.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.
Machinery ... ..	7,667	10,266	11,784	10,585	778	11,363
Motor Vehicles ... ..	2,119	2,543	2,969	2,947	209	3,156
Explosives, Electricity, Fires, etc. ... ..	2,675	3,276	4,185	4,024	333	4,357
Fall of Persons ... ..	12,266	14,546	18,267	17,769	2,314	20,083
Stepping on or Striking Object ... ..	5,590	6,856	8,439	8,617	817	9,434
Falling Objects ... ..	4,861	4,781	5,213	5,128	188	5,316
Objects being Handled ... ..	16,263	20,900	27,102	27,368	1,561	28,929
Hand Tools ... ..	7,581	8,775	10,395	10,459	545	11,004
Other Accident Cases ... ..	5,669	5,871	6,424	5,824	327	6,151
Industrial Diseases ... ..	1,705	1,970	2,589	2,254	533	2,787
Total ... ..	66,396	79,784	97,367	94,975	7,605	102,580

The principal cause of injuries to male workers in 1955-56 was objects being handled (27,368 or 29 per cent. of the total), followed by fall of persons (17,769 or 19 per cent.). Other important factors in the case of male workers were machinery (11 per cent.) and hand tools (11 per cent.). The most important cause of injury to female workers was fall of persons (2,314 or 30 per cent. of the total), followed by objects being handled (1,561 or 21 per cent.).

Particulars of the day and hour of accidents responsible for compensable injury to workers indicate that more accidents to male workers occur on Mondays than on any other day, in spite of the fact that a number of public holidays is held on Mondays. Tuesday is next in order, followed by Friday. The proportions in 1955-56 were: Mondays, 21.2 per cent.; Tuesdays, 19.5 per cent.; Wednesday, 17.1 per cent.; Thursdays, 17.6 per cent.; Fridays, 18.4 per cent.; Saturdays, 4.4 per cent.; and Sundays, 1.8 per cent. In the case of female workers, the accidents tend to be more evenly spread over the week-days.

Statistics of the time of day and the hour at which accidents to workers occur are affected by variations in rest periods, and by differences in the time and length of the working periods each day. If allowance is made for these factors, it is apparent that the risk of accident increases with the lapse of time from the commencement of the day's work or resumption after the mid-day rest period. In 1955-56, for instance, 13.7 per cent. of the injuries to male workers occurred in the fourth hour of work, as compared with 6.9 per cent. in the first hour, and 12.0 per cent. in the seventh hour, as compared with 9.3 per cent. in the fifth. A higher proportion of accidents to workers occurs between 10 a.m. and noon than at any other time of the day.

*Male Workers Compensated—Age Distribution and Nature of Injury*

The following table shows particulars of the ages of male workers compensated in each year since 1949-50:—

**Table 216. Workers' Compensation Act—Ages of Male Workers Compensated**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Age Group.	New Cases—Year ended June.						
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Years.							
Under 15 ... ..	724	731	708	731	841	991	1,009
15-19 ... ..	9,130	7,906	7,103	6,852	8,413	9,991	10,623
20-24 ... ..	12,937	11,543	10,220	8,575	10,196	12,762	13,217
25-29 ... ..	10,561	9,964	9,622	8,999	10,326	12,751	13,178
30-34 ... ..	9,266	8,251	8,255	7,728	9,570	11,842	12,705
35-39 ... ..	8,616	8,060	7,962	7,329	8,753	10,544	10,934
40-44 ... ..	7,028	6,359	6,664	6,439	7,416	8,856	9,934
45-49 ... ..	5,908	5,557	5,284	4,877	6,026	7,324	7,808
50-54 ... ..	4,046	3,929	4,208	3,770	4,435	5,160	5,429
55-59 ... ..	3,772	3,601	3,206	2,922	3,322	3,809	4,039
60-64 ... ..	2,228	1,991	2,086	1,798	2,003	2,318	2,446
65 and over ... ..	862	909	1,053	806	944	1,184	1,246
Not stated ... ..	1,684	1,189	1,053	652	1,291	1,894	2,407
Total ... ..	76,762	69,990	67,424	61,478	73,536	89,426	94,975

A higher proportion of accidents to male workers usually occurs in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years than in any other age group, the combined proportion of these two groups in 1955-56 being 28.5 per cent. Between 1946-47 and 1951-52 there was a steady decline in the proportion in the 15-19 years group, largely owing to the fall in the number of births in the early nineteen-thirties, but the proportion increased from 10.5 per cent. in 1951-52 to 11.5 per cent. in 1955-56, mainly as a result of the increase in births which occurred in the late nineteen-thirties. Of the total number of male workers compensated in 1955-56, 38,027 or 40 per cent. were less than 30 years of age.

Particulars of the nature of the injury in the case of male workers compensated are given in the next table:—

**Table 217. Workers' Compensation Act—Male Workers—Nature of Injury**  
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Nature of Injury.	New Cases—Year ended June.					
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Loss of—						
Sight of one eye ...	126	82	106	91	95	97
Hearing of one ear ...	6	9	15	3	12	4
Arm, hand or five fingers	192	132	128	125	164	155
Leg or foot ... ..	48	77	71	84	69	92
Finger or toe or joint thereof	807	788	736	771	903	888
Total of foregoing	1,179	1,088	1,056	1,074	1,243	1,236
Injury to—						
Head, face or neck ...	6,936	6,216	5,534	6,771	8,243	8,802
Trunk ... ..	11,682	12,563	11,046	14,061	18,121	19,203
Upper extremities ...	28,068	25,688	23,609	28,385	33,962	35,845
Lower extremities ...	20,418	20,424	18,818	21,630	25,718	27,556
Not stated ... ..	69	26	4	14	62	79
Industrial Diseases—						
Occupational ... ..	1,609	1,386	1,376	1,555	2,012	2,223
Other ... ..	29	33	35	46	65	31
Total ... ..	69,990	67,424	61,478	73,536	89,426	94,975

Most of the amputation cases consist of the loss of one or more fingers or toes. The most numerous injuries are those affecting the upper or lower extremities (arms and legs). In 1955-56, cases of injury to the extremities numbered 63,401 or 67 per cent. of all new cases involving male workers.

The majority of injuries to male workers are bruises, cuts and lacerations; in 1955-56, the number of such cases was 48,227 or 51 per cent. of the total. In the same year, the number of strains and sprains was 21,909 or 23 per cent. of the total, and the number of fractures was 9,119 or 10 per cent.



*Workers' Compensation Act—Duration of Cases*

The following table concerning the duration of compensation in cases compensated by weekly payments relates to cases *terminated during the year*, and differs in basis from the preceding tables, which refer to cases *arising during the year*. Cases which commenced by way of weekly payments but were terminated in lump sum payments, are not included.

**Table 218. Workers' Compensation Act—Duration of Cases Terminated in 1955-56**

(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Duration of Compensation (Weekly Payments).	Cases Terminated during Year.			Proportion of Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	No.	No.	No.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under 1 week ... ..	18,411	1,414	19,825	20·3	18·6	20·1
1 week and under 2 ...	34,294	2,774	37,068	37·8	36·6	37·7
2 weeks „ „ 3 ...	14,854	1,259	16,113	16·4	16·6	16·4
3 „ „ 4 ...	7,390	637	8,027	8·1	8·4	8·1
4 „ „ 8 ...	10,464	908	11,372	11·5	12·0	11·6
8 „ „ 12 ...	2,899	292	3,191	3·2	3·9	3·2
12 „ „ 24 ...	1,890	223	2,113	2·1	2·9	2·2
24 weeks and over ... ..	588	74	662	0·6	1·0	0·7
Total ... ..	90,790	7,581	98,371	100·0	100·0	100·0

The duration of weekly compensation payments was less than two weeks in 57.8 per cent. of the cases terminated in 1955-56, and less than eight weeks in 94 per cent. of such cases. There is no significant variation in the duration of cases as between male and female workers. The average duration in 1955-56 was 2.9 weeks for male workers and 3.3 weeks for females.

*Workers' Compensation Paid and Cost of Insurance*

The following table shows the amount of compensation paid under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1955-56 and earlier years. Since the compensation paid during the year includes payments for cases reported in earlier years and excludes payments yet to be made on claims not completed at the end of the year, the following figures cannot be related to the number of new cases reported during the year.

**Table 219. Workers' Compensation Act—Compensation Paid**  
(Excludes cases of less than three days' incapacity)

Year ended 30th June.	Fatal Cases.	Disability Cases.					All Disability Cases.	Total Cases.
		Lump Sum.	Weekly Payments for—					
			Worker.	Depend-ants.	Medical Treatment etc.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1949 ...	109,034	348,545	1,246,210	342,889	331,833	1,920,932	2,269,477	2,378,511
1950 ...	133,140	456,620	1,257,725	338,487	366,809	1,963,021	2,419,641	2,552,781
1951 ...	136,930	494,779	1,206,695	307,849	375,080	1,889,624	2,384,403	2,521,333
1952 ...	138,721	561,098	1,630,501	390,367	449,669	2,470,537	3,031,635	3,170,356
1953 ...	227,944	688,075	1,631,165	395,287	534,848	2,561,300	3,249,375	3,477,319
1954 ...	241,143	759,452	2,274,277	513,065	620,290	3,407,632	4,167,084	4,408,227
1955 ...	377,360	1,070,028	3,162,880	690,828	831,371	4,685,079	5,755,107	6,132,467
1956—Persons	448,017	1,137,877	3,477,568	733,847	1,019,654	5,231,069	6,368,946	6,816,963
Males ...	447,688	1,088,978	3,242,583	732,670	936,356	4,911,879	6,000,857	6,448,545
Females	329	48,899	234,715	1,177	83,298	319,190	368,089	368,418

Of the total payment in respect of disability cases in 1955-56, viz., £6,368,946, 18 per cent. was in the form of lump sums, 66 per cent. in the form of weekly payments to workers and their dependants, and 16 per cent. as weekly payments for medical treatment.

Particulars of the average amount of compensation paid per case are based on cases terminated in the year, and therefore include payments made in previous years in respect of such cases. As computed on this basis, the average amounts of compensation per case (of three or more days' incapacity) in 1955-56 were as follows:—fatal cases, £1,717 1s.; disability compensated by lump sum, £533 14s.; weekly payments, £35 8s. (workers and dependants £29 3s., medical treatment £6 5s.).

The next table shows the estimated cost of insuring workers under the Workers' Compensation Act in 1955-56 and earlier years:—

**Table 220. Workers' Compensation Act—Cost of Insurance**

Year ended 30th June.	Estimated Cost to Employers.	Estimated Wages Paid to Insured Workers.	Approximate Average Cost of Insurance per £100 Wages.
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£
1950 ...	7,231	394,852	1.83
1951 ...	8,784	518,767	1.69
1952 ...	12,102	631,499	1.92
1953 ...	12,372	685,938	1.80
1954 ...	12,200	707,396	1.72
1955 ...	12,819	800,755	1.60
1956 ...	13,924	880,167	1.58

The estimated cost to employers represents the sum of premiums (less rebates) payable by employers to licensed insurers and the estimated premiums which would be payable by self-insurers.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (BROKEN HILL) ACTS

The Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Act, and Workmen's Compensation (Lead Poisoning—Broken Hill) Act, provide compensation for Broken Hill miners disabled by certain industrial diseases which cause gradual disablement. At Broken Hill there is a Bureau of Medical Inspection for the examination of men selected for employment in the mines and of employees with symptoms of lead poisoning, pneumoconiosis, or tuberculosis.

Compensation in cases of pneumoconiosis or tuberculosis contracted in the Broken Hill mines is paid by the mine owners without contribution by the Government if the worker entered employment in the mines after 31st December, 1920. For other cases, the Broken Hill Pneumoconiosis-Tuberculosis Fund is maintained by contributions—one-half by the Government of New South Wales and one-half by the mine owners. The following statement shows particulars of compensation by mine owners and from the Broken Hill Fund in 1955-56 and earlier years:—

**Table 221. Workmen's Compensation (Broken Hill) Acts—Beneficiaries and Compensation Payments**

Year ended June.	Compensation entirely by Mine Owners.				Compensation from the Fund.				Total Compensation Payments.
	Cases.*	Beneficiaries.*		Payments.	Cases.*	Beneficiaries.*		Payments.	
		Workers.	Dependants.			Workers.	Dependants.		
No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	£	£	
1951 ..	90	47	80	24,196	485	135	452	102,456	126,652
1952 ...	94	47	98	27,190	461	123	425	106,001	133,191
1953 ...	99	51	100	32,274	450	113	412	107,240	139,514
1954 ...	102	50	101	35,810	428	102	392	114,055	149,865
1955 ...	104	52	99	35,598	419	103	388	103,170	138,768
1956 ..	104	56	98	35,890	395	96	366	92,260	128,150

\* At 30th June.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS) ACT

The Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of compensation in respect of death or disablement through exposure to silica dust of workers other than Broken Hill miners and coal miners covered in that respect by the Acts described in preceding pages. The scheme, which commenced from 1st July, 1942, is administered by the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Committee.

The cost of this scheme is spread over industry generally by means of an annual levy on the wages paid by all employers under the Workers' Compensation Act. An annual contribution of £20,000 made by the Government was discontinued after 1951-52. The rates of contribution are determined, and the contributions are collected, by the Insurance Premiums Committee.

Employees in the following industries in 1955-56 were insured under the silicosis scheme against injury caused by silica dust: abrasive soaps and powders, asbestos, bricks, tiles, pottery, refractory materials, glass making, metal mining, metal trades, ore milling, paint manufacturing, and sandstone working. The rate of contribution on each £100 of wages paid to workers in these classes of employment in 1955-56 was £1.25 in the metal trades industry and £4.0 in other silica hazard industries. In the case of all other classes of employment covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (except those where the tariff rate of premium is per capita), the rate of contribution per £100 of wages paid was 8d.

Particulars of operations of the Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund in 1955-56 and earlier years are given in the following table:—

**Table 222. Workers' Compensation (Silicosis) Fund—Income and Expenditure**

Year ended 30th June.	Awards made to Silicotic Workers.	Income.			Compensation Payments.			
		Employers' Contributions.	Treasury Grant.	Total.	Compensation.	Deposits on Trust for Dependents.	Medical Expenses, etc.	Total.
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1951 ...	35	95,000	20,000	115,000	97,928	8,421	2,286	108,635
1952 ...	30	150,000	20,000	170,000	136,045	23,227	2,355	161,627
1953 ...	58	175,000	...	175,000	142,646	29,998	2,650	175,294
1954 ...	47	250,000	...	250,000	174,048	52,869	3,331	230,248
1955 ...	58	250,000	...	250,000	202,370	42,180	3,143	247,693
1956 ...	50	225,000	...	225,000	199,446	12,112	4,461	216,019

The number of workers to whom weekly payments were being made under silicosis awards current on 30th June, 1956 was 594.

### SHOPS REGISTERED

The Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1936, provides for the annual registration of shops in proclaimed shopping districts. The metropolitan shopping district is the County of Cumberland, and the Newcastle shopping district is the City of Newcastle; all other municipalities and most of the unincorporated country towns are also shopping districts.

The registration fees payable in respect of shops also apply to factories, and are graduated according to the number of persons employed. Particulars (as current in 1957) are as follows:—

Number of Persons Employed.	Fee Payable.	
	£	s.
None .....	5	
1 or 2 .....	10	
3 or 4 .....	1	0
5 to 10 .....	2	10
11 to 20 .....	5	0
21 to 30 .....	6	0
31 to 50 .....	10	0
51 to 100 .....	20	0
Over 100 .....	£ 20 plus £ 10 for every additional 50 persons or fraction of 50.	

The following particulars of registered shops and employees engaged in or associated with the retail sale of goods have been compiled from returns supplied in connection with the annual registration of shops. Comparisons from year to year are affected to some extent by variations in the proportion of returns supplied, and by alterations in the shop registration districts. Persons engaged in the manufacture of goods, commercial travellers, newsboys, sellers in theatres, hairdressers working in saloons attached to shops selling hairdressers' goods, and mechanics working in garages where petrol is sold have been excluded, but waiters and waitresses have been included as shop employees in restaurants. Statistics of shops have not been compiled since 1954.

Table 223 shows the number of shops and employees in proclaimed shopping districts in New South Wales at 30th June, 1954 and earlier years:—

**Table 223. Shops in Shopping Districts—Number and Employees**

At 30th June.	Shops.			Employees.						
	With No Employ- ees.	With Employ- ees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	13,843	15,904	29,747	30,144	13,959	20,967	16,052	44,103	37,019	81,122
1947	10,930	18,303	29,233	37,266	11,941	29,444	18,516	49,207	47,960	97,167
1948	10,831	18,142	28,973	37,602	12,021	31,115	18,611	49,623	49,726	99,349
1949	10,754	19,538	30,292	41,809	12,349	32,979	18,286	54,158	51,259	105,417
1950	10,614	20,417	31,031	43,267	11,908	35,399	18,190	55,175	53,589	108,764
1951	9,974	19,617	29,591	45,367	11,357	37,115	18,041	56,724	55,156	111,880
1952	10,172	20,129	30,301	44,354	11,008	34,103	17,399	55,362	51,502	106,864
1953	10,262	19,993	30,255	44,470	11,049	32,520	17,035	55,519	49,555	105,074
1954	10,858	19,805	30,663	43,175	11,107	34,820	17,745	54,282	52,565	106,847

The total number of registered shops in 1954, viz. 30,663, was slightly greater than in 1939, but the proportion employing labour in 1954, viz., 19,805 or 64 per cent., was considerably higher than in 1939 (15,904 or 53 per cent.). The total number of shop employees in 1954 was 106,847, or 24 per cent. more than in 1939. Slightly less than half the employees in 1954 were females and 27 per cent. were minors.

The following statement shows the number of shop employees in the various shopping districts at 30th June, 1954 and earlier years:—

**Table 224. Shops—Number of Employees by Shopping Districts**

At 30th June.	Metropolitan.			Newcastle.		Other Districts.		All Shopping Districts.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939	25,229	25,853	51,082	1,947	1,491	16,927	9,675	44,103	37,019	81,122
1949	31,355	33,545	64,900	2,587	2,847	20,216	14,867	54,158	51,259	105,417
1950	31,145	34,291	65,436	2,755	3,009	21,275	16,289	55,175	53,589	108,764
1951	32,992	35,638	68,630	2,545	3,086	21,187	16,432	56,724	55,156	111,880
1952	31,767	32,436	64,203	2,466	2,975	21,129	16,091	55,362	51,502	106,864
1953	31,389	31,332	62,721	2,723	2,787	21,407	15,436	55,519	49,555	105,074
1954	31,083	33,342	64,425	2,515	2,741	20,684	16,482	54,282	52,565	106,847

Most of the shop employees are in the metropolitan shopping district, the number in 1954 being 64,425, or 60 per cent. of the total. Shop employees in the Newcastle district in 1954 numbered 5,256 or 5 per cent. of the total, and those in other districts numbered 37,166 or 35 per cent. Of the total increase in the number of employees between 1939 and 1954, viz. 25,725, 52 per cent. were in the Metropolitan district, 7 per cent. in Newcastle, and 41 per cent. in other districts. In 1954 there were more females than males in the Metropolitan and Newcastle districts, but in other districts males outnumbered females.

The following table shows particulars of shops and employees in June, 1954, according to class of shop:—

**Table 225. Shops and Employees—Class of Shop, June, 1954**

Class of Shop.	Registered Shops.			Employees in Registered Shops.						
	With No Em- ployees.	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.		
				Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons
Butcher ... ..	108	1,205	1,313	2,806	833	434	223	3,639	657	4,296
Chemist ... ..	90	1,047	1,137	999	610	937	977	1,609	1,914	3,523
Confectionery ...	394	391	785	145	91	592	210	236	802	1,038
Cooked Provisions	241	502	743	351	65	683	258	416	941	1,357
Fish ... ..	171	199	370	151	43	231	73	194	304	498
Flower ... ..	131	98	229	27	10	122	87	37	209	246
Fruit and Vege- table ... ..	707	874	1,581	702	236	637	333	938	970	1,908
Hairdressing Goods ... ..	344	391	735	164	41	545	367	205	912	1,117
Tobacconist ...	824	631	1,455	663	123	284	113	791	397	1,188
Newsagent ...	113	535	648	353	318	499	487	671	986	1,657
Petrol and Oil ...	323	1,224	1,547	3,659	1,270	586	433	4,929	1,019	5,948
Refreshment ...	524	1,060	1,584	580	220	1,663	511	800	2,174	2,974
Restaurant ...	123	728	851	1,226	167	2,287	520	1,393	2,807	4,200
General (inc. Grocers, Drapers, etc.)	6,765	10,920	17,685	31,349	7,075	25,320	13,153	38,424	38,473	76,897
Total ... ..	10,858	19,805	30,663	43,175	11,107	34,820	17,745	54,282	52,565	106,847

The classification in Table 225 is not entirely satisfactory as an indication of the number of shops which concentrate on the selling of particular groups of commodities, because more than half of the shops and three-quarters of the employees are classified in the "General" group, which includes large departmental and chain stores in which the range of goods

sold is very wide. (A more satisfactory classification is shown in connection with the census of retail establishments on page 193.) Apart from the "General" group, which includes grocery and drapery shops, the classes of shop which were most numerous in June, 1954 were fruit and vegetable (1,581), refreshment (1,584), tobacconist (1,455), butcher (1,313), and chemist (1,137). Service stations selling petrol and oil numbered 1,547 in registered shopping districts, but, in addition to these, there were 661 retailers of petrol and oil (employing 944 persons) in parts of the State outside the shopping districts.

A considerable proportion of the shops in most classes employed labour, but in the case of tobacconist, flower and confectionery shops the proportion was less than half. In some groups the proportion employing labour was very high, viz., butcher (92 per cent.), chemist (92 per cent.), news-agents (83 per cent.), petrol and oil (80 per cent.), and restaurants (86 per cent.).

Apart from the "General" group, the total number of employees in registered shops in June, 1954 was 29,950. This figure included 5,948 (or 20 per cent.) employed in shops selling petrol and oil, 4,200 (14 per cent.) in restaurants, and 4,296 (14 per cent.) in butchers' shops. In some shops, such as butchers' shops and service stations, there is a preponderance of male employees and in others, such as refreshment shops and restaurants, female employees predominate.

The following table shows particulars of shops in June, 1954 in the principal shopping districts:—

**Table 226. Shops and Employees, June, 1954**

Shopping District.	Registered Shops.			Employees in Registered Shops.					
	With No Em- ployees.	With Em- ployees.	Total.	Shop Assist- ants.	Office Assist- ants.	Others.	Total.		
							Minors.	Adults.	Persons.
Metropolitan ... ..	6,633	10,642	17,275	41,931	8,310	14,184	13,484	50,941	64,425
Newcastle ... ..	520	850	1,370	3,335	760	1,161	1,872	3,384	5,256
Other Districts ... ..	3,705	8,313	12,018	26,059	4,393	6,714	13,496	23,670	37,166
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>10,858</b>	<b>19,805</b>	<b>30,663</b>	<b>71,325</b>	<b>13,463</b>	<b>22,059</b>	<b>28,852</b>	<b>77,995</b>	<b>106,847</b>

Of the total employees in shops in June, 1954, shop assistants accounted for 71,325 (males 34,422, and females 36,903), office assistants for 13,463 (males 3,163, and females 10,300), and others for 22,059 (males 16,697, and females 5,362). The number of minors in each of these groups was: shop assistants, 20,459; office assistants, 4,572; and others, 3,821.

#### SHOP ASSISTANTS—AWARD PROVISIONS

Industrial awards for shop assistants govern the allocation of work between males and females and the proportion of juniors who may be employed. Assistants selling such goods as groceries, cooked provisions,

mercery, hardware, furniture, sports goods, motor vehicles or bicycles, must be paid at the rates prescribed for males, but where two or more males are employed in the sale of groceries or cooked provisions, one female may be employed at the female rate of pay for every two males employed. For the purpose of selling goods such as women's clothing, haberdashery, fancy goods, etc., an employer may employ female assistants only. For the sale of other goods, at least 25 per cent. of the assistants must be males. Generally the proportion of juniors to seniors must not exceed one to one, a senior being defined as an assistant 23 years of age or over receiving the full rate of wages, and including any employer actively engaged in the shop.

These general provisions vary in minor details according to the different awards applying in different parts of the State.

## TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

### TRADE UNIONS

The New South Wales Trade Union Act of 1881-1936 provides for the registration of trade unions, the appointment of trustees in whom the union property is vested, and for the registration of rules. If union funds are used for political purposes, payments must be made from a separate fund, to which contribution by members is optional.

Two classes of trade unions are registered, viz., unions of employers and unions of employees, the latter being the more numerous. Any seven or more employers or employees who comply with the prescribed conditions as to rules, etc., may register under the Act as a trade union.

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 the branch in New South Wales may still retain its registration under the Trade Union Act.

Certain provisions with regard to trade unions are contained in the State Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-55. Under this Act, the Industrial Commission is empowered to hear legal proceedings dealing with breaches of union rules or breaches of certain agreements between union members, or between a trade union and an employer, or between one trade union and another. If it considers that the rules of a trade union are unreasonable in any respect, the Commission may order their alteration or annulment. The rules of a trade union must not conflict with any award.

The Industrial Arbitration Act was amended in 1951 to enable irregularities in the election of union officials to be corrected. On receipt of a complaint as to irregularity in the election of any trade union officers, the Industrial Registrar may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission, which is then required to hold an enquiry into the allegations. The Commission may declare an election void, or declare certain persons elected, or order a new election. On application being made by a trade union, the Industrial Registrar may conduct an election for an office in that union.

If any penalty has been imposed on a trade union (e.g., for participation in an illegal strike), the Industrial Commission may order that the union be wound up by a receiver.



Trade unions must admit as members all persons who are, by the nature of their occupation or employment, of the class for which the trade union has been constituted, and who are not persons of general bad character.

### Unions of Employers

Few unions of employers seek registration under the Trade Union Act, 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 at the end of 1954 numbered 22. The membership of these unions was 26,082 at the end of the year and the funds amounted to £178,823. The receipts during 1954 amounted to £155,023, and the expenditure to £137,082.

### Unions of Employees

Statistics of registered trade unions of employees, as compiled by the Industrial Registrar of New South Wales, do not fully represent the position of trade unionism in the State because unions registered only under Commonwealth law are excluded and returns are not supplied by all unions. The following statement shows the number of trade unions of employees in New South Wales registered under the Trade Union Act in 1954 and earlier years:—

**Table 227. Trade Unions of Employees—Members and Funds \***

At End of Year.	Number of Unions Registered.	Registered Unions Furnishing Returns.						
		Number of Unions.	Members.			Receipts during Year.	Expenditure during Year.	Funds at end of Year.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.			
						£	£	£
1921	197	187	234,898	23,965	258,863	363,067	345,854	194,360
1932	170	166	241,127	39,718	280,845	330,167	316,931	336,574
1939	184	176	278,049	53,889	331,938	534,190	492,862	453,799
1944	186	181	358,852	106,214	465,066	754,380	724,882	706,537
1945	182	173	368,793	96,689	465,482	786,256	745,605	734,922
1946	188	176	387,800	108,343	496,233	834,756	793,615	776,174
1947	192	168	407,527	98,106	505,633	879,346	797,959	840,366
1948	185	173	443,299	113,677	556,976	1,015,151	883,148	962,945
1949	188	176	451,344	119,588	570,932	1,062,710	1,001,141	1,030,295
1950	189	177	476,584	121,230	597,814	1,057,959	987,182	1,104,168
1951	191	175	487,608	124,963	612,571	1,195,339	1,152,619	1,146,629
1952	189	178	506,448	122,502	628,950	1,407,746	1,324,782	1,217,547
1953	192	180	492,126	121,686	613,812	1,505,536	1,378,190	1,336,612
1954	197	180	515,595	126,245	641,840	1,742,354	1,601,375	1,476,642

\* Excludes unions registered under Commonwealth law only.

Between 1946 and 1954, partly owing to the rise in employment, there was an increase of 145,607 or 29 per cent. in trade union membership in New South Wales. The proportionate increase in female members was 17 per cent., and in male members 33 per cent. The total membership at the end of 1954 was 641,840 persons, of whom 126,245 or 20 per cent. were females.

Most of the unions have a small membership. Of those which supplied returns in 1954, there were 28 unions of less than 100 members; 68 with 100 to 1,000 members; 43 with 1,000 to 5,000 members; 19 with 5,000 to 10,000 members; 16 with 10,000 to 20,000 members; and 6 unions with more than 20,000 members. In 1954 there were thus 22 unions with more

than 10,000 members, compared with 6 such unions in 1940. The average number of members per union in 1954 was 3,566, as compared with 1,886 in 1939.

The receipts during 1954 amounted to £1,742,354, including contributions £1,391,159. The total expenditure (£1,601,375) included payments in respect of benefits (£151,626) and management and other expenses, such as legal charges in connection with industrial awards, etc. (£1,449,749). 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 at the end of the year include cash and freehold property and assets such as shares in trades halls and newspapers.

The following statement shows particulars of trade unions of employees classified according to industry in the year 1954:—

**Table 228. Trade Unions of Employees—Industrial Classification, 1954**

Industrial Classification.	Unions	Membership at end of Year.			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Funds at end of Year.	Funds per Member.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
		No.	No.	No.				
Banking and Insurance ...	3	6,982	1,984	8,966	13,863	11,233	9,619	21 6
Building ...	12	61,620	310	61,930	156,949	144,878	136,918	44 3
Clerical ...	9	10,741	9,336	20,077	56,482	51,122	10,577	10 10
Clothing ...	4	11,602	27,755	39,357	57,673	56,348	107,873	54 6
Commerce and Distribution ...	11	22,336	10,038	32,374	75,585	62,146	63,754	39 5
Engineering and Metalworking ...	13	106,509	4,133	110,642	253,940	267,291	221,541	40 1
Entertainments and Sports	9	5,352	3,066	8,418	23,501	20,436	57,388	136 4
Food, Drink and Narcotics	20	32,949	17,290	50,239	118,399	114,754	52,577	20 11
Government and Municipal Administration ...	15	52,810	12,901	65,711	182,528	156,971	170,004	51 9
Health Services ...	5	6,564	18,174	24,738	54,935	27,731	31,623	25 7
Manufacturing, n.e.i. ...	21	26,055	3,787	29,842	71,718	66,617	63,666	42 8
Mining and Smelting ...	13	20,094	45	20,139	157,054	148,285	224,894	223 4
Pastoral ...	4	35,301	2,838	38,134	78,804	66,316	43,820	23 0
Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	4	13,223	5,154	18,377	56,356	51,519	57,348	62 5
Railways and Tramways	13	54,034	2,131	56,165	174,593	169,127	138,076	49 2
Other Land Transport ...	5	32,354	254	32,608	84,671	82,884	7,066	4 4
Shipping and Sea Transport ...	11	5,072	100	5,172	49,581	47,050	17,442	67 5
Miscellaneous ...	8	1,997	6,954	18,951	41,109	37,060	27,969	29 6
Associations of Trade Unions ...	...	...	...	...	34,613	19,607	34,487	...
<b>Total Unions of Employees</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>515,595</b>	<b>126,245</b>	<b>641,840</b>	<b>1,742,354</b>	<b>1,601,375</b>	<b>1,476,642</b>	<b>46 0</b>

Of the total number of members of trade unions registered under the State Act in 1954, 110,642 or 17 per cent. were in the engineering and metalworking industry, 61,930 or 9 per cent. in the building industry, and 56,165 or 9 per cent. in the railways and tramways industry. Of the females organised in trade unions, 27,755 or 22 per cent. were in clothing industry and 17,290 or 14 per cent. in the food, drink and narcotics industry. At the end of 1954, the thirteen trade unions associated with the mining and smelting industry had considerably more funds per member, viz. £11 3s. 4d., than any other union.

In the main industrial centres of the State, associations of trade unions have been established. These are usually known as Trades Hall or Labour Councils, and comprise representatives from affiliated unions. Their revenue is raised by affiliation fees, which are charged to the affiliated unions on the basis of their respective membership.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, founded in 1927, comprises officers elected by and from the annual Congress of Australian Trade Unions and two representatives appointed by the central Labour Council of each State. The Council has authority to deal with interstate industrial matters between Congresses on behalf of the unions which are members of the Congress.

*Trade Unions of Employees—Australia*

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician from returns furnished by the unions, are shown in the next table. The figures for New South Wales in this table are consistently higher than those in Table 227, because they include unions registered under Commonwealth law only, as well as those registered under State law. With regard to the number of separate unions, a union represented in more than one State is included in the figure for each State in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

**Table 229. Trade Unions of Employees in Australia**

At end of Year.	New South Wales. *	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	A.C.T.	Australia.
Number of Separate Unions.									
1939	200	149	114	117	141	79	4	15	†380
1949	212	150	125	138	152	97	12	21	†349
1950	222	152	128	138	156	98	14	28	†360
1951	225	156	128	137	152	101	17	29	†359
1952	223	159	129	139	151	98	15	31	†360
1953	224	159	129	138	152	98	18	28	†365
1954	228	158	129	138	154	98	18	29	†371
1955	235	160	130	138	154	101	20	32	†372
Number of Members.									
1939	358,391	216,803	180,653	67,282	67,833	22,062	761	1,685	915,470
1949	606,139	382,503	259,339	127,292	97,706	40,700	2,860	4,375	1,520,914
1950	642,145	406,317	262,586	137,504	103,582	45,044	2,438	5,728	1,605,344
1951	678,338	433,407	277,037	140,067	105,507	47,413	2,764	5,738	1,690,271
1952	649,163	416,349	274,908	137,495	105,462	46,948	2,340	4,877	1,637,542
1953	665,737	424,428	285,718	140,154	107,642	48,293	2,535	5,251	1,679,758
1954	732,737	433,891	305,304	147,555	109,589	50,290	2,168	5,970	1,737,504
1955	731,960	446,372	305,509	146,422	111,959	51,401	2,440	5,799	1,801,862

\* Includes unions not registered under State law.

† Excludes interstate duplication (see text above table).

Of the total number of trade union members in Australia at the end of 1955, viz. 1,801,862, 40 per cent. were in New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Statistician has estimated that 65 per cent. of the wage and salary earners in New South Wales in 1954 were members of trade unions (72 per cent. in the case of males and 46 per cent. in the case of females).

Many Australian trade unions have branches in two or more States. Particulars of such interstate or federated unions in 1954, and the number of States in which they had branches, are as follows: 12 with branches in two States (32,889 members); 11 in three States (54,725 members); 26 in four States (179,527 members); 32 in five States (496,509 members); and 58 in six States (809,283 members).

#### INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

##### *Industrial Unions Registered by the State*

Applications on behalf of employees for an award of a State industrial tribunal may be made only by an industrial union, i.e., a trade union which has been further registered under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act. An application for registration as an industrial union may be refused if it appears that the organisation is not a genuine trade union or would not be a genuine industrial union. Registration may also be refused if the interests of the employees concerned are protected by an industrial union already registered. Industrial unions exist in practically all classes of employment in New South Wales.

Registration as an industrial union of employers may be granted to persons or groups of persons who have employed not less than fifty employees during the six months preceding application for registration. Prior registration under the Trade Union Act is not required as in the case of unions of employees.

The Industrial Commission may cancel registration at its discretion, or upon the request of an industrial 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, 1956, there were 244 unions of employers and 161 unions of employees on the register.

##### *Industrial Unions registered by the Commonwealth*

Under the Commonwealth system of industrial arbitration, associations of not less than 100 employees, or an employer who has (or an association of employers who have, in the aggregate) at least 100 employees, may apply for registration. Employees may submit disputes to Commonwealth industrial tribunals only through registered organisations, but in the case of employers, registration is not essential.

Registered unions include both interstate associations and those operating within one State only.

At the end of 1954, there were 150 unions of employees registered under Commonwealth law, with 1,447,646 members. At the same date there were 56 employer associations on the register.

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## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION

In New South Wales there are two systems of industrial arbitration for the adjustment of relations between employers and employees, viz., the State system which operates under the law of the State within its territorial limits, and the Commonwealth system which applies to industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of the State.

Under Commonwealth law there are special tribunals to determine the industrial conditions of employment in the public service of the Commonwealth and in the stevedoring industry, and there is a joint Commonwealth and State tribunal in respect of the coal mining industry. Further particulars are given in the chapters "Shipping" and "Mining Industry".

During the 1939-45 war, the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth in industrial arbitration and conciliation was extended by regulations under the national Security Act as described on page 245.

### *Commonwealth-State Relations in Industrial Arbitration*

The relation between the State and Commonwealth systems of industrial arbitration rests upon the distribution of legislative powers between the Commonwealth and the component States. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to industrial arbitration are as defined in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act; all residual powers remain with the States. The Commonwealth Constitution Act provides that if a State law is inconsistent with a valid Commonwealth law, the latter prevails and the State law becomes inoperative in so far as it is inconsistent. An award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration has been held to be a Commonwealth law, and therefore awards of the Commonwealth industrial tribunal override those made by State tribunals.

The principal source of the Commonwealth constitutional power in relation to industrial matters is its power to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State". In interpreting the law, the High Court of Australia has decided that the Commonwealth Parliament cannot empower an industrial tribunal to declare an award a "common rule" or industry-wide award to be observed by all persons engaged in the industry concerned. The Commonwealth industrial tribunals must proceed by way of conciliation and arbitration between actual parties, and cannot bind by award any person who is not a party to an interstate dispute, either personally or through a union. However, the Commonwealth Parliament has used other constitutional powers to authorise Commonwealth tribunals to deal with employer-employee relationships in particular industries otherwise than by means of conciliation and arbitration. In particular, the interstate trade and commerce power and the defence power have been used to confer wide powers on the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with respect to the stevedoring and maritime industries and various Commonwealth projects.

Notwithstanding these limitations of the Commonwealth jurisdiction in industrial matters, the Commonwealth system has gradually become predominant in the sphere of industrial arbitration throughout Australia. Its influence extended in the first place with the gradual adoption of the principle of federation in trade unionism and in political organisation, a

tendency which gathered force during the 1914-18 war period. As industry expanded over interstate borders, uniformity of industrial conditions was sought by employers, while employees were attracted to the Commonwealth jurisdiction in the expectation of better terms as to wages, etc., than those awarded under State legislation. In many cases, also, the organisations concerned in a Commonwealth award have taken action to have its terms embodied in State awards so that they become binding as a common rule in the industry. Again, for the sake of uniformity, legislatures of some States, notably New South Wales and Victoria, have at times adopted the Commonwealth wage standards as the basis of State awards and agreements. In New South Wales, for instance, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from 1937 to 1955 were adopted for State awards and agreements, replacing declarations by the Industrial Commission (see page 257). The Industrial Court of Queensland also adjusts its basic wage after giving consideration to the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series retail price index numbers.

A survey taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in April, 1954 showed that of 698,900 male workers in private and government employment in New South Wales, 45.4 per cent. were covered by State industrial awards and 43.5 per cent. by Commonwealth awards, the balance (11.1 per cent.) not being subject to any award. Of 248,800 female workers in private employment, 56.0 per cent. worked under State awards and 36.5 per cent. under Commonwealth awards, and 7.5 per cent. were not covered by any award.

## INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION SYSTEM OF NEW SOUTH WALES

### INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

The principal State industrial tribunals are:—(a) the Industrial Commission; (b) Conciliation Commissioners; and (c) Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission comprises not more than twelve members, each of whom has the status of a Supreme Court judge. Three members may constitute a sitting of the Commission, but in respect of any particular matter it may delegate its powers and functions to any one member. In practice, this last provision is frequently made use of.

The Industrial Commission may exercise all the functions (described below) conferred by the Industrial Arbitration Act on a conciliation committee, the chairman of a conciliation committee, the Industrial Registrar and Industrial Magistrates, as well as certain functions which belong to the Commission alone.

The principal function of a conciliation commissioner is, in practice, to act as chairman of a conciliation committee. However, where any industrial dispute, strike, lock-out or cessation of work has occurred or is likely to occur, a conciliation commissioner may call a compulsory conference in order to effect an agreement. If no agreement is reached, he may make an order or award in settlement, or he may refer the matter to the Industrial Commission. Conciliation commissioners may also deal with matters referred to them by the Industrial Commission, and when so acting they are vested with the full powers of the Commission.

At present (April, 1957) there are four conciliation commissioners, one of whom acts as Apprenticeship Commissioner, but provision exists for the appointment of additional commissioners for periods not exceeding

one year. Conciliation commissioners hold office for seven years, and the Industrial Commission is required to summon them at least once every four months to a conference to discuss the operation of the Industrial Arbitration Act, and, in particular, means of preventing and settling industrial disputes and of securing uniform standards of conditions in industry.

Conciliation committees are established by the Minister on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission for any industry or calling or combination of both. They consist of the chairman (a conciliation commissioner) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. When application is made to the Industrial Commission for the establishment of a particular conciliation committee, notice is served on all organisations likely to be affected or interested, and at the hearing they have the right to present their views. If it is decided to recommend the establishment of the committee, the Commission also includes recommendations as to the industries and callings to be covered, the number of members to be appointed, and the organisations on each side which are to have the right to nominate the proposed members. Each committee may inquire into and make an order or award determining any "industrial matter" in the industry or calling for which it has been constituted. The term "industrial matter" is given a very wide definition in the Industrial Arbitration Act, and both Act and definition have been the subject of numerous court decisions.

Since 1956, there has been no limit on the amount of wages or salaries that may be awarded. Appeal from the decision of a conciliation commissioner or a conciliation committee may be made to the Industrial Commission. Appeal from the decision of a single member of the Industrial Commission acting by delegation may be made to the full bench of the Commission.

Notice of all industrial disputes or matters likely to lead to a dispute must be notified to the Industrial Registrar by an industrial union or an employer as soon as either becomes aware of it. The matter may then be dealt with by whichever of the tribunals is thought to be most capable of effecting a settlement. An application for an award may be made either to the appropriate conciliation committee or to the Industrial Commission (according to the applicant's own choice). If the committee hears the matter, it may make an award, but if its members are equally divided, the chairman may decide the matter himself, or he may refer it to the Industrial Commission. If application is made to the Commission, the matter may be dealt with by a full bench of three members, or it may be delegated to a single member or referred to a conciliation commissioner.

The Industrial Arbitration Act provides for the registration of trade unions (i.e., unions registered under the Trade Union Act) as industrial unions. Employees may approach the industrial tribunals only through a registered industrial union, but application may be made by any employer of not less than twenty employees in the industry, or by any industrial union of employers. An award is binding on all employees and employers in the industry or calling, or on such of them as the conciliation committee or the Industrial Commission directs. It also applies within a specified locality, and for such period (not exceeding three years) as may be specified in the award, and thereafter until varied or rescinded.

Further particulars of the industrial tribunals are published in the chapter "Law and Crime".

## INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS

Industrial unions and trade unions may make written agreements with employers which, when filed with the Industrial Registrar, 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 one of the parties. An industrial agreement may not provide for wages for adults (except for apprentices or trainee apprentices) lower than the basic wages prescribed for the industry and area concerned, and upon any variation of the basic 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 made and agreements filed by the State industrial tribunals since 1945-46 is shown below:—

Table 230. State Industrial Awards and Agreements

Year ended 30th June.	Awards Published.		Agreements Filed.	In Force at 30th June.	
	Principal.	Subsidiary.		Awards. †	Agreements. †
1946	66	1,119	21	676	179
1948	97	1,486	40	*	*
1949	175	1,879	48	*	*
1950	69	1,626	93	670	188
1951	81	1,761	44	694	208
1952	100	2,341	51	657	228
1953	64	2,539	60	668	257
1954	73	1,087	58	672	281
1955	26	442	29	685	310
1956	137	1,428	104	708	365

\* Not available.

† Principa only. Excludes subsidiary variations.

The subsidiary awards include a large number made by the Industrial Registrar in consequence of variations in the basic wage and other automatic variations directed by statute. Their number was unusually high in 1951-52 and 1952-53, partly as a result of the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, which provided for an increase of 19s. per week in the basic wage for State awards. Further variations of existing awards resulted from statutory amendments in 1951 and 1952 relating to the basic wage, long service leave, sick leave, preference in employment to unionists, and the right of union officials to enter employers' premises. The decline in the number of subsidiary awards in 1953-54 and 1954-55 was mainly due to the suspension of quarterly adjustments of the basic wage between September, 1953 and November, 1955.

Complaints regarding breaches of awards and industrial agreements are investigated by officers of the Department of Labour and Industry, who may conduct prosecutions. Proceedings may also be taken by employers and by the secretaries of industrial unions, and the cases are dealt with by industrial magistrates.



## ILLEGAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Under the State arbitration system, all lockouts, except where the employees in the industry are taking part in any illegal strike, are illegal, and a maximum penalty of £1,000 is prescribed. In addition, the following strikes are illegal:—

- (a) Strikes by employees of the Crown, semi-governmental and local government bodies;
- (b) Strikes by employees in an industry, the conditions of which are wholly or partly regulated by an industrial award or agreement; however, an industrial union of employees may render an award which has been in force for at least twelve months no longer binding on its members by a secret ballot, provided that at least two-thirds of the members vote and a majority of the voters approve; and
- (c) Strikes commenced prior to the expiry of fourteen days' notice given to the Minister.

Trade unions whose members take part in or assist any illegal strike are liable to a maximum penalty of £500, but the union may avoid this penalty if, by the enforcement of its rules or other means, it has endeavoured to prevent its members from taking part in or assisting the strike.

There are also provisions for the holding of a secret ballot, as directed by the Minister, in order to prevent or put an end to a strike, and to discourage picketing or declaring commodities black in connection with strikes. In addition, where a union instigates or aids any other union or any of its members in a strike or lockout for which a penalty is prescribed under the Act, the Industrial Commission may cancel the union's registration or any industrial award or agreement relating to that union or its members.

**COMMONWEALTH SYSTEM OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION**

The Commonwealth industrial arbitration system was first established in 1904, with the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as the only tribunal exercising conciliation and arbitration functions. In 1926 Conciliation Commissioners were appointed, with powers strictly limited to conciliation.

In 1947 the Court's jurisdiction in relation to the making of awards was restricted to a few major matters (including the basic wage and standard hours of work) whose principle was applicable to all Commonwealth awards. Except in relation to these matters, all industrial disputes became the full responsibility of Conciliation Commissioners, who were each assigned a particular industry or group of industries. Conciliation Commissioners were required to reconcile parties to disputes, and to arbitrate if conciliation failed. Each award was final, and no appeal was permitted. Amending legislation in 1952 permitted appeals and references from the Conciliation Commissioners to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but only in matters of important public interest.

Prior to 1956, the Court exercised some judicial functions in addition to its arbitral functions, including punishment for breaches of the Act and awards. However, a decision of the High Court, in February, 1956,

declared that the Constitution did not permit the vesting of these two distinct functions in a single tribunal, and the arbitration system was subsequently recast to conform with this decision.

Under the new arrangements, the enforcement of the penal provisions is entrusted to the Commonwealth Industrial Court, which is a superior court of record, consisting of a Chief Judge and not more than two other judges. The Court also determines questions of law referred to it by the Commonwealth Arbitration and Conciliation Commission, and it is empowered to interpret awards. In general, its jurisdiction is exercised by at least two judges, but matters of interpretation and proceedings relating to membership of organisations may be determined by a single judge.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission discharges most of the functions of conciliation and arbitration. It includes two types of members:—

- (a) Presidential members, viz., a President and two Deputy Presidents. These have the same qualifications and status as a Judge of the Industrial Court. Except for members transferred from the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, they hold office until 70 years of age.
- (b) Commissioners, viz., one Senior Commissioner and at least five Commissioners. These hold office until 65 years of age.

The basic wage, standard hours and long service leave matters may be dealt with only by the "Commission in Presidential Session", i.e., by at least three presidential members of the Commission. The President assigns industries to the commissioners as the Chief Judge formerly did to Conciliation Commissioners. The commissioners generally deal with all disputes arising in their respective industries. The President also assigns the maritime and stevedoring industries, and the Snowy Mountains project, to individual Deputy Presidents. In addition, he may assign a particular dispute to a Commissioner or a Deputy President, or he may deal with it himself.

Where one party requests that the matter be dealt with by three members of the Commission, the commissioner must consult the President (informally) as to whether this should be done. If the President is of the opinion that the matter is of sufficient public importance, it will be dealt with by three members, viz., one presidential member, the commissioner concerned, and one other member of the Commission.

Appeal may be made from an award of a Commissioner, or from a decision of the Commissioner certifying or refusing to certify an agreement. The appeal is to be heard by three members of the Commission, including at least two presidential members, but only if the three members consider that the matter is of sufficient public importance.

An unspecified number of conciliators may be appointed to hold office until 65 years of age. A Commissioner may (and shall if the parties to an industrial dispute so request) arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a conciliator to be made available to the parties. If complete agreement is not reached, the conciliator must report to the commissioner, indicating the matters agreed on and those still in dispute, but only if the parties consent and agree to the terms of the report.

Agreements arrived at before a conciliator or a commissioner take effect as an award if they are certified and filed. Certification is done by a commissioner, except in the case of matters reserved for the Commission in Presidential Session (i.e., long service leave, basic wage and standard hours), and it may be refused if the agreement is not in the public interest.

Special provisions have been included in the legislation to regulate industrial relations in the stevedoring and maritime industries, the Snowy Mountains project, and such works being carried on by or on behalf of the Commonwealth as are specified by the Minister in a notice published in the Commonwealth *Gazette*. In these four cases, the basic wage, standard hours and long service leave can only be dealt with by the Commission in Presidential Session. All other matters are dealt with by a presidential member who is assigned more or less permanently to the particular industry, but in the case of Commonwealth projects a commissioner acts as he is empowered to do in other industries.

The commissioners have wide powers to go to the cause of impending or existing industrial trouble in endeavours to conciliate the disputants. A commissioner may act on his own volition and must act upon advice of a dispute or impending dispute from an employer or from a Minister to him or to the Registrar.

Failing success by conciliation, and only then, and without further formalities, the commissioner acts in an arbitral capacity to prevent or settle the dispute by making an award. An award or order of a commissioner may not be challenged or questioned, or be subject to prohibition, mandamus, or injunction in any Court whatsoever.

A commissioner may refer matters in dispute, for report, to a Local Industrial Board, consisting of a conciliator or a State industrial authority, or a board (consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal number and an independent chairman constituted by the Court or a commissioner) and may delegate to the Board all or such of its or his powers as are deemed necessary to enable the Board to settle the dispute by amicable agreement.

Provision may be made in any award for the appointment of a Board of Reference to deal with matters arising under its terms. Such boards serve a useful purpose in implementing awards and in removing causes of friction between employers and their employees.

The industries and occupations subject to Commonwealth awards and agreements include shipping, pastoral industries, shipbuilding, timber trades, clothing factories, breweries, glass works and rubber works, metal and printing trades, railways and tramways, journalists, and engine drivers.

### CROWN EMPLOYEES AND ARBITRATION

Under the State industrial arbitration system, employees of the Government of New South Wales and of governmental agencies have access to the ordinary industrial tribunals for the regulation of certain conditions of employment, viz., wages, rates for overtime, holidays, and other special work, preference to unionists, and deductions for board and residence. There is a Crown Employees' Appeal Board to hear and determine appeals in specified matters affecting individual employees not in the Special Division and whose salary does not exceed £1,750 per annum.

The State Public Service Act provides that the Public Service Board may enter into an agreement as to salaries with any organisation representing any group of officers or employees, and any such agreement is binding on all officers or employees in the class specified. No officer or employee, whether or not he is a member of such an organisation, has any right of appeal against the agreement.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission may make awards in respect of certain employees of the State Government.

For the public service of the Commonwealth, rates of pay and conditions of employment are regulated by a special tribunal constituted by an Arbitrator appointed by the Governor-General, with a limited right of appeal to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Decisions of the Arbitrator may be disallowed by a resolution of either House of the Commonwealth Parliament.

### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION—WAR-TIME REGULATIONS

During the war years and in the immediate post-war period, industrial relations were controlled largely under regulations made under the National Security Act. Commonwealth tribunals had jurisdiction over industrial disputes, including those confined to any single State, and Commonwealth awards might be applied as common rules or industry-wide awards. Additional Conciliation Commissioners and conciliation officers were appointed, and special tribunals were set up for certain specific industries (e.g., coal mining, maritime, stevedoring) and to deal with wages and conditions for the employment of women. These war-time arrangements are described briefly on page 780 of Year Book No. 50.

### HOURS OF WORK

With the development of the industrial arbitration system, the working hours in organised trades and callings have become subject to awards and agreements.

Special legislation has been enacted in New South Wales from time to time for the direction of the industrial tribunals in regulating hours of work. Thus the Eight Hours Act of 1916 prescribed a standard working week of 48 hours. In 1920 the 44-hour week was proclaimed in many industries on the recommendation of a special court, but in September, 1922, the Court of Industrial Arbitration restored the 48-hour week in most of the cases in which the working time had been reduced. From 4th January, 1926 until 1st July, 1947, the standard was 44 hours, except that in the latter half of the year 1930 the hours were 48 per week.

As required by an Act of 1932, the Industrial Commission conducted a public inquiry in June, 1933, after which it announced its decision to declare 44 hours per week as the standard applicable to industry generally, to be applied with a degree of elasticity—as under former statutes—in order to meet the varying needs of different industries.

A standard 40-hour week was introduced under the (State) Industrial Arbitration (Forty Hours Week) Act, 1947, as from 1st July, 1947, and in respect of workers under Commonwealth awards as from 1st January, 1948, in accordance with a judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration given on 8th September, 1947.

The New South Wales Act prescribes as maximum working time 8 hours during any consecutive 24 hours, 40 hours per week, or, in periods of 14, 21, and 28 consecutive days, of 80, 120, and 160 hours, respectively. A measure of elasticity in working the 40-hour week is afforded by permitting the 8 hours in a day to be exceeded if a working week of less than six days is observed, or less than 8 hours are worked on other days of the week under an award or agreement.

The Commonwealth Court's decision applies to workers in industries in which standard hours were not expressly fixed and those in which the standard hours were 44; in industries in which hours exceeded 44, a reduction in hours on the basis of the judgment might be sought of and granted by a Judge or the Conciliation Commissioner concerned, by whom also the hours and days during which the work should be performed would be determined. 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.

The hours of work in factories and shops are restricted in a general way by provisions of the Factories and Shops Act which prohibit the employment of youths under 16 years of age and of women for more than 40 hours in any week, though overtime not exceeding 3 hours in any day is allowed on 24 days in a year, or where necessary to meet the exigencies of trade, by written permission of the Minister, on 48 days.

Ordinarily the closing times of shops in shopping districts are the hours fixed by the industrial awards and agreements for the cessation of work by the employees. The closing hours of general shops, such as grocery, drapery, ironmongery, radio, millinery, boot, furniture, glassware and crockery shops and second-hand shops, are 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday in the metropolitan shopping district, 5 p.m. Monday to Friday, 12 noon Saturday, in the Newcastle district, and 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (except in towns specifically exempted by awards) in the country districts.

Hairdressers must close at 5.45 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 12.45 p.m. Saturday. Chemists close at 7 p.m. Monday to Friday and 12.30 p.m. Saturday (1.0 p.m. in country shopping districts) with the option of re-opening between 6.30 p.m. and 7.45 p.m. on Saturday. Fish, cake and cooked provisions shops and tobacconists must close at 10.30 p.m., and restaurants, fish cafes, etc., at midnight Monday to Saturday. Milk bars and shops selling soft drinks and confectionery must close at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday. Fruit and vegetable shops close at 7.30 p.m. Monday to Thursday and Saturday and 8.30 p.m. Friday in the metropolitan district and at 11.30 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the Newcastle and country districts. Newsagencies close at 7 p.m. Monday to Saturday in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and 9 p.m. Monday to Saturday in country districts.

The opening and closing times fixed for shops for the sale of motor spirit, motor oil, and motor accessories are Monday to Friday 6 a.m. to 8.30 p.m., and Saturday, Sunday and public holidays 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except Christmas Day, Good Friday and Anzac Day, which are close holidays).

The ordinary hours of work per shift in the coal mines, as fixed by an industrial award dating from 1st January, 1917, were 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 was eleven per fortnight, though in many collieries there was no work in winning coal on Saturdays.

In 1939 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reduced the maximum hours in coal mines ("from face to waggon") of underground workers to 40 per week, worked in shifts of eight hours, including one half-hour per shift for meal time counted as time worked, Monday to Friday inclusive. The ordinary hours of surface workers were fixed at 86 per fortnight in shifts of eight hours and one Saturday shift of six hours, including crib time (30 minutes) in all shifts counted as time worked. In 1942 the hours of work for all employees in the coal-mining industry were made uniform when the Central Reference Board (see chapter "Mining Industry") reduced the ordinary hours of work for surface workers to 40 per week. The hours of underground workers in coal mines 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 following statement compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for each State of the Commonwealth shows the average number of hours in a full working week (without overtime) for adult male workers in industrial occupations, except shipping and rural industries:—

**Table 231. Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour, Adult Males, in Australia**

At 31st December.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1916	48·51	48·22	48·27	48·14	48·11	48·55	48·33
1921	45·66	46·95	45·52	47·07	46·24	46·84	46·22
1931	44·22	46·88	44·98	46·83	45·55	46·76	45·51
1939	43·92	44·61	43·46	45·83	45·10	45·33	44·35
1946	43·50	43·82	43·18	44·07	43·15	43·38	43·57
1947	41·11	43·68	43·18	42·84	43·15	43·27	42·51
1948	40·00	39·99	40·00	40·00	39·57	40·00	39·96
1949	39·99	39·99	40·00	40·00	39·54	40·00	39·96
1950	39·99	39·99	40·00	40·00	39·54	40·00	39·96
1951	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95
1952	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95
1953	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95
1954	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95
1955	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95
1956	39·99	39·98	40·00	40·00	39·51	40·00	39·95

The average nominal working week for adult males in New South Wales was reduced from 48.5 hours in 1916 to 45.7 hours in 1921. Thereafter,

except for a temporary increase of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours in 1930, the average declined steadily to  $43\frac{1}{2}$  hours in 1946. The figures for 1947 and 1948 reflect the introduction of the 40-hour week by New South Wales law in July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from January, 1948, resulting in observance of the shorter working week throughout Australia during 1948. Since 1949, the average nominal working week for males in New South Wales has remained at 39.99 hours.

#### 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 most cases extra wages for the time worked.

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 Queen's Birthday.

If a public holiday falls upon a Sunday, or if Boxing Day falls upon a Monday, the following day is usually a holiday. The Birthday of Queen Elizabeth II is 21st April, 1926, but the holiday is usually observed on a Monday early in June. Anniversary Day is usually observed on a Monday.

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 proclaim special days to be observed as public holidays throughout the State or any part of the State. It is customary in certain districts to proclaim a day in each year as Labour Day. In the County of Cumberland, the first Monday in October is Labour Day.

#### ANNUAL HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

In New South Wales, an annual holiday with full pay has long been customary in some classes of employment, e.g., governmental services, banking and insurance, and in many commercial and industrial occupations. The High Court of Australia decided in 1912 that the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Industrial Arbitration might award holidays with pay, and most current Commonwealth awards contain provision for annual leave with pay, usually for from one to two weeks.

In 1915 the Court of Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales decided, upon appeal, that an industrial board in a proper case might grant a claim for annual holidays. The Annual Holidays Act, passed by the State Government in December, 1944, entitles every worker, including rural and domestic workers and those not covered by awards, to two weeks' holiday on full ordinary pay after twelve months' continuous service. The holidays must be taken within six months of becoming due (unless in exceptional circumstances the Industrial Registrar otherwise approves) in two consecutive weeks, or by arrangement between employer and employee, in two separate periods. Employers may not pay, and workers may not accept, money in lieu of holidays, and the worker must be given a week's notice of, and be paid in advance for, the holiday period. Should employment endure

less than twelve months, the worker must be paid holiday pay when his employment is terminated in an amount equal to one-twenty-fifth of ordinary pay for the period of employment. Subsisting rights to holidays conferred otherwise than under the Act are preserved where such rights are more favourable to the worker than those which the Act provides.

#### LONG SERVICE LEAVE

Under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act which came into operation from 1st July, 1951, employees working under State industrial awards became entitled to long service leave on full ordinary pay, but in terms of the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, all employees in New South Wales are now entitled to long service leave on full ordinary pay, whether or not their other conditions of employment are covered by an award. The amount of the long service leave is three months after twenty years' service with one employer. For each whole year of service in excess of twenty, the employee is entitled to additional long service leave calculated on the basis of six and a half weeks' leave for ten years' service. Where the period of service is less than twenty years but more than ten, and the employee's services are terminated by the employer for any other reason than serious misconduct, or by the employee for any reason, the employee is entitled to a proportionate amount of leave on the basis of three months for twenty years' service.

The Act only applies to workers who are not entitled to long service leave under any other Act. The State arbitration tribunals may award long service leave on a more generous scale, and any such award then operates instead of the Act.

Applications have been made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for long service leave generally in Federal awards, but up to April, 1957, these had not been determined.

For many years, State public servants have been entitled to three months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, a further three months after twenty years, and three months for each additional ten years' service. Commonwealth public servants are entitled to four and a half months' long service leave after fifteen years' service, plus additional leave for each subsequent year of service up to a maximum of twelve months' leave in all. In 1949 the Coal Industry Tribunal awarded long service leave in the coal mining industry, as indicated in the chapter "Mining Industry".

#### SICK LEAVE

In recent years there has been an increasing tendency for industrial awards to provide for a limited amount of sick leave on full pay (usually one week per year). A survey in 1945 showed that sick leave provisions had been inserted in about 100 State awards. In 1950, out of 560 State awards examined, 350 provided for at least one week's sick leave on full pay each year.

Under the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, on application being made to the State Industrial Commission or a Conciliation Committee, a provision must be inserted in any State industrial award or agreement entitling every employee covered by the award or agreement to one week's sick leave on full pay for each year of service with an employer. Most State awards now current (April, 1957) contain this provision.



### PREFERENCE TO UNIONISTS AND EX-SERVICEMEN

Both State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals have authority to embody the principle of preference to unionists in their awards, etc., but this may not operate to prevent the employment of discharged servicemen and women to whom preference in employment is given under the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-55.

Prior to 1954, it was the practice of the State industrial tribunals to grant preference of employment to a union which substantially represented the trade concerned. Under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act in 1953, it is compulsory for an employer in any industry to which an industrial award or agreement applies, to grant absolute preference of employment to union members. In addition, every employee engaged in such an industry must be, or become within a specified time, a member of an industrial union. An employer in such an industry must not knowingly continue in employment any worker who is not, or has not applied to become, a union member. Persons employed in a managerial capacity, ex-service men and women and students on vacation work are exempted from this provision, and exemption may also be allowed in the case of conscientious objectors.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is authorised to grant preference to members of registered organisations, but in the exercise of the authority the Commission 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. Usually it refuses to order preference if the respondents undertake not to discriminate against unionists.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Records relating to industrial disputes in all classes of industry in New South Wales are kept by the Department of Labour and Industry. The statistics do not measure the extent of all industrial dislocations attributable to industrial disputes. Dislocations caused to firms by industrial disputes in which they are not directly involved are not recorded.

In compiling the statistics, it is the rule to count as one dispute a stoppage by a section of employees in an industry and its subsequent extension to other employees in that industry in the same or in other localities. On the other hand, if employees in other industries cease work in sympathy with the striking unions, the sympathy strikes are counted as another dispute, that is, in addition to the original dispute.

The number involved in a dispute in a coal mine is counted as the number who cease work, or as the full complement of the mine, according to whether the mine is not, or is, obliged to cease operations because of the dispute. In any year some workers may be involved in more than one dispute, and the total for each year is the sum of the workers involved in each separate dispute.

In calculating the duration of the disputes, only working days (days on which work would ordinarily be performed) are counted. It is also assumed that work would have been continuous if the dispute had not occurred; where this assumption is not valid, because of intermittency of work and (particularly in the coal mining industry) the incidence of absenteeism, the duration of the disputes as shown tends to be overstated.

In analysing statistics of industrial disputes, especially in comparing them with those of other countries, careful consideration should be given to the method of computation and the definition of terms, as shown herein, because the practices vary greatly in different countries.

The following statement shows, so far as can be ascertained, the number of workers involved and the time lost in industrial disputes in 1939 and the last eleven years. Particulars are shown separately regarding disputes which originated during the year specified, and those which commenced at an earlier date.

**Table 232. Industrial Disputes, New South Wales**

Year.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.	An- terior.	New.	Total.
1939 ...	1	532	533	50	211,565	211,615	850	445,633	446,483
1945 ...	...	1,158	1,158	...	324,491	324,491	...	1,878,753	1,878,753
1946 ...	3	983	986	960	262,195	263,155	17,020	898,731	915,751
1947 ...	2	1,326	1,328	7,650	291,276	298,926	379,000	747,560	1,126,560
1948 ...	...	1,506	1,506	...	276,551	276,551	...	775,055	775,055
1949 ...	3	1,300	1,303	627	215,405	216,032	39,128	978,391	1,017,519
1950 ...	...	1,694	1,694	...	359,192	359,192	...	619,150	619,150
1951 ...	...	1,443	1,443	...	479,181	479,181	...	736,822	736,822
1952 ...	3	1,294	1,297	166	374,409	374,575	3,248	755,274	758,522
1953 ...	...	1,119	1,119	...	309,408	309,408	...	739,413	739,413
1954 ...	1	1,131	1,132	64	253,911	253,975	2,368	531,876	534,244
1955 ...	...	1,146	1,146	...	322,812	322,812	...	696,658	696,658

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

A classification of the disputes according to mining and non-mining industries reveals that disputes leading to a suspension of work occur more frequently and are more extensive in the mining industry than in any other. Moreover, as a general rule, the time lost in coal mining exceeds the aggregate loss in other industries.

The following statement shows the particulars of the disputes in mining and in other industries which commenced in 1929 and later years. The working days during each dispute have been assigned to the year in which the cessation of work occurred, and for this reason the figures differ from those in the previous table, which show the working days lost in the year specified, irrespective of the year in which disputes originated.

**Table 233. Industrial Disputes According to Year of Commencement**

Year of Com- mence- ment.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Duration—Working Days.		
	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.
1929 ...	300	30	330	94,692	5,984	100,676	3,689,891	746,486	4,436,377
1939 ...	497	35	532	202,621	8,944	211,565	382,458	64,771	447,229
1945 ...	945	213	1,158	222,344	102,147	324,491	653,264	1,245,499	1,898,763
1946 ...	878	105	983	180,852	81,343	262,195	299,570	992,301	1,291,871
1947 ...	1,183	143	1,326	220,570	70,706	291,276	392,091	355,469	747,560
1948 ...	1,379	127	1,506	228,630	47,921	276,551	532,900	281,283	814,183
1949 ...	1,186	114	1,300	166,379	49,026	215,405	733,474	244,917	978,391
1950 ...	1,526	168	1,694	221,092	138,100	359,192	293,783	325,367	619,150
1951 ...	1,247	196	1,443	335,228	143,953	479,181	408,448	331,622	740,070
1952 ...	1,105	189	1,294	193,928	180,481	374,409	273,573	481,701	755,274
1953 ...	933	186	1,119	138,410	170,998	309,408	354,833	386,948	741,781
1954 ...	957	174	1,131	165,583	88,328	253,911	256,137	275,739	531,876
1955 ...	802	344	1,146	130,428	192,384	322,812	211,925	488,344	700,269

Disputes which originated in 1929 involved 100,676 workers and caused the loss of 4,436,377 working days, of which 3,689,891 days were in respect of 94,692 mine workers. Of the total number of working days lost in 1939 as a result of industrial disputes, 382,458 or 85 per cent. were due to disputes in the mining industry. During the ten years 1946 to 1955, losses of man-working-days from industrial disputes averaged 792,042 per annum (375,673 in mining and 416,369 in non-mining industries). The average number of workers involved in respect of each industrial dispute in 1955 was 282 and the average number of days lost was 611.

The greatest loss of working days since 1939 occurred in 1945. In this year the number of days lost was 1,898,763, including 653,264 in the mining industry and 901,138 in the iron and steel industry. Disputes in these industries were also responsible for heavy losses in the following year (1946). Further particulars of working days lost through industrial disputes, classified according to industry, are given in the next table:—

**Table 234. Industrial Disputes—Working Days Lost, Classified by Industry**

Industry.	1939.	1949.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.		
						Metro- polis.	Other Districts.	Total.
Mining—Coal and Shale	381,963	732,223	256,323	344,501	249,337	...	211,925	211,925
Other... ..	495	1,251	17,250	10,332	6,800	...	...	...
Total, Mining ...	382,458	733,474	273,573	354,833	256,137	...	211,925	211,925
Other Industries—								
Building ... ..	49	222	4,168	51,411	33,498	68,237	34,098	102,335
Gas and Electric Power ... ..	*	771	9,152	23,257	1,809	35,321	13,321	48,642
Iron and Steel ...	*	147,830	225,169	60,752	13,921	116,424	47,563	163,987
Manufacturing, Other Slaughtering... ..	38,925	13,162	77,186	28,964	63,037	18,724	7,091	25,815
Transport ... ..	10,050	18,194	14,041	94,815	2,047	23,538	397	23,935
Waterside Workers Miscellaneous ... ..	2,820	35,686	22,186	40,144	6,617	15,048	3,810	18,858
	*	10,628	116,634	86,406	139,734	42,227	10,209	52,436
	12,927	18,424	13,165	1,199	15,076	42,746	9,590	52,336
Total, Other Industries ... ..	64,771	244,917	481,701	386,048	275,739	362,265	126,079	488,344
Grand Total ... ..	447,229	978,391	755,274	741,781	531,876	362,265	338,004	700,269

\* Not available; included in "Miscellaneous".

In 1955, apart from the mining industry, more than half of the working days lost through industrial disputes occurred in the iron and steel and building industries. Of the total number of days lost in 1955, mining accounted for 211,925 or 30 per cent., iron and steel for 163,987 or 23 per cent., and building for 102,335 or 15 per cent.

Most of the industrial disputes other than mining occur in the metropolitan area. In 1955 the number of working days lost through disputes in industries other than mining was 488,344, and of this figure 362,265 or 74 per cent. related to the metropolitan area. Thirty-three per cent. of the disputes in the building industry in 1955 occurred outside the metropolitan area.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—DURATION

The following table shows particulars of the duration of industrial disputes which originated during the last six years:—

Table 235. Industrial Disputes—Duration

Year of Commencement.	Duration in Working Days.						
	Under 1 Day.	1 Day.	Over 1 to 10 Days.	Over 10 to 50 Days.	Over 50 to 100 Days.	Over 100 Days.	Total.
	Number of Disputes.						
1950 ...	160	1,152	360	20	2	...	1,694
1951 ...	174	866	363	36	3	1	1,443
1952 ...	100	794	371	22	7	...	1,294
1953 ...	95	709	268	43	4	...	1,119
1954 ...	125	651	335	18	2	...	1,131
1955 ...	74	683	366	21	1	1	1,146
	Number of Workers Involved.						
1950 ...	46,129	239,657	68,720	3,703	983	...	359,192
1951 ...	77,967	314,406	81,605	5,085	108	10	479,181
1952 ...	23,484	265,274	78,238	3,160	4,253	...	374,409
1953 ...	53,618	169,954	50,270	20,942	14,624	...	309,408
1954 ...	23,650	132,524	86,045	11,292	400	...	253,911
1955 ...	26,465	204,867	83,449	7,852	157	22	322,812
	Number of Working Days Lost.						
1950 ...	11,505	239,657	238,134	58,571	71,283	...	619,150
1951 ...	26,975	314,406	271,772	115,881	9,176	1,860	740,070
1952 ...	10,511	265,274	295,484	65,713	118,292	...	755,274
1953 ...	26,274	169,954	167,628	231,346	146,579	...	741,781
1954 ...	13,464	132,524	203,572	153,296	29,020	...	531,876
1955 ...	12,961	204,867	297,327	168,818	13,678	2,618	700,269

Many disputes are of short duration, but they often involve large numbers of workers, and the resultant loss in working time is very considerable. For example, of the working days lost in 1955, 73 per cent. resulted from

disputes which endured for periods up to 10 days, and 24 per cent. from disputes lasting for over 10 and up to 50 days. Only 3 per cent. of the disputes which originated in 1955 lasted for more than 50 days.

Of the total number of workers involved in disputes in 1955, 314,781 or 98 per cent. were concerned in disputes lasting not more than 10 days.

The next table shows particulars of the duration of disputes in mining and other industries in 1955:—

**Table 236. Industrial Disputes—Duration, 1955**

Duration in Working Days.	Disputes.			Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.		
	Mining	Non-mining	Total	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.	Mining.	Non-mining.	Total.
Under 1 Day ...	50	24	74	4,526	21,939	26,465	2,190	10,771	12,961
1 Day ...	512	171	683	95,842	109,025	204,867	95,842	109,025	204,867
Over 1 to 10 Days ...	236	130	366	29,594	53,855	83,449	96,071	201,256	297,327
Over 10 to 50 Days	3	18	21	309	7,543	7,852	4,144	164,674	168,818
Over 50 to 100 Days	1	...	1	157	...	157	13,678	...	13,678
Over 100 Days ...	...	1	1	...	22	22	...	2,618	2,618
Total ...	802	344	1,146	130,428	192,384	322,812	211,925	488,344	700,269

Most of the disputes of short duration in 1955 occurred in the mining industry. Of the total number lasting one day or less, mining accounted for 562 or 74 per cent. However, disputes in the mining industry, though more numerous than in other industries, involved relatively fewer workers, with the result that mining disputes lasting one day or less were responsible for only 45 per cent. of the working days lost through such disputes. Mining disputes were responsible for 64 per cent. of the disputes lasting from 1 to 10 days, and 32 per cent. of the working days lost thereby. Eighty-three per cent. of the disputes which endured for more than 10 days occurred in non-mining industries. There was only one in 1955 which lasted more than 100 days.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—CAUSES

The causes of industrial disputes, as classified by the Department of Labour and Industry, are shown in the following table up to the year 1951. In this table, disputes regarding 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". Disputes involving more than one cause are allocated to the cause which appears to be the principal issue. The general coal strike of 1949, however, was not treated in this way; claims related to wages, hours and long service leave, and arbitrary allocation to any one of these causes could not reasonably be made.

Table 237. Industrial Disputes—Causes—Working Days Lost, 1946 to 1951

Year of commencement.	Wages.	Hours.	Working Conditions.	Employment of Persons or Classes of Persons.	Trade Unionism.	Sympathy.	Miscellaneous.	Not Stated.	Total, All Causes.
MINING INDUSTRY.									
1946	49,720	1,212	110,217	53,735	15,119	7,037	49,017	13,513	299,570
1947	97,553	1,526	71,184	34,310	30,417	51,046	82,453	23,602	392,091
1948	139,116	5,209	79,528	66,389	75,149	77,487	61,721	23,301	532,900
1949	55,488	8,597	22,627	23,640	1,186	16,468	590,737*	14,731	733,474
1950	38,392	5,605	73,321	50,328	7,735	7,802	90,793	19,807	293,783
1951	178,384	3,830	80,909	26,929	7,524	27,514	61,440	21,918	408,448
INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN MINING.									
1946	657,093	57,990	91,876	124,160	676	43,371	16,835	...	992,301
1947	200,941	88,772	14,850	12,441	21,671	490	15,604	700	355,469
1948	98,255	21,447	2,860	41,409	103,406	1,469	10,937	1,560	231,283
1949	170,786	1,119	2,564	29,396	4,772	19,018	17,242	20	244,917
1950	170,772	2,209	16,003	71,658	21,015	450	43,179	81	325,367
1951	98,842	185	26,451	34,694	49,611	13,879	107,710	250	331,622
ALL INDUSTRIES.									
1946	706,813	59,202	202,093	177,895	15,795	50,708	65,852	13,513	1,291,871
1947	298,494	90,298	86,034	46,751	52,088	51,536	98,057	24,302	747,560
1948	237,371	26,656	82,388	107,798	178,555	78,956	72,658	29,801	814,133
1949	226,274	9,716	25,191	53,036	5,958	35,486	607,979*	14,751	978,391
1950	209,164	7,814	89,324	121,986	28,750	8,252	133,972	19,888	619,150
1951	277,226	4,015	107,360	61,623	57,135	41,393	169,150	22,168	740,070

\* Includes general coal strike, 548,422 working days, claiming long service leave, 35-hour week, and 30s. per week wage increase.

Disputes in regard to wages are normally responsible for a greater proportion of the working days lost in all industries than any other single cause. Of the total number of days lost in 1950 and 1951, wages disputes were responsible for 34 per cent. and 38 per cent., respectively. Working conditions are also an important cause of disputes, especially in the mining industry; in the six years ended in 1951, disputes over working conditions were responsible for 17 per cent. of the aggregate number of days lost in the mining industry and 6 per cent. in other industries.

The basis of the classification of causes was altered in certain respects in 1952, and the particulars for the last three years as shown in the next table are not strictly comparable with those in Table 237. In particular, details of disputes regarding the employment of non-unionists are included under the heading "Trade Unionism" in the new classification.

Table 238. Industrial Disputes—Causes, 1952 to 1955

Cause.	Working Days Lost.			1955.				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	Dis- putes.	Workers In- volved.	Working Days Lost.		
						Mining.	Non- mining.	Total.
<b>Terms of Employment—</b>								
Wages ... ..	214,626	48,074	63,883	135	105,118	138	293,804	293,942
Hours ... ..	40,729	30,571	6,534	15	7,181	2,950	30,681	33,631
Leave, Pensions, etc. ...	1,470	20,064	2,912	1	4,347	4,347	...	4,347
Managerial matters ...	171,536	383,434	184,017	400	67,972	64,029	89,470	153,499
Physical working conditions ... ..	59,876	129,986	97,108	196	37,974	43,281	20,041	63,322
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>								
Sympathy ... ..	60,401	1,816	...	26	13,752	2,121	23,908	26,029
Other ... ..	140,177	44,930	43,594	137	19,765	46,380	9,334	55,714
<b>Miscellaneous ... ..</b>	<b>37,213</b>	<b>63,258</b>	<b>104,841</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>45,607</b>	<b>23,525</b>	<b>21,106</b>	<b>44,631</b>
Not stated ... ..	29,246	19,648	28,987	167	21,096	25,154	...	25,154
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>755,274</b>	<b>741,781</b>	<b>531,876</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>322,812</b>	<b>211,925</b>	<b>488,344</b>	<b>700,269</b>

In 1955, disputes over wages involved more workers (105,118 or 33 per cent. of the total), and resulted in the loss of more working days (293,942 or 42 per cent. of the total) than disputes arising from any other cause. Other important causes of disputes in 1955 were managerial matters (responsible for 22 per cent. of the working days lost), and physical working conditions (9 per cent. of the working days lost).

## WAGES

Wages paid to industrial workers in New South Wales are regulated for the most part by the industrial arbitration tribunals and special authorities described in the preceding chapter. The wages fixed by these authorities are minimum rates only, and there is no restriction on the payment of higher rates.

### WAR-TIME CONTROL OF WAGES

During the war (1939-45), the payment of wages either higher or lower than award rates (except for merit, special ability, etc.) was prohibited, and special measures governed women's wages, largely to encourage them to enter employment. From February, 1942, wage rates were stabilised, except for correction of anomalies or for the purpose of promotion, incremental progression, and automatic cost of living adjustments.

Wage pegging was relaxed in March, 1946, to the extent of permitting variation by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of standard hours, the basic wage, and the principles of its determination. From December, 1946, industrial authorities were permitted to raise wage rates in certain circumstances, within limits prescribed by a "formula", which allowed increases in male marginal rates of up to 25 per cent. over pre-war rates; to award rates of wages to females up to 75 per cent. of the male rates; to adjust marginal rates in order to relate them to those ruling in other occupations; and to adjust piece, penalty, and shift rates.

From 9th April, 1947, industrial authorities were empowered to alter remuneration in any type of case.

Further particulars of the war-time and early post-war control of wages are given on pages 790 to 792 of Year Book No. 50.

### THE BASIC WAGE

#### THE LIVING WAGE IN STATE AWARDS FROM 1914 TO 1937

Within the State jurisdiction, the Court of Industrial Arbitration adopted the practice of fixing a living or minimum wage for the guidance of the wage-fixing tribunals in 1914, and in 1918 the living wage determined by the chief industrial tribunal after inquiry into the cost of living became a statutory right of men and women working under industrial awards. Information relating to the standard of living and living wage determinations up to April, 1937, the date of the last declaration by the State tribunal, is given on page 670 of the Year Book for 1938-39. In October, 1937, the basic wages determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration were adopted by the State for the sake of uniformity.

The following statement shows the variations in the living wages from February, 1914 to April, 1937, as determined 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.



Table 239. Living Wages Declared by New South Wales Industrial Authority

Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.		Date of Declaration.	Living Wage, per week.	
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.		Adult Males.	Adult Females.
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
1914—Feb., 16	48 0	...	1923—Apr., 10	79 0	40 0
1915—Dec., 17	52 6	...	Sept., 7	82 0	41 6
1916—Aug., 18	55 6	...	1925—Aug., 24	84 0	42 6
1918—Sept., 5	60 0	...	1927—June, 27	85 0	46 0
Dec., 17	...	30 0	1929—Dec., 20	82 6	44 6
1919—Oct., 8	77 0	...	1932—Aug., 26	70 0	38 0
Dec., 23	...	39 0	1933—Apr., 11	68 6	37 0
1920—Oct., 8	85 0	...	Oct., 20	66 6	36 0
Dec., 23	...	43 0	1934—Apr., 26	67 6	36 6
1921—Oct., 8	82 0	...	1935—Apr., 18	68 6	37 0
Dec., 22	...	41 0	1936—Apr., 24	69 0	37 6
1922—May, 12	78 0	...	Oct., 27	70 0	38 0
Oct., 9	...	39 6	1937—Apr., 24	71 6	38 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; and a man, wife, and one child in 1929 and later. Men's wages were supplemented (subject to income qualifications) by family allowances paid by the State for dependent children under statutory school leaving age from June, 1927, one child in each family being excluded from endowment from December, 1929.

#### THE BASIC WAGE IN STATE AWARDS SINCE 1937

The living wage determinations of the Industrial Commission applied generally throughout the State to all industries within its jurisdiction. When the Commonwealth Court's method of determining basic wages was adopted by the State in October, 1937, provision was made for assessing different rates for certain districts, according to the practice of the Commonwealth Court. As explained on page 259, the basic wage under the Commonwealth jurisdiction is not related to a defined family unit, and formerly consisted of the "needs basic wage", subject to periodical adjustment and a constant loading addition. The "needs basic wage" fixed by the Court for the metropolitan area and the districts of Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla was adjusted according to the retail price index numbers for Sydney, and the rate for the County of Yancowinna according to the index numbers for Broken Hill. Prior to July, 1951, the rate for other localities was 3s. per week less than the metropolitan rate. The usual fixed loading addition was 6s. per week, but in certain awards, such as those covering Crown employees (i.e., employees of the State Government and statutory bodies), the fixed loading was 5s. per week.

On 12th October, 1950, the Commonwealth Court announced its decision in the 1949-50 basic wage case, which resulted in an increase of 19s. in the basic wage for adult males in New South Wales. The New South Wales

Parliament then enacted the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, under the authority of which the Industrial Commission increased the Sydney basic wage for males under State awards by 19s. from the first pay period in December, 1950. Where the former fixed loading was 5s., the amount of the increase was £1.

A further amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act, assented to in June, 1951, provided that the basis for all State industrial awards and agreements (including those covering Crown employees) was to be the basic wage for Sydney, except in the case of employees in the County of Yancowinna, where the basic wage for Broken Hill was to apply. The effect of this amendment was to remove the difference of 3s. between the basic wage for the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla areas, and the basic wage for other parts of the State (excluding the County of Yancowinna).

Up to August, 1953 (see page 262), except where an award or agreement provided otherwise, the basic wages were subject to adjustment at quarterly intervals according to the retail price index numbers of the preceding quarter. From December, 1937 to December, 1939, inclusive, the adjustments were made in March, June, September, and December, and from February, 1940 to August, 1953, the rates were adjusted a month earlier—in February, May, August, and November. The quarterly adjustments ceased after August, 1953, following a decision to that effect by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but they were re-introduced in State awards in New South Wales from the first pay period in November, 1955, under an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Particulars of the rates for adult males and females in Sydney, as adjusted since that date are as follows:—

**Table 240. State Basic Wages, N.S.W., since November, 1955**

Date	Male Rate.	Female Rate.	Date	Male Rate.	Female Rate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1955—November ... ..	12 13 0	9 9 6	1957—February ... ..	13 10 0	10 2 6
1956—February ... ..	12 15 0	9 11 0	May ... ..	13 8 0	10 1 0
May ... ..	12 16 0	9 12 0	August ... ..	13 10 0	10 2 6
August ... ..	13 3 0	9 17 0			
November ... ..	13 14 0	10 5 6			

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult males in Commonwealth awards, which was the same as for State awards from 1937 to 1955, are given in Table 241.

A brief statement of the position with regard to the basic wage for adult females is given on page 264. Particulars of the basic wage applicable to adult females under State awards at various dates between 1937 and 1950 were published on page 365 of Year Book No. 52.

#### BASIC WAGES IN COMMONWEALTH AWARDS

The principles to be adopted for the determination of the basic wage are not defined in the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, although the Act 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. A definition of the basic wage was incorporated in the Act for the first time in 1949 (see page 261).

The general principles observed by the Court were stated in 1941 by the Chief Judge in the following terms: "The Court has always conceded the 'needs' of an average family should be kept in mind in fixing the basic wage. But it has never, as the result of its own inquiry, specifically declared what is an average family or what is the cost of a regimen of food, clothing, shelter, and miscellaneous items necessary to maintain it in frugal comfort, or that a basic wage should give effect to any such finding. In the end, economic possibilities have always been the determining factor. . . . What should be sought is the independent ascertainment and prescription of the highest basic wage that can be sustained by the total of industry in all its primary, secondary, and ancillary forms. . . . More than ever before, wage fixation is controlled by the economic outlook".

The major decisions which governed basic wage determinations between 1908 and 1947, traced below, are reviewed in greater detail on pages 795 to 797 of Year Book No. 50.

In 1908 the Court adopted the "Harvester rate" (apparently based on the needs of a family "of about five persons") as the standard wage. In the period of rapidly rising prices after the 1914-18 war, it became the practice to adjust the wage in accordance with changes in the cost of living as indicated by retail price index numbers. The "Powers 3s." was added to the Harvester equivalent in 1921 to cover possible increases in prices in intervals between adjustments. During the depression, from February, 1931, rates of wages (including basic and margin elements) were reduced by 10 per cent. by order of the Court.

In April, 1934, the Court abolished the "Powers 3s.", restored the 10 per cent. to margins, and simplified the method of assessment and adjustment. The "C" series index numbers (described on page 186) then became the basis of adjustments, and separate rates were prescribed for certain provincial towns and in certain industries.

From June, 1937 to December, 1950, the basic wage comprised (a) the needs basic wage, which was varied with movements in retail price index numbers, and (b) a fixed loading (6s. in New South Wales, with some exceptions), known as the "prosperity loading" added by the Court in 1937. In the same year, the Court introduced its own quarterly index numbers for the periodical adjustments, known as the "Court series", based upon the Commonwealth Statistician's "C" series index. Adjustments prior to February, 1940 were made two months after the end of each quarter, and after that date, from the first pay period in February, May, August, and November. The minimum variation in the basic wage was 2s. from April, 1934 until June, 1937, when it became 1s., with the weekly rates adjusted to the nearest shilling.

The Court commenced the hearing of an application by certain Australian trade unions for an increase in the basic wage in August, 1940, and in its judgment of 7th February, 1941, the Court refused to grant any increase, mainly owing to the uncertainty of the economic outlook under existing war conditions, but deferred the application for further consideration. In this judgment, the Court commended the proposed Commonwealth system of child endowment (which commenced on 1st July, 1941), and stated that such a system would greatly simplify future

determinations of the basic wage. The question of an increase in the basic wage was revived in October, 1946, and on 13th December, 1946, the Court gave an interim judgment directing an increase of 7s. in the basic wage and continuing the existing loadings unchanged. Existing relationships between male, female, and juvenile award rates were preserved, but rates for females whose remuneration had been fixed under certain wartime controls were not affected by the judgment.

On 22nd February, 1949, the Court commenced the hearing of a series of union claims relating to the basic wage, which included the following:—

- (a) A claim for an immediate interim increase of £2 per week for all adults;
- (b) A determination of the actual cost of living (a man, wife and three children) based on a standard of living relating to socially necessary requirements and the productive capacity of industry;
- (c) A basic wage of £10 per week for all adults, subject to differences to allow for different costs of living in different capital cities;
- (d) Annual adjustments of the basic wage on the basis of the productive capacity of industry;
- (e) Quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to compensate for variations in the cost of living resulting from price variations and other factors;
- (f) A female basic wage equal to that for males.

In May, 1949, the claim for an interim increase in the basic wage was rejected. Subsequently, difficulties arose from the Court's rulings as to its powers in this case, and particularly in relation to the basic wage for females. As a result, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 2), 1949, which came into force in October, 1949, for the first time inserted a definition of the basic wage in the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, viz., that wage or that part of a wage which is just and reasonable for an adult male (or female, as the case may be), without regard to the work or the industry in which he is engaged. The Act also empowered the Court to make an order or award determining or altering the basic wage for adult females, or the principles on which it is computed.

The Court's decision was announced on 12th October, 1950, and, as amplified by subsequent announcements, it had the following effects on the basic wage for males:—

- (a) The former fixed loadings (4s., 5s. or 6s., according to the area) were to be made uniform at 5s. per week;
- (b) An average amount of £1 (£1 1s. where the former fixed loading was 4s., and 19s. where the former fixed loading was 6s.) was to be added to the basic wage; and
- (c) The total of all these sums was in future to be adjustable in accordance with variations in the cost of living, as indicated by the "C" Series Index of Retail Prices, and a new Court Series of Index Numbers was prepared to give effect to this.

The Court fixed the basic wage for adult females at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

The increased rates were to operate from the first pay period in December, 1950.

In June, 1952, a number of employers' organisations in the engineering and metal trades industries submitted the following claims to the Arbitration Court:—

- (a) Reductions in the basic wage in various awards ranging up to £2 9s. per week (£2 7s. in the case of the Sydney basic wage);
- (b) A reduction in the female basic wage from 75 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the male basic wage;
- (c) Abandonment of the quarterly adjustment of the basic wage in favour of periodic review by way of enquiry after a fixed term at the Court's discretion or on application by any interested party;
- (d) An increase in working hours from forty to forty-four per week, to be worked in either five or five and a half days.

In its decisions, announced on 12th September, 1953, the Court refused to grant any of the employers' claims except the abolition of quarterly adjustments of the basic wage in awards relating to the twenty-five unions involved in the case. The Court expressed the view that cost of living adjustments had been a contributing factor in the inflationary spiral, and that there was good ground for expecting that in the immediate future the economy would enter a period of relatively stable prices, especially of consumer goods. It also suggested that the quarterly adjustments should remain suspended so long as the estimate of what was a just and reasonable basic wage continued to be based on the ability of industry to sustain a certain wage level.

Following the decision of September, 1953, the Commonwealth Court was approached by further groups of employers for abolition of the quarterly adjustments in awards applying in their respective industries, and by November, 1953, the quarterly adjustments had been abolished in all Commonwealth awards. On 23rd October, 1953, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales ruled that the Commonwealth Court's decision also applied in all State awards.

In December, 1955, the Australian Council of Trade Unions and seventeen trade unions applied to the Commonwealth Court for the following: (a) the restoration of quarterly cost-of-living adjustments; (b) an increase in the basic wage to compensate for the loss of the adjustments since their suspension in October, 1953; and (c) an additional increase of £1 in the basic wage. The decision of the Court, announced on 25th May, 1956, was that the basic wage for males should be increased by 10s. per week and the female rate by 7s. 6d. per week, but the judgment stated that this did not represent "an authority to continue the use of adjustment systems based on variations in the purchasing power of money or in the cost of goods and services". The Court refused to grant a higher increase than 10s. per week on the ground that this would have created a risk of inflation and unemployment.

In November, 1956, an application in connection with the basic wage was made by a number of trade unions to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which from August, 1956, replaced the Court as the authority handling such matters (see page 243). The unions

requested (a) that the basic wage be increased to the amount at which it would have stood if quarterly adjustments had not been suspended in September, 1953, and (b) the re-introduction of quarterly adjustments. In its judgment delivered on 29th April, 1957, the Commission granted an increase of 10s. per week in the basic wage for males and 7s. 6d. per week in the basic wage for females, as the maximum increases which the capacity of the economy could sustain, but it rejected the application for the restoration of quarterly adjustments. However, the Commission agreed to an annual review of the basic wage, provided it was applied for. It was thought preferable for any review to commence in the second half of the financial year, since any change would then operate for a period more closely coinciding with the financial year. It was indicated that the Commission would be available to begin the next hearing of a basic wage inquiry on 18th February, 1958, provided that an application was filed with it at least one month earlier.

A statement of the weekly basic wage rates for adult males in Commonwealth awards in each capital city of Australia at intervals since 1929 is given in the next table:—

**Table 241. Basic Wages (per week) Adult Males, Commonwealth Awards—  
Australian Capitals**

Date.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Bris- bane.	Adelaide	Perth.	Hobart.	Average Six Capital Cities.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1929—February	91 0	86 0	80 0	84 0	85 0	83 0	87 0
1933—February	66 7	60 4	55 10	55 4	58 1	63 5	61 8
1937—June	72 0	69 0	68 0	69 0	71 0	69 0	70 0
1939—September	81 0	81 0	76 0	78 0	77 0	77 0	79 0
1942—February	91 0	89 0	86 0	86 0	86 0	87 0	88 0
1943—February	98 0	98 0	91 0	93 0	92 0	94 0	96 0
1944—Feb. & May	99 0	97 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
1945—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	93 0	93 0	94 0	96 0
1946—February	99 0	98 0	93 0	94 0	94 0	95 0	96 0
1947—February	108 0	107 0	103 0	102 0	103 0	104 0	106 0
1948—February	114 0	113 0	107 0	108 0	107 0	110 0	111 0
1949—February	124 0	123 0	118 0	119 0	118 0	121 0	122 0
1950—February	135 0	134 0	127 0	129 0	131 0	131 0	133 0
1951—February	173 0	170 0	159 0	166 0	166 0	165 0	169 0
1952—February	216 0	209 0	199 0	205 0	205 0	208 0	210 0
May	223 0	212 0	207 0	211 0	214 0	214 0	216 0
August	235 0	224 0	213 0	224 0	222 0	222 0	227 0
November	237 0	228 0	216 0	229 0	228 0	230 0	231 0
1953—February	238 0	229 0	215 0	225 0	229 0	232 0	231 0
May	241 0	232 0	217 0	228 0	231 0	239 0	234 0
August	243 0	235 0	218 0	231 0	236 0	242 0	236 0
1956—June	253 0	245 0	228 0	241 0	246 0	252 0	246 0
1957—May	263 0	255 0	238 0	251 0	256 0	262 0	256 0

In fixing basic rates in an award in a particular industry, the Conciliation and Arbitration Court had regard to special circumstances affecting the industry and the cost of living in places of its location. Basic rates in various Commonwealth awards may therefore differ considerably.

## THE BASIC WAGE FOR FEMALES

Prior to 1950, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act provided that the basic wage for females should not be less than 54 per cent. of the corresponding rate for males. This was the usual figure found in New South Wales awards, and it was common, though it cannot be said to have been general, in Commonwealth awards. During the war (1939-45), the Women's Employment Board awarded rates of 75 per cent., 90 per cent., and even occasionally 100 per cent., of male rates.

There was no Commonwealth statutory provision relating to the female basic wage until 1947, when the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court was empowered to alter the minimum rates of remuneration for adult females in an industry. In 1948 this provision was altered to read "determining or altering" such minimum rates. Finally, during the course of the 1949-50 basic wage case, the power was further clarified by the amendment mentioned above, and a definition of the female basic wage to correspond with that for males was inserted in the Act.

In the judgment of the Commonwealth Court announced on 12th October, 1950, it was decided that the basic rate for women should be 75 per cent. of the male rate. In New South Wales the Industrial Arbitration (Basic Wage) Amendment Act, 1950, provided that, after considering the Commonwealth judgment, the Industrial Commission was to review the terms of any award for female workers and make such orders as it deemed reasonable and proper, but no such order was to vary rates of pay so as to provide for rates lower than the female basic wage as enunciated by the Commonwealth Court. The Commission gave several lengthy judgments relating to these matters, the effect of which was briefly that, while it might not award rates of pay lower than the new basic wage found by the Commonwealth Court, that basic wage contained an amount of £1 attributable to secondary considerations rather than to needs. This £1 was to be regarded as a marginal rate of wage, and the remaining £5 3s. 6d. of the female basic wage (as it then stood) was to be regarded by all State tribunals as the true or foundational basic wage for females. Nevertheless, the requirement of the Act that no female wage under a State award should fall short of the Commonwealth basic wage for females, had the effect of making the whole rate of £6 3s. 6d. subject to adjustment for changes in retail prices.

Particulars of the Sydney basic wage for adult females in Commonwealth awards since December, 1950 are shown below:—

**Table 242. Basic Wage for Adult Females, Sydney, Commonwealth Awards**

Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.	Month of Change.	Amount per week.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1950—Dec.	123 6	1952—Feb.	162 0	1953—Feb.	178 6
1951—Feb.	129 6	May	167 0	May	180 6
May	135 0	August	176 0	August	182 0
August	144 6	Nov.	177 6	1956—June	189 6
Nov.	155 0			1957—May	197 0

## BASIC WAGE DETERMINATION IN THE VARIOUS STATES

Basic wages are determined by State industrial tribunals in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia under State laws. Since October, 1937, under an amendment of the State Industrial Arbitration Act, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has been required to adopt (in State awards) basic wages as determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration; formerly the Industrial Commission determined the basic wage to be applied in State awards (see page 257). An amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act in 1955 provided for the re-introduction of automatic cost-of-living adjustments from November, 1955 (see page 259). Since March, 1942, the Industrial Court of Queensland has adjusted basic wage rates after considering retail price movements. Prior to 1953, the Victorian wages boards were required to adopt Commonwealth award rates where applicable, but under the Labour and Industry Act, 1953, the boards were required to provide in their determinations that wages be adjusted periodically in accordance with the appropriate retail price index; in 1956 this requirement was deleted from the Act, and quarterly cost-of-living adjustments were discontinued. In Tasmania the standard of the Commonwealth Court is observed to a large extent, but quarterly cost-of-living adjustments were re-introduced in February, 1956 for several quarters. Since December, 1946, the "living wage" applied by the South Australian Board of Industry has been the same as the Commonwealth basic wage.

The Western Australian Arbitration Court determines a basic wage in June of each year, which it may review whenever quarterly data relating to the cost of living supplied by the State Statistician reveals a change of 1s. or more a week. The Court generally follows the decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, but several adjustments have been made since 1955 to compensate for cost-of-living increases.

The State basic wage determinations for adult males are related to family units of a man and wife with three children in Queensland and South Australia, and with two children in Western Australia.

The basic wage rates under State awards operating in each capital city in May, 1957 were as follows:—

Table 243. Basic Wage Rates under State Awards—May, 1957

Capital City.	State.	Rate per Week.		Proportion of Female Rate to Male Rate.
		Adult Male.	Adult Female.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.
Sydney ... ..	New South Wales ...	13 8 0	10 1 0	75
Melbourne ... ..	Victoria ... ..	13 3 0	9 17 0	75
Brisbane ... ..	Queensland ... ..	11 19 0	8 2 6	67
Adelaide ... ..	South Australia ... ..	12 11 0	9 8 0	75
Perth ... ..	West Australia ... ..	13 8 10	8 14 9	65
Hobart ... ..	Tasmania ... ..	13 12 0	10 4 0	75

## SECONDARY (OR MARGINAL) WAGES

Awards of industrial tribunals usually add to the minimum or basic wage some further amount (the "secondary" or "marginal" wage) in respect of special features associated with the various occupations, e.g., the degree



of skill involved, the nature of the work and the conditions under which it is performed. By the division of functions introduced in 1947, claims for variation of margins in Commonwealth awards are heard by Conciliation Commissioners.

In recent years, many unions have approached the various arbitration tribunals for substantial increases in the marginal portions of award rates of pay. The unions have claimed that (a) the real value of the marginal rate has decreased sharply because of steep increases in the cost of living, and (b) since the basic wage has increased steeply (as a result of the automatic cost-of-living adjustments and the special additions awarded by the tribunals themselves), the former relationship between the marginal element and the basic wage element has been destroyed.

An application for variation of the Metal Trades Award to provide increased margins was referred to the Full Court by a Conciliation Commissioner in 1953. In its judgment, given in November, 1954, the Commonwealth Court laid down the basis for a new structure of margins in the metal trades. This decision had special significance, as variations in the Metal Trades Award have tended to lead the way to similar variations in other awards.

In its judgment, the Court accepted, as the real object of any adjustment, the need to restore the position of the skilled employee in relation to the unskilled. The effect of the increased cost of living on this relative position was referred to as follows: "We have not forgotten that nominal value of the fitter's skill must tend to increase with the increase in the nominal prices of essential commodities". The Court also took into consideration the capacity of the economy to pay higher margins for skilled workers, both in the metal trades, and in other industries likely to be affected indirectly by the judgment. As the appropriate basis of its new adjustment of the fitter's margin, the Court took the assessment made by Judge Beeby in 1937, and held that the margins in this award should, in general, be fixed at two and one half times the amount awarded in 1937. Where the margin for any classification was already more than two and one half times the 1937 figure, there should be no reduction.

While the Court emphasised that this decision dealt only with the metal trades industry, it pointed out that it might afford general guidance to all authorities operating under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act, or under any legislation which provides for a wage-fixing tribunal subject to the general control of the Court. Since the decision, the formula has been applied by Commonwealth Conciliation Commissioners in the majority of applications coming before them.

Following on the Commonwealth Court's judgment of 5th November, 1954, a number of applications were made to the Industrial Commission of New South Wales for increases in rates of pay, relying partly on the judgment of the Commonwealth Court. In a decision intended to lay down some general principles which it would follow in dealing with such applications, the Commission reviewed its decisions on margins over the previous four years. However, it stated that the Commonwealth judgment did not justify the claim that all rates of pay prescribed by State awards should now be re-assessed, or that the Commonwealth formula should be applied by wage-fixing authorities in New South Wales for the re-assessment of all minimum wage rates, nor did the judgment imply that there should be a general increase in State award rates of wages.

The Commission referred to its statutory obligation to fix true minimum rates of pay, whether times were good or bad, whereas the Commonwealth Court regarded it as proper to assess rates of pay according to the economic position of the Australian community. The Commission laid down the general principle that awards based on the Commonwealth Metal Trades Award should be varied to accord with the new Commonwealth rates. In addition, where award rates have been fixed in relation to the rate of pay for a fitter, employees in that industry would have the right to apply for variation of their rates of pay. Other cases would be governed by the method of approach and the principles formerly applied in the fixation of minimum rates of pay by the Industrial Commission. Each application would then be considered in the light of its special circumstances.

### RATES OF WAGES

The rates of wages for, as distinct from actual earnings in, various occupations at the close of 1929 and later years 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 determination 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 "Labour Report" of the Commonwealth Statistician.

**Table 244. Award Rates of Wages for Adult Males in Various Occupations, New South Wales**

Occupation.	At 31st December.																	
	1929.		1939.		1946.		1950.		1951.		1952.		1953.		1954.		1955.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Manufacturing—</b>																		
Cabinetmaker ...	108	6	108	0	142	0	215	0	257	0	287	0	293	0	293	0	325	0
Boilermaker ...	123	0	112	0	144	0	217	0	259	0	289	0	295	0	318	0	318	0
Coppersmith ...	118	6	113	0	145	0	218	6	260	6	290	6	296	6	320	6	320	6
Fitter ...	118	6	112	0	144	0	217	0	259	0	289	0	295	0	318	0	318	0
Baker, bread ...	128	6	120	0	148	0	220	0	267	0	297	0	303	0	303	0	336	0
Bootmaker ...	102	6	105	0	135	6	199	0	244	0	275	0	280	0	280	0	292	0
Tailor (ready-made) ...	108	0	101	0	136	0	214	0	254	0	285	0	290	0	290	0	296	0
Compositor (jobbing hand)	116	0	109	0	141	0	223	0	265	0	295	0	301	6	318	0	318	0
<b>Building—</b>																		
Bricklayer ...	126	6	126	6	155	0	231	0	291	8	326	8	333	4	333	4	370	0
Carpenter ...	125	0	126	6	156	6	231	0	298	4	331	8	338	4	338	4	376	8
Painter ...	116	0	115	6	145	6	223	0	281	8	315	0	321	8	321	8	358	4
Plumber ...	127	0	125	6	154	0	232	0	290	6	324	0	330	9	330	9	366	9
<b>Mining—</b>																		
Coalwheeler per day*	18	3	18	8	27	3	41	8	50	1	56	1	57	3	57	3	58	8
<b>Transport—</b>																		
Railway loco-driver	114	0	108	6	143	6	215	0	256	0	286	0	292	0	317	0	327	0
Wharf-labourer per hour	139	0	144	0	179	0	258	0	299	0	329	0	335	0	392	0	402	0
	2	11	2	10	4	0	6	0	7	2½	8	2	8	10	8	10	8	10
<b>Rural Industries—</b>																		
Shearer per 100 sheep ...	41	0†	35	6	46	9	109	9	159	6	143	9	146	0	146	0	146	0
Standard minimum wage‡	82	6	82	0	108	0	165	0	207	0	237	0	243	0	243	0	253	0

\* Northern district.

† Less 2s. 3d. per week.

‡ State awards.

The wages of coalminers are based on contract rates, which vary according to the conditions of the seams or places where the coal is mined. Particulars of the award rates of wages for various classes of workers in the rural industries are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

## AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES

The average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult males and adult females in various groups of industries and the weighted average for all groups in New South Wales are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. For the computations, particulars are obtained in respect of 870 male and 84 female occupations. The industrial awards and agreements are the main sources of information, and for the few occupations not subject to industrial determinations, the ruling or predominant rates are ascertained from employers and from secretaries of trade unions.

The occupations are classified into fourteen industrial groups, and the averages are 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 is taken (that is, the sum of the rates is 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 is weighted in accordance with the relative number of workers employed in that group.

The average rates are nominal, and as they take no account of payments in excess of award rates, for overtime, or as bonuses, etc., they are not a measure of average weekly earnings of wage-earners. Moreover, the weekly rates do not measure changes in the nominal cost of labour in terms of wages because of variations from time to time and as between industries in the normal working week. Consequently, the average nominal hourly rates provide a better basis of comparison for certain purposes.

Index numbers of average weekly and hourly nominal rates of wages at the close of certain years since 1929 for adult males and adult females, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are given below. These are to be regarded as illustrating trends in wage rates rather than their absolute level.

Table 245. Index Numbers of Average Nominal Rates of Wages in N.S.W.

At 31st December.	Adult Males.		Adult Females.	
	Weekly Rates.*	Hourly Rates.	Weekly Rates. †	Hourly Rates.
1929 ... ..	201	201	198	222
1936 ... ..	167	173	168	188
1939 ... ..	189	196	196	219
1946 ... ..	255	259	296	331
1947 ... ..	276	300	310	365
1948 ... ..	312	340	368	452
1949 ... ..	335	365	398	488
1950 ... ..	409	439	515	632
1951 ... ..	497	532	630	773
1952 ... ..	555	598	714	876
1953 ... ..	579	613	730	896
1954 ... ..	582	617	731	908
1955 ... ..	605	646	755	926
1956 ... ..	648	687	798	980

\* Base: Weighted average for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) = 100.

† Base: Weighted average for Australia in April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) = 100.

The table reveals a material reduction in the difference between the average nominal rates of wages of men and women since before the 1939-45 war. Between 1939 and 1946, the weekly rates increased by 35 per cent. for adult males and 51 per cent. for adult females, and between 1946 and 1956, the increases were 158 per cent. for men and 169 per cent. for women. In December, 1956, the average nominal weekly wage for men was 240 per cent. and for women 371 per cent. higher than in December, 1939. Between 1946 and 1956, the average nominal hourly rates for adult males more than doubled and those for females almost trebled.

The increases in the years 1939 to 1942 reflect the increases in the basic wage as shown in Table 241, with the addition of war loadings in some industries. Wage pegging rendered movements negligible from 1942 to 1945, but since the war there has been a rapid and continuous increase in wages as a result of the relaxation of war-time controls and the general post-war rise in prices. The index numbers of average nominal wage rates were also affected by the special interim increase of 7s. in the basic wage awarded in December, 1946, and a further special increase of 19s. in October, 1950 (see page 261). Hourly rates rose in 1947 and 1948 as a result of the introduction of the forty-hour week in State awards from July, 1947, and in Commonwealth awards from 1st January, 1948. Wage rates were comparatively stable in 1954, partly owing to the suspension of the quarterly adjustments of the basic wage, and the index numbers for that year show very little movement as compared with the previous year. The index numbers rose again in 1955 as a result of increases in marginal wage in certain awards.

The average nominal weekly wages in the various groups at the end of selected years since 1929 are shown below. In the shipping, pastoral, and domestic industries, where food and lodgings are supplied, their value has been added to the rates of wages. The amounts shown are to be regarded as an index of changes expressed in money terms rather than as actual current averages.

**Table 246. Average Nominal Weekly Wages\* in Industries, Adult Males**

Industrial Group.	At 31st December.															
	1929.		1930.		1951.		1952.		1953.		1954.		1955.		1956.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Works, etc. ....	107	9	102	9	248	3	279	2	285	2	285	10	308	11	325	3
2. Engineering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, etc. ....	103	10	100	10	243	10	273	10	279	10	287	7	293	10	308	3
3. Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution	101	2	99	4	244	1	275	10	282	10	283	6	294	4	314	9
4. Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, Rope, Cordage, etc. ....	96	10	92	3	240	6	271	0	276	6	276	6	281	8	293	9
5. Books, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. ....	123	6	120	9	282	4	312	5	319	10	329	5	336	3	357	10
6. Other Manufacturing ...	103	7	99	1	245	0	277	2	283	10	285	10	295	11	314	0
7. Building ...	114	7	110	0	269	8	305	5	313	0	313	0	337	9	356	11
8. Mining, Quarries, etc. ...	112	9	113	1	254	1	284	2	290	2	290	2	302	6	316	10
9. Railway and Tramway Services	107	8	97	4	245	8	277	3	286	0	301	5	313	6	337	3
10. Other Land Transport ...	97	1	96	10	243	11	273	11	279	11	280	4	293	5	316	1
11. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ....	106	2	99	1	269	10	301	6	307	2	307	2	310	3	325	6
12. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, etc. ...	100	9	80	2	281	9	306	0	339	11	339	11	347	3	†	
13. Domestic, Hotels, etc. †	92	7	92	1	234	4	264	4	270	8	271	4	282	5	297	2
14. Miscellaneous ...	96	5	95	2	241	4	271	6	278	1	278	2	292	2	313	8
All Industries ...	102	11	96	7	255	0	284	8	296	8	298	4	310	1	329	6

\* See comments above Table 245.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

‡ Not available.

The following table shows the average nominal weekly wages payable to adult females in industry groups in which women are mainly employed:—

**Table 247. Average Nominal Weekly Wages\* in Industries, Adult Females**

At 31st December.	Food, Drink, etc. (3).		Clothing, Textiles, etc. (4).		All Other Manufacturing (1, 2, 5 and 6).		Domestic, Hotels, etc.† (13).		Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc. (14).		All Groups.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1929 ...	48	8	54	5	53	4	52	9	55	1	53	11
1930 ...	49	7	50	8	49	11	52	6	60	5	53	3
1951 ...	165	8	167	9	173	7	163	6	181	10	171	1
1952 ...	188	2	190	7	202	1	186	0	204	11	193	11
1953 ...	192	6	194	9	206	0	190	6	210	3	198	5
1954 ...	193	6	194	9	207	2	191	5	210	3	198	9
1955 ...	201	5	195	8	211	11	197	9	226	6	205	0
1956 ...	215	9	204	3	224	5	210	5	242	10	216	10

\* See comments above Table 245.

† Average rates include estimated value of board and lodging where supplied.

#### 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 relate them to the purchasing power of money, as in the following statement. For this purpose the average rates of wages have been reduced to index numbers, and these index numbers have been divided by index numbers of retail prices in Sydney computed from the Commonwealth Statistician's total "C" series index numbers (see page 186). The results indicate very approximately the changes in the effective wage.

The nominal wage for each of the years ended June, as shown in the table, represents the mean of the average rates at the end of the four quarters. Index numbers, calculated on the foregoing basis, are as follows:—

**Table 248. Nominal and Effective Wages in New South Wales**

Year ended June.	Average Nominal Wage for a Full Week's Work—Adult Males.		Index Number of Retail Prices, Sydney, Total, "C" Series. †	Index Number of Effective Wages (Full Work).
	Amount.	Index Number.		
Average, 1923-27*	s. d. 96 0	100	100	100
1929	102 10	107	103	104
1933	85 0	88	83	107
1939	95 2	99	91	109
1946	121 10	127	113	112
1947	129 6	135	116	116
1948	143 3	149	123	121
1949	160 7	167	135	124
1950	173 9	181	147	123
1951	209 10	219	170	129
1952	257 3	268	210	128
1953	285 6	297	228	130
1954	296 6	309	234	132
1955	299 11	312	235	133
1956	310 10	324	244	133

\* Calendar years.

† Mean of the Commonwealth Statistician's index number for Sydney (base: average six capital cities in 1923-27 = 100) for the four quarters of each financial year expressed in ratio to the index number for Sydney (102) for the base period 1923-27.

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 predominant rates for work without intermittency or overtime, and not on actual earnings.

### WAGES PAID IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Commonwealth Statistician compiles quarterly estimates of the average weekly total wages paid and the average earnings, based upon employment and wages as recorded in pay-roll tax returns (which cover about 80 per cent. of total employment) and estimates of the unrecorded balance, but not including pay of members of the armed forces. The figures are not adjusted seasonally, but a seasonally adjusted quarterly index of average weekly earnings in Australia is published in the "Monthly Review of Business Statistics".

The following table shows particulars of the average weekly total wages paid in New South Wales, as compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, together with the average weekly earnings per male unit, which represents total wages divided by total civil employment expressed in male units. Male units equal the number of males plus a proportion of females, based on the approximate ratio of average female earnings to average male earnings.

**Table 249. Wages and Salaries Paid and Average Earnings per Male Unit, New South Wales \***

Year ended June.	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Quarter ended—	Total Wages and Salaries Paid—Weekly Average.	Year ended June.	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit.	Quarter ended—	Average Weekly Earnings per Male Unit
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£		£
1946	4,966	1954—Mar.	15,303	1946	6·57	1954—Mar.	15·33
1947	5,838	June	16,463	1947	6·81	June	16·38
1948	6,976	Sept.	16,765	1948	7·73	Sept.	16·60
1949	8,133	Dec.	17,918	1949	8·73	Dec.	17·53
1950	9,018			1950	9·50		
1951	11,385	1955—Mar.	16,511	1951	11·46	1955—Mar.	16·07
1952	14,364	June	18,235	1952	14·24	June	17·64
1953	15,090	Sept.	18,454	1953	15·50	Sept.	17·79
1954	16,043	Dec.	19,683	1954	16·15	Dec.	18·83
1955	17,357			1955	16·96		
1956	18,955	1956—Mar.	18,229	1956	18·16	1956—Mar.	17·46
		June	19,453			June	18·57
		Sept.	19,613			Sept.	18·75
		Dec.	21,038			Dec.	20·01

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Since 1945-46, there has been a rapid increase in total wages and salaries paid in New South Wales, partly owing to increased employment and partly to higher wages and salaries. The rise in wage rates is reflected in the average weekly earnings per male unit, which increased by 45 per cent. between 1945-46 and 1949-50, and by 91 per cent. between 1949-50 and 1955-56. The average weekly earnings per male unit in 1955-56 amounted to £18 3s., representing an increase of only 7 per cent. as compared with 1954-55, but 177 per cent. as compared with 1945-46.

The quarterly figures are affected by seasonal factors. For example, the figures for the December quarter are usually, though not invariably, higher than those for the previous September quarter and the following March quarter.

Actual average weekly earnings (which include overtime, bonus payments, etc.) considerably exceeded the average nominal weekly wage rates for adult males shown in Table 246, notwithstanding that juniors and their earnings are included in the averages, and that there are losses of working time through sickness, absenteeism, adverse weather, and other causes.

#### *Wage Earnings in Industries*

There are records of actual wage payments in the rural, manufacturing and mining industries and of the payments made to New South Wales and Commonwealth Government employees, and to local government employees. There is no record of the total wages paid in private commercial and transport enterprises, the professions, building and construction industries, etc.

Most wage and salary earners in New South Wales are covered by the Workers' Compensation Act (see page 217), and as shown on page 227, the estimated amount of wages paid to such workers was £800,755,000 in 1954-55 and £880,167,000 in 1955-56. The amount of salaries and wages paid in factories (distinguishing government and private establishments) is shown in the chapter "Factories", and particulars of wages paid in the mining industry are given in the chapter "Mining Industry". Information regarding wages paid in rural industries is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The following statement shows the amount of salaries and wages paid in New South Wales to employees of the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 250. Salaries and Wages Paid to Government Employees in N.S.W.**

Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.	Year ended June.	New South Wales Government.	Commonwealth Government.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1939	29,526	5,844	35,370	1951	89,564	44,832	134,396
1946	49,535	17,030	66,565	1952	116,059	53,315	169,374
1947	49,867	17,558	67,425	1953	125,597	57,034	182,631
1948	60,261	22,323	82,584	1954	130,250	57,678	187,928
1949	67,284	27,027	94,311	1955	143,356	60,078	203,434
1950	74,483	33,325	107,808	1956	159,282	65,997	225,279

Of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to government employees in New South Wales, employees of the Commonwealth Government accounted for 17 per cent. in 1938-39 and 29 per cent. in 1955-56.

The amount of salaries and wages paid to local government employees during the year ended 31st December, 1955 was £27,407,000.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The value of production, as shown in this chapter, relates to the primary industries—pastoral, agricultural, dairying and farmyard, mining, forestry, fisheries, and trapping—and to the manufacturing industries. The values of production in some important activities, such as building and construction, transport and trade and commerce, are not included.

The following table shows particulars of the estimated value of production of primary and manufacturing industries in various years since 1928-29. The *gross value at principal markets*, in the case of rural industries, has been ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The *gross value at place of production* excludes marketing costs. In the case of *primary production*, the *net value* excludes the value of seed and fodder used and the value of the principal goods and services provided by other industries. The *net value of manufacturing production* represents the value added to raw materials, and it is taken as the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, fuel, etc. These terms are explained in more detail in the chapters "Agriculture" and "Factories".

**Table 251. Primary and Manufacturing Industries—Value of Production**

Year.	Primary Production.*			Manufacturing Industries— Net Value of Production. †	Primary and Manufacturing Industries— Net Value of Production. †
	Gross Value at Principal Markets.	Gross Value at Place of Production.	Net Value at Place of Production.		
	thousand.				
1928-29	100,509	90,099	82,042	73,627	155,669
1930-31	60,920	51,212	45,608	49,524	95,132
1935-36	86,444	76,759	69,313	69,470	133,783
1938-39	85,653	74,899	63,538	90,266	153,804
1945-46	146,257	132,432	117,008	153,179	270,187
1946-47	148,959	137,316	121,040	186,546	307,586
1947-48	250,451	230,460	210,326	218,611	428,937
1948-49	249,196	230,364	209,657	251,199	460,856
1949-50	326,904	304,153	283,532	283,201	566,733
1950-51	484,661	460,740	438,616	366,108	804,724
1951-52	390,885	362,335	332,807	443,391	776,198
1952-53	490,716	451,624	414,918	457,742	872,660
1953-54	486,530	445,179	404,970	520,043	925,013
1954-55	444,731	407,388	364,636	583,128	947,764
1955-56	463,480	420,723	379,010	642,136	1,021,146

\* Excludes profits realised under the wartime plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Five distributions of such profits have been made, viz., £9,423,000 in 1949-50, £9,423,000 in 1951-52, £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54 and £4,891,000 in 1954-55.

† At place of production.



The total net value of primary and manufacturing production fell from £156 million in 1928-29 to £95 million in 1930-31, during the economic depression, but it rose again to £154 million in 1938-39. Thereafter, under the combined influence of increased production and the upward trend of prices, the value rose to a peak of £805 million in 1950-51, but it fell in the next year to £776 million as a result of a 24 per cent. decline in the net value of primary production and a 13 per cent. increase in the value of manufacturing production. In 1952-53 the figure rose again to £873 million, mainly as the result of a 25 per cent. increase in the net value of primary production. In 1953-54 a slight fall in the value of primary production was more than compensated by an increase of 14 per cent. in the value of manufacturing production. The combined value of production in 1955-56, viz., £1,021,000,000, was the highest on record; 37 per cent. of this figure represented the net value of primary production and 63 per cent. the net value of manufacturing production.

The value of primary production is subject to a much greater degree of fluctuation than the value of manufacturing production, because of its dependence on seasonal conditions and on export markets. The net value of manufacturing production rose each year from £153 million in 1945-46 to £642 million in 1955-56. The net value of primary production, on the other hand, increased from £117 million in 1945-46 to £439 million in 1950-51, but it fell to £333 million in the next year largely because of a decline in the price of wool and in the quantity produced; it rose again to £415 million in 1952-53, but fell to £379 million in 1955-56.

The share of the manufacturing industries in the total net value of production, as shown in Table 251, varies considerably from year to year, mainly because of the greater degree of variation in the value of primary production. The net values of primary and manufacturing production were almost equal in 1935-36, but in 1938-39 the value of manufacturing production exceeded that of primary production by 42 per cent. The value of manufacturing production continued to exceed primary production until 1949-50, when the values were approximately the same, but in each of the last five years the value of manufacturing production considerably exceeded that of primary production, the excess in 1955-56 being 69 per cent.

The net value of primary and manufacturing production per head of population in New South Wales in 1955-56 was £290, viz., primary £108 and manufacturing £182.

#### ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION

The following statement shows the estimated gross value of production of the various branches of primary industry, at the place of production, at intervals since 1920-21. The values for mines and quarries, as stated, for the years 1920-21 to 1930-31 relate to the calendar years 1921 to 1931, and for 1935-36 to 1955-56 to the calendar years 1935 to 1955, respectively.

Table 252: Gross Value of Primary Production at Place of Production

Years	Rural Industries.				Forestry, Fisheries, and Trapping.	Mines and Quarries. *	Total, Primary Industries.
	Pastoral.	Agri- cultural.	Dairying and Farmyard.	Total, Rural Industries.			
	£ thousand.						
1920-21 ...	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	4,089	10,192	83,437
1928-29 ...	40,679	19,356	14,559	74,594	5,298	10,207	90,099
1930-31 ...	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	2,669	6,341	51,212
1935-36 ...	33,641	16,796	14,112	64,549	4,165	8,045	76,759
1938-39 ...	24,894	18,459	16,359	59,712	3,485	11,702	74,899
1945-46 ...	35,426	44,719	27,308	107,453	8,933	16,046	132,432
1946-47 ...	53,869	26,150	27,048	107,067	10,442	19,807	137,316
1947-48 ...	75,100	87,764	31,916	194,780	9,493	26,187	230,460
1948-49 ...	97,429	53,887	35,409	186,725	10,769	32,870	230,364
1949-50 ...	142,185	75,479	40,744	258,408	10,450	35,295	304,153
1950-51 ...	305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	13,162	46,102	460,740
1951-52 ...	158,647	65,968	53,492	278,107	16,351	67,877	362,335
1952-53 ...	211,802	74,711	70,228	356,741	17,718	77,165	451,624
1953-54 ...	210,229	76,325	68,917	355,471	17,345	72,363	445,179
1954-55 ...	184,504	56,862	69,441	310,807	18,348	78,233	407,388
1955-56 ...	172,471	70,566	73,542	316,579	19,894	84,295	420,723

\* Calendar year. See text above table.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in the prices of wool.

In agriculture, wheat is the outstanding product. 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 agricultural production, apart from the variations in the price of this cereal, which depends upon the state of oversea 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 gross value of production in the rural industries in 1955-56 was £316,579,000, including pastoral £172,471,000 (or 55 per cent.), agriculture £70,566,000 (or 22 per cent.), and dairying and farmyard £73,542,000 (or 23 per cent.). In the same year the value of mining production was £84,295,000, and forestry and fisheries production £19,849,000.

*Gross Value of Pastoral and Dairying Production*

The following table indicates the principal elements in the value of pastoral and dairying production in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 253. Pastoral and Dairying Production—Gross Value at Place of Production**

Season.	Pastoral Production.				Dairying and Farmyard Production.			
	Wool.	Sheep and Cattle Slaughtered.*	Other. †	Total.	Butter, Cheese and Milk.	Poultry.	Other. ‡	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.			
1938-39	17,076	8,032	(—) 214	24,894	9,889	3,853	2,617	16,359
1950-51	281,396	28,902	(—) 5,064	305,234	23,172	14,913	7,700	45,785
1951-52	129,564	33,779	(—) 4,696	158,647	25,353	18,848	9,291	53,492
1952-53	181,989	32,336	(—) 2,523	211,802	39,459	20,090	10,679	70,228
1953-54	171,901	39,044	(—) 716	210,229	36,391	19,883	12,643	68,917
1954-55	147,294	42,790	(—) 5,580	184,504	38,515	18,071	12,855	69,441
1955-56	140,451	40,871	(—) 8,851	172,471	40,287	19,500	13,755	73,542

\* Excludes dairy cows and calves. The value of skin wool obtained from sheep slaughtered is included under "Wool".

† Mainly net interstate imports of cattle.

‡ Mainly dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered.

In 1955-56, the value of wool, which is the main item of pastoral production, was £140,451,000, or 81 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production. Most of the balance (19 per cent.) represents the value of sheep and cattle slaughtered (exclusive of all calves and dairy cows). The item "Other" consists of (a) the value of stud yearling horses sold, and (b) the value of net interstate imports or exports of sheep and cattle. In 1955-56, the value of the stud yearlings was £289,000, the value of net interstate exports of sheep was £2,305,000, and the value of net interstate imports of cattle was £11,445,000, necessitating a deduction of £8,851,000 from the total gross value of pastoral production. Further particulars of pastoral production are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Butter, cheese and milk normally comprise about half the gross value of dairying and farmyard production; in 1955-56 they amounted to £40,287,000, or 54.8 per cent. of the total. Since 1945-46, milk has been the largest of the three items, its value being consistently greater than that of butter. In 1955-56 the gross value of milk produced was £21,474,000, butter £17,947,000, and cheese £866,000. Other items in the value of dairying and farmyard production in 1955-56 were: Poultry, £19,500,000, or 26.5 per cent.; dairy cows, calves and pigs slaughtered, £12,984,000, or 17.7 per cent.; and honey and beeswax, £771,000, or 1.0 per cent. The gross value of dairying and farmyard production includes Commonwealth Government subsidies to the dairying industry. The amount of Commonwealth subsidy to dairy farmers in New South Wales was £3,128,000 in 1954-55 and £2,780,000 in 1955-56. Further particulars of dairying and farmyard production are contained in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

Gross Value of Agricultural Production

The next table shows the gross value of the principal items of agricultural production in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

Table 254. Agricultural Production—Gross Value at Place of Production

Year ended 31st March.	Cereals.		Hay.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other.	Total.
	Wheat.	Other.					
£ thousand.							
1939 ...	6,695	1,510	4,250	1,460	2,688	1,856	18,459
1951 ...	25,661	4,145	3,376	5,788	7,692	3,795	50,457
1952 ...	25,623	7,215	6,273	7,449	13,875	5,533	65,968
1953 ...	36,973	7,400	7,519	6,154	11,684	4,981	74,711
1954 ...	35,399	7,310	8,206	6,574	13,490	5,346	76,325
1955 ...	18,448	7,399	8,277	5,283	12,222	5,233	56,862
1956 ...	28,301	9,271	9,122	7,249	11,270	5,353	70,566

The gross value of agricultural production fluctuates considerably from year to year, partly because of variations in the quantities harvested, and partly because of changes in market prices. Wheat, which is the principal agricultural commodity, represents a different proportion of the total value of agricultural production according to the size of the harvest. For instance, the quantity of wheat produced in 1947-48, an exceptionally good year, was 95 million bushels, and its gross value was £65,000,000, or 74 per cent. of the value of all agricultural production, whereas in 1951-52, the harvest was only 40 million bushels, and the value £26,000,000, or 39 per cent. of the total. In 1955-56 the harvest was 57 million bushels, valued at £28,301,000 or 40 per cent. of the total value of agricultural production.

Apart from wheat, the principal item in the value of agricultural production in 1955-56 was fruit, the gross value of which was £11,270,000, or 16 per cent. of the total. In the same year other important items of agricultural production were vegetables (£7,249,000, or 10 per cent.), cereals other than wheat (£9,271,000, or 13 per cent.) and hay (£9,122,000, or 13 per cent.).

The value of agricultural production does not include the value of produce grown on holdings which are less than 1 acre in extent and from which returns are not collected, but this deficiency would only be considerable for certain types of vegetables.

Further particulars of the value of agricultural production are given in the chapter "Agriculture".

*Gross Value of Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping*

The following table shows separate particulars of forestry, fisheries and trapping production:—

**Table 255. Forestry, Fisheries and Trapping Production—Gross Value at Place of Production**

Year ended 30th June.	Forestry.	Fisheries and Whaling.	Trapping.	Total.
	£ thousand.			
1939... ..	2,261	620	604	3,485
1951... ..	8,966	1,730	2,466	13,162
1952... ..	12,461	1,821	2,069	16,351
1953... ..	13,692	2,233	1,793	17,718
1954... ..	12,905	2,642	1,798	17,345
1955... ..	13,686	2,739	1,923	18,348
1956... ..	15,343	2,684	1,822	19,849

As Table 255 indicates, fisheries and trapping represent a very small proportion of the gross value of primary production. The total value of forestry, fisheries and trapping production in 1955-56 was £19,849,000, and of this amount forestry comprised £15,343,000, or 77 per cent. Most of the value of trapping production consists of rabbits (valued at £1,553,000 in 1955-56).

Further particulars are given in the chapters "Forestry", "Fisheries", and "Pastoral Industry".

*Gross Value of Mine and Quarry Production*

Particulars of the principal items of mining production are given in the following table:—

**Table 256. Mine and Quarry Production—Gross Value at Place of Production**

Year.	Coal Mining.	Silver-Lead- Zinc Mining.	Other Mining and Quarrying.	Total.
	£ thousand.			
1939... ..	7,027	5,887		12,914
1950... ..	22,121	19,725	4,256	46,102
1951... ..	31,466	30,536	5,875	67,877
1952... ..	43,283	25,992	7,890	77,165
1953... ..	41,630	22,817	7,916	72,363
1954... ..	42,762	26,672	8,799	78,233
1955... ..	41,715	31,950	10,630	84,295

The principal minerals extracted in New South Wales are coal, lead and zinc. In 1955 the gross value of coal produced was £41,715,000, or 49 per cent. of the total value of mine and quarry production, and the value of silver-lead-zinc production was £31,950,000, or 38 per cent. of the total. The major factor responsible for the increase in the value of mining production in recent years was higher prices. Further details of mine and quarry production are contained in the chapter "Mining Industry".

NET VALUE OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION—PRINCIPAL ITEMS

Particulars of the net value of manufacturing production according to the principal classes of industry are shown in the following table:—

Table 257. Manufacturing Production—Net Value at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June.	Class of Industry.							Total.
	Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.	Textiles and Clothing	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Chemicals, Paint, Oils, etc.	Paper, Stationery, Printing, etc.	Woodworking and Basketware.	Other.	
	£ thousand.							
1939 ...	31,691	9,780	16,106	6,393	6,538	3,247	16,511	90,266
1951 ...	152,038	49,306	41,292	28,698	24,705	16,332	53,737	366,108
1952 ...	190,198	54,424	49,781	33,470	30,190	21,539	63,789	443,391
1953 ...	193,042	55,377	57,333	35,522	28,308	20,546	67,614	457,742
1954 ...	213,011	65,122	61,929	42,025	33,052	23,719	81,185	520,043
1955 ...	245,699	67,026	64,433	49,967	37,043	26,064	92,896	583,128
1956 ...	279,434	69,940	67,782	54,906	41,736	28,003	100,335	642,136

The principal class of manufactures is industrial metals, machines and conveyances. In 1955-56, the net value of production of this industrial group was £279,434,000, or 44 per cent. of the total. Other important groups in 1955-56 were textiles and clothing (£69,940,000, or 11 per cent. of the total), food, drink, and tobacco (£67,782,000, or 11 per cent.), and chemicals, paint and oils (£54,906,000, or 9 per cent.).

PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The following table shows particulars of the estimated net value of primary and manufacturing production in various years since 1928-29. As explained earlier, the net value of primary production is the gross value at the place of production less the cost of seed, fodder, etc., and the net value of manufacturing production is the value of the manufactured goods at the factory, less the cost of materials used, etc.

**Table 258. Primary and Manufacturing Production—Net Value at Place of Production**

Year.	Primary Industries.							Manufacturing Industries.	Primary and Manufacturing Industries.
	Pastoral.	Agricultural.	Dairying and Farm-yard.	Total Rural Industries.	Forestry, Fisheries, Trapping.	Mining.	Total Primary.		
£ thousand.									
1923-29	40,356	15,631	12,092	68,079	5,241	8,722	82,042	73,627	155,669
1930-31	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751	2,608	5,249	45,608	49,524	95,132
1935-36	32,799	14,139	11,466	58,404	4,117	6,792	69,313	69,470	138,783
1938-39	23,613	13,401	13,147	50,161	3,429	9,948	63,538	90,266	153,804
1945-46	34,043	39,345	21,596	94,984	8,908	13,116	117,008	153,179	270,187
1946-47	52,666	20,351	21,179	94,196	10,338	16,506	121,040	186,546	307,586
1947-48	73,757	79,308	25,692	178,757	9,284	22,285	210,326	218,611	428,937
1948-49	95,640	46,205	28,991	170,836	10,623	28,198	209,657	251,199	460,856
1949-50	140,027	69,078	33,943	243,048	10,293	30,191	283,532	283,201	566,733
1950-51	302,642	44,492	38,852	385,986	12,996	39,634	438,616	366,108	804,724
1951-52	154,386	58,333	44,508	257,227	16,195	59,385	332,807	443,391	776,198
1952-53	206,872	66,623	60,642	334,137	17,547	63,234	414,918	457,742	872,660
1953-54	202,439	68,342	58,985	329,766	17,144	53,060	404,970	520,043	925,013
1954-55	175,446	48,711	58,323	282,480	18,160	63,996	364,636	583,128	947,764
1955-56	163,287	63,714	63,000	290,001	19,695	69,314	379,010	642,136	1,021,146

Details regarding deductions from the gross values are published in the chapters of this volume relating to the rural industries.

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CORRIGENDA

- | Page |   |
|------|---|
| 528  | In last line of paragraph following Table 467:<br>"47 per cent." should read "55 per cent." |
| 770  | In second line of last paragraph:<br>"16" should read "19".                                 |
| 789  | In Table 685, column "Motive Power Installed":<br>"Thous. H.P." should read "H.P."          |
| 789  | In second line of third paragraph after Table 685:<br>"2,300,245" should read "2,323,524".  |
| 1074 | In third line:<br>"Macquarie" should read "Hunter".   |



## PUBLIC FINANCE

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in New South Wales are controlled by three groups of authorities:—

- (1) the Government of the State of New South Wales, including bodies authorized by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage;
- (2) the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia; and,
- (3) Municipal, Shire, and County Councils (local governing bodies operating in defined areas).

The governmental revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from Commonwealth contributions under the uniform income taxation laws and the Financial Agreement, State taxes, the State lottery, and the sale and leasing of its lands and forests. The expenditure of the State on governmental account includes the cost of such services as education, public health, law and order, and social aid, and the administration of land, agricultural, mining, and factory laws. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by the statutory bodies, are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of the State statutory bodies administering railways, tramways and omnibuses, Sydney harbour works, etc., is derived mainly from charges for the use of services which they administer, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government. Revenue by way of motor taxation is used for the most part by the Main Roads Department on the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the State.

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, taxes on income, sales and pay rolls, estate and gift duties, and the earnings of certain business undertakings such as the Post Office. Its expenditure is mainly in connection with war, defence and repatriation services and an extensive group of social services, the control of oversea trade and aviation, post office, administration of territories, representation abroad, meteorological services, subsidies, payments to the States, and public debt charges.

Local governing bodies levy rates on the capital value of lands within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, the supervision of building operations, and, in some cases, they also undertake the reticulation of electricity, water, etc. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are imposed for services rendered.

Both State and Federal Governments have power to raise loans on their own security subject to approval by the Australian Loan Council. The constitution of the sinking fund and the management of the public debt are regulated by the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States, described on page 334.

The local governing bodies and some of the statutory bodies have power to raise loans under certain conditions. Such loans are subject to the approval of the Governor and (if in excess of £100,000) of the Australian Loan Council.

## TAXATION

The following statement shows particulars of State and local taxation collected in New South Wales during the five years ended 30th June, 1957. State income tax consists of collections of arrears of tax imposed prior to the introduction, on 1st July, 1942, of the uniform taxation scheme described on page 290. Receipts from Commonwealth reimbursements under the uniform income tax scheme are shown at the foot of the table.

Table 259. State and Local Taxation in New South Wales

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>STATE.</b>					
Income Tax (arrears) ...	66,575	33,406	18,547	17,418	10,563
Land Tax ... ..	2,363	2,402	2,251	2,005	3,348,336
Death Duties ... ..	8,405,544	8,013,829	9,588,999	9,752,875	10,891,080
Stamp Duties ... ..	4,844,247	5,644,798	6,314,480	8,260,468	9,903,582
Racing and Betting Taxes *	2,592,599	2,889,800	2,789,079	2,923,371	2,903,058
Liquor Licences ... ..	1,803,539	2,428,231	2,417,716	2,972,262	3,122,801
Other ... ..	85,743	91,332	101,184	122,478	143,760
Total paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	17,800,610	19,103,798	21,232,256	24,050,877	30,323,180
Motor Tax, Licences, etc.†	9,877,176	10,644,944	10,846,496	10,880,506	12,108,482
Poker Machines ‡ ... ..	...	...	...	...	763,433
Total State Taxation	27,677,786	29,748,742	32,078,752	34,931,383	43,195,095
<b>LOCAL RATES.</b>					
Municipal, Shire and County Councils § :—					
General Services ...	18,427,749	20,186,689	21,788,475	23,893,972	26,840,674
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...	1,443,253	1,695,266	1,931,695	2,280,907	2,577,118
Special Boards—					
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	6,046,008	7,171,130	7,844,396	8,800,242	10,476,322
Total Local Rates	25,917,010	29,053,085	31,564,566	34,975,121	39,894,114
Total State and Local Taxation ... ..	53,594,796	58,801,827	63,643,318	69,906,504	83,089,209
Commonwealth Reimbursements—Uniform Tax ¶	53,919,454	56,252,141	58,455,417	61,318,715	65,268,250

\* Including Stamp Duty on betting.

† Motor taxes, etc., are credited to special Road and Transport Funds. (See page 313.)

‡ The proceeds of this tax are paid to the Hospital Fund.

¶ Including supplementary grants. (See page 291.)

§ Year ended 31st December preceding.

The amount of Commonwealth taxation borne by the people of New South Wales cannot be determined definitely. Portion of customs and excise revenue collected in the State relates to goods consumed in other States. Commonwealth income tax paid by persons deriving income in more than one State is included in assessments made by the Central Office, and is not allocated to the individual States. The average amount of Commonwealth taxation per head of population in the Commonwealth was £102 7s. 3d.

in 1954-55, £107 1s. in 1955-56, and £114 17s. 8d. in 1956-57. The net amount of taxation per head retained by the Commonwealth, after reimbursing the States under the uniform income tax scheme, was £85 17s. 3d., £90 4s. 1d., and £96 12s. 8d. in the successive years.

The amounts stated in Table 259 are shown below at their equivalent rates per head of population:—

**Table 260. State and Local Taxation per Head of Population**

Head of Taxation or Charge.	1952-53.		1953-54.		1954-55.		1955-56.		1956-57.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>STATE.</b>										
Income Tax (arrears) ... ..		5		2		1		1		1
Land Tax ... ..		...		...		...		...		18 8
Death Duties ... ..	2	9 11	2	7 1	2	15 5	2	15 4	3	0 8
Stamp Duties ... ..	1	8 9	1	13 2	1	16 6	2	6 11	2	15 2
Racing and Betting Taxes ... ..		15 5		17 0		16 1		16 5		16 2
Liquor Licences ... ..		10 9		14 3		14 0		16 11		17 5
Other ... ..		6		7		7		9		10
Total Paid to Consolidated Revenue Fund	5	5 9	5	12 3	6	2 8	6	16 5	8	9 0
Motor Tax, Licences, etc. *	2	18 8	3	2 6	3	2 9	3	1 9	3	7 6
Poker Machines †		...		...		...		...		4 3
Total State Taxation ...	8	4 5	8	14 9	9	5 5	9	18 2	12	0 9
<b>LOCAL RATES.</b>										
Municipal, Shires, and County Councils ‡:—										
General Services ... ..	5	10 4	5	19 3	6	7 1	6	16 10	7	11 0
Water, Sewerage, etc. ...		8 8		10 0		11 3		13 1		14 6
Special Boards—										
Water, Sewerage, Drainage	1	15 11	2	2 1	2	5 4	2	9 11	2	18 5
Total Local Rates ...	7	14 11	8	11 4	9	3 8	9	19 10	11	3 11
Total State and Local ...	15	19 4	17	6 1	18	9 1	19	18 0	23	4 8
Commonwealth Reimbursements—Uniform Tax §	16	0 4	16	10 4	16	17 11	17	8 0	18	3 10

\* See note † to Table 259.

† See note ‡ to Table 259.

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Including supplementary grants.

## STATE TAXES

### STATE LAND TAX

A tax on the unimproved capital value of freehold lands in New South Wales and lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1st November, 1956. A tax on freehold tenures in the unincorporated areas of the Western Division, where local rates are not imposed, was abolished on 31st October, 1956. Particulars of the latter tax were given on page 411 of Year Book No. 55.

The land tax is imposed at graduated rates on the aggregate of the unimproved values of all lands owned by a person, company, etc., on 31st October each year. No tax is payable if the aggregate value of the lands

is £5,000 or less (£10,000 in the case of land used for primary production). A deduction of similar amounts is allowed in respect of lands of higher value, but this is reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the value exceeds £5,000 (or £10,000). A further deduction (of £3 for each registered merino ewe owned at 31st December preceding the year of tax) is allowed to owners of merino sheep studs.

The rates at which the tax is levied are shown in the following table:—

**Table 261. Rates of Land Tax, New South Wales**

Taxable Value.		Tax on Amount in First Column.	Tax on each £1 of Balance of Taxable Value.
Not less than—	Not more than—		
£	£	£ s. d.	d.
.....	2,500	Nil	1
2,500	5,000	10 8 4	1½
5,000	10,000	26 0 10	2
10,000	15,000	67 14 2	2½
15,000	20,000	119 15 10	3
20,000	25,000	182 5 10	3½
25,000	30,000	255 4 2	4
30,000	35,000	338 10 10	4½
35,000	40,000	432 5 10	5
40,000	45,000	536 9 2	5½
45,000	50,000	651 0 10	6
50,000	55,000	776 0 10	6½
55,000	60,000	911 9 2	7
60,000	65,000	1,057 5 10	7½
65,000 and over		1,213 10 10	8

Certain lands are wholly exempt from the tax. These include those owned by the Crown, local government or other public authority, specified gas or electricity supply authorities, public or licensed private hospitals, charitable or educational institutions carried on solely for those purposes and not for profit, registered associations of employers or employees, and building, co-operative, friendly, medical benefit, or hospital benefit societies, and those owned by and used for the purposes of religious societies, racing clubs, and agricultural show societies. Lands used solely as a site for a place of worship, a club or charitable institution not carried on for profit, a children's home, a registered private school, a cemetery, or other prescribed purposes are also exempt, as are lands used primarily for sport and owned by sporting clubs not carried on for profit. Land used as a site for a club is only partially exempt if the building erected on it is not occupied solely by the club.

The value of lands owned by a mutual life assurance society and used for the conduct of life assurance business is taxed at a concessional rate of 1d. per £1 per taxable value. If the society is a non-mutual one, the proportion of the value of the land to be taxed at the concessional rate is determined by reference to the proportion of the amount of the society's surplus allocated to policy holders. The concession applies to only part of the value of the land if it is used also for purposes other than life assurance business.

The amount of Land Tax collected in 1956-57 was £3,348,336.

## STATE DEATH DUTIES

Death duties have been imposed by the State continuously since 1880. The tax is payable on assessment or within six months after the death of the deceased. Rates and incidence of the tax were altered in 1921, 1931, 1933, 1939 and 1952.

The dutiable value of an estate is the assessed value of all property of the deceased situated in New South Wales at his death, and in the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, it includes personal property outside New South Wales. Irrespective of domicile at death, an estate includes every specialty debt secured to the deceased over property in New South Wales. Where duty is paid on personal property situated in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside New South Wales, a refund is allowed of the duty paid in the Dominions or the duty paid in New South Wales, whichever is the less. Deductions are allowed in respect of all debts actually due and owing by the deceased.

Since 25th November, 1952, duty has also been levied on any property in which the deceased or any other person had an estate or interest ceasing on the death of the deceased (referred to as property subject to a "limited interest"). The purpose of this provision is to enable death duty to be collected in respect of property placed under settlement.

Property subject to a limited interest is assessed for death duty as a separate estate, and is subject to the same rules regarding domicile as other estates (see above). No duty is payable when the value of the property subject to a limited interest does not exceed £7,500, if it was included in the dutiable estate of the person who created the limited interest, and if it passes to that person's widow, widower, children or grandchildren on the cessation of the limited interest. A reduction is made in the amount of duty if the person for whose life the interest was created dies within eleven years after the death of the person who created it. If death is within five years, no duty is payable; if death occurs within six years, an allowance of sixty per cent. of the duty is made, falling by ten per cent. each year thereafter to ten per cent. where death occurs in the eleventh year. Generally, the exemptions and rates of duty indicated below apply to this class of property as well as to ordinary estates, but the rates of duty indicated in columns "B" and "C" of Table 262 apply, where domicile was in New South Wales, respectively, to property which passes on the cessation of the limited interest to (a) the widow or lineal issue, or (b) the widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister, or issue of brother or sister, of the person who created the limited interest.

Death duty is levied under several scales of rates graded according to the value of the estate, and the rates rise with each additional £1,000 of value to the maximum where the value exceeds £100,000 if the deceased was domiciled in New South Wales, or £75,000 if domiciled elsewhere, at death. The lowest scale applies to bequests of a philanthropic nature, as specified in the Stamp Duties Act; and there are separate scales for property of persons domiciled in New South Wales at date of death, which passes to beneficiaries within certain degrees of kinship. Where different scales apply to various portions of an estate, duty under each scale is calculated according to the rate applicable to the total amount of the estate. For example, if the dutiable value of the estate of a person with local domicile at death is £10,000, the rate of duty on the portion passing to public hospitals, etc., is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; on the portion passing to widow or lineal issue,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or to widower, brother or sister

or issue of such,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and on other property,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Duty is not charged on estates of persons with New South Wales domicile if the value does not exceed £1,000, nor on property passing to widow, widower, or children under 21 years of age if the value of the estate does not exceed £2,500.

The rates of duty payable under the various scales where the date of death was 25th November, 1952 or later, are shown in the following table:—

Table 262. State Death Duties (N.S.W.)

Final Balance of Estate.	Rates of Duty Payable on Property—			
	A. Passing to public hospital or trust for poor relief or education in New South Wales.	B. Passing to widow or lineal issue of deceased.	C. Passing to widower, lineal ancestor, brother or sister, or issue of brother or sister.	D. Other.
DOMICILE IN NEW SOUTH WALES				
£1,001 to £2,000 ...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	5 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %
£2,001 to £3,000 ...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ %	8 $\frac{2}{3}$ %
£3,001 to £4,000 ...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	4%	6%	9%
£60,001 to £61,000 ...	17%	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ %
£75,001 to £76,000 ...	20%	22%	24%	27%
£100,001 and over ...	25%	27%	29%	32%
DOMICILE OUTSIDE NEW SOUTH WALES				
£500 or under ...	3%	8%		
£501 to £1,000 ...	3 $\frac{1}{3}$ %	8 $\frac{1}{3}$ %		
£50,001 to £51,000 ...	20%	25%		
£65,001 to £66,000 ...	23%	30%		
£75,001 and over ...	25%	32%		

NOTE.—In certain cases the rates in this table are subject to concessions and allowances—see text.

\* The rate in Column A rises by  $\frac{1}{5}$  per cent. per £1,000.

Provision is made for abatement of duty, where necessary, so that the value of the estate will not be reduced by the tax below the value (less duty) of an estate of the highest value taxable in the next lower grade.

If the value of an estate—local domicile—does not exceed £7,500, property passing to the widow or widower and/or children under 21 years of age is dutiable as follows:—

<i>Final Balance of Estate—</i>		<i>Rate of Duty</i>
£	£	
2,500 or under	... ..	Exempt.
2,501 to 3,000	... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ rates in Column B or C of Table 262.
3,001 to 4,000	... ..	$\frac{3}{8}$ " " "
4,001 to 5,000	... ..	$\frac{7}{10}$ " " "
5,001 to 6,000	... ..	$\frac{4}{5}$ " " "
6,001 to 7,500	... ..	$\frac{9}{10}$ " " "

Particulars of the amount of death duty collected in each of the past five years are shown in Table 259. The number and value of estates assessed annually are shown on page 405.

## STATE STAMP DUTIES

Stamp Duty is imposed on a considerable number of legal and commercial documents, as described in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book. A separate duty is prescribed for each type of document. The rates of duty payable in 1957 on some of the documents which are liable for duty are shown below:—

<i>Document</i>	<i>Duty Payable</i>
Agreement or Memorandum (not otherwise charged)—	
(a) not under seal ... ..	1s. 6d.
(b) under seal ... ..	30s.
Bill of Lading ... ..	1s. 6d.
Cheque, Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note—	
(a) payable on demand ... ..	3d.
(b) payable otherwise than on demand ... ..	9d. for each £25 or part of £25.
Hire Purchase Agreement—	
If the difference between the deposit paid and the cash price of the goods is—	
(a) more than £10, but less than £100 ... ..	2s. for each £10 or part of £10.
(b) £100 or more ... ..	5s. for each £25 or part of £25.
Ordinary Receipt for £2 or more (receipts for salaries or wages exempt) ... ..	3d.
Policy of Insurance (for one year or less) and Renewal of Policy ... ..	9d. for every £100 or part of £100 insured.
Transfer and Conveyance or Sale of Property other than Shares—	
(a) consideration not more than £50 ... ..	12s. 6d.
(b) consideration more than £50 ... ..	25s. for each £100 or part of £100.
Transfer of Shares by sale ... ..	9d. for every £10 or part of £10 of consideration.

The amount of Stamp Duty collected in each of the past five years is shown in Table 259.

## STATE TAXES ON RACING AND BETTING

Taxes in respect of horse and greyhound racing and trotting contests include taxes on racing clubs and associations and on bookmakers.

*Taxes on Racing Clubs and Associations*

Racing clubs and associations have to pay as tax a fixed proportion of the licence or registration fees and other charges collected by them from bookmakers. All clubs impose a licence or registration fee on bookmakers. Metropolitan horse racing clubs (since 1st January, 1948) and country racing associations (since 1st August, 1957) also impose a charge of 1 per cent. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., respectively, on bookmakers' turnover. From the proceeds of these fees and charges, clubs operating racecourses within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, must remit 50 per cent. as tax to the State Government; and those operating racecourses in the remainder of the State must remit 20 per cent.

Greyhound racing clubs which conduct meetings within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, are required to pay tax at the rate of 15 per cent. of their gross income arising out of the conduct of these meetings.

*Taxes on Bookmakers*

Taxes payable by bookmakers direct to the State Government comprise a registration tax, stamp duty on bets made, and a tax on the total amount of bets.

The registration tax is payable in respect of the licences issued by the racing clubs and associations to entitle bookmakers to operate on various racecourses or groups of racecourses.

Stamp duty is payable on betting tickets issued by bookmakers; it is also payable on the number of credit bets made, at the same rate as if tickets were issued. From 1st October, 1932 to 31st October, 1955, the rates were one penny for each ticket issued in the saddling paddock and one-halfpenny in the other parts of the racecourse; since 1st November, 1955, they have been twopence and one penny, respectively.

A tax on bookmakers' turnover has been charged since 1st October, 1932, as a percentage levy on the total amount of bets made by backers. The rate was first fixed at 1 per cent., reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on 1st January, 1938, increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on 4th November, 1939, and further increased to 1 per cent. on 19th September, 1952.

*Totalisator Tax*

Totalisator tax is payable by registered racing clubs and associations which, when directed by the Government, must establish an approved totalisator on the racecourses at which they hold race meetings. Commission is deducted by the club concerned from the total amount invested by patrons, a proportion being paid as tax to the Treasury and the balance retained by the club. The rate of commission was 10 per cent. of the investments from January, 1938 until September, 1952, when it was increased to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Government's share was 5 per cent. in respect of metropolitan meetings (except trotting) and 2 per cent. elsewhere until September, 1952; since that date it has been  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for all metropolitan meetings (including trotting) and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for meetings in other centres. Unpaid fractions and unclaimed dividends are also payable to the Treasury.



The following table shows the total amount of taxation collected by the State in connection with horse and greyhound racing and betting in the last eleven years:—

Table 263. State Taxes on Racing and Betting

Year ended 30th June.	Racing Clubs and Associations.	Bookmakers' Licences.	Bookmakers' Turnover.	Betting Tickets.	Totalisator.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947	92,181	47,281	276,904	76,675	413,425	906,466
1948	109,716	45,978	328,696	97,865	484,356	1,066,611
1949	374,718	44,761	340,915	95,918	498,640	1,354,952
1950	313,720	47,887	373,320	98,399	519,463	1,352,789
1951	334,956	43,564	410,366	96,558	612,704	1,498,148
1952	419,626	47,184	577,423	117,679	839,443	2,001,355
1953	394,091	46,346	979,311	105,686	1,067,165	2,592,599
1954	437,428	45,280	1,144,019	112,420	1,150,653	2,889,800
1955	447,648	44,958	1,128,757	103,710	1,064,006	2,789,079
1956	461,178	41,938	1,132,248	183,654	1,104,353	2,923,371
1957	457,200	39,703	1,131,696	199,847	1,074,612	2,903,058

Further references to taxes on betting and racing are contained in the chapter "Social Condition".

## POKER MACHINE LICENCES

Licences to operate poker machines have been issued to non-proprietary clubs since 19th September, 1957. For this purpose, a non-proprietary club is defined as an association or company of not less than sixty persons (if established at a place within fifteen miles of the General Post Office, Sydney) or of not less than thirty persons (if established elsewhere), formed for social, literary, political, sporting, athletic, and similar purposes, which applies its profits and other income to the purposes for which it was established and which prohibits payment of dividends, profits, etc., to its members. Tax is imposed according to the class of machine:—

<i>Machine Operated by Insertion of—</i>	<i>Amount of Tax per year on each Machine</i>	
	£	
6d.	...	50
1s.	...	100
2s.	...	{ 250 (first five machines) { 350 (machines in excess of five)

If a machine is operated by a coin of a denomination less than 6d., the tax payable bears the same proportion to £50 as the coin used bears to 6d. Concessional rates are charged for limited periods if a club with a membership not exceeding 250 had been in existence for less than three years at the date on which a licence was first issued to it.

The proceeds of the tax are paid to the New South Wales Hospital Fund. Collections in 1956-57 amounted to £763,433.

## STATE MOTOR TAX

Taxes are levied by the State on motor vehicles, and fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers in terms of the Motor Vehicles (Taxation) Act, the Motor Tax Management Act, the Transport Act, and the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act. Details as to the rates of taxes, fees and charges, the amounts collected, and their allocation among the various road and transport funds are shown in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic". See also Tables 259 and 279 in this chapter.

## COMMONWEALTH TAXES

## UNIFORM INCOME TAX

The Commonwealth Government has been the sole authority in Australia levying taxation on incomes in respect of income derived after 1st July, 1942. The Commonwealth tax is levied at uniform rates throughout Australia, and it replaced the separate taxes on incomes formerly levied by the Commonwealth and each of the States.

In return for discontinuing income taxes, the States are reimbursed by annual grants from the Commonwealth, which are conditional upon a State refraining from levying tax on incomes.

A description of the methods of determining the reimbursement grants to the States in each year from 1942-43 to 1947-48 is given on pages 788 and 789 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1948-49, the aggregate reimbursement grant to be made by the Commonwealth and its distribution between the States have been determined as follows:—

(1) *Aggregate reimbursement grant.*—The aggregate grant to be distributed among the States in any year is computed by (a) increasing the basic sum of £45,000,000 by the proportion by which the total population of the States at the beginning of the financial year has increased over the population of the States at 1st July, 1947, and (b) increasing the resultant amount by the percentage, if any, by which the average wage per person employed in the year preceding the year of grant exceeds the average wage in 1945-46.

(2) *Distribution of aggregate reimbursement grant.*—In the years 1948-49 to 1956-57, a part of the aggregate reimbursement grant, diminishing by one-tenth yearly (from nine-tenths in 1948-49 to one-tenth in 1956-57), was allocated in the same proportions as the aggregate grant was allocated in 1946-47, and the balance (i.e., one-tenth in 1948-49, rising to nine-tenths in 1956-57) was distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States. In 1957-58 and each year thereafter, the aggregate grant is to be distributed in proportion to the adjusted populations of the States. If in any year, the amount due to a State is less than the amount allotted to it in 1946-47, the State is to be paid the same as in 1946-47, and the balance is to be distributed amongst the remaining States as if they were all the States.

The adjusted population of a State in any year is calculated by adding, to the population at the beginning of the year, four times the number of children aged 5 to 15 years, and by increasing the resultant number by the percentage of the total population represented by the sum of—

- (a) three-quarters of the population in areas of a density of less than one person per square mile;

- (b) half the population in areas with a density of one and under two persons per square mile; and  
 (c) one quarter of the population in areas with a density of two and under three persons per square mile.

As the amounts calculated in accordance with the above formula were deemed insufficient for the financial needs of the States, supplementary grants have been made each year since 1950-51.

Particulars of the annual reimbursement and supplementary grants to the States since 1946-47 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 264. Uniform Taxation—Annual Reimbursements to States and Supplementary Grants**  
 (£ thousand.)

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Reimbursement Grants under Uniform Taxation Formula *							
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	3,458	3,384	1,220	40,000
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	28,539	16,338	11,465	6,040	5,767	2,249	70,398
1951-52	34,827	20,376	13,994	7,410	7,010	2,806	86,423
1952-53	43,491	26,085	17,491	9,343	8,744	3,601	108,755
1953-54	47,766	29,378	19,279	10,388	9,630	4,066	120,507
1954-55	50,716	32,419	20,907	11,414	10,239	4,403	130,098
1955-56	54,226	36,069	22,532	12,681	11,253	4,891	141,652
1956-57	58,353	40,237	24,369	14,049	12,252	5,385	154,645
1957-58	61,747	44,000	25,921	15,260	13,063	5,864	165,855
Supplementary Grants							
1950-51	8,277	5,910	2,814	1,229	1,410	360	20,000
1951-52	13,073	9,124	5,006	2,790	2,390	1,194	33,577
1952-53	10,495	7,131	4,221	2,254	2,110	934	27,145
1953-54	8,519	5,622	3,438	1,853	1,717	766	21,915
1954-55	7,758	4,959	3,198	1,746	1,567	674	19,902
1955-56	7,110	3,399	2,123	1,195	1,060	461	15,348
1956-57	6,926	5,826	2,892	1,668	1,454	639	19,405
1957-58	10,978	7,466	4,899	2,589	2,217	996	29,145
Total Reimbursements and Supplementary Grants							
1946-47	16,477	8,860	6,601	3,458	3,384	1,220	40,000
1947-48	18,537	9,967	7,426	3,890	3,807	1,373	45,000
1948-49	22,022	12,098	8,832	4,630	4,495	1,667	53,744
1949-50	25,490	14,304	10,231	5,370	5,172	1,970	62,537
1950-51	36,816	22,248	14,279	7,269	7,177	2,609	90,398
1951-52	47,900	29,500	19,000	10,200	9,400	4,000	120,000
1952-53	53,986	33,216	21,712	11,597	10,854	4,535	135,900
1953-54	56,285	35,000	22,717	12,241	11,347	4,832	142,422
1954-55	58,474	37,378	24,105	13,160	11,806	5,077	150,000
1955-56	61,336	39,468	24,655	13,876	12,313	5,352	157,000
1956-57	65,279	46,063	27,261	15,717	13,705	6,024	174,050
1957-58	72,725	51,466	30,820	17,849	15,280	6,860	195,000

\* Comprises Commonwealth grant and arrears of State income tax collected.

The supplementary grant made to New South Wales in 1955-56 included £2,000,000 to meet special needs arising from extensive flood damage.

The reimbursement grants shown above are the gross amounts receivable by the States under the uniform tax plan. The amount receivable from the Commonwealth as grant in any year is the net amount after deducting arrears of State income tax collected in the year. In the event of the uniform income tax ceasing to operate, an amount equivalent to the aggregate of such deductions, less refunds of State taxes made by the Commonwealth, is to be paid to the States, with interest thereon to 30th June, 1946, at a rate not less than 3 per cent. per annum. Collections of arrears of State income taxes totalled £12,346,590 to 30th June, 1957, while the Commonwealth paid £1,925,373 in refunds of State income taxes.

The proportionate distribution of the reimbursement and supplementary grants to the States since 1946-47 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 265. Uniform Taxation—Reimbursement and Supplementary Grants—Proportionate Distribution among the States**

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1946-47 and 1947-48	41.19	22.15	16.50	8.65	8.46	3.05	100.00
1948-49	40.98	22.51	16.43	8.62	8.36	3.10	100.00
1949-50	40.76	22.87	16.36	8.59	8.27	3.15	100.00
1950-51	40.54	23.21	16.29	8.58	8.19	3.19	100.00
1951-52	40.30	23.58	16.19	8.57	8.11	3.25	100.00
1952-53	39.99	23.99	16.08	8.59	8.04	3.31	100.00
1953-54	39.64	24.38	16.00	8.62	7.99	3.37	100.00
1954-55	38.98	24.92	16.07	8.78	7.87	3.38	100.00
1955-56	38.28	25.46	15.91	8.95	7.95	3.45	100.00
1956-57	37.73	26.02	15.76	9.09	7.92	3.48	100.00
1957-58	37.23	26.53	15.63	9.20	7.88	3.53	100.00
SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1950-51	41.39	29.55	14.07	6.14	7.05	1.80	100.00
1951-52	38.93	27.17	14.91	8.31	7.12	3.56	100.00
1952-53	38.66	26.27	15.55	8.31	7.77	3.44	100.00
1953-54	38.87	25.65	15.69	8.46	7.84	3.49	100.00
1954-55	38.98	24.92	16.07	8.77	7.87	3.39	100.00
1955-56	46.32	22.15	13.83	7.79	6.91	3.00	100.00
1956-57	35.69	30.02	14.90	8.60	7.50	3.29	100.00
1957-58	37.66	25.62	16.81	8.88	7.61	3.42	100.00

#### COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX AND SOCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION

Taxation on incomes has been levied by the Commonwealth since 1915-16. Commonwealth taxation of incomes is imposed as a single levy called Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.

*Residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived in Australia, on dividends from sources outside Australia, and on other income from non-Australian sources which is not subject to tax in the country where it is derived. The tax on non-Australian dividends, however, is limited to any excess of Australian tax over non-Australian tax thereon.

*Non-residents of Australia* are liable for tax on income derived from sources within Australia.

Agreements between Australia and the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America provide for the avoidance of double taxation of income originating in one country and accruing to a resident of the other country.

*Exemptions.*—Certain incomes are exempt from income tax and social services contribution. These include the official salary of the Governor-General, the State Governors, and official representatives of other countries and of prescribed international organisations; the revenue of local authorities and of charitable, religious, scientific and similar institutions not carried on for gain; the pay and allowances earned by members of the Defence Forces during war service; income from gold mining; scholarships, bursaries, etc. (full-time students); war pensions and invalid, age and widows' pensions; child endowment; unemployment and sickness benefits; and tuberculosis benefits.

There is a general exemption from the tax where the taxable income does not exceed £104. Where, however, there are dependants, the concessions allowed have the effect of raising the limit of exemption as illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 266. Limits of Income Not Subject to Tax**

Individuals with Dependants as under.	1950-51 to 1952-53.	1953-54 to 1956-57.	1957-58.
	£	£	£
None ... ..	104	104	104
Wife ... ..	208	234	247
Wife and one child ... ..	286	312	338
Wife and two children... ..	338	364	403
Wife and three children ... ..	390	416	468
Wife and four children ... ..	442	468	533

Aged persons (i.e., males 65 years or over and females 60 years or over) are exempt from tax if their net income (gross income, including pensions and other exempt income, less allowable expenses incurred in earning it) did not exceed £410 in 1956-57. If contributing to the maintenance of a spouse similarly qualified by age, such a taxpayer is exempt from tax if the income of the couple does not exceed £819. Where the income exceeds these exemption levels but does not exceed £460 (married couples £1,106), the amount of tax payable is limited to nine-twentieths of the difference between the exemption levels stated and the amount of the net income.

*"Pay as you earn" System.* Since July, 1944, the taxation on incomes of individuals has been on the "pay as you earn" system. Under this system, individuals are required to make payments on a prescribed scale during a year on account of tax on income derived in that year. In the case of employees, instalments are deducted at the source from salaries and wages. Non-employees are required to pay in a lump sum a provisional tax which, as a rule, is calculated on the assumption that income of the current year will be equal to that of the previous year. The actual liability for income tax and social services contribution is finally assessed from returns which all taxpayers must render after the close of the income year, and the instalments or provisional payments are then adjusted.

*Taxable Income* is calculated by deducting from gross income (other than exempt income) the allowable expenses incurred in earning it, and, in the case of individual taxpayers, any concessional deductions allowed.

*Concessional Deductions.*—The concessions for dependants, medical expenses, etc., allowed in 1957-58 to resident taxpayers by way of deductions in determining taxable income are as follows:—

**(1) Prescribed deductions for dependants resident in Australia:—**

	Allowable Deductions
	£
(a) Spouse of the taxpayer .. .. .	143
(b) Daughter keeping house for widowed taxpayer	143
(c) Housekeeper caring for dependent children under age 16 years or invalid relative (not allowed if deduction claimed under (a) or (b))	143
(d) Parents and parents-in-law dependent on taxpayer, each .. .. .	143
(e) Children under age 16 years:	
One child .. .. .	91
Each other child .. .. .	65
(f) Invalid child, brother or sister, age 16 years or over, each (less amount of any invalid pension received) .. .. .	91
(g) Children aged 16 to 21 years, at school or university (full-time), each (less value of any Government assistance for education) .. .. .	91

For dependants (a) and (b), the amount allowed as a deduction is reduced by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income of the dependants exceeds £65; and for dependants (e) to (g), by £2 for every £1 by which the separate net income exceeds £52. In the case of a dependent parent or parent-in-law, it is reduced by the full amount of the separate net income. If a dependant is partially maintained during the year of income, a partial deduction based on the above amounts is allowed.

**(2) Actual payments in the year of income in respect of residents of Australia for:—**

- (a) Medical and hospital expenses (including dental expenses up to £30, optical expenses, cost of artificial limb, eye or hearing aid, and pay of personal attendant in cases of blindness or total invalidity) up to £150 each for the taxpayer, his spouse, children under 21 years, and other dependants except housekeeper;
- (b) funeral expenses up to £30 each for dependants as in (a);
- (c) life, sickness or accident insurance, deferred annuity, superannuation, and friendly society benefit up to an aggregate of £300 in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse or children;
- (d) medical or hospital fund benefits in respect of the taxpayer, his spouse, or children; and,
- (e) education expenses up to £100 for each dependent child under 21 years receiving full-time education.

The amount of the deduction allowed for medical or funeral expenses is reduced to the extent to which the taxpayer is entitled to be recouped such expenses by a government, society, or institution.

Other deductions of a concessional nature allowed to both residents and non-residents of Australia are:—

- (a) The amount of rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property;
- (b) the amount of gifts of £1 and upwards made to approved public institutions and funds and to the Commonwealth or a State for defence purposes; and,
- (c) one-third of the amount of calls paid on shares in companies engaged in Australia in afforestation or mining or prospecting for gold, silver, certain other metals, and oil.

A special deduction (zone allowance) of £30 or £180 is made from the income of residents of certain prescribed areas by reason of uncongenial climatic conditions, isolation, and high living costs.

A deduction of up to £180 (depending on the period of overseas service in the year of income) is made from the income of members of the Defence Forces serving in certain overseas localities.

Rebates of tax on interest from government loans are given as follows:—

- (a) A rebate of the excess of tax at current rates over tax at 1930-31 rates on interest from Commonwealth loans issued prior to 1st January, 1940; and,
- (b) a rebate of 2s. in the £1 on interest from Commonwealth loans of later issue and State and semi-governmental loans issued free of State income tax.

*Rates of Income Tax and Social Services Contribution.*—The rates of tax payable by individuals on income derived from all sources in 1957-58 are shown in the next table.

**Table 267. Income Tax and Social Services Contribution—1957-58 Income**

Total Taxable Income.		Tax on Amount in First Column.	Tax on Balance of Taxable Income.
Not Less Than—	Not More Than—		
£	£	£ s. d.	d. on each £1.
...	100*	Nil	1
100*	149*	0 8 4	3
150	199	1 0 10	7
200	249	2 10 0	11
250	299	4 15 10	15
300	399	7 18 4	20
400	499	16 5 0	26
500	599	27 1 8	30
600	699	39 11 8	34
700	799	53 15 0	38
800	899	69 11 8	42
900	999	87 1 8	46
1,000	1,199	106 5 0	52
1,200	1,399	149 11 8	59
1,400	1,599	198 15 0	65
1,600	1,799	252 18 4	71
1,800	1,999	312 1 8	77
2,000	2,399	376 5 0	85
2,400	2,799	517 18 4	92
2,800	3,199	671 5 0	99
3,200	3,599	836 5 0	105
3,600	3,999	1,011 5 0	111
4,000	4,399	1,196 5 0	117
4,400	4,999	1,391 5 0	124
5,000	5,999	1,701 5 0	132
6,000	7,999	2,251 5 0	139
8,000	9,999	3,409 11 8	145
10,000	15,999	4,617 18 4	152
16,000	and over	8,417 18 4	160

\* Minimum amount of tax payable is 10s. Tax is not levied on a taxable income of less than £105.

*Amount of Tax Payable.*—Examples of the amount of tax payable on incomes of individuals derived in 1957-58 are shown in the following table. The "actual incomes" shown in the table are amounts of income before any deductions of a concessional nature have been made (see page 294). In calculating the tax payable, no allowance has been made for concessional deductions other than for the dependants indicated in the headings.



Table 268. Examples of Income Tax Payable by Individuals, 1957-58

Actual Income.	Person without Dependents.	Person with Dependents.		
		Wife.	Wife and Child.	Wife and Two Children.
		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
150	1 1	.....	.....	.....
200	2 10	.....	.....	.....
250	4 16	..... 10	.....	.....
300	7 18	..... 1 5	.....	.....
350	12 2	..... 2 16	..... 12	.....
400	16 5	..... 5 5	..... 1 10	.....
500	27 2	..... 12 13	..... 5 16	..... 2 11
600	39 12	..... 22 8	..... 13 8	..... 8 0
800	69 12	..... 47 13	..... 35 7	..... 27 4
1,000	106 5	..... 79 11	..... 64 4	..... 53 18
1,250	161 17	..... 129 9	..... 109 14	..... 96 17
1,500	225 17	..... 188 4	..... 165 16	..... 149 17
2,000	376 5	..... 330 7	..... 302 0	..... 282 16
3,000	758 15	..... 694 15	..... 658 4	..... 633 6
4,000	1,196 5	..... 1,130 2	..... 1,088 0	..... 1,057 19
5,000	1,701 5	..... 1,627 7	..... 1,580 7	..... 1,546 15
10,000	4,617 18	..... 4,531 10	..... 4,476 11	..... 4,437 6
20,000	11,084 12	..... 10,985 5	..... 10,928 12	..... 10,885 15

Examples of the amounts of tax payable by a person with a dependent wife are shown in the next table for each of the last nine years. The amounts shown for the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 represent the tax payable on income derived from personal exertion, and those for 1953-54 and later years represent the tax payable on income derived from all sources. (Until 1952-53, income derived from property was taxed at higher rates than income derived from personal exertion, but these higher rates were abolished in 1953-54.)

Table 269. Examples of Income Tax\* Payable by a Person with a Dependent Wife

Actual Income.†	Income Year.						
	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55 to 1956-57.	1957-58.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
250	1-6	1-6	1-7	1-6	0-8	0-7	0-5
300	4-9	3-8	4-1	3-8	2-0	1-6	1-3
350	9-8	7-0	7-7	7-0	4-2	3-4	2-8
400	14-4	11-3	12-5	11-3	7-3	6-1	5-3
500	25-8	22-1	24-3	22-1	15-8	13-8	12-7
600	40-3	35-8	38-9	35-3	26-7	23-9	22-4
800	74-3	69-3	76-2	69-3	55-1	49-5	47-7
1,000	116-9	110-8	121-9	110-8	90-7	81-9	79-6
1,250	180-6	174-0	191-4	174-0	145-3	132-3	129-5
1,500	255-0	247-2	271-9	247-2	209-3	191-4	188-2
2,000	435-5	426-8	469-4	426-8	366-3	334-6	330-4
3,000	884-1	876-4	964-0	876-4	765-2	700-1	694-8
5,000	2,050-8	2,022-5	2,224-7	2,022-5	1,783-6	1,634-1	1,627-4
10,000	5,592-5	5,545-4	6,100-0	5,545-4	4,946-7	4,539-4	4,531-5

\* Tax on income was imposed by means of separate levies for income tax and social services contribution in 1949-50, and as a single levy for income tax and social services contribution thereafter. The amounts shown for the years 1949-50 to 1952-53 represent the tax payable on income derived from personal exertion, and those for 1953-54 and later years represent the tax payable on income derived from all sources.

† See text preceding Table 268.

In 1950-51, a system of stepped rates of tax replaced a system under which the rates were graduated for each £1 of income, and some reductions in the amounts of tax payable resulted from this change. In 1951-52, the tax payable was increased by an additional charge of 10 per cent.

imposed at a flat rate on the amount as calculated at the rates in force in 1950-51. This additional charge was abolished in 1952-53, when the rates were the same as in 1950-51. Further reductions in the rates were made in 1953-54 and 1954-55, and concessional deductions were increased in 1953-54, 1956-57, and 1957-58.

*Assessments for Resident Individuals.*—An analysis of the assessments of Commonwealth tax on incomes derived in 1953-54 and 1954-55 by individuals resident in New South Wales and Australia is shown below. The particulars are classified according to the taxpayers' actual income, which includes exempt income and amounts allowed as concessional deductions in the assessment of the taxable income.

**Table 270. Commonwealth Tax Assessments for Resident Individuals**

Actual Income. £	1953-54 Income.			1954-55 Income.		
	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.
	Number.	£ thousand.		Number.	£ thousand.	
<i>Residents of New South Wales</i>						
200 and under	58,478	8,709	89	58,224	8,693	75
201 to 300	76,349	18,020	409	75,632	17,786	335
301 „ 400	90,413	29,110	1,064	90,185	29,023	915
401 „ 500	105,642	42,846	2,119	105,598	42,894	1,877
501 „ 600	128,144	62,531	3,820	125,268	61,188	3,354
601 „ 800	288,848	166,763	12,286	255,163	149,213	9,969
801 „ 1,000	292,687	201,524	17,558	292,416	206,808	16,639
1,001 „ 1,500	206,357	185,503	20,471	277,418	253,439	25,781
1,501 „ 2,000	38,841	53,921	8,412	52,475	71,610	10,151
2,001 „ 3,000	25,397	52,141	10,986	29,223	59,068	11,380
3,001 „ 4,000	10,432	31,717	8,599	10,692	32,182	8,051
4,001 „ 5,000	5,116	20,472	6,529	5,113	20,330	5,996
5,001 „ 10,000	6,820	41,592	17,213	6,888	41,536	15,689
10,001 „ 15,000	1,126	12,654	6,608	1,009	11,100	5,292
15,001 and over	600	13,194	7,998	538	11,559	6,507
Total ...	1,335,250	940,697	124,161	1,385,842	1,016,429	122,011
<i>Residents of Australia</i>						
200 and under	166,549	24,870	258	164,808	24,604	214
201 to 300	220,238	51,915	1,181	216,963	51,121	965
301 „ 400	247,650	79,539	2,903	248,479	79,988	2,521
401 „ 500	281,456	113,734	5,614	280,227	113,847	4,984
501 „ 600	329,867	159,123	9,645	322,109	156,352	8,521
601 „ 800	812,238	461,888	33,669	720,943	415,654	27,460
801 „ 1,000	736,665	505,143	43,793	760,633	531,753	42,272
1,001 „ 1,500	517,113	465,699	51,344	687,931	626,008	63,188
1,501 „ 2,000	101,130	141,216	21,930	134,831	185,101	26,067
2,001 „ 3,000	70,043	144,757	30,330	79,743	162,555	30,953
3,001 „ 4,000	27,762	84,691	22,690	28,800	87,059	21,499
4,001 „ 5,000	13,155	52,758	16,681	13,592	54,191	15,799
5,001 „ 10,000	16,995	103,430	42,617	17,428	104,782	39,381
10,001 „ 15,000	2,795	31,158	16,212	2,592	28,309	13,441
15,001 and over	1,528	33,469	20,241	1,471	31,236	17,469
Total ...	3,545,184	2,453,390	319,108	3,680,550	2,652,560	314,734

Of the total number of taxpayers in New South Wales in 1954-55, 1,002,486, or 72 per cent., had an actual income of £1,000 or less; 329,893, or 24 per cent., an income of between £1,001 and £2,000; and 53,463, or 4 per cent., an income of £2,001 or more. The first of these three groups contributed £33,164,000, or 27 per cent. of the total income tax assessed; the second, £35,932,000, or 30 per cent.; and the third, £52,915,000, or 43 per cent.

#### *Income Taxation of Companies*

For taxation purposes a distinction is made between public and private companies. A private company is a company in which the public is not substantially interested, e.g., a company in which all the issued shares are held by fewer than twenty-one persons, or which can be controlled by fewer than eight persons. Other companies, including subsidiaries of public companies, are regarded as public companies.

Company Income Tax is levied on the net income of a company derived in the year preceding the year of tax. A co-operative company is allowed a deduction of the amount distributed among its shareholders as rebates or bonuses based on business done by shareholders with the company, as well as the amount of interest or dividends on shares distributed to shareholders. Dividends paid to shareholders by other companies are not allowed as a deduction, but a resident company receives a rebate of the tax on dividends paid to it and included in taxable income.

Both public and private companies are subject to primary tax, and private companies pay additional tax on any undistributed profits in excess of an acceptable "retention allowance".

Company Tax on income derived in 1955-56 and 1956-57 was levied at the following rates per £ of taxable income:—

(a) Public Companies—	1955-56	1956-57
Mutual Life Assurance Companies—	d.	d.
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	60	54
On balance of taxable income .....	84	78
Co-operative and Non-profit Companies—		
Friendly Society Dispensaries—		
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	72	66
On balance of taxable income .....	96	66
Other Co-operative and Non-profit companies—		
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	72	66
On balance of taxable income .....	96	90
Other Public Companies—		
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	84	78
On balance of taxable income .....	96	90
 (b) Private Companies—		
(i) Primary Tax—		
On first £5,000 of taxable income .....	60	54
On balance of taxable income .....	84	78
(ii) Undistributed profits tax—see below.		

*Private Company Undistributed Profits Tax.*—The method of applying this tax is broadly illustrated as follows. The distributable income is found by deducting primary tax payable from the taxable income. From the

distributable income, a further deduction is made of a "retention allowance". The balance then remaining represents a sufficient distribution, and tax is levied, at the rate of 10s. in each £, on the excess of this amount over dividends paid from taxable income within a prescribed period.

The "retention allowance" is the portion of the distributable income which a private company may retain free of undistributed profits tax. In respect of income derived in 1955-56 and 1956-57 it is calculated, firstly, by deducting the primary tax on the taxable income proportionately from the components of that income (private company dividends, other property income, and non-property income), then by taking the sum of the following:—

- (a) 10 per cent. of the net other property income; and
- (b) the aggregate of the following percentages of the net non-property income—50 per cent. of the first £1,000, then 40 per cent., 35 per cent., and 30 per cent., respectively, of each succeeding £1,000 up to £4,000, and 25 per cent. of the balance in excess of £4,000.

No retention allowance is made in respect of dividends received from other private companies.

No rebate of tax is allowed to shareholders on dividends received by them out of private company income derived in 1951-52 and later years on which undistributed profits tax has been paid. However, rebates are allowed to shareholders in respect of such dividends received out of income of 1950-51 and earlier years, but these are to be discontinued after 31st December, 1962.

#### *Commonwealth Tax on Incomes—Collections and Reimbursements*

The net amount of tax on incomes collected by the Commonwealth in each year since 1946-47 is shown below, together with particulars of reimbursements to the States under the uniform tax plan:—

**Table 271. Commonwealth Tax on Incomes—Collections and Reimbursements to the States**

Year ended 30th June.	Commonwealth Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Collected.				Reimbursements to States under Uniform Tax Plan.†	Net Commonwealth Income Tax Collections.
	From Individuals.	From Companies.	Wool Deduction.*	Total.		
	£ thousand.					
1947	154,406	53,359	...	207,765	39,464	168,301
1948	163,111	69,789	...	232,900	44,588	188,312
1949	199,469	72,878	...	272,347	53,488	218,859
1950	195,976	83,678	...	279,654	62,270	217,384
1951	251,422	90,536	109,531	451,489	90,107	361,382
1952	394,371	150,809	5,963	551,143	119,845	431,298
1953	389,933	167,027	(—) 2,223	554,737	135,768	418,969
1954	304,049	134,132	...	528,181	142,330	385,851
1955	361,425	171,491	...	532,916	149,948	382,968
1956	387,150	186,858	...	573,988	156,926	417,062
1957	403,727	216,571	...	620,298	174,027	446,271

\* Advance payment of tax collected by 20 per cent. levy on value of wool sold—operated for one year only, viz., 1950-51.

† Includes supplementary grants, but excludes arrears of State income tax collected. (See pages 291 and 292.)

(—) Refunds.

Of the total Commonwealth income tax paid in 1956-57, 65 per cent. was collected from individuals and 35 per cent. from companies.

## COMMONWEALTH ESTATE DUTIES

The Estates Duty Assessment Act came into operation on 21st December, 1914, and provides for the imposition of a Commonwealth duty on properties of persons dying after the commencement of the Act.

Where the whole of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children, adopted children, stepchildren, ex-nuptial children, or grandchildren, there is a statutory exemption of £5,000 from the value of the estate for duty, and it diminishes by £1 for every £3 of value in excess of £5,000. Where no part of the estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren, the exemption is £2,500, diminishing by £1 for every £3 of value in excess of £2,500. Proportionate deductions are allowed when only part of an estate passes to the widow, widower, children or grandchildren.

Duty is abated when a beneficiary in an estate dies within five years of his predecessor and the estate, wholly or in part, is subject to duty twice within that period. On the second succession, the amount of duty payable on the lower of the two values of the estate is determined and a rebate of tax based on this notional duty is allowed. The rebate amounts to 50 per cent. of the duty where the second succession is within one year of the first, falling by 10 per cent. each following year to 10 per cent. in the fifth year.

The rates of duty, ranging from 1 per cent. to 15 per cent. of the dutiable value of the estate, remained unchanged from the date of commencement in 1914 to 20th May, 1940, when a new scale, ranging from 3 per cent. to 20 per cent., was introduced. The rates on estates exceeding £20,000 in value were increased in the following year, and the rates on estates of persons dying on or after 3rd December, 1941, are as follows:—

Value for Duty of the Estate	Rates of Duty (per cent. of value for duty)
Not exceeding £10,000 ... ..	3 per cent.
£10,001 to £20,000 ... ..	3 per cent. increasing by $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £10,000.
£20,001 to £120,000 ... ..	6 per cent. increasing by $\frac{2}{100}$ per cent. for every £100 of value in excess of £20,000.
£120,001 to £499,999 ... ..	26 per cent. increasing by $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. for every £1,000 of value in excess of £120,000.
£500,000 or more ... ..	27·9 per cent.

The amount of Commonwealth estate duty collected in Australia was £10,119,760 in 1955-56 and £12,712,152 in 1956-57.

## GIFT DUTY

A gift duty has been imposed by the Commonwealth on dispositions of property, real or personal, made after 28th October, 1941, without adequate consideration in money or money's worth. Gifts by residents are subject to duty if the property concerned is situated in or out of Australia, and gifts by non-residents, if the property is in Australia.

In respect of gifts made on or after 3rd June, 1947, duty is not payable unless the aggregate value of all gifts by the same donor at the same time, or during the period of 18 months previously or 18 months subsequently, exceeds £2,000. The previous exemption was £500. The rates of duty, based on the aggregate value of the donor's gifts within the period of three years, are the same as the rates of estate duty shown above.

Duty is not payable in respect of gifts by employers in the form of contributions to funds for employees' pensions, etc., or retiring allowances, gratuities or bonuses; gifts to institutions or organisations not carried on for profit; gifts to the Commonwealth or a State; business gifts for the purpose of obtaining commercial benefit or writing off irrecoverable debts; premiums up to £100 per annum for life assurance for the benefit of wife or children; small gifts to the same donee which do not exceed in the aggregate £50 during the period of three years; and gifts for the maintenance, education or apprenticeship of any person, having regard to the legal and moral obligations of the donor to afford such assistance.

Commonwealth receipts from gift duty were £1,819,877 in 1955-56 and £1,940,324 in 1956-57.

#### PAY ROLL TAX

A tax on pay rolls was introduced by the Commonwealth in July, 1941.

The tax is payable by employers, including the State Government and statutory bodies, and municipal and local government bodies; it is also payable by Commonwealth public authorities in cases where wages are not paid out of the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Employers whose pay roll does not exceed £10,400 in the year (£1,040 until 1st October, 1953, then £4,160 to 1st September, 1954 and £6,420 to 1st September, 1957), religious or public benevolent institutions, and public and non-profit private hospitals, are exempt. The tax is not levied on wages paid by the Governor-General or State Governors, or wages paid to official staffs of United Kingdom or Dominion trade commissioners, of diplomatic or consular representatives of any country, or of prescribed international organisations.

The tax is levied on the amount of wages, salaries, commission, bonuses, and allowances paid or payable, less a deduction of £10,400 per annum. As a general rule, the tax is collected monthly on pay rolls which exceed £200 a week, and adjustment is made annually where necessary. The rate of tax is 2½ per cent.

Receipts from pay roll tax in Australia amounted to £45,534,443 in 1955-56 and £48,675,330 in 1956-57.

#### CUSTOMS, EXCISE, AND PRIMAGE DUTIES

The power to impose customs and excise duties in Australia is vested exclusively in the Commonwealth. Particulars regarding the customs and excise tariffs and the ad valorem primage duty, are published in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Customs, excise, and primage duties collected by the Commonwealth amounted to £255,771,344 in 1955-56 and £286,036,654 in 1956-57.

#### SALES TAX

A sales tax on locally manufactured and imported goods has been imposed by the Commonwealth since 1st August, 1930. The tax is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants on sales of taxable goods to retailers and consumers, and by importers on imported taxable goods which are not to be sold by wholesalers. The tax falls only once on each taxable article.

Many goods (e.g., most foodstuffs, drugs and medicines, most building materials, agricultural machinery, primary products) are exempt from the tax. Some taxable goods have been classified into groups, each with a different rate of sales tax. Other taxable goods are subject to sales tax at the "general rate". The list of exempt goods and the classification of taxable goods have been varied from time to time.

The rates of sales tax charged since November, 1946 have varied as follows:—

Date	Rate of Tax per cent.	Date	Rate of Tax per cent.
1946—15th Nov. ...	10 or 25	1953—10th Sept. ...	12½ or 16⅔
1949—8th Sept. ...	8½ or 25	1954—19th Aug. ...	10, 12½ or 16⅔
1950—13th Oct. ...	8½, 10, 25 or 33½	1956—15th Mar. 10, 12½, 16⅔, 25 or 30	
1951—27th Sept. ...	12½, 20, 25, 33½, 50 or 66⅔	1957—4th Sept. 8½, 12½, 16⅔, 25 or 30	
1952—7th Aug. ...	12½, 20, 33½ or 50		

The general rate of sales tax, which was 10 per cent. from 15th November, 1946 and 8½ per cent. from 8th September, 1949, has been 12½ per cent. since 27th September, 1951.

The amount of sales tax collected in Australia was £110,000,879 in 1955-56 and £125,751,352 in 1956-57.

#### WOOL TAX AND WHEAT EXPORT CHARGE

Particulars of the tax on wool are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry" and particulars of the wheat export charge in the chapter "Agriculture". Proceeds of these charges are used for the special purposes of the wool-growing and wheat industries, and are therefore to be distinguished from taxation as applied to general revenue purposes.

#### STATE FINANCE

The divisions of the public accounts of the State of New South Wales at 30th June, 1957 are listed in Table 282. The following are the chief operating accounts:—

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.

The *Government Railways Fund*, described in the chapter "Railways"; the *Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Trust Funds*, relating to the operations of the Government tram and omnibus services; and *Sydney Harbour Trust Fund*, operated by the Maritime Services Board of N.S.W. (see chapter "Shipping").

Particulars of the *Closer Settlement Fund* for the promotion of land settlement are shown on page 316.

The *Road Transport and Traffic Fund* and the *State Transport (Coordination) Fund*, dealing with the administration and control of road traffic and the regulation of commercial motor vehicles, are described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

The *Special Deposits Account* comprises trust moneys and working balances of State departments and undertakings. Funds held in this account are not subject to annual appropriations by Parliament, and balances may be expended at any time. A statement of the Special Deposit Account balances is shown on page 319.

The *General Loan Account* receives moneys borrowed by the Government on the issue of stock, Treasury bills, and debentures under the authority of a Loan Act. All expenditure from loan moneys must be authorised under a General Loan Appropriation Act, in the same manner as the ordinary expenditure chargeable to the general revenue. At the close of a financial year, unapplied appropriations and balances or appropriations made by a General Loan Appropriation 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 OF NEW SOUTH WALES

A summary of the combined revenue operations of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the chief business undertakings of the State is shown in Table 272. Though not embracing all State activities, the table covers the field comprised by the State revenue budget.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund relates mainly to the administrative functions of government, including the provision of social services. It is on a "cash" or "receipts and payments" basis, while the accounts of the business undertakings are on an "income and expenditure" basis.

In aggregating the "cash" and "income and expenditure" accounts to form a single statement, it is necessary to eliminate double counting of debt charges which arises from the book-keeping practice of paying all debt charges from Consolidated Revenue Fund in the first instance, and offsetting such payments with recoups from the business undertakings of a share of the debt charges applicable to them. When, by reason of unprofitable working, the undertakings are unable to recoup their due proportion of the charges, the amount unrecovered remains as a payment from the Consolidated Revenue Fund and is also included as an accrued charge in the "income and expenditure" accounts of the undertaking. In the table below, such unrecovered amounts have been deducted from payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, as they are fully reflected in the expenditure of the business undertakings.

Another adjustment is made to eliminate duplication arising from inter-fund payments in the nature of grants from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the business undertakings.



Table 272. State Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget *
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.	
£ thousand.						
REVENUE						
1953 ... ..	96,625	73,476	11,526	2,021	87,023	182,848
1954 ... ..	100,077	76,369	11,750	2,471	90,590	188,692
1955 ... ..	107,509	75,161	11,650	3,093	89,904	195,438
1956 ... ..	114,903	77,186	11,242	3,043	91,471	204,399
1957 ... ..	127,993	80,489	14,435	2,887	97,811	223,829
EXPENDITURE						
Expenses (excluding Debt Charges)						
1953 ... ..	82,801	66,097	14,628	1,532	82,257	164,258
1954 ... ..	87,494	67,283	14,278	1,771	83,332	168,851
1955 ... ..	92,755	67,970	14,361	2,387	84,718	175,498
1956 ... ..	97,595	74,249	14,770	2,268	91,287	186,907
1957 ... ..	108,271	74,690	14,927	2,158	91,775	198,071
Interest and Exchange on Interest						
1953 ... ..	6,955	6,916	423	428	7,767	14,722
1954 ... ..	7,756	7,050	474	432	7,956	15,712
1955 ... ..	9,159	7,598	501	472	8,571	17,730
1956 ... ..	10,061	8,514	529	519	9,562	19,623
1957 ... ..	10,353	9,554	588	559	10,701	21,054
Contributions to National Debt Sinking Fund						
1953 ... ..	1,671	1,912	72	116	2,100	3,771
1954 ... ..	1,929	1,882	75	115	2,072	4,001
1955 ... ..	2,218	1,944	76	120	2,140	4,358
1956 ... ..	2,449	2,049	81	123	2,253	4,702
1957 ... ..	2,295	2,039	88	153	2,280	4,575
Total Expenditure						
1953 ... ..	91,427	74,925	15,123	2,076	92,124	182,751
1954 ... ..	97,179	76,215	14,827	2,318	93,360	188,564
1955 ... ..	104,132	77,512	14,938	2,979	95,429	197,586
1956 ... ..	110,105	84,812	15,380	2,910	103,102	211,232
1957 ... ..	120,919	86,283	15,603	2,870	104,756	223,700

\* Excludes inter-fund transfers—see text preceding table.

Payments omitted from the particulars shown for the Consolidated Revenue Fund as representing charges attributable to the business undertakings comprise debt charges (amounting to £1,925,315 in 1952-53, £544,632 in 1953-54, £577,776 in 1954-55, £9,724,152 in 1955-56, and £6,380,923 in 1956-57) and grants (amounting to £2,600,000 in 1952-53, £1,900,000 in 1953-54, £1,990,000 in 1954-55, £2,695,000 in 1955-56, and £150,000 in 1956-57) towards the accumulated losses of the tram and omnibus services. Inter-fund items omitted from total "revenue" and "working expenses" comprise the following payments from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, viz. :—

- (a) Annual contribution to the railways of £1,000,000 (£800,000 prior to 1953-54) towards offsetting losses on developmental country services; and

(b) contributions in 1953-54 and later years towards superannuation costs—£800,000 to the railways and £175,000 to the trams and omnibuses.

The budgetary results of the State are strongly influenced by the finances of the transport services, which have generally had unfavourable results over the last ten years. In this period, the railways had small surpluses in 1947-48 and 1953-54, and varying deficiencies in all other years, amounting to as much as £7,626,000 in 1955-56. The financial results of the trams and omnibuses were also consistently adverse, the deficiencies on their operation exceeding £3,000,000 yearly from 1951-52 to 1955-56. The Sydney Harbour Account, however, was operated profitably, except in 1952-53, when a small deficiency was recorded.

Since 1948-49, substantial surpluses have been recorded in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Until 1953-54, these surpluses were usually sufficient to offset the net deficiency of the business undertakings. In 1954-55 and 1955-56, however, when the surpluses rose by £479,000 and £1,421,000, respectively, and the net deficiency of the business undertakings increased by £2,755,000 and £6,106,000, there were substantial budget deficits. In 1956-57, a small budget surplus was achieved when the surplus in the Consolidated Revenue Fund rose by £2,276,000 while the net deficiency of the business undertakings fell by £4,686,000.

In the last ten years, the surpluses and deficiencies of the several accounts forming the State revenue budget were as follows:—

**Table 273. State Revenue Accounts—Surplus or Deficit**

Year ended 30th June.	Con- solidated Revenue Fund.	Business Undertakings.				Total Budget..
		Railways.	Trams and Buses.	Sydney Harbour.	Total.	
£ thousand.						
1948 ...	... + 319	+ 112	- 676	+ 123	- 441	- 122
1949 ...	... + 2,261	- 1,915	- 309	+ 127	- 2,097	+ 164
1950 ...	... + 1,947	- 2,494	- 804	+ 174	- 3,124	- 1,177
1951 ...	... + 7,739	- 6,417	- 1,560	+ 271	- 7,706	+ 33
1952 ...	... + 5,708	- 2,452	- 3,323	+ 165	- 5,610	+ 98
1953 ...	... + 5,198	- 1,449	- 3,597	- 55	- 5,101	+ 97
1954 ...	... + 2,898	+ 154	- 3,077	+ 153	- 2,770	+ 128
1955 ...	... + 3,377	- 2,351	- 3,288	+ 114	- 5,525	+ 2,148
1956 ...	... + 4,798	- 7,626	- 4,138	+ 133	- 11,631	- 6,833
1957 ...	... + 7,074	- 5,794	- 1,168	+ 17	- 6,945	+ 129

NOTE. (+) = surplus, (-) = deficit.

Contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund are charged to the several accounts before striking the balances. Such contributions amounted to £4,701,874 in 1955-56 and £4,574,492 in 1956-57, and in the five years ended 1956-57 totalled £21,406,067.

More detailed statements of the receipts and payments of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are shown in the following pages, and of the transport services and Sydney Harbour Works elsewhere in this volume.

## GOVERNMENTAL RECEIPTS

The following table provides a summary of the main items of Governmental receipts during the last five years:—

Table 274. Consolidated Revenue Fund—Receipts

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Commonwealth for—					
Interest on Public Debt ... ..	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411	2,917,411
Reimbursement—Uniform Taxes ...	53,919,454*	56,252,141*	58,455,417*	61,318,715*	65,268,250*
Hospital Benefits ... ..	1,940,000	2,050,000	2,399,351	2,325,028	2,200,000
Mental Institutions Benefits ...	208,888	209,772	106,525	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Campaign ... ..	744,888	1,200,000	1,315,000	1,508,452	1,625,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits ... ..	.....	252,339	484,481	445,591	447,000
Emergency Housekeeping Services	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900	5,900
Supply of Milk to School Children	701,448	881,600	980,589	1,042,173	1,094,469
Price Control, etc. ... ..	430,547	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattle Tick Eradication ... ..	53,325	53,325	250,000	551,750	675,000
Herd Recording ... ..	34,943	17,842	16,432	19,568	19,974
Total of foregoing ... ..	60,956,804	63,840,330	66,931,106	70,134,588	74,253,004
Taxes ... ..	17,800,610	19,103,798	21,232,256	24,050,877	30,323,180
Land Revenue ... ..	5,157,833	3,644,042	4,430,716	5,340,739	5,926,231
Receipts for Services Rendered ...	5,299,166	6,134,728	6,921,658	6,922,485	8,553,907
General Miscellaneous ... ..	7,410,559	7,353,788	7,993,450	8,454,075	8,936,567
Total Amount ... ..	96,624,972	100,076,686	107,509,186	114,902,764	127,992,889
Per Head of Population ... ..	£28 14s. 0d.	£29 7s. 9d.	£31 1s. 6d.	£32 12s. 0d.	£35 13s. 5d.

\* Includes supplementary grant—see page 291.

Receipts from the Commonwealth constitute the principal source of governmental revenue. Those shown in the table amounted to £74,253,004 or 58 per cent. of the total receipts in 1956-57, whilst State taxes represented 24 per cent., land revenue 4 per cent., and other receipts 14 per cent.

Certain Commonwealth grants, such as contributions to sinking fund for repayment of the State debt, and grants for roads, are paid into special funds, and other amounts are received for services rendered as shown in Table 276. The system of Commonwealth aid for roads is described in the chapter "Roads and Bridges".

Particulars of the amount of each State tax collected are shown in Table 259.

*Lands, Forestry, and Mining Revenue*

At the establishment of responsible government in 1856, the control of lands was vested exclusively in the Parliament of New South Wales. 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. Large areas are occupied under various leasehold tenures and are in course of sale on terms.

In a considerable area of the State, the Crown has reserved to itself mineral rights, which produce a substantial income from royalties. In addition, State forests and timber reserves and land within irrigation areas return revenue to the Government.

The receipts from lands, mineral resources, and forests credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown below:—

**Table 275. Governmental Revenue from Land, Minerals, and Forests**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.					
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Alienations ... ..	509,203	422,392	401,203	505,218	453,438	425,719
Leases: War Service Land Settlement ... ..	227,542	271,845	283,297	285,913	323,807	402,428
Other ... ..	514,664	517,873	552,803	561,613	575,689	613,613
Western Lands (Leases, etc.) ...	267,062	265,041	299,903	345,855	357,314	362,912
Mining Occupation—Royalty	3,316,034	2,449,246	840,499	1,589,802	2,384,082	2,680,959
—Other ... ..	24,239	22,233	24,899	27,360	37,507	57,130
Forestry ... ..	950,319	1,160,907	1,182,847	1,049,209	1,144,089	1,310,875
Miscellaneous ... ..	39,612	48,296	58,591	65,746	64,813	72,595
<b>Total, Land Revenue ...</b>	<b>5,848,675</b>	<b>5,157,833</b>	<b>3,644,042</b>	<b>4,430,716</b>	<b>5,340,739</b>	<b>5,926,231</b>

Mining royalties are determined either on the basis of quantity mined (e.g., coal) or (in the case of silver, lead and zinc from the Broken Hill field) as a proportion of net profits earned by the mining companies. In the three years ended June, 1957, royalty on coal amounted to £411,477, £429,025, and £437,360; on silver, lead, and zinc, £1,136,968, £1,907,403, and £2,155,066; and on gold and other minerals, £41,357, £47,654 and £38,533.

The revenue of the Forestry Commission in 1956-57 amounted to £2,675,443, of which £2,209,060 was derived from royalties, licences and permits, £434,617 from timber-getting operations carried on by the Commission, and £29,610 from timber inspection fees. Surplus funds from timber-getting, amounting to £320,000, which are regarded as equivalent to royalties, and all other receipts of the Commission are paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, from which one-half of the gross receipts from royalties and licence and permit fees, etc., are transferred to a special fund set apart for afforestation and re-afforestation. The amount included in Table 275 is the net amount credited to consolidated revenue after transfers to the special fund; the transfers amounted to £1,148,626 in 1955-56 and £1,249,951 in 1956-57.

*Receipts for Services Rendered*

Fees charged in respect of services rendered by the administrative departments which are within the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund amount to a considerable sum. The principal items are shown below:—

**Table 276. Governmental Revenue—Receipts for Services Rendered**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Harbour Rates and Fees, Pilotage, etc.	941,138	1,137,637	1,242,418	1,539,682	2,203,475
Fees—					
Registrar-General ... ..	533,324	670,683	733,585	837,403	897,610
Public Trustee ... ..	173,352	193,915	205,453	214,259	240,718
Law Courts ... ..	333,349	358,775	379,145	564,218	656,729
Valuation of Land ... ..	133,931	208,777	215,396	236,841	236,465
Department of Education ...	463,187	483,797	531,946	578,350	680,661
Grain Elevators—Handling Fees, etc.	637,902	727,675	921,984	115,753	.....
Meat Inspection ... ..	122,552	147,479	156,896	162,182	158,204
Police Services—Traffic Control ...	814,378	876,877	1,042,234	977,282	1,491,159
Maintenance of Inmates of Public Institutions ... ..	80,358	112,530	117,090	120,282	144,991
Maintenance of Patients in Mental Hospitals ... ..	195,096	176,869	187,333	203,248	276,483
Commonwealth Contributions—					
Maintenance of Pensioners in Institutions ... ..	45,404	66,094	52,871	39,863	80,363
Reconstruction Training Scheme	26,546	10,010	6,578	3,827	4,127
Other Services ... ..	128,792	162,831	147,593	171,819	219,323
Other ... ..	671,857	800,779	981,136	1,157,476	1,263,599
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>5,299,166</b>	<b>6,134,728</b>	<b>6,921,658</b>	<b>6,922,485</b>	<b>8,553,907</b>

Receipts from pilotage, harbour and light dues in all ports, and from tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., in ports other than Sydney are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, etc., collected in the port of Sydney are paid into the Sydney Harbour Trust (Maritime Services Board) Fund.

Since 1951-52, a proportion of the fees received by law courts has been transferred to a Suitors' Fund in the Special Deposits Account to meet the costs of appeals to courts on questions of law in certain circumstances. The amounts shown above exclude such transfers, which totalled £30,080 in 1952-53, £32,876 in 1953-54, £34,287 in 1954-55, £4,609 in 1955-56, and £5,661 in 1956-57.

The cost of police supervision of traffic is borne by the special roads funds, principally the Rural Transport and Traffic Fund, which recoup the Consolidated Revenue Fund for these services. A part of the amount recouped, representing pay roll tax on police salaries, is set off against Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, and the balance is shown as a receipt of that Fund.

### General Miscellaneous Receipts

All items not placed under headings already shown are included in the general miscellaneous group:—

**Table 277. Governmental Revenue—General Miscellaneous Receipts**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June.						
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Interest Collections—							
Metropolitan Water Board Advances ... ..	149,681	146,417	143,037	139,539	135,917	132,167	128,284
Country Water Supply and Sewerage Works ...	37,230	17,291	12,695	11,931	15,767	13,264	13,858
Housing Commission Advances ... ..	97,935	131,754	224,189	212,794	213,779	220,349	188,025
Rural Bank Agencies ...	94,468	58,274	103,465	89,785	127,664	160,200	174,374
Daily Credit Balances with Banks (including fixed deposits) ... ..	63,002	97,361	142,823	220,405	279,973	288,500	386,381
War Service Land Settlement Loans ... ..	123,561	123,481	198,905	213,383	206,475	253,002	279,193
Other Interest ... ..	63,790	61,515	75,166	79,957	70,915	225,034	109,757
Rents of Premises ... ..	101,956	143,759	160,566	154,971	219,153	257,557	252,246
Rents Darling Harbour Resumed Area ... ..	62,416	68,383	79,414	85,640	88,940	92,710	114,551
Fines and Forfeitures ...	299,665	430,388	502,631	510,911	625,414	740,931	948,425
Repayments—Advances for Unemployment Relief ...	12,528	6,264	18,793	12,528	12,528	12,528	12,528
Repayment—Balances not required ... ..	31,132	34,193	42,529	35,839	54,615	37,224	50,840
Repayments to Credit of Votes, previous years ...	285,797	471,805	773,953	498,046	583,349	456,605	342,361
State Lotteries (Gross Profit) State Superannuation Board—Repayment of part of Employers' contributions and Interest thereon ... ..	2,852,245	3,202,795	3,749,500	3,844,510	4,077,190	4,236,720	4,627,510
Tourist Bureau Collections	86,580	56,760	27,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prison Industries ... ..	254,870	241,585	275,746	301,636	302,183	297,138	305,210
Sale of Products, etc., of Departments ... ..	169,122	229,484	279,344	278,014	310,152	324,305	373,082
Water Conservation and Irrigation—Rents, Rates, etc. ... ..	221,719	223,557	288,740	322,338	317,841	280,024	302,228
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	21,285	23,951	41,860	37,825	50,831	54,058	31,586
	199,247	247,170	269,303	303,736	300,764	371,759	295,628
Total ... ..	5,228,229	6,016,187	7,410,559	7,353,788	7,993,450	8,454,075	8,936,567

Miscellaneous interest collections, broadly stated, consist of interest on funds, other than general loan account funds, advanced to various semi-governmental bodies and interest on the State's daily credit balances with banks. Interest payable by the business undertakings and by other bodies outside the ambit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on loan moneys forming part of the public debt of the State, although payable to that fund, is mostly offset against the expenditure on interest, and is not shown as revenue.

## GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURE

The Governmental expenditure from revenue during the last five years is shown in the following table. The ordinary departmental expenditure is classified according to functions:—

Table 278. Consolidated Revenue Fund—Expenditure

Classification.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.*	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Ordinary Departmental—</b>					
Legislature and General Administration (exclusive of interest, etc., shown below) ...	7,603,678	7,375,520	7,395,230	8,084,444	9,479,726
Maintenance of Law, Order, and Public Safety ...	9,821,279	10,397,293	11,063,577	12,277,538	13,438,685
Regulation of Trade and Industry ...	837,266	742,254	708,060	674,129	675,553
Education ...	25,095,988	27,270,125	31,581,350	34,557,384	37,188,807
Science, Art and Research ...	517,729	537,320	602,478	623,156	646,013
Public Health and Recreation ...	20,676,421	20,969,716	21,511,465	22,495,206	24,835,543
Social Amelioration ...	2,871,949	3,078,152	3,612,968	3,315,871	4,015,652
Development and Maintenance of State Resources ...	11,371,225	13,920,629	14,433,661	14,348,831	16,264,684
Local Government ...	746,116	903,212	1,516,559	853,693	956,484
War Obligations ...	265,382	259,322	252,875	292,084	350,088
Adjustment of Old Accounts ...	2,994,256	2,039,963	76,639	72,960	419,226
<b>Total Ordinary Departmental ...</b>	<b>82,801,289</b>	<b>87,493,506</b>	<b>92,754,862</b>	<b>97,595,296</b>	<b>108,270,461</b>
<b>Public Debt Charges—</b>					
Interest ...	6,281,509	7,090,075	8,446,737	9,311,187	9,797,677
Exchange on Interest ...	673,496	666,124	712,249	749,655	555,753
Sinking Fund ...	1,670,574	1,929,297	2,218,567	2,448,490	2,294,692
<b>Total Public Debt Charges † ...</b>	<b>8,625,579</b>	<b>9,685,496</b>	<b>11,377,553</b>	<b>12,509,332</b>	<b>12,648,122</b>
<b>Total Governmental ...</b>	<b>91,426,868</b>	<b>97,179,002</b>	<b>104,132,415</b>	<b>110,104,628</b>	<b>120,918,583</b>
<b>Amount Per Head of Population</b>	£ s. d. 27 3 2	£ s. d. 28 10 9	£ s. d. 30 2 0	£ s. d. 31 4 10	£ s. d. 33 14 0

\* Revised.

† Excludes payments by Consolidated Revenue Fund of debt charges due, but unpaid by, business undertakings (see pages 304 and 305).

Increases in prices and rates of salaries and an expansion of services, particularly education services, made necessary by the growth of population were the main factors responsible for an increase of £29,492,000 or 32 per cent. in ordinary departmental expenditure in the five years to June, 1957. Over this period, expenditure on education increased by 48 per cent., and that on public health by 20 per cent. These are the two largest items of ordinary departmental expenditure; together, they accounted for 57 per cent. of the increase since 1952-53, and in 1956-57 expenditure on education was 34 per cent., and that on public health 23 per cent., of the total. Expressed as per head of population, ordinary departmental expenditure rose by 23 per cent. over the five years, while expenditure on education increased by 41 per cent., and on health by 13 per cent. Salaries and wages paid in 1956-57 amounted to £52,584,000, or 49 per cent. of the total ordinary departmental expenditure, and of this sum 49 per cent. was paid to employees classified under "Education".

Expenditure on education includes the administrative expenses of the Department of Education, expenditure (mainly of a non-capital nature) on primary, secondary, technical, and agricultural education provided by the State, the cost of training teachers, and grants to the universities and other educational institutions. In 1956-57, expenditure on administration and primary, secondary and technical education and on the training of

teachers, amounted to £34,345,000, and grants to the universities totalled £2,301,000. Further details of expenditure on education are given in the chapter "Education".

Subsidies to hospitals and similar institutions, which is the largest item within the function "public health and recreation", amounted to £17,160,000 in 1956-57. Against this expenditure on subsidies, however, the State receives an annual grant (amounting to £2,200,000 in 1956-57) from the Commonwealth, under the Hospitals Benefits Act (see page 307). Other activities classified under public health and recreation are mental hospitals and other institutions, baby health centres, administration of public health generally, and the upkeep of the Botanic Gardens and certain parks.

Expenditure in 1956-57 on the principal activities embraced by the function "development and maintenance of State resources" was:—Agricultural and pastoral (mainly the cost of services rendered by the Department of Agriculture and the Soil Conservation Service and rail freight concessions to primary industries) £5,509,000; public works £3,878,000 (including grants of £385,000 to the Department of Government Transport and £298,000 to the Department of Main Roads); land settlement £1,585,000; forestry £1,005,000; navigation £611,000; tourist bureau and tourist resorts £374,000; and water conservation and irrigation £498,000. Also included under this classification is a grant (£800,000 in 1952-53 and £1,000,000 in later years) to the railways towards offsetting losses incurred in operating developmental railways in country districts, and grants of £800,000 to the railways and £175,000 to the Department of Government Transport in each year since 1953-54 towards costs of superannuation. In the main, the expenditures listed above include the administrative expenses of the several departments concerned, and the costs of services rendered and of maintenance and renewals. Expenditure of a capital nature for these purposes is normally met from loan funds, details of which are shown in Table 286.

The cost of police services, £8,257,000 in 1956-57, is the major item within the function "maintenance of law, order, and public safety". Other items in 1956-57 included the Department of the Attorney-General and of Justice £2,595,000, prisons £1,411,000, custody and care of delinquent children £475,000, prevention of fire and flood and provision of bathing safeguards, etc. £371,000, and salaries of the judiciary £282,000.

Of the expenditure of £9,480,000 in 1956-57 on the Legislature and general administration, £719,000 was for the Legislature, etc., £25,000 for electoral services, and £1,293,000 represented Commonwealth Pay Roll Tax paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Entries giving rise to the item "Adjustment of Old Accounts" were in the nature of book-keeping adjustments. Their effect was to transfer to Consolidated Revenue Fund part of long-standing overdraft balances of other Treasury Accounts, to which certain expenditure incurred in earlier years had been charged.

#### ROAD AND TRAFFIC FUNDS

Revenues derived by the State from the taxation and registration of road transport vehicles, licensing of drivers, etc., are paid into separate funds and devoted to road and traffic purposes. Particulars of the funds (viz., Road Transport and Traffic, Public Vehicles, State Transport Co-ordination and Main Roads) are shown in the chapters "Motor Transport and Road Traffic" and "Roads and Bridges".



The following table shows a brief classification of the receipts and payments of these funds in the years ended 30th June, 1955 to 1957:—

**Table 279. Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.—Receipts and Disbursements**

Receipts.				Disbursements.			
Item.	Year ended June.			Item.	Year ended June.		
	1955.	1956.	1957.		1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>ROAD TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC FUND</b>							
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	£ 1,841,891	£ 1,956,506	£ 2,687,413	Administration and Control ...	£ 1,805,833	£ 1,917,064	£ 2,580,805
Miscellaneous ...	79,872	88,496	99,034	Traffic Facilities ...	75,254	84,654	89,793
Total ...	1,921,763	2,045,002	2,786,447	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	40,676	43,284	115,849
				Total ...	1,921,763	2,045,002	2,786,447
<b>PUBLIC VEHICLES FUND (SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNT)</b>							
Motor Tax, Public Vehicles ...	£ 290,468	£ 316,788	£ 312,814	Traffic Facilities ...	£ 78,489	£ 74,348	£ 87,905
Omnibus Service Licences ...	20,812	23,073	23,150	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	233,929	259,217	263,020
Total ...	311,280	339,861	335,964	Paid to Tramways ...	9,942	11,407	10,759
				Total ...	322,360	344,972	361,684
<b>STATE TRANSPORT CO-ORDINATION FUND</b>							
Licences ...	£ 60,538	£ 62,683	£ 118,626	Administration and Transport Control	£ 205,537	£ 203,938	£ 240,869
Commercial Motor Charges—				Paid to Railways	900,000	1,000,000	250,000
Passengers ...	41,699	31,496	29,820	Paid to Tramways	1,747	1,504	1,415
Goods ...	1,231,782	841,867	1,027,343	Refunds to Road Hauliers of Charges made in respect of Interstate Journeys ...	...	...	36,000
Permits, etc. ...	5,887	4,819	9,410	Total ...	1,107,284	1,205,442	528,084
Miscellaneous ...	19,953	12,742	10,928				
Total ...	1,359,859	953,607	1,196,127				
<b>MAIN ROADS SPECIAL DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS</b>							
Motor Tax (except Public Vehicles)	£ 7,353,419	£ 7,643,275	£ 7,899,906	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	£ 7,353,419	£ 7,643,275	£ 7,899,906
<b>TOTAL, ALL FUNDS</b>							
Motor Tax ...	£ 7,643,887	£ 7,960,063	£ 8,212,720	Administration and Control ...	£ 2,011,370	£ 2,121,002	£ 2,821,474
Registration, Drivers' Licences, etc. ...	1,841,891	1,956,506	2,687,413	Traffic Facilities ...	153,743	159,002	177,698
Special Licences, Charges, Commercial Motor Vehicles ...	1,360,718	963,938	1,208,349	Paid to Road Making Authorities ...	7,628,024	7,945,776	8,278,775
Miscellaneous ...	99,825	101,238	109,962	Paid to Railways and Tramways	911,689	1,012,911	262,174
Total Receipts	10,946,321	10,981,745	12,218,444	Refunds of Charges made in respect of Interstate Journeys ...	...	...	36,000
				Total Payments	10,704,826	11,238,691	11,576,121

Contributions by the Commonwealth Government towards the activities of the Road Safety Council, and for the supply of special information, viz., £15,749 in 1954-55, £18,002 in 1955-56, and £22,810 in 1956-57, have been deducted from the revenue and expenditure of the Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The funds distributed amongst road-making authorities are paid, for the most part, to the Main Roads Department, and only small amounts are paid to municipal and shire councils.

Amounts paid to the railways and tramways from the State Transport Co-ordination Fund are derived from fees and charges imposed on motor vehicles carrying passengers or goods in competition with those undertakings. Since November, 1954, as a result of a judgment of the Privy Council, these fees and charges have not been imposed on motor vehicles used exclusively for interstate trade.

### STATE ENTERPRISES

The principal State enterprises are those usually known as business undertakings, viz., railways, tramways and motor omnibus services, and Sydney Harbour Works. The capital of these enterprises has been provided by the State Treasury, mostly from loan funds. Their financial operations are kept in a separate account in the State Treasury, and these, combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund, form the State revenue budget as shown on page 305.

In addition to the business undertakings, there is a number of State-owned utilities and trading concerns. The capital of such enterprises has been provided from State loan and revenue funds and, in some cases, from surplus earnings. Their revenue accounts, however, have not been brought within the scope of the State Revenue Budget, although they are part of the Special Deposits Accounts in the Treasury. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the major State enterprises (other than the business undertakings) which were in operation in 1955-56 and 1956-57:—

**Table 280. State Enterprises—Revenue and Expenditure**

Enterprise.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit (—).
		Working Expenses.	Interest and Exchange.	Depreciation.*	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955-56						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W.	33,386,207	23,123,349	4,488,796	5,114,098	32,726,243	659,964
State Coal Mines ... ..	1,992,185	1,767,151	65,843	155,141	1,988,135	4,050
New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding†	2,881,429	2,559,291	50,651	67,344	2,677,266	**204,163
State Brickworks† ... ..	891,429	738,399	15,578	21,121	775,098	** 56,331
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board ... ..	2,188,789	2,181,938	29,361	57,873	2,269,172	(—)80,383
Water Supply—						
South-West Tablelands‡ ...	92,614	98,438	40,393	20,813	159,644	(—)67,030
Juneet ... ..	17,874	14,914	7,744	4,723	27,381	(—) 9,507
Fish River‡ ... ..	5,342	9,467	...	...	9,467	(—) 4,125
New South Wales Housing Commission ... ..	5,408,284	2,358,514	2,283,557	755,673	5,397,744	10,540
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	253,353	314,849	12,520	20,210	347,579	(—)94,226
Sydney Fish Market§ ... ..	136,007	96,288	...	2,370	98,658	37,349

Table 280. State Enterprises—Revenue and Expenditure (Continued)

Enterprise.	Revenue.	Expenditure.				Surplus or Deficit. (—).
		Working Expenses.	Interest and Exchange.	Depreciation.*	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1956-57						
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ... ..	39,066,295	25,733,316	5,611,312	7,571,351	38,921,479	144,816
State Coal Mines ... ..	2,011,621	1,773,339¶	71,986	150,306	1,995,631	15,990
New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding†	3,062,837	68,468	57,101	2,681,832	2,807,401	** 255,436
State Brickworks† ... ..	838,842	744,559	16,717	22,681	783,957	** 54,385
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board ... ..	2,265,821	2,176,733	31,220	53,093	2,261,046	4,775
Water Supply—						
South-West Tablelands‡ ...	86,010	110,332	44,569	22,940	177,841	(—)91,831
June‡ ... ..	16,633	15,714	7,991	4,926	23,631	(—)11,998
Fish River‡ ... ..	18,114	10,656	3,644	6,650	20,950	(—)2,386
New South Wales Housing Commission ... ..	6,377,739	2,593,235	2,532,377	826,321	5,951,933	425,806
Sydney Harbour Transport Board	322,327	326,564	16,133	26,882	369,579	(—)47,252
Sydney Fish Markets§ ... ..	129,315	106,819	...	2,036	108,855	20,460

\* Includes repayment of capital in some undertakings.

† Year ended 31st March, preceding.

‡ Year ended 31st December preceding.

§ Includes branch market at Wollongong.

¶ Includes provision for mine development, £285,726 in 1955-56 and £307,533 in 1956-57.

|| Includes loan expenses.

\*\* Includes provision for dividends to employees under profit sharing schemes—Engineering and Shipbuilding £117,727 in 1955-56, £152,556 in 1956-57; Brickworks £32,811 in 1955-56, £19,226 in 1956-57.

The Electricity Commission of New South Wales, which was established on 22nd May, 1950, operates generating stations and supplies bulk electricity to distributing authorities. It took over the former Southern Electricity Supply on 1st November, 1950, the generation sections of the Sydney County Council on 1st January, 1952, and of the Railways on 1st January, 1953. It has also undertaken an extensive programme of power station construction, and has purchased two coal mines, from which it obtains part of the coal needed for generation of electricity. Further particulars of the operations of the Commission are given in the chapter "Factories".

Coal mines at Lithgow, Awaba, and Liddell are operated by the State Mines Control Authority, and a mine at Oakdale is in the course of development. The particulars shown in the last table cover the operations of the three producing mines, and they also include the administrative expenses of the Authority.

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking, which was established in 1942, carries out engineering work, shipbuilding, and repairs on behalf of the Commonwealth and State Governments and private firms.

The Metropolitan Meat Industry Board controls the slaughter of stock and sale of meat in the metropolitan area, its main sources of revenue being fees and charges for slaughtering and the use of cold storage facilities, and receipts from the sale of by-products.

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board operates certain ferry services on Sydney Harbour. These were taken over from Sydney Ferries Ltd. on 1st July, 1951, to ensure their continued operation.

The activities of the Rural Bank of New South Wales are reviewed on page 355 and of the Government Insurance Office of New South Wales on page 396.

Further particulars of the Housing Commission are given in the chapter "Housing and Building".

### CLOSER SETTLEMENT ACCOUNT

The Closer Settlement Fund is maintained as a separate account, and its transactions are not included in the ordinary revenue budget of the State.

It was established under an Act passed in 1906, and in 1928 its scope was widened to embrace the accounts of returned soldier settlers.

The operations of the fund are confined to settlement projects instituted prior to the adoption of new schemes for the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war. In respect of these latter projects, financial transactions pass through the General Loan Account and Consolidated Revenue Fund.

A large measure of relief has been granted to debtors of the fund in the form of reduction of capital value of the lands, and debts have been written off and interest charges, etc., reduced or suspended because of financial difficulties of settlers. As a result, the fund disclosed a deficiency of £3,351,735 at 30th June, 1957. Particulars of the operations of the fund on an income and expenditure basis in the last six years are summarised below:—

Table 281. Closer Settlement Fund—Income and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June.	Income.				Expenditure.					Deficiency.
	Interest.	Rentals.	Other Income.	Total.	Interest.	Adminis- tration, etc.	Debts Written Off.	Forfeit- ures, etc.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1952	109,641	132,522	8,543	250,706	221,699	46,047	1,639	1,005	270,390	19,684
1953	99,250	134,951	9,921	244,122	219,362	44,006	2,379	4,623	270,370	26,248
1954	91,014	133,526	5,970	230,510	216,924	40,741	1,292	1	258,958	28,448
1955	86,126	132,440	9,598	228,164	214,350	47,305	1,491	.....	263,146	34,982
1956	78,680	132,688	2,950	214,318	211,626	46,813	15,748	677	274,864	60,546
1957	73,160	131,730	4,976	209,866	125,595	47,372	36,899	.....	209,866	.....

The fund is required to pay interest on its loan debt and contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, but is not charged with a share of the exchange on interest paid on the State overseas debt. The charge for interest has been 2 per cent. from 1st July, 1944, but, commencing in 1956-57, the amount charged in any year may not exceed the net income

of the Fund remaining after administration and maintenance charges have been met. From 1956-57, contributions to the National Debt Sinking Fund are fixed at £120,000 a year.

At 30th June, 1957, liabilities of the fund consisted of creditors £52,833, and capital items, viz., loan liability, £10,390,582, grants from State revenue, £1,635,000, Crown lands, £381,086, and assurance fees received under the Real Property Act, £787,712. Assets totalling £9,895,478 were represented by debtors for land, advances and interest, £1,938,274, land £5,443,166 (including £5,299,839 let under leasehold), bank balance, £2,510,956, and other, £3,082.

## LEDGER 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 various accounts open at 30th June, 1956 and 1957 are shown below. All amounts paid into any of the accounts mentioned are deemed to be "public moneys".

Table 282. State Accounts—Balance at 30th June

Account.	Balance.		Account.	Balance.	
	1956.	1957.		1956.	1957.
<b>Credit Balances</b>			<b>Debit Balances</b>		
	£ thousand.			£ thousand.	
Government Railways ... ..	2,125	1,530	Consolidated Revenue ... ..	4,806	4,262
Metropolitan Transport Trust ...	619	771	General Loan ... ..	804	132
Newcastle and District Transport Trust ... ..	40	67	Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered ... ..	2,127	1,808
Sydney Harbour Trust ... ..	426	536	Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board—Advance	3,693	3,580
Sydney Harbour Trust Renewals	1,360	983	Debenture Deposit Account ...	50	50
Road Transport and Traffic ...	8	8	Fixed Deposit Account ... ..	12,500	10,000
State Transport (Co-ordination)	100	768	Debits not Transferred to Treasurer's Public Accounts ...	303	353
Special Deposits ... ..	52,605	54,852			
Special Accounts—					
Supreme Court ... ..	388	590			
Miners' Accident Relief ... ..	77	77			
Closer Settlement ... ..	2,445	2,511			
<b>Total Credit Balances ...</b>	<b>60,193</b>	<b>62,693</b>	<b>Total Debit Balances ...</b>	<b>24,283</b>	<b>20,185</b>

All the accounts are combined to form the "Treasurer's General Banking Account", in which the balances of the accounts in credit offset the overdrafts on others.

The Special Deposits Account comprises a number of individual accounts for recording transactions on funds deposited with the Treasurer, e.g., working balances of State Departments and undertakings and trust moneys. The Special Accounts mainly comprise trust moneys of the Supreme Court and the Public Trustee. A dissection of the funds held in these accounts is given in Table 284.

The account "Advances for Departmental Working Accounts and Other Purposes, and Advances to be Recovered" embraces a number of individual accounts which have been opened for the purpose of drawing against the Treasurer's General Banking Account to provide capital for Departmental Working Accounts and certain advances of a recoverable nature. Prior to 1932-33, £7,050,000 was advanced from the account to the Government Railways Fund and £2,498,984 to the now defunct Family Endowment Fund. Since 1940-41 the advance to the Railways Fund and £800,000 of the advance to the Family Endowment Fund have been repaid from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The final instalment (£325,000) on account of the advance to the Railways Fund was repaid in 1956-57. At 30th June, 1957, £1,698,984 was outstanding on account of the Family Endowment Fund. Since 1952-53, capital for Departmental Working Accounts has been provided largely from votes of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board Advance Account represents the outstanding balance of repayable advances from the Treasurer's General Banking Account. These advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were made to the Board between April, 1925 and June, 1929, and are being paid by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest, spread over a period of forty years.

The Debenture Deposit Account and the Fixed Deposit Account are media for the withdrawal for deposit with banks at interest of the net amount of cash held in other accounts which is not required for immediate use. The total of these investments is included in the credit balance of the Special Deposits Account.

The net ledger balances at 30th June in each of the last five years were represented by the following assets:—

**Table 283. State Accounts—Net Credit Balances at 30th June**

Balances held in—	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales—					
Current Accounts ... ..	2,330,647	1,112,844	809,085	2,738,447	8,977,805
Deposit with Commonwealth Bank ...	23,000,000	17,100,000	9,100,000	50,000	50,000
Fixed Deposits ... ..	.....	10,000,000	15,000,000	12,500,000	10,000,000
	25,330,647	28,212,844	24,909,085	15,288,447	19,027,805
London—					
At Bankers * ... ..	10,459	544,769	755,448	360,011	336,364
Remittances in Transit ... ..	961,500	525,500	425,170	948,270	771,950
Securities ... ..	9,385,246	13,643,397	15,656,588	19,312,738	22,372,198
Total ... ..	35,687,852	42,926,510	41,746,291	35,909,466	42,508,317

\* At 31st May.

The net credit balances at the end of the year are not indicative of the cash position of the State throughout the year. For example, the balance at any time in the Consolidated Revenue Fund is influenced to a degree by seasonal variations in receipts, and in the General Loan Account, by the spread of the loan flotation programme and the rate of spending on loan works.

The following table dissects the cash balances of the Special Deposits and Special Accounts as between those consisting of Government funds, such as departmental working accounts, and trust moneys representing Treasury liabilities. Balances held in the Debenture Deposit Accounts and on fixed deposit are excluded.

**Table 284. Special Deposits and Special Accounts at 30th June**

Balance.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Cash—					
Trust Funds ...	8,377,142	9,851,461	10,598,187	8,583,896	8,002,056
Government Funds	12,554,536	12,766,190	13,157,343	12,623,073	15,095,090
Securities ... ..	9,308,246	13,566,397	15,579,588	19,235,738	22,295,198
Total ... ..	30,239,924	36,184,048	39,335,118	40,442,707	45,392,344

### STATE LOAN FUNDS

Moneys raised on loan by the State are credited to the General Loan Account, with the exception of loans used in funding revenue deficiencies, and small amounts credited to the Closer Settlement Fund for the conversion, at maturity, of portion of the fund's loan debt.

The loans credited to the General Loan Account comprise both new loans to be expended on works and services, and conversion or renewal loans for repayment of maturing loans. Additional credits are obtained from repayments to the account of loan moneys expended in earlier years. These repayments are derived mainly from the sale of land, works, materials, etc., acquired by means of loan funds, and the repayment of loan capital advanced to settlers and local governing and statutory bodies. Normally they constitute an important contribution towards the funds available for expenditure on new loan works.

The expenditure from the General Loan Account is subject to Parliamentary appropriation, and consists of amounts expended on works and services, repayment of maturing loans—mostly from the proceeds of conversion loans—and the payment of flotation expenses and stamp duty on the transfer of stocks issued in London.

## ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND SERVICES

Particulars of the loan expenditure on works and services by the State Government in each year since 1946-47 are set out in the following table. Gross loan expenditure represents the new expenditure in each period; from this, repayments to the loan account are deducted to obtain the net loan expenditure, or net amount added to the accumulated loan expenditure outstanding:—

Table 285. Annual Loan Expenditure on Works and Services

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.	Year ended 30th June.	Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	Repay- ments of Amounts Spent in Previous Years.	Net Loan Expendi- ture.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1947	9,102,014	462,251	8,639,763	1953	54,551,330	3,004,856	51,546,474
1948	16,241,077	1,111,961	15,129,116	1954	60,020,860	3,293,857	56,727,003
1949	22,959,550	904,004	22,055,546	1955	53,335,527	2,021,377	51,314,150
1950	27,218,611	2,368,332	24,850,279	1956	55,369,319	5,619,182	49,750,137
1951	41,167,801	3,019,250	38,148,551	1957	54,295,556	5,321,221	48,974,335
1952	65,354,129	1,921,028	63,433,101				

The expenditures shown in the table do not include flotation expenses and stamp duty on transfers of stock issued in London paid from the proceeds of loans. Such expenses amounted to £198,701 in 1955-56 and £304,428 in 1956-57.

## DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL LOAN EXPENDITURE

The principal items of the gross loan expenditure by the State Government on works and services, and of repayments to the loan account, during recent years are given in Table 286 on the opposite page.

Gross loan expenditure on works and services was fairly stable in the five years to June, 1957, when it averaged £55,515,000 and ranged from £53,336,000 to £60,021,000. In these years, expenditure on Railways averaged £14,000,000; on electricity, £12,887,000; on buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes, £5,966,000; on water conservation and irrigation, £5,752,000; and on hospitals and charitable institutions, £4,446,000. Together, these amounts represented 78 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure over the period. In 1956-57, Railways absorbed 23 per cent. of the gross loan expenditure; electricity, 19 per cent.; buildings and sites for educational and scientific purposes, 14 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation, 12 per cent.; hospitals and charitable institutions, 8 per cent.; and war service land settlement, 6 per cent.



Table 286. Distribution of Annual Loan Expenditure

Work or Service.	Year ended 30th June.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE</b>					
Railways ... ..	£ 18,250,000	£ 13,000,000	£ 12,500,000	£ 13,750,000	£ 12,500,000
Tramways ... ..	710,000	330,000	115,000	20,000	..
Omnibuses ... ..	1,330,000	485,000	235,000	1,130,000	1,000,000
Sydney Harbour Ferries ... ..	100,000	150,000	..	..	..
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ... ..	1,205,132	3,610,114	2,348,459	2,278,112	2,762,083
<b>Water Conservation and Irrigation—</b>					
Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area ... ..	840,555	1,082,454	1,228,423	856,191	440,003
Glenbawn Dam ... ..	779,556	1,927,550	2,393,500	2,601,317	2,503,863
Burrendong Dam ... ..	325,353	(-)163,694	(-)100,078	27,337	69,764
Water and Drainage Trusts, etc. ... ..	830,692	909,065	973,546	948,540	713,028
Keepit Storage Reservoir ... ..	429,174	510,497	1,080,031	1,141,038	1,592,054
Other ... ..	1,068,262	828,323	613,982	1,006,418	1,302,842
<b>Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—</b>					
Sydney Harbour ... ..	498,600	425,400	625,000	550,000	765,758
Other ... ..	629,797	833,533	1,066,778	957,688	1,179,463
<b>Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..</b>	150,083	400,000	200,000	150,499	158,760
<b>Circular Quay Improvements ... ..</b>	25,258	100,333	158,548	337,226	448,946
<b>Industrial Undertakings, etc.—</b>					
Electricity ... ..	14,683,000	16,500,000	11,500,000	11,250,000	10,500,000
Coal Mines, Tourist Resorts, Shipbuilding, Brickworks, Abattoirs, etc. ... ..	959,456	914,974	696,088	618,829	692,119
<b>Land and Agriculture—</b>					
War (1939-45) Service Settlement ... ..	2,091,439	4,267,953	3,549,817	3,856,270	3,836,753
Forests ... ..	148,000	178,021	129,835	195,000	130,100
Soil Conservation ... ..	212,996	235,306	187,450	110,708	84,806
Other ... ..	421,997	786,917	795,637	725,000	..
<b>Housing ... ..</b>	251,021	1,070,000	500,448	131,635	85,742
<b>Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—</b>					
Courts, Police Stations and Gaols ... ..	381,255	206,560	292,589	150,535	97,305
Educational and Scientific ... ..	4,055,409	5,310,113	6,384,035	6,665,394	7,412,571
Hospitals and Charitable ... ..	3,335,211	4,845,919	4,632,397	4,873,414	4,543,152
Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc. ... ..	18	..	5,712	2,635	12,650
Administrative ... ..	346,219	411,734	636,939	682,317	555,192
Miscellaneous ... ..	328,027	586,542	437,765	187,445	712,057
<b>Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities ... ..</b>	164,820	284,246	148,626	165,771	196,545
<b>Total Gross Loan Expenditure on Works and Services ... ..</b>	<b>54,551,330</b>	<b>60,020,860</b>	<b>53,335,527</b>	<b>55,369,319</b>	<b>54,295,556</b>
<b>REPAYMENTS TO LOAN ACCOUNT</b>					
Railways ... ..	£ 303,075	£ 1,668,822	£ 267,728	£ 282,586	£ 1,196,554
Tramways ... ..	22,846	19,879	14,859	162,799	13,214
Omnibuses ... ..	40,464	41,097	17,604	22,803	24,262
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage ... ..	17,323	47,796	10,641	8,992	15,944
Water Conservation and Irrigation ... ..	154,485	80,905	433,256	1,135,163	191,718
Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc. ... ..	9,327	15,890	14,891	34,851	40,008
Roads, Bridges and Punts ... ..	78,263	47,189	73	..	..
Industrial Undertakings, etc. ... ..	68,680	148,192	106,104	71,796	132,132
Land and Agriculture ... ..	1,110,601	1,049,742	906,445	2,424,447	2,670,025
Housing ... ..	1,157,704	62,192	99,853	1,274,279	108,807
Public Buildings, Sites, etc. ... ..	11,353	86,741	128,500	181,133	920,313
Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities ... ..	178	166	171	..	..
Unemployment Relief Works, etc. ... ..	30,557	25,246	21,252	19,333	18,244
<b>Total Repayments ... ..</b>	<b>3,004,856</b>	<b>3,293,857</b>	<b>2,021,377</b>	<b>5,619,182</b>	<b>5,321,221</b>
<b>Net Loan Expenditure on Works and Services ... ..</b>	<b>51,546,474</b>	<b>56,727,003</b>	<b>51,314,150</b>	<b>49,750,137</b>	<b>48,974,335</b>

## TOTAL LOAN EXPENDITURE

A broad view of the field of State capital investment is provided by the following table, which shows the aggregate loan expenditure on principal works and services from 1853 to 1957:—

Table 287. Accumulated Loan Expenditure on Works and Services, 1853 to 1957

Work or Service.	Amount.	Work or Service.	Amount.
	£		£
<b>Railways</b> ... ..	272,208,567	<b>Grain Elevators</b> ... ..	7,544,473
<b>Tramways</b> ... ..	9,807,819	<b>Land and Agriculture—</b>	
<b>Omnibuses</b> ... ..	10,430,170	<b>Closer Settlement</b> ... ..	11,518,689
<b>Ferries</b> ... ..	600,000	<b>War (1939-1945) Service</b>	
<b>Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage—</b>		<b>Settlement</b> ... ..	29,426,835
<b>Metropolitan</b> ... ..	34,835,350	<b>Forestry</b> ... ..	4,531,057
<b>Hunter District</b> ... ..	7,386,233	<b>Soil Conservation</b> ... ..	1,623,229
<b>Country Towns</b> ... ..	12,804,607	<b>Other</b> ... ..	3,359,168
<b>Water Conservation and Irrigation—</b>		<b>Housing—</b>	
<b>Water and Drainage Trusts, etc.</b>	10,748,795	<b>Observatory Hill Resumed Area...</b>	947,554
<b>Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area</b> ...	15,598,217	<b>Emergency</b> ... ..	792,166
<b>River Murray Commission</b> ...	4,459,434	<b>Other</b> ... ..	6,704,053
<b>Wyangala Storage Reservoir</b> ...	1,209,698	<b>Public Buildings, Sites, etc.—</b>	
<b>Kespit Storage Reservoir</b> ...	7,423,097	<b>Courts, Gaols, and Police Stations</b>	3,183,772
<b>Glenbawn Dam</b> ... ..	12,824,745	<b>Educational and Scientific</b> ...	49,399,464
<b>Burrendong Dam</b> ... ..	2,314,981	<b>Hospitals and Charitable</b> ...	36,535,282
<b>Other</b> ... ..	4,619,977	<b>Recreation Reserves, Parks, Baths, etc.</b>	1,029,512
<b>Harbours, Rivers, Wharves, etc.—</b>		<b>Administrative</b> ... ..	4,496,672
<b>Sydney Harbour</b> ... ..	17,090,743	<b>Other</b> ... ..	5,087,289
<b>Other</b> ... ..	17,702,759	<b>Miscellaneous Works in Shires and Municipalities</b> ... ..	2,850,549
<b>Roads, Bridges and Punts (Harbour Bridge (£7,901,893))</b> ... ..	21,990,582	<b>Unemployment Relief (including Grants and Repayable Advances to Shires and Municipalities)</b> ...	15,941,144
<b>Circular Quay Improvements</b> ...	1,355,110	<b>Immigration</b> ... ..	569,930
<b>Industrial Undertakings—</b>		<b>Works transferred to Commonwealth and Other services</b> ... ..	4,203,595
<b>Engineering and Shipbuilding, Newcastle Dockyard, etc.</b> ...	2,464,567	<b>Total Loan Expenditure on Works and Services to 30th June, 1957</b> ...	775,744,793
<b>Tourist Bureau and Resorts</b> ...	341,475		
<b>Abattoirs and Meat Distributing</b> ...	3,494,120		
<b>Electricity</b> ... ..	108,759,695		
<b>Coal Mines</b> ... ..	3,772,902		
<b>Brick and Tile Works</b> ... ..	1,449,701		
<b>Other</b> ... ..	307,016		

It is apparent from the above table that a large proportion of the loan expenditure has been devoted to the establishment of assets which provide essential aids to industry and community services, and constitute valuable assets. Normally, these assets return sufficient revenue to pay a large proportion of the interest, sinking fund, etc., on the Public Debt. Some, however, are of a developmental character, and promote the growth of settlement and industry without earning any part of the capital debt charges on money spent in their construction. Transport services (i.e., railways, tramways, omnibuses and ferries) are the most important object of investment and account for 37.8 per cent. of the total loan expenditure; electricity represents 14 per cent.; public buildings, sites, etc., 12.9 per cent.; water conservation and irrigation, 7.6 per cent.; water, sewerage and drainage, 7.1 per cent.; and land and agriculture (mainly war service settlement and closer settlement), 6.5 per cent.

At 30th June, 1957, the accumulated loan expenditure on works and services amounted to £775,744,793, and the public debt of the State was £742,696,152. The difference between the two amounts is due to a number

of factors, such as the financing of works and services by means of overdraft pending the raising of loans, the inclusion in the public debt of certain items which are not recorded in the General Loan Account, and the redemption of public debt from the sinking fund. The following statement furnishes a reconciliation:—

**Table 288. Reconciliation of Accumulated Loan Expenditure with Public Debt of State, 30th June, 1957**

	£	£
Accumulated Loan Expenditure from General Loan Account on Works and Services (Table 287) ... ..	.....	775,744,793
<i>Add—</i> Loan Expenditure not shown in General Loan Account—		
Commonwealth Advance—Grafton-South Brisbane Railway ...	1,443,576	
Closer Settlement Debentures ... ..	1,144,750	
Advances to Settlers ... ..	120,050	
Immigration Debentures ... ..	329,700	
Revenue Deficiencies—		
To 1927-28 ... ..	9,693,378	
After 1927-28 ... ..	37,864,373	
Flotation and Negotiation Expenses ... ..	30,580,172	
		81,175,999
<i>Less—</i> Redemptions of Public Debt from—		856,920,792
National Debt Sinking Fund ... ..	94,401,427	
Previous Sinking Fund ... ..	4,738,084	
Revenue Accounts ... ..	10,164,868	
Debt cancelled by Commonwealth in respect of Properties transferred from State to Commonwealth ... ..	4,788,005	
Overdraft on General Loan Account ... ..	132,256	
		114,224,640
Public Debt at 30th June, 1957 (Tables 290 to 295) ... ..		742,696,152

Thus, the aggregate State loan expenditure to 30th June, 1957 consists of £778,782,869 expended on works and services of various kinds, £47,557,751 expended to meet revenue deficiencies, and £30,580,172 consisting of discounts allowed to lenders and other loan expenses. The total liability in respect of this expenditure, less £132,256 met by overdraft on the General Loan Account, was covered by loans which have been offset to the extent of £114,092,384 by redemptions of debt from revenue and sinking fund and transfer of certain properties to the Commonwealth.

#### LOAN RAISINGS AND COST OF MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Matters relating to the raising of loans by Australian Governments, with certain exceptions, are determined by the Australian Loan Council in terms of the Financial Agreement of 1927, to which reference is made on page 334. Operations incidental to the flotation of loans are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, and the loans are secured by the issue of Commonwealth stock, debentures, bonds, etc. Each State is liable to the Commonwealth for the loans raised on its behalf.

At 30th June, 1957, the loans outstanding on account of the State of New South Wales amounted to £742,696,152, of which £619,790,837 was owing in Australia, £112,081,109 in London, and £10,824,206 in New York. These loans are represented by Commonwealth securities. Inscription and management of the securities are conducted by the Commonwealth Government, but the State is required to pay expenses allocated to its share of the total securities issued. Commission and other expenses of management are charged to revenue; the amount of such expenses was £114,846 in 1955-56 and £106,235 in 1956-57.

Expenses incidental to the issue of loans, such as underwriting commission, brokerage, advertising, printing, etc., paid from the proceeds of loans, amounted to £148,241 in 1955-56 and £254,508 in 1956-57.

The following table shows particulars of loans placed on the market by the Commonwealth Government since 1952-53 for public subscription in Australia, and the amounts allotted therefrom to the Commonwealth, New South Wales and other State Governments. These do not include a number of smaller loans raised by direct negotiation with financial institutions and Government instrumentalities.

**Table 289. Commonwealth Loans Raised by Public Subscription in Australia**

Date of Flotation.	Floated by Commonwealth on Account of all Australian Governments.					Share of New Raising Allocated to—		
	Interest Rate.	Issue Price.	Year of Maturity.	Amount of Loan.		Commonwealth. ‡	New South Wales.	Other States.
				Conversion.*	New Raising.†			
1952-53—	per cent.	£		£ thousand.				
November	4½	100	1961	...	20,269	2,459	5,762	12,048
March ... {	3 4½	99·5 100	1955 1962	30,196§ 17,015§	13,911 17,886	3,588	8,477	19,732
1953-54—								
September {	3 4½	100 100	1955 1966	12,235 16,739	11,313 55,005	6,850	19,469	39,999
March ... {	3 4½	98·5 100	1957 1967	6,563 7,634	8,474 43,469	71	16,988	34,884
1954-55—								
August ... {	3 4½	98·5 100	1957 1967	688 4,167	7,062 39,325	...	14,578	31,809
November {	3 4½	98·75 100	1957 1967	12,875 62,019	5,627 31,373	...	11,628	25,372
March ... {	3 4½	99·25 100	1957 1968	64,652 124,222	12,432 31,570	1	15,695	28,306
1955-56—								
August ... {	3 4½ 4½	99·75 100 100	1956 1965 1970	... ... ...	16,011 16,408 7,173	5	12,610	26,977
November {	3 4½ 4½	99·75 100 100	1956 1965 1970	32,297 41,815 39,589	8,497 14,639 4,892	18	8,923	19,087
May ... {	3½ 5	99·5 99·5	1957 1963	... ...	12,843 20,027	34	10,459	22,377
1956-57—								
August ... {	3½ 5 5	99·75 99·75 100	1957 1963 1976	20,738 22,157 12,943	14,050 9,710 7,636	23	9,928	21,445
November {	4 5 5	99·5 100 100	1958 1965 1976	18,201 12,664 5,614	12,533 7,996 9,506	6	9,502	20,527
March ... {	4 5 5	100 100 100	1958 1965 1976	102,570 10,066 17,481	12,202 14,008 10,092	32	11,477	24,793

\* Value of stocks converted. Unconverted stocks were redeemed from sinking fund, etc.

† Cash subscriptions available for public works and services.

‡ For Commonwealth works and services and advances to States for housing.

§ Converted stocks and cash subscriptions used to redeem unconverted stocks.

Funds for loan works, additional to the public loan raisings, have been provided in each of the last six years by the Commonwealth Government to make up the difference between ordinary loan proceeds and approved loan programmes of the Commonwealth and States. Such funds were made available by the issue of special loans. Subscriptions to the special loans in each of the last four years came from the following sources:—

<i>Source of Subscription</i>	<i>Amount Invested</i>			
	<i>1953-54.</i>	<i>1954-55.</i>	<i>1955-56.</i>	<i>1956-57.</i>
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Commonwealth Revenue and Trust Fund				
Balances Transferred to—				
Debt Redemption Reserve ... ..	56,010	19,625	...	...
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	...	...	61,690	96,000
Australlan currency proceeds of—				
International Bank Loans ... ..	18,000	22,150	10,746	3,000
Swiss Loan ... ..	5,750	6,150	...	...
Canadian Loan ... ..	...	...	6,373	...
Other Commonwealth Trust Funds ... ..	...	...	13,930	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>79,760</b>	<b>47,925</b>	<b>92,739</b>	<b>99,000</b>

These loans were issued at the end of the respective financial years on the same terms as those shown in Table 289 for the last public loan raised in the financial year.

From the proceeds of each of these special loans, an allocation was made to the Commonwealth Loan Fund, which was used mainly to make advances to the States for housing, and the balance was allocated directly to the States. The distribution of the proceeds in each year was as follows:—

Allocated to—	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Commonwealth Loan Fund ... ..	35,775	32,602	44,135	39,046
New South Wales ... ..	16,793	5,618	17,196	18,703
Other States ... ..	27,192	9,705	31,408	41,251
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>79,760</b>	<b>47,925</b>	<b>92,739</b>	<b>99,000</b>

### *Savings Certificates*

Moneys were obtained by the Commonwealth from March, 1940 to January, 1949, by the sale of Savings Certificates (called War Savings Certificates until June, 1946). The certificates were issued in multiples of £1 and could be cashed on demand. The net amount raised (i.e., sales less redemptions) in Australia reached a maximum of £65,200,000 in October, 1948. After sales were discontinued at the end of January, 1949, the amount outstanding gradually declined, and at 30th June, 1957, only £20,043,000 was still held in the form of these certificates, the last of which will mature in 1961. Further particulars are given on page 561 of Year Book No. 53 and in Table 320 of this issue.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT

The public debt of New South Wales had its origin in 1841, when, on 28th December, the first loan amounting to £49,000 was offered locally. The first overseas loan was raised in London in 1854.

The growth of the debt is described in earlier issues of the Year Book, and particulars of the amount outstanding in various years since 1901 are given in Table 292 of this edition. The amount outstanding at 30th June in each year since 1947 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 290. Public Debt of New South Wales\***

At 30th June.	Long Term Debt.	Short Term Debt.	Total Public Debt.	Per Head of Population.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1947	352,231,754	9,795,876	362,027,630	121 5 3
1948	374,284,123	9,795,876	384,079,999	127 7 2
1949	386,697,478†	9,795,876	396,493,354†	128 4 2
1950	415,493,065	9,795,876	425,288,941	133 3 7
1951	452,444,958	9,795,876	462,240,834	141 0 3
1952	512,695,618	9,795,876	522,491,494	156 9 2
1953	559,126,938	9,795,876	568,922,814	168 2 8
1954	604,695,959	9,795,876	614,494,835	179 9 10
1955	645,802,553	9,795,876	655,598,429	187 16 8
1956	688,339,962	9,795,876	698,135,838	196 9 4
1957	742,696,152	...	742,696,152	205 0 0

\* Includes overseas debt at book values, unadjusted for changes in relationship between Australian and overseas currencies.

† Excludes £1,145,217 not repaid until 1st July, 1949, as the relevant conversion loan, raised in 1948-49, is included in the debt outstanding.

The nominal amount of debt, as quoted in these tables, has been increased on several occasions by changes in the currency unit at which liability is taken to account. This occurs when London maturities (expressed in sterling) are repaid from loans raised in Australia (expressed in Australian currency). Nominal increases in the debt from this cause since 1944-45 are shown below:—

**Table 291. Public Debt of New South Wales—Nominal Increases Due to Change of Register**

Year.	London Loans Repaid.	Face Value of New Loans Raised in Australia.	Nominal Increase in Public Debt.
		£ stg.	£ Aust.
1944-45	5,896,231	7,392,400	1,496,169
1945-46	1,086,788	1,362,560	275,772
1947-48	2,999,801	3,761,000	761,199
1948-49	637,870	799,730	161,860
1949-50	3,981,057	4,991,250	1,010,193
1950-51	9,400,000	11,785,250	2,385,250
1956-57	9,789,820	12,302,000	2,512,180
Total, 1944-45 to 1956-57	33,791,567	42,394,190	8,602,623

In considering the rate of growth of the debt, attention should be paid to 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 productivity, 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 differences

in the distribution of governmental functions as between the central and local governments, and the inclusion or non-inclusion of the capital debts of public utilities controlled by governmental authority.

Similarly, in making international comparisons care should be taken to allow for differences in the distribution of debt as between central, provincial, and local governments, and the existence or otherwise of reproductive assets acquired from loan funds.

### DOMICILE OF PUBLIC DEBT

For many years, the London money market was the principal source of New South Wales loan moneys. Of the public debt outstanding in 1931, 58 per cent. was held in London, 37 per cent. in Australia, and 5 per cent. in New York.

Since 1931, the State's requirements for new loan capital have been met entirely from local resources, except for small loans raised in New York in 1955-56 and 1956-57. The total overseas debt has therefore declined as a result of redemptions through the sinking fund, and as a result of repayment of maturing London loans from locally raised loans.

The following table shows the amount of State public debt outstanding in Australia, London, and New York at intervals since 1901:—

Table 292. Public Debt of New South Wales, Place of Domicile

At 30th June.	Public Debt Outstanding—				Proportion.	
	Australia.	Oversea.		Total Public Debt.	Australia.	Oversea.
		London.	New York.			
	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	per cent.	per cent.
1901	12,690,796	54,670,450	...	67,361,246	18·84	81·16
1911	29,968,321	65,555,605	...	95,523,926	31·37	68·63
1921	66,667,308	108,417,603	...	175,084,911	38·08	61·92
1931	107,501,666	165,978,441	13,825,624	287,305,731	37·42	62·58
1941	197,961,784	158,696,920	12,316,244	368,974,948	53·65	46·35
1946	197,198,139	144,675,312	11,366,485	353,239,936	55·83	44·17
1951	328,353,645	122,943,184	10,944,005	462,240,834	71·04	28·96
1953	435,578,305	122,658,184	10,686,325	568,922,814	76·56	23·44
1954	481,610,959	122,281,184	10,602,692	614,494,835	78·38	21·62
1955	522,977,839	122,140,984	10,479,606	655,598,429	79·77	20·23
1956	565,261,088	122,111,984	10,762,766	698,135,838	80·97	19·03
1957	619,790,837	112,081,109	10,824,206	742,696,152	83·45	16·55

\* Converted from dollars at the mint par rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The public debt as shown in Tables 290 to 295 represents the amounts used for book-keeping purposes, without adjustment for the considerable changes in the value of Australian currency relative to English and American currencies. The London debt, therefore, represents the amount repayable in sterling, and the New York debt represents the amount repayable in dollars converted at the rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

If the overseas debt outstanding at 30th June, 1957 were converted to Australian currency at the rates of exchange operative at that date, the public debt would amount to £784,031,907, viz., £619,790,837 owing in Australia, £140,521,690 owing in London, and £23,719,380 owing in New York.

## DOMICILE AND RATES OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT

The following tables show the amount of New South Wales public debt in the various registers and the rates of interest as at 30th June, 1957:—

**Table 293. Public Debt of New South Wales at 30th June, 1957—  
Domicile and Rates of Interest**

Rate per cent.	Public Debt Outstanding.				Annual Interest.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total Public Debt.	
£ s. d.	£ (Aust.)	£ (stg.)	£*	£	£
5 0 0 ... ..	57,907,650	1,000	155,964	58,064,614	2,903,231
4 10 0 ... ..	204,797,890	11,789,758	4,116,305	220,703,953	9,931,678
4 0 0 ... ..	46,270,693	14,946,261	...	61,216,954	2,448,678
<b>Total £4 and under £5 ...</b>	<b>251,068,583</b>	<b>26,736,019</b>	<b>4,116,305</b>	<b>281,920,907</b>	<b>12,380,356</b>
3 17 6 ... ..	900	...	...	900	35
3 15 0 ... ..	62,505,913	...	...	62,505,913	2,343,972
3 10 0 ... ..	...	3,755,050	3,071,612	6,826,662	238,933
<b>Total £3 10s. and under £4</b>	<b>62,506,813</b>	<b>3,755,050</b>	<b>3,071,612</b>	<b>69,333,475</b>	<b>2,582,940</b>
3 7 6 ... ..	...	...	3,480,325	3,480,325	117,461
3 5 0 ... ..	37,891,776	1,804,900	...	39,696,676	1,290,142
3 2 6 ... ..	182,239,295	...	...	182,239,295	5,694,978
3 2 0 ... ..	469,610	...	...	469,610	14,558
3 0 0 ... ..	5,139,102	59,485,500	...	64,624,602	1,938,738
<b>Total, £3 and under £3 10s</b>	<b>225,739,783</b>	<b>61,290,400</b>	<b>3,480,325</b>	<b>290,510,508</b>	<b>9,055,877</b>
2 15 0 ... ..	...	10,864,600	...	10,864,600	298,777
2 14 3 ... ..	284,449	...	...	284,449	7,716
2 10 0 ... ..	...	9,432,090	...	9,432,090	235,802
2 6 6 ... ..	645,653	...	...	645,653	15,011
<b>Total, £2 and under £3</b>	<b>930,102</b>	<b>20,296,690</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>21,226,792</b>	<b>557,306</b>
1 0 0 ... ..	21,637,831	...	...	21,637,831	216,378
Matured ... ..	75	1,950	...	2,025	...
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>619,790,837</b>	<b>112,081,109</b>	<b>10,824,206</b>	<b>742,696,152</b>	<b>27,696,088</b>

\* Converted from dollars at the mint par rate of 4.8665 dollars to £1.

The debt of £21,637,831 at 1 per cent. interest consists of debentures issued to the Commonwealth Bank in 1944-45 for the funding of deficiency Treasury Bills, which bore the same interest rate. The initial debenture issue, £26,120,000, has been reduced by annual redemptions through the Sinking Fund totalling £4,482,169.



The amount of annual interest as shown in the table represented an average rate of 3.73 per cent. on the face value of the debt at 30th June, 1957, and the corresponding rates on the debt on the several registers were Australia 3.81 per cent., London 3.25 per cent., and New York 3.86 per cent. Rates thus calculated take no account of the fact that portion of the debt has been issued at a discount; consequently they understate the actual interest charge on cash proceeds of the debt.

Particulars of the annual interest charge on the debt outstanding at 30th June, and the nominal rate of interest, in 1939, 1952, and each of the last four years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 294. Public Debt of New South Wales—Annual Interest and Average Nominal Interest Rates**

Debt Outstanding	At 30th June—					
	1939.	1952.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>Australia—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	188,413	388,786	481,611	522,978	565,261	619,791
Annual Interest £ thous.	6,418	11,251	15,537	18,425	20,472	23,640
Average Rate ... per cent.	3.41	2.89	3.23	3.52	3.62	3.81
<b>London—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	158,752	122,885	122,281	122,141	122,112	112,081
Annual Interest £ thous.	5,901	3,750	3,876	3,871	3,870	3,638
Average Rate ... per cent.	3.72	3.05	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.25
<b>New York—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	12,713	10,820	10,603	10,479	10,763	10,824
Annual Interest £ thous.	616	364	357	353	413	418
Average Rate ... per cent.	4.85	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.84	3.86
<b>Total—</b>						
Debt ... .. £ thous.	359,878	522,491	614,495	655,598	698,136	742,696
Annual Interest £ thous.	12,935	15,365	19,770	22,649	24,755	27,696
Average Rate ... per cent.	3.59	2.94	3.22	3.46	3.55	3.73

Ordinarily, the interest bill of the State is slow to reflect changes in the level of market rates, which take effect gradually as new loans and conversions of maturing loans increase in ratio to the total debt. The decrease in the average rate of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia between 1939 and 1952 reflects the downward trend in the rates at which the new Commonwealth loans were issued during the war and post-war periods. The increase since 1952 is due to increases in the rates at which these loans have been issued since May, 1951. Recent changes in the rates of interest on new loans are shown in Table 289, and the yields on Government securities sold on stock exchanges in Australia, and the rates of discount on Treasury Bills, are shown on pages 364 and 365.

## DOMICILE AND TERM OF PUBLIC DEBT

The dates of repayment of the debt extend to 1983, and the amounts falling due for redemption in successive years vary considerably. This is seen from the following table, which shows the amount outstanding, as at 30th June, 1957, in Australia, in London, and in New York, according to the latest due dates for repayment:—

**Table 295. Public Debt of New South Wales, at 30th June, 1957—  
Domicile and Dates of Maturity**

Year of Maturity (ended 30th June).	Public Debt Outstanding—			Total Public Debt.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	
	£thous. (Aust.)	£thous. (stg.).	£thous.*	£thous.
1958 ... ..	102,469	20,090	...	122,559
1959 ... ..	16,381	3,755	...	20,136
1960 ... ..	29,736	...	...	29,736
1961 ... ..	20,496	13,935	...	34,431
1962 ... ..	6,759	...	3,480	10,239
1963 ... ..	71,311	11,790	...	83,101
1964 ... ..	45,683	...	...	45,683
1965 ... ..	73,020	12,671	...	85,691
1966 ... ..	63,011	...	...	63,011
1967 ... ..	19,887	...	3,072	22,959
1968 ... ..	44,058	8,020	...	52,078
1969 ... ..	68,303	...	...	68,303
1970 ... ..	785	1,805	...	2,590
1971-1975 ... ..	19,517	36,289	4,272	60,078
1976-1980 ... ..	28,328	3,723	...	32,051
1981-1983 ... ..	3,614	...	...	3,614
Interminable ... ..	363	...	...	363
Permanent ... ..	1	1	...	2
Government Option ... ..	6,069	...	...	6,069
Overdue ... ..	...	2	...	2
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>619,791</b>	<b>112,081</b>	<b>10,824</b>	<b>742,696</b>

\* Converted from dollars at the mint par rate of 4·8665 dollars to £1.

The loans have been classified according to the latest date of maturity, but some of them are redeemable earlier at the Government's option, subject to notice ranging up to twelve months being given. The loans outstanding at 30th June, 1957 included £98,048,416 which had passed the earliest maturity date, and £6,069,203 issued on terms placing redemption within the option of the Government. These loans comprise £71,427,923 in Australia and £32,689,696 in London.

The following table indicates the movements which have taken place in the public debt of New South Wales during the last five years. It shows the conversion loans and new loans raised, including those arranged privately, as well as those publicly subscribed shown in Table 289. Redemptions from conversions, sinking fund, and the loan account are also shown.

Table 296. Transactions on Public Debt of New South Wales

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>LONG TERM LOANS RAISED</b>					
Conversion or Renewal Loans—Overseas—	£	£	£	£	£
Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks ... ..	11,553,963	6,121,056	...	3,704,510	...
Discounts ... ..	235,795	30,759	...	56,414	...
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed and Converted Stocks ... ..	7,180,160	9,170,350†	61,792,200†	29,135,000	66,505,638
Discounts ... ..	23,035	...	30,695†	...	28,012
Total Conversions ... ..	18,992,953	15,322,165	61,822,895	32,895,924	66,533,650*
New Loans—					
Overseas—					
Cash Subscribed ... ..	...	...	...	350,050	155,964
Discounts ... ..	...	...	...	5,331	...
Australia—					
Cash Subscribed ... ..	51,178,000	53,250,000	47,520,000	49,188,990	49,609,933
Discounts ... ..	71,265	92,700	98,485	158,533	38,760
Total New Loans ... ..	51,249,265	53,342,700	47,618,485	49,702,904	49,804,657
Total Long Term Loans Raised ... ..	70,242,218	68,664,865	109,441,380	82,598,828	116,338,307
<b>LONG TERM LOANS REPAYED</b>					
From Conversion and Renewal Loans—	£	£	£	£	£
Overseas ... ..	11,553,963	6,121,056	...	3,704,510	...
Australia ... ..	7,180,160	9,170,350†	61,792,200†	29,135,000	54,231,650
From Sinking Fund and Revenue Accounts—					
Overseas ... ..	597,172	491,392	263,286	157,635	329,523
Australia ... ..	4,479,603	7,310,046†	6,282,300†	7,064,274	7,420,944
Total Long Term Loans Repaid ... ..	23,810,898	23,092,844	68,337,786	40,061,419	61,982,117
<b>NET INCREASE IN PUBLIC DEBT</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Long Term ... ..	46,431,320	45,572,021	41,103,594	42,537,400	54,356,190
Short Term ... ..	...	...	...	...	(-) 9,795,876
Total ... ..	46,431,320	45,572,021	41,103,594	42,537,400	44,560,314

\* Includes a loan of £12,302,000 (discount £28,012) raised in Australia for the conversion of a London loan of £stg. 9,789,820.

† Revised.

### LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE

In addition to liability for its own loans, the State has guaranteed, in terms of various Acts, the loans and overdrafts of certain corporate bodies and institutions, etc., engaged, as a rule, in the promotion of public welfare and development. The guarantees extend to all loans issued by certain corporate bodies, the issue of the loans being subject to the Governor's approval. In other cases, with minor exceptions, the guarantee is given by the Treasurer with the Governor's approval, and on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority.

The loans and overdrafts under State guarantee as at 30th June in each of the last two years are summarised in the following statement. The amounts shown do not indicate the net amount of the contingent liability of the State, because sinking funds for repayment have been accumulated in respect of some of the loans. Furthermore, the amounts shown under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948, represent the limit of overdrafts and not the amount outstanding.

**Table 297. Loans Guaranteed by State**

Borrower.	Amount of Guarantee or Loans Outstanding at 30th June.	
	1956.	1957.
	£	£
Loans Issued by—		
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ...	77,562,580	83,308,710
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	10,281,685	11,760,394
Broken Hill Water Board ... ..	3,064,884	3,140,436
Electricity Commission of New South Wales ...	9,636,950	17,193,605
Rural Bank of New South Wales ... ..	16,156,913	15,878,663
Public Hospitals ... ..	618,471	502,520
Municipal, Shire, and County Councils ... ..	824,872	802,246
Fire Commissioners ... ..	5,000	2,500
	<b>118,151,355</b>	<b>132,589,074</b>
Overdrafts and Advances (under Government Guarantees Act, 1934-1948—Limit of Guarantee)—		
Co-operative Building Societies ... ..	113,545,250	117,833,750
Other Co-operative Societies, Marketing Boards, etc. ...	582,050	604,250
Other ... ..	4,750	7,500
	<b>114,132,050</b>	<b>118,445,500</b>
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-1934—Rural Bank Borrowers ... ..	1,355	411

The loans shown for the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board and the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in each case include an amount of £stg.2,000,000 repayable in London.

### THE INTEREST BILL OF THE STATE

The amount of *annual interest* on the public debt of New South Wales as at 30th June, 1957 is shown in Table 293 as £27,696,088. This amount is calculated to represent a full year's interest at the rates applicable to the various loans outstanding at that date. It differs, therefore, from the amount of interest *actually* paid, which embodies the effects of changes in the composition of the loan debt during the year, and includes interest paid on temporary deposits lodged with the Government.

The amount of interest *actually paid* during the year ended 30th June, 1957 was £25,589,803, viz., £25,373,749 on Debentures and Funded Stocks, and £216,054 on moneys held temporarily by the Government. The amount paid overseas was £4,086,819 (£3,724,922 in London and £361,897 in New York), and the balance (£21,502,984) was paid in Australia.

The amounts of overseas interest payments are recorded for book-keeping purposes in the same terms as the amounts of overseas debt, as explained on page 327. An additional charge, therefore, is incurred in acquiring, at current rates, the sterling and dollar funds with which to pay interest in London and New York. The additional charge is taken into account as exchange, and amounted to £1,386,290 in the year ended 30th June, 1957.

The following table shows the amount of interest *actually paid* on the public debt in Australia, London and New York at intervals since 1901. It also shows the interest paid on moneys temporarily held by the Government (i.e., bank overdrafts and Special Deposits accounts) and, since 1931, the cost of exchange on overseas interest payments:—

**Table 298. Interest and Exchange on Public Debt and Temporary Advances—Amount Paid**

Year ended 30th June.	Interest Paid on—				Total Interest Paid.	Exchange on Overseas Interest Payments.	Total Interest and Exchange.
	Public Debt.			Moneys in Temporary Possession of Government.			
	Australia.	London.	New York.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1901	355,354	1,991,499	...	151,604	2,498,457	...	2,498,457
1911	914,967	2,321,489	...	81,001	3,317,457	...	3,317,457
1921	2,690,626	4,422,115	...	416,691	7,529,432	...	7,529,432
1931	5,517,620	7,256,883	583,567	768,651	14,126,721	536,645	14,663,366
1936	5,594,412	6,643,050	640,785	278,511	13,156,758	1,846,921	15,003,679
1941	6,588,214	5,875,452	604,389	346,566	13,414,621	1,801,558	15,216,179
1946	6,203,777	5,483,327	557,387	257,187	12,501,678	1,640,060	14,141,738
1951	8,961,097	3,920,433	372,953	163,356	13,417,839	1,382,227	14,800,066
1953	11,326,616	4,042,721	420,983	162,102	15,952,422	1,438,867	17,391,289
1954	13,498,767	3,867,460	359,332	179,320	17,904,879	1,399,452	19,304,331
1955	16,259,054	3,877,118	356,184	174,834	20,667,190	1,404,396	22,071,586
1956	18,867,856	3,871,435	351,902	191,246	23,282,439	1,424,494	24,706,933
1957	21,286,930	3,724,922	361,897	216,054	25,589,803	1,386,290	26,976,093

A proportion of the interest, exchange on interest payments overseas, and sinking fund contributions, is allocated to the various business undertakings and other activities that have been provided with capital from State loan funds and are conducted as separate enterprises or accounts, and the balance is chargeable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts chargeable to the undertakings as interest and exchange on interest in 1955-56 and 1956-57 are shown below, and details of sinking fund contributions are given in Table 301.

**Table 299. Public Debt—Interest and Exchange Chargeable to State Undertakings**

Undertakings, etc.	1955-56.		1956-57.	
	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.	Interest.	Exchange on Interest.
	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	8,032,000	482,000	9,071,000	482,540
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ...	498,112	30,608	558,550	29,720
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) ... ..	488,822	30,077	530,700	28,230
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	211,626	...	128,500	...
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ...	3,248,004	50,000	3,799,208	202,654
Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board ... ..	479,105	27,658	574,230	30,539
Hunter District Water Board ...	100,098	5,899	109,540	5,830
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	236,775	14,223	241,630	12,868
Main Roads Department ... ..	142,603	8,348	154,979	8,252
Grain Elevators Board ... ..	225,000	15,748	317,132	16,554
Other ... ..	300,166	8,580	306,084	10,376
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>13,962,311</b>	<b>673,141</b>	<b>15,791,553</b>	<b>827,563</b>

**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 below.

**FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, 1927**

The financial agreement between the Commonwealth and States was brought into operation as from 1st July, 1927. The provisions were outlined on page 682 of the 1930-31 Year Book, and full details are given in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 31, on pages 21 to 33.

In terms of the agreement, the Australian Loan Council was created to co-ordinate public borrowing. All borrowings by the States are arranged by the Commonwealth, in accordance with the decisions of the Council, which consists of a Minister of the Commonwealth and of each 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. In June, 1939, by common consent, the borrowings of local governing and semi-governmental authorities were brought within the purview of the Loan Council.

On 1st July, 1929, the Commonwealth took over the debts of the States, and assumed, as between the Commonwealth and States, the liabilities of the States to bondholders. The Commonwealth also relieved the States of the liability of principal, interest and sinking fund on an amount of debt equal to the value of properties transferred to the Commonwealth after federation.

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 to pay the balance to the Commonwealth. After this period, the States will pay to the Commonwealth the whole of the interest due. The contribution by the Commonwealth is equal to the amount paid by the Commonwealth to the States in 1926-27, at the rate of 25s. per head of population, and the contribution to New South Wales is £2,917,411 per annum.

#### NATIONAL DEBT SINKING FUND

A national debt sinking fund was established in terms of the financial agreement, and is controlled by the National Debt Commission. The annual payments to the fund on account of State debts are contributed partly by the Commonwealth and partly by the States. The contributions in respect of New South Wales debt commenced as from 1st July, 1928, one year after the commencing date of other States.

Contributions in respect of the net debt outstanding on 1st July, 1927, are payable for a period of fifty-eight years at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum, the Commonwealth contributing 2s. 6d. per cent. and the State 5s. per cent. The rate on new loans raised after 1st July, 1927, other than revenue deficiency loans, is 10s. per cent. for a period of fifty-three years, of which the Commonwealth pays 5s. and the State 5s. The State's contribution may be increased to shorten the period of repayment of loans expended on wasting assets. Contributions on special revenue deficiency loans incurred during the depression were at the rate of 10s. per cent., shared equally by the Commonwealth and State until 30th June, 1944, when the rate was increased to 20s. per cent. (Commonwealth 5s. and State 15s.), to provide for repayment in thirty-nine years. On other loans raised to meet revenue deficiencies, annual contributions at a rate not less than 4 per cent. are payable by the State. Loan securities redeemed and repurchased by the sinking fund are cancelled, and the State is required to pay interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on the cancelled securities, in addition to the contributions stated above. Additional contributions are paid by the State to recoup the sinking fund for appropriations from the fund to meet discounts on conversion loans; the contribution in respect of each conversion loan is spread over the currency of the loan.

The operations of the National Debt Sinking Fund in regard to the debts of the State of New South Wales during each of the last six years, and the aggregate since 1st July, 1928, are shown below:—

**Table 300. National Debt Sinking Fund—Transactions on Account of New South Wales**

Year ended 30th June.	RECEIPTS					
	Contributions by—				Interest.	Total Receipts.
	Commonwealth.	State of New South Wales.				
		On Loans Issued.	4½% on Cancelled Securities.	Total New South Wales.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	
1952	980,101	1,745,088	2,289,852	4,034,940	15,199	5,030,240
1953	1,126,516	1,889,479	2,449,803	4,339,282	29,462	5,495,260
1954	1,273,411	2,018,443	2,644,517	4,662,960	42,119	5,978,490
1955	1,429,595	2,115,469	3,010,100	5,125,569	13,620	6,568,784
1956	1,545,704	2,248,666	3,339,224	5,587,890	17,069	7,150,663
1957	1,650,755	2,286,059	3,540,064	5,826,123	11,454	7,488,332
<b>Total, 1929-1957</b>	<b>22,097,666</b>	<b>39,119,816</b>	<b>37,433,473</b>	<b>76,553,289</b>	<b>450,115</b>	<b>99,569,762†</b>

	PAYMENTS				FACE VALUE OF SECURITIES REPURCHASED AND REDEEMED		
	Net Cost of Securities Repurchased and Redeemed. (Australian Currency.)				Australia.	London.	New York.
	Australia.	London.	New York.	Total.	Australia.	London.	New York.
	£	£	£	£	£	£ stg.	£*
1952	3,410,127	64,153	242,991	3,717,271	3,568,037	57,600	123,703
1953	4,034,295	550,979	268,309	4,853,583	4,479,603	463,195	133,977
1954	6,769,260	497,986	177,064	7,444,310	7,310,046	407,759	83,633
1955	6,176,309	173,563	267,861	6,617,733	6,282,300	140,200	123,086
1956	6,832,793	33,168	278,747	7,144,708	7,064,274	29,000	128,635
1957	7,375,635	243,207	197,325	7,816,167	7,420,944	241,055	94,524
<b>Total, 1929-1957</b>	<b>765,846,445</b>	<b>33,537,244</b>		<b>99,383,689</b>	<b>67,294,129</b>	<b>22,879,348</b>	<b>4,227,950</b>

\* Face value of securities in dollars converted at \$4-8665 to £1.

† Includes contributions under Federal Aid Roads Act, £468,692.

The payments shown in the table for repurchases and redemptions of securities are expressed in terms of Australian currency, the exchange on overseas remittances being included in the net cost of securities acquired in London and New York.

The face value of securities repurchased and redeemed corresponds with the value at which the securities were included in the statement of public debt (Tables 290 to 295), as described on page 327. During the twenty-nine years the sinking fund has been in operation, the average price in Australian currency paid for £100 face value of securities repurchased and redeemed was £97 17s. in Australia, £123 14s. 5d. in London and New York, and £105 5s. 7d. in the three centres. In 1956-57 the average price per £100 face value was £99 7s. 9d. in Australia, £100 17s. 10d. in London, £208 15s. 2d. in New York, and the general average was £100 15s. 4d. The balance at credit of the sinking fund as at 30th June, 1957 was £186,074.



Sinking Fund contributions chargeable to State undertakings and other activities conducted as separate enterprises or accounts are shown in the following table. The amount of interest and exchange on interest chargeable to these undertakings is given in Table 299.

**Table 301. National Debt Sinking Fund—Contributions Chargeable to State Undertakings**

Undertakings, etc.	Amount Chargeable in respect of Year.	
	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£
Railways ... ..	2,049,000	2,038,950
Tramways and Motor Omnibuses ... ..	81,090	87,850
Maritime Services Board (Sydney Harbour) ...	123,294	153,000
Closer Settlement Fund ... ..	139,688	120,000
Electricity Commission of N.S.W. ... ..	356,625	414,103
Metrop. Water, Sewerage & Drainage Board	159,127	170,820
Hunter District Water Board ... ..	38,170	40,200
Sydney Harbour Bridge ... ..	59,657	98,000
Main Roads Department ... ..	36,040	38,281
Grain Elevators Board ... ..	58,200	70,245
Other ... ..	38,508	52,136
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,139,399</b>	<b>3,283,585</b>

## PRIVATE FINANCE

### CURRENCY

Currency matters in Australia are under the supervision of the Commonwealth Government.

#### COINAGE

The Commonwealth Coinage Act, 1909-1947, empowers the Commonwealth Treasurer to make and issue gold, silver and bronze coins of specified denominations. The denominations of silver coins are the two shillings, shilling, sixpence and threepence, and of bronze coins the penny and halfpenny. In 1937 a limited issue was made of an additional silver coin, the crown, equivalent in value to five shillings.

Gold coins, the sovereign and half-sovereign, went out of circulation during the First World War (1914-1918); they have been replaced as units of internal currency by the pound note (equivalent to 20 shillings or 240 pennies) and the ten shilling note.

Australian silver coins are legal tender in Australia up to forty shillings, and bronze coins up to one shilling. Australian notes are legal tender for any amount.

The standard fineness of silver coins was fixed at  $\frac{37}{40}$  fine silver,  $\frac{3}{40}$  alloy, until 8th July, 1947, when it was altered to one-half fine silver and one-half alloy. Bronze coins are of mixed metal—copper, tin and zinc, and since 1943 the issue of bronze coins containing copper and zinc only has been permitted.

The standard fineness of gold coins as fixed by the Coinage Act was  $\frac{11}{12}$  fine gold,  $\frac{1}{12}$  alloy; standard or sovereign gold thus having a fineness of 22 carats and the standard weight of a sovereign being 123.27447 grains.

Branches of the Royal Mint are in operation in Melbourne (Victoria) and in Perth (Western Australia).

#### PAPER CURRENCY

Prior to 1910, the right to issue paper currency in New South Wales was vested in private banking institutions by virtue of Royal Charter or special Act of Parliament, and a tax of 2 per cent. per annum was imposed by the State on the bank notes current. In 1910, the Commonwealth Parliament authorised the issue of Australian notes, and to prevent the circulation of other notes, declared notes issued by any of the States not to be legal tender, and imposed a tax of 10 per cent. per annum on the notes of the trading banks issued or re-issued after 1st July, 1911. The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, prohibits the issue of notes by any person, including a State.

The Australian note issue was controlled by the Commonwealth Treasury until 1920, when it was transferred to the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank, under the management of a Board of Directors. Since 1924, the Note Issue Department has been managed by the authority controlling the Commonwealth Bank.

The notes are legal tender and are issued in denominations of 10s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and £1,000. A provision that the notes were to be

redeemable in gold coin was withdrawn in 1932. The money derived from the issue may be invested in gold, on deposit with any bank, or in securities of the Government of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth or a State. The requirement of a reserve in gold and/or English sterling amounting to not less than 25 per cent. of the notes on issue was abolished as from 21st August, 1945.

The amount of Australian notes in circulation since 1947-48 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 302. Australian Note Issue—Averages of Weekly Figures**

Year ended June.	Notes held by—			Month of June.	Notes held by—		
	Public.	Banks.	Total.		Public.	Banks.	Total.
	£ thousand.				£ thousand.		
1947	180,661	18,740	199,401	1947	182,229	19,326	201,555
1948	175,845	22,245	198,090	1948	173,123	22,657	195,785
1949	178,649	24,912	203,561	1949	186,193	24,862	211,055
1950	194,272	27,926	222,198	1950	201,949	28,677	230,626
1951	218,742	32,681	251,373	1951	238,580	35,003	273,583
1952	255,096	37,939	293,035	1952	264,485	37,485	301,970
1953	281,986	36,855	318,841	1953	291,936	36,044	327,980
1954	300,303	38,512	338,815	1954	305,787	38,669	344,456
1955	316,562	41,130	357,692	1955	322,480	40,596	363,076
1956	331,668	43,196	374,864	1956	330,385	43,868	374,253
1957	339,159	45,002	384,161	1957	337,724	43,870	381,594

The continuous, though uneven, expansion in the note issue since 1948 has been influenced by a high rate of population growth and widespread business and industrial expansion, accompanied by rising levels of prices and incomes. The note holdings of the public in the month of June increased by 7.5 per cent. in 1949 and 8.5 per cent. in 1950 before rising sharply, by 18.1 per cent., in 1951. Further increases of more than 10 per cent. were recorded in 1952 and 1953. In subsequent years, however, the rate of increase was much smaller, and it fell to 2.5 per cent. in 1956 and 2.2 per cent. in 1957. The note holdings per head of population rose from £22.5 in 1948 to £35 in 1955, but remained at that level in 1956 and 1957.

The following table shows particulars of the note issue at the end of June, 1946 and later years. A feature of the table is the decline, between 1946 and 1957, in the relative importance of £1 notes as compared with £5 and £10 notes. £1 notes, though still the most numerous, were fewer in June, 1957 than in June, 1946, while, by 1957, the number of £5 notes had more than doubled and the number of £10 notes had more than trebled.

Of the total value of the note issue in June, 1957, £1 notes represented 18 per cent., £5 notes 44 per cent., and £10 notes 35 per cent.

Table 303. Australian Note Issue—Denomination of Notes

Denom- ination.	Last Wednesday in June.							
	1946.*	1950.	1951.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	£ thousand.							
10s. ...	8,083	8,659	9,133	9,812	9,860	10,219	10,579	10,875
£1 ...	71,715	65,974	68,730	67,622	68,745	68,116	74,863	69,437
£5 ...	79,154	94,620	117,015	159,056	169,496	177,550	161,675	168,719
£10 ...	39,416	61,911	79,904	91,674	95,033	106,098	124,718	131,813
£20 ...	9	8	7	6	6	6	4	4
£50 ...	118	67	64	53	50	49	46	44
£100 ...	195	74	66	59	56	54	50	49
£1,000 ...	274	...	351	386	581	735	568	528
Held by—								
Public	181,673	203,245	240,140	293,032	306,192	323,521	330,509	338,252
Banks ...	17,291	28,068	35,130	35,636	37,635	39,306	41,994	43,217
Total ...	198,964	231,313	275,270	328,668	343,827	362,827	372,503	381,469

\* Last Monday in June.

A statement of the profits of the Note Issue Department is shown on page 348, and the balance-sheet on page 345.

## BANKING

At 30th June, 1957, banking business was conducted in Australia by fifteen trading banks and nine savings banks. In addition to these, the Commonwealth Bank of Australia acts as the central bank. Statistics of central banking are contained in Table 304. Particulars of general banking business shown in Tables 309 to 312 relate to (1) the major private trading banks (seven in number since October, 1951), (2) the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia (conducted as a division of the Commonwealth Bank until 2nd December, 1953), (3) the major trading banks, and (4) all trading banks. The major trading banks are the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, all of which have interests throughout Australia. The term "all trading banks" comprises these major trading banks, three State Government banks which trade mainly in their respective States, and four other banks (three of them oversea institutions) whose business is either specialised and limited to a particular area or confined largely to financing oversea trade. Statistics of savings banks are shown on page 359.

## CONTROL OF BANKING

Banking in Australia is controlled by Commonwealth legislation, apart from the business of the State banks, which is regulated by the laws of their respective States. However, certain provisions of the Commonwealth law relating to the control of gold and foreign exchange also apply to the State banks.

Wide controls over the banking system exercised by the Commonwealth under National Security Regulations during the war of 1939-1945 were made permanent by the Banking Act, 1945, which was brought into force on 21st August, 1945. Concurrently with this legislation, the Commonwealth Bank was reconstituted to strengthen its central banking functions, and to define its relationship with the Commonwealth Government on questions of financial policy. Important amendments to the Banking Act were made in 1953, and to the Commonwealth Bank Act in 1951 and 1953.

#### COMMONWEALTH BANK ACT, 1945-53

The duty of the Commonwealth Bank, as defined in the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-53, is to pursue a monetary and banking policy directed to the greatest advantage of the people of Australia, and to exercise its powers in the manner best contributing to the stability of the currency, the maintenance of full employment, and the economic prosperity and welfare of the people of Australia.

The Bank Board must keep the Treasurer informed of the monetary and banking policy of the Commonwealth Bank and the banking policy of the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and when there is difference of opinion, endeavour to reach agreement with the Treasurer. Failing agreement, the Treasurer may make a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council who may, by order, determine the policy to be followed by these banks. The Banks must adopt the policy ordered after the Treasurer indicates that the Government accepts responsibility for and will take such action within its powers as it considers necessary by reason of that policy. Within fifteen sitting days of his advice to the Board, the Treasurer must inform Parliament of the difference of opinion and of the order determining policy.

The development and control of the Commonwealth Bank are discussed on page 342.

#### BANKING ACT, 1945-53

Under the Banking Act, 1945-53 (which was applied to the Commonwealth Trading Bank from 3rd December, 1953), banking business in Australia may be conducted only by a body corporate possessing the written authority of the Governor-General.

Each trading bank must maintain a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank and, subject to prescribed limits, must keep therein such amounts as may be directed by the Commonwealth Bank. Provisions governing these Special Account balances have been revised on several occasions. Subsequent to September, 1953, the maximum amount which a bank might be called upon to hold in its Special Account in respect of any month has been the balance of its account at the preceding 30th September, plus so much of any amount uncalled at that date as did not exceed 10 per cent. of the bank's average Australian deposits in the previous month (i.e., August), and plus or minus 75 per cent. of the movement since that August in the level of the Australian deposits of the bank. This formula is subject to the proviso that the maximum amount which might be called may not be less than the actual balance held in the Special Account at 10th October, 1952, unless the Australian deposits of the bank fall below 90 per cent. of their level in September, 1952; in such event, the maximum amount will be the bank's Special Account balance at 10th October, 1952, less 75 per cent. of the decline in its Australian deposits below 90 per cent. of their level in September, 1952.

Special Accounts may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank, but amounts held in excess of the prescribed maximum must be repaid at the end of each month. The Commonwealth Bank is required to advise each bank from time to time of its estimate of likely movements during the financial year in the aggregate Australian deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of its estimate of the likely variations in the total special account balances of all banks during each six months. Interest is paid on the daily balances of the accounts at a rate fixed by the Commonwealth Bank with the Treasurer's approval. The rates paid were 15s. per cent. until February, 1947, then 10s. per cent. until August, 1952, 15s. per cent. until March, 1956, 5s. per cent. until December, 1957, and 15s. per cent. since 1st January, 1958.

When deemed necessary in the public interest, the Commonwealth Bank may determine the general advance policy to be followed by the banks. Regulations may be issued by the Commonwealth Bank, with the approval of the Treasurer, to control rates of interest payable to or by the banks or other bodies in the course of banking business. Authority is given to the Commonwealth Bank to requisition on foreign currency receipts of the banks from their Australian business, and the Governor-General may issue regulations to control all dealings in foreign exchange. Provision is also made for the mobilisation of gold in Australia upon the issue of a proclamation by the Governor-General.

Deposit liabilities in Australia have priority over all other liabilities. The banks must furnish prescribed returns and such other information concerning their business as the Commonwealth Bank directs, but they cannot be required to disclose the affairs of an individual customer, and the Bank is precluded from using, for other than central banking purposes, any information not available for publication. The Auditor-General is required to investigate the affairs of each bank periodically, and when directed by the Treasurer acting on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Bank. If a bank advises that its position is insecure, if it is unable to meet its obligations or, if the Commonwealth Bank, after receiving a report from the Auditor-General, is of the opinion that a bank's position is insecure, the Commonwealth Bank may investigate that bank's affairs and assume control of its business. Amalgamations of banks, or reconstructions, require the Treasurer's consent, but he may not withhold it unreasonably. Bodies such as pastoral companies and building societies which transact some banking business, though not engaged in the general business of banking, may be exempted from all or part of the Banking Act.

### THE COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia was constituted under an Act passed by the Federal Parliament in 1911. It commenced savings bank business on 15th July, 1912, and general trading bank business on 20th January, 1913. The Savings Bank Department was separated from the Commonwealth Bank in 1928, and the trading business carried on in the General Banking Division was transferred to the newly-created Commonwealth Trading Bank on 3rd December, 1953.

The Commonwealth Bank was controlled by a Governor until 1924, a Board of Directors until 1945, a Governor assisted by an Advisory Council until August, 1951, and a Board of Directors since the latter date. The present Board comprises the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank

(who are chairman and vice-chairman respectively), the Secretary of the Commonwealth Treasury, and seven other members, of whom at least five must not be officers of the Bank or of the Commonwealth Public Service. The Governor and Deputy Governor are appointed for a maximum term of seven years. Of the seven other members, those who are officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service are appointed during the pleasure of the Governor-General, and the remainder for a maximum term of five years. The administration of the Bank is controlled by the Governor.

The Commonwealth Bank is the central bank. It also controls the note issue and engages in special forms of lending in its Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance Departments. Its development as the central bank was hastened by the events of the economic depression of the 1930's and, to a greater extent, by the responsibilities imposed and powers conferred on it during the recent war. Most of its present central banking powers are derived from the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945-1953. The general functions of the Bank and its relationship with the Commonwealth Government, as defined in the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, are stated on page 341.

Statistics of the note issue and the central banking business of the Commonwealth Bank in each year since 1946-47 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 304. Commonwealth Bank—Note Issue and Central Banking Business**  
Average of Weekly Figures (Australia and elsewhere)

Period.	Notes on Issue.	Special Accounts of Trading Banks.	Other Deposits of Trading Banks.	Other Liabilities (excl. Cap. and Reserves).	Gold and Balances Held Abroad.	Government and Other Securities.*	Other Assets. †
Year	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1946-47	199,402	266,951	24,063	122,101	217,642	392,217	6,152
1947-48	198,090	263,689	28,017	142,014	196,694	419,858	16,331
1948-49	203,562	323,930	29,764	174,647	336,175	356,260	41,301
1949-50	222,198	379,632	30,661	200,345	434,019	348,964	51,773
1950-51	251,770	503,248	34,696	238,230	596,276	366,570	65,959
1951-52	293,639	468,800	31,112	270,937	470,643	503,089	92,635
1952-53	318,192	212,890	45,447	287,361	363,576	434,771	67,303
1953-54	338,223	306,820	41,731	283,397	512,615	407,980	49,969
1954-55	357,239	306,286	36,459	243,438	415,698	459,868	68,129
1955-56	374,096	272,841	35,630	208,716	298,885	515,715	79,013
1956-57	383,214	289,444	31,345	205,917	349,663	508,841	57,918
June—1947	201,555	277,234	20,071	127,696	207,397	414,457	8,156
1948	195,785	294,040	29,372	167,148	253,188	400,523	32,369
1949	211,055	382,800	20,893	177,521	393,088	341,702	57,533
1950	230,626	447,845	28,714	206,529	503,248	341,690	69,040
1951	273,583	572,583	23,307	278,528	718,228	346,886	82,430
1952	301,971	304,995	30,092	260,196	303,156	488,782	104,061
1953	327,980	301,865	48,983	322,593	479,882	448,386	73,159
1954	344,456	353,520	43,526	266,870	520,914	422,643	61,011
1955	363,077	280,724	37,090	234,483	374,208	470,121	69,773
1956	374,253	260,399	37,244	204,134	270,173	503,857	103,330
1957	381,594	340,334	27,986	208,903	459,114	459,792	46,135

\* Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills.

† Excludes Australian coin, cheques and bills of other Banks, and bills receivable (£11,881,900 at June, 1957).

The Rural Credits Department was formed in 1925 to assist the marketing of products of the rural industries. The department may make seasonal advances upon the security of primary produce to co-operative associations, marketing boards and 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.

The Mortgage Bank Department was established in September, 1943. It makes long-term loans to primary producers upon the security of a first mortgage of land used for primary production. The money lent may be used only in connection with the borrower's business of primary production or to discharge a prior encumbrance on land used for such purpose. Subject to a maximum of £10,000 (£5,000 prior to 6th January, 1949), loans may be granted up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of security for periods not less than five nor more than forty-one years. Borrowers are required to pay equal half-yearly instalments on account of principal and interest, and such instalments may not be less than an amount calculated on the original loan at a rate of 1 per cent. per annum above the rate of interest chargeable, shown on page 367.

The Industrial Finance Department was opened on 2nd January, 1946, to provide finance for the establishment and development of industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings, and to provide advice to promote the efficient organisation and conduct of undertakings. Financial accommodation is given by way of fixed term loans and hire purchase.

#### CAPITAL OF COMMONWEALTH BANK

The aggregate capital of the Commonwealth Bank amounted to £17,571,000 and general reserves totalled £18,374,000 at 30th June, 1957. From a special reserve (premium on gold sold) of the Note Issue Department, transfers have been made to the Mortgage Bank Department, £1,000,000, and Industrial Finance Department, £2,000,000. The balance of the account, amounting to £4,754,954 at 30th June, 1957, is to be held for the purpose of preserving the external value of the currency and for purposes of the Note Issue Department.

Capital funds of the several departments of the Bank at 30th June, 1957 were derived from the following sources:—

**Table 305. Commonwealth Bank—Sources of Capital**

Department.	Banking Profits.	Profits of Note Issue Department.	Note Issue Special Reserve.	Total Capital.
	£	£	£	£
Central Bank ... ..	4,000,000	...	...	4,000,000
Rural Credits ... ..	499,500	2,214,500	...	2,714,000
Mortgage Bank... ..	2,835,356	1,592,644	1,000,000	5,428,000
Industrial Finance ... ..	1,000,500	428,500	2,000,000	5,429,000*
Total ... ..	8,335,356	4,235,644	3,000,000	17,571,000

\* Includes £2,000,000 from other funds of the Bank.



In addition to the capitals stated and reserve accretions, funds may be obtained by way of advances from the following sources—for the purposes of the Rural Credits Department, from the Treasurer and Commonwealth Bank; for the Mortgage Bank Department, from the Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank; and for the Industrial Finance Department, from the Treasurer, Commonwealth Bank and Commonwealth Savings Bank. The balance outstanding in respect of advances from the Treasurer to the Rural Credits Department may not exceed £3,000,000 at any time, and advances by the Commonwealth Bank to either the Mortgage Bank Department or the Industrial Finance Department are limited to £1,000,000.

The following statement shows particulars, as at 30th June, 1956 and 1957, of the balance sheets of the several departments of the Commonwealth Bank, together with aggregate balance sheets from which inter-departmental accounts totalling £76,330,000 in 1956 and £35,363,000 in 1957 have been excluded:—

**Table 306. Commonwealth Bank—Balance Sheets**

Particulars.	Central Bank.	Note Issue.	Rural Credits.	Mortgage Bank.	Industrial Finance.	All Departments.
LIABILITIES						
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
At 30th June, 1956						
Capital ... ..	4,000	...	2,714	5,428	5,429	17,571
Reserves ... ..	9,350	...	1,027	519	2,530	13,426
Reserves—Profit on Gold ... ..	...	4,755	...	...	...	4,755
Notes on Issue ... ..	...	371,969	...	...	...	371,969
Deposits, Bills, etc., (incl. provisions) ... ..	514,367	3,525	78,203	674	22,007	542,446
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>527,717</b>	<b>380,249</b>	<b>81,944</b>	<b>6,621</b>	<b>29,966</b>	<b>950,167</b>
At 30th June, 1957						
Capital ... ..	4,000	...	2,714	5,428	5,429	17,571
Reserves ... ..	13,720	...	1,124	614	2,916	18,374
Reserves—Profit on Gold ... ..	...	4,755	...	...	...	4,755
Notes on Issue ... ..	...	380,882	...	...	...	380,882
Deposits, Bills, etc., (incl. provisions) ... ..	595,782*	9,540	38,452	778	22,033	631,222
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>613,502</b>	<b>395,177</b>	<b>42,290</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>30,378</b>	<b>1,052,804</b>

\* Includes Special Accounts of Trading Banks, £340,334,000, Other Deposits of Trading Banks, £31,196,000, and Other Deposits and Provisions for Contingencies, £214,909,000.

NOTE. Table 306 is continued on the following page.

Table 306. Commonwealth Bank—Balance Sheets—continued

Particulars.	Central Bank.	Note Issue.	Rural Credits.	Mortgage Bank.	Industrial Finance.	All Departments.
ASSETS						
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
At 30th June, 1956						
Gold, Balances Abroad	153,557	120,831	...	...	...	274,388
Australian Notes, Cash	2,648	...	...	50	497	2,648
Cheques, etc., of Banks	16,105	...	...	...	...	16,105
Government Securities†	250,824	259,368	...	1,145	3,247	514,584
Bills, Remit, in Transit	7,310	...	...	...	...	7,310
Premises ... ..	590	...	...	...	...	590
Loans, Advances, etc.	96,683	50	81,944	5,426	26,222	134,542
Total ... ..	527,717	380,249	81,944	6,621	29,966	950,167
At 30th June, 1957						
Gold, Balances Abroad	327,421	137,427	...	...	...	464,848
Australian Notes, Cash	2,153	...	...	89	302	2,153
Cheques, etc., of Banks	12,796	...	...	...	...	12,796
Government Securities†	211,455	257,693	...	1,381	3,621	474,150
Bills, Remit in Transit	9,547	...	...	...	...	9,547
Premises ... ..	579	...	...	...	...	579
Loans, Advances, etc.	49,551	57	42,290	5,350	26,455	88,731
Total ... ..	613,502	395,177	42,290	6,820	30,378	1,052,804

† Includes Commonwealth Treasury Bills and securities of local and semi-governmental authorities.

#### THE COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Trading Bank was established by the Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945-1953, and commenced business on 3rd December, 1953, when it took over the assets, liabilities, and trading business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank. The General Banking Division was then abolished.

The Trading Bank is managed by a general manager, who is responsible to the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank, and its policy is determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board, which must ensure that it does not conflict with central banking policy. It is guaranteed by the Commonwealth, is empowered to carry on general banking business, is required to develop and expand its business, and, subject to the Treasurer's consent, it may arrange for other banks to amalgamate with it.

The Trading Bank is subject to the provisions of the Banking Act, 1945-1953, and must maintain a special account with the Commonwealth Bank. The General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank was not required to maintain a special account, but from July, 1952, it held with the Central Bank an amount approximately equal to what it would have been required to lodge had it been subject to the special account provisions of the Banking Act.

The capital of the Commonwealth Trading Bank amounted to £5,429,000 and general reserves totalled £2,735,390 at 30th June, 1957. Of the total capital, £4,714,500 was derived from banking profits, and £714,500 from the profits of the Note Issue Department of the Commonwealth Bank.

The balance sheet of the Commonwealth Trading Bank as at 30th June, 1956 and 1957 is shown in the following table:—

**Table 307. Commonwealth Trading Bank—Balance Sheet at 30th June**

Liabilities			Assets		
Item	1956.	1957.	Item	1956.	1957.
	£000.	£000.		£000.	£000.
Capital ... ..	5,429	5,429	Coin, Bullion, Notes and Cash at Bankers ... ..	13,919	16,069
Reserves ... ..	2,435	2,735	Money at Short Call* ... ..	1,875	1,875
Deposits, Bills, etc. ... ..	221,713	243,253	Special Account with Commonwealth Bank ... ..	31,150	39,150
Balances due to Other Banks ... ..	481	646	Cheques, etc., of Banks ... ..	2,161	3,064
			Securities of Australian Governments—		
			Treasury Bills ... ..	7,000	8,000
			Public Securities ... ..	35,720	38,615
			Bills, Remittances in Transit... ..	25,376	31,488
			Premises ... ..	3,831	4,051
			Loans, Advances, etc. ... ..	105,217	106,252
			Other Assets ... ..	3,809	3,499
<b>Total Liabilities ... ..</b>	<b>230,058</b>	<b>252,063</b>	<b>Total Assets ... ..</b>	<b>230,058</b>	<b>252,063</b>

\* In London.

PROFITS OF COMMONWEALTH BANKS

The annual profits of the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Trading Bank are allocated as shown below:—

Commonwealth Bank—

Central Banking Business: Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to the Commonwealth Bank reserve account.

Note Issue Department: All to the Commonwealth Treasury.

Rural Credits Department: Half to reserves and half to development fund for the promotion of primary industry.

Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments: All to reserve accounts.

Commonwealth Trading Bank—Half to National Debt Sinking Fund and half to reserve account.

For a period of five years from 1951-52, the Commonwealth Bank was permitted to transfer up to £500,000 per annum from that portion of the profits of the Central Banking Business which would otherwise be payable to the reserve account, and an equal amount from the profits of the Note Issue Department, to the capital of certain other departments of the Bank and to the capital of the Commonwealth Trading Bank. In each year, the maximum amount was transferred. The method of distributing the amounts transferred is described on page 474 of Year Book No. 55.

As a result of amalgamations with State Savings Banks, part of the profits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank is payable to State authorities and the balance is divided equally between the reserve account and the National Debt Sinking Fund.

The following statement shows the net profits earned by the Commonwealth Bank, the Commonwealth Trading Bank, and the Commonwealth Savings Bank in each of the last six years and the manner in which they were distributed:—

**Table 308. Commonwealth Banks—Net Profit**

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—					
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>PROFITS</b>						
Commonwealth Bank—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Note Issue Department ...	3,880,762	5,360,481	6,206,697	6,016,409	8,365,937	10,053,635
Central Banking Business ...	2,273,980	2,892,342	3,918,331	4,518,292	6,560,635	8,740,708
Rural Credits Department ...	96,724	159,848	170,900	192,348	220,010	194,679
Mortgage Bank Department	49,375	51,457	59,166	65,183	75,163	94,776
Industrial Finance Dept. ...	289,761	291,951	345,511	397,545	415,940	385,869
Commonwealth Trading Bank * ...	351,904	457,437	550,458†	600,025†	550,251†	600,888†
Commonwealth Savings Bank	1,522,507	1,525,475	2,031,371	1,855,901	1,251,153	890,419
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,465,013</b>	<b>10,738,991</b>	<b>13,282,434</b>	<b>13,645,703</b>	<b>17,439,089</b>	<b>20,960,974</b>
<b>DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS</b>						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Capital and Reserves ...	2,651,299	3,050,757	3,824,890	4,170,518	5,019,145	5,538,976
Commonwealth Treasury ...	3,380,762	4,860,481	5,706,697	5,516,409	7,865,937	10,053,635
National Debt Sinking Fund ...	1,763,801	2,127,424	2,834,762	3,111,617	3,918,035	4,960,991
Rural Credits — Development Fund ...	48,362	79,924	85,450	96,174	110,005	97,339
State Authorities ...	620,789	620,405	830,635	750,985	525,967	310,033
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,465,013</b>	<b>10,738,991</b>	<b>13,282,434</b>	<b>13,645,703</b>	<b>17,439,089</b>	<b>20,960,974</b>

\* General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

† Profit after writing down bank premises by £110,320 in 1953-54, £134,160 in 1954-55, £158,210 in 1955-56, and £135,060 in 1956-57.

### TRADING BANKS

There were fifteen trading banks operating in Australia in June, 1957, eleven of them authorised private banks in terms of the Banking Act, 1945-1953, and four of them Government institutions. Of these, ten authorised private banks and two Government banks conducted business in New South Wales. These numbers exclude the Queensland National Bank Ltd., and the Ballarat Banking Co. Ltd., which are in process of voluntary liquidation and amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

The number of branches and amount of deposits and advances of each bank in New South Wales and Australia in June, 1957 are shown below. Large sums held by the banks in the form of cash balances, special deposits with the Commonwealth Bank, and investments in Government securities are omitted from this statement, but the totals for all banks are shown in later tables.

**Table 309. Trading Banks—Branches, Deposits and Advances, June, 1957**

Bank.	In New South Wales.			In Australia.		
	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.	Branches.	Deposits.	Loans and Advances.
	No.	£ million.		No.	£ million.	
Bank of N.S.W. ... ..	302	215·9	130·5	647	380·9	218·9
Commercial of Sydney ... ..	213	113·2	71·5	339	179·8	100·5
Commercial of Australia ... ..	95	31·2	21·9	390	160·7	92·8
National of Australasia † ... ..	79	32·3	25·9	543	243·6	132·8
Bank of Adelaide ... ..	1	1·3	3·9	78	33·8	15·5
Australia and New Zealand ... ..	150	68·7	51·8	500	223·7	131·2
English, Scottish and Australian ... ..	84	29·8	22·1	324	139·6	74·5
Major Private Trading Banks ... ..	924	492·4	327·6	2,821	1,362·1	766·2
Commonwealth Trading ‡ ... ..	280	103·2	45·5	514	193·9	102·5
Major Trading Banks § ... ..	1,204	595·6	373·1	3,335	1,556·0	868·7
Rural Bank of N.S.W. † ... ..	114	36·6	49·1	114	36·6	49·1
Bank of New Zealand ... ..	1	2·2	2·0	2	3·2	3·9
Comptoir National ... ..	1	2·1	2·9	2	2·3	3·8
Bank of China ... ..	1	...	...	1	...	...
In N.S.W. (12) ... ..	1,321	636·5	427·1	3,454	1,598·1	925·5
State Bank (South Australia) † ... ..	...	...	...	31	7·5	8·0
Rural (Western Australia) † ... ..	...	...	...	38	7·4	11·6
Brisbane P.B. & Banking Co. ... ..	...	...	...	1	2·5	3·3
Total, All Banks ... ..	1,321	636·5	427·1	3,524	1,615·5	948·4

\* Excludes agencies numbering 267 in New South Wales and 1,412 in Australia.

† Includes the Queensland National Bank and the Ballarat Banking Co., which are in process of amalgamation with the National Bank of Australasia.

‡ Government Banks.

§ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

The "major private trading banks" transact most of the trading bank business; they held 77 per cent. of the total deposits in New South Wales and 84 per cent. of the Australian total. The Commonwealth Trading Bank held 16 per cent. and 12 per cent. of deposits, respectively.

Of the major private trading banks, two were incorporated in this State, two in Victoria, one in South Australia, and two in England. Five of the banks have branches in all the Australian States, and two have branches in five States. Three of the banks operate in New Zealand, but by far the greater proportion of their business is transacted in Australia.

The following table shows the average amount of deposits and principal assets of the trading banks in each year since 1946-47:—

**Table 310. Trading Banks—Deposits and Principal Assets in Australia**

Year.	Deposits.			Balances due to Other Banks.	Cash Items.	Commonwealth Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Commonwealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Advances, Discounts, etc. *
	Not Bearing Interest. *	Bearing Interest.	Total Deposits. *						
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand									
<b>MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS</b>									
1946-47	429,749	206,862	636,611	1,748	37,928	25,831	264,991	95,026	261,140
1947-48	471,604	201,892	673,496	11,934	44,389	18,089	262,258	65,606	329,850
1948-49*	565,140	211,262	776,402	32,522	48,016	22,111	322,670	61,455	368,582
1949-50*	685,587	224,477	910,064	33,227	51,960	26,502	377,006	83,813	403,890
1950-51	896,499	247,727	1,144,226	50,259	59,333	36,887	500,317	90,244	479,322
1951-52	968,524	238,217	1,201,741	61,527	60,589	32,402	465,991	68,416	621,435
1952-53	948,748	218,699	1,162,447	10,628	74,712	123,559	211,737	86,513	638,092
1953-54	1,085,707	239,773	1,275,480	3,361	71,243	99,368	285,226	130,306	658,534
1954-55	1,047,676	262,986	1,310,662	3,283	66,909	51,602	269,116	121,927	776,761
1955-56	1,082,332	263,107	1,295,439	6,529	66,883	50,014	238,803	113,976	804,392
1956-57	1,028,509	299,499	1,328,008	7,343	63,661	51,162	254,052	152,043	782,638
<b>COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK†</b>									
1946-47	40,725	17,574	58,299	352	6,553	1,909	...	34,302	20,383
1947-48	43,712	13,873	57,585	386	6,640	245	...	32,131	23,378
1948-49	51,074	13,214	64,288	1,503	6,082	...	...	34,138	31,816
1949-50	62,530	14,775	77,305	2,724	6,166	1,962	...	35,353	45,308
1950-51	89,234	19,405	108,639	3,014	7,176	24,049	...	26,868	62,491
1951-52	90,595	20,093	110,688	2,644	6,581	26,392	...	13,274	76,407
1952-53	96,664	22,817	119,481	3,820	8,785	17,239	21,730	25,839	59,492
1953-54	120,884	35,353	156,237	2,034	11,000	23,404	34,800	29,924	69,203
1954-55	130,909	43,549	174,458	309	10,455	12,260	36,062	38,165	89,138
1955-56	135,617	46,243	181,860	314	10,214	6,333	33,156	38,600	103,894
1956-57	140,125	44,423	184,548	389	9,987	4,059	34,603	35,714	106,480
<b>MAJOR TRADING BANKS‡</b>									
1946-47	470,474	224,436	694,910	2,100	44,481	27,740	264,991	129,328	281,523
1947-48	515,316	215,765	731,081	12,270	51,029	13,334	262,258	97,737	353,228
1948-49*	616,214	224,476	840,690	34,025	54,098	22,111	322,670	95,593	400,398
1949-50*	748,117	239,252	987,369	35,951	58,126	28,464	377,006	119,166	449,198
1950-51	985,733	267,132	1,252,865	53,273	66,509	60,956	500,317	117,112	541,813
1951-52	1,054,119	258,310	1,312,429	64,171	67,170	58,794	465,991	81,690	697,842
1952-53	1,040,412	241,516	1,281,928	14,448	83,497	140,298	233,467	112,352	697,584
1953-54	1,156,591	275,126	1,431,717	5,395	82,243	122,772	320,026	160,230	727,737
1954-55	1,178,585	306,535	1,485,120	3,592	77,364	63,862	305,178	160,092	865,899
1955-56	1,167,949	309,350	1,477,299	6,843	77,097	56,347	271,959	152,576	908,286
1956-57	1,168,634	343,922	1,512,556	7,732	73,648	55,221	288,655	187,757	869,118
<b>ALL TRADING BANKS</b>									
1948-49*	634,599	231,812	866,411	34,382	58,270	23,983	323,930	109,269	440,181
1949-50*	771,142	249,332	1,020,474	36,125	62,165	29,512	379,632	132,301	495,434
1950-51	1,017,680	279,553	1,297,233	53,467	71,361	64,023	503,588	129,487	598,417
1951-52	1,091,564	271,679	1,363,243	64,675	72,274	61,719	468,603	96,570	759,658
1952-53	1,076,260	256,818	1,333,078	15,069	88,137	144,210	234,620	126,227	762,315
1953-54	1,196,000	290,435	1,486,435	6,058	87,334	130,098	321,116	174,207	793,721
1954-55	1,220,001	322,604	1,542,605	4,145	81,949	69,503	306,286	174,065	938,089
1955-56	1,207,674	325,709	1,533,383	8,378	81,088	60,467	272,841	166,964	984,111
1956-57	1,209,951	360,869	1,570,820	9,105	77,505	59,126	280,444	203,363	946,815

\* In 1949 technical changes by certain banks in method of compilation had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest) and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £9,000,000 in January and £2,600,000 in July, 1949).

† General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

‡ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

Deposits not bearing interest are on current account and may be withdrawn on demand. Further deposits on current account are included under "interest-bearing"; e.g., major trading banks £46,533,000 and all trading banks £54,437,000 in 1956-57. The balance of the interest-bearing deposits represents amounts deposited for fixed terms—usually three, six, twelve or twenty-four months. Government balances held on deposit with the trading banks amounted to £36,124,000 (£10,060,000 non-interest-bearing and £26,064,000 interest-bearing) in 1956-57, including £31,691,000 with the major trading banks.

Balances due to other banks, as shown for the major private trading banks from 1947-48 to 1951-52, consisted largely of short term loans from the Central Bank. These loans were made in conjunction with the operation of the Special Accounts system mentioned below and on page 341, and were designed to avoid rigidity in that system.

Cash items of the major trading banks in 1956-57 comprised gold coin, £275,000; other coin, £4,812,000; Australian Notes, £41,149,000; and balances (other than Special Accounts) with the Commonwealth Bank, £27,412,000. Treasury Bills are usually of three months' currency and may be rediscounted at the Commonwealth Bank. Advances, discounts, etc., mainly comprise overdrafts repayable on demand.

The Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank represent funds which the trading banks are required to place on deposit with the Central Bank; they are used as a means of control over bank credit, and may be drawn upon only with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank. Until 1952-53, the accounts were used to modify the effects of seasonal and other factors on bank liquidity, but in 1952-53 and the next two years, operations on the accounts were limited to regulating the effects on liquidity of changes in international reserves, government finance, etc. In this latter period, the Central Bank expected the trading banks to maintain, subject to seasonal and other short-term variations in deposits and advances, an average ratio of liquid assets and government securities to total deposits of about 25 per cent. This policy was modified in 1955-56, when the trading banks agreed to endeavour to observe a minimum ratio of liquid assets and government securities to total deposits and, if necessary, to borrow temporarily from the Central Bank to maintain this ratio.

Important factors affecting the level of deposits of the trading banks are movements in international reserves, changes in government expenditure, and the advance policy followed by the banks themselves. Seasonal factors also affect the level throughout the year; deposits tend to be relatively low in August, when the wool export season commences, rise to a peak in March, and then decline as exports taper off and taxation receipts are credited to Commonwealth Government accounts with the Central Bank. The level of advances is determined largely by the demand for overdraft accommodation, the liquidity of the trading banks, which may be modified by Central Bank action, and the advance policy of the banks. Advances tend to follow a seasonal pattern contrary to that of deposits, but, as many advances are non-seasonal and as the seasonal demand for advances is weaker when export incomes are high, the fluctuations are usually not as pronounced.

In the early post-war years, the growth of deposits was accelerated by steeply rising export income, a large inflow of overseas capital, and expansion of bank advances. Deposits fell in 1951-52, when the value of exports declined sharply and imports rose steeply, but they increased again

in 1952-53 and 1953-54, as the level of international reserves improved and internal activity recovered from the effects of the marked fall in export income in 1951-52. There was a further increase in 1954-55, despite an adverse movement in the balance of payments, when internal activity was buoyant and bank advances expanded rapidly. International reserves continued to decline in 1955-56, and although internal activity (which was supported by temporary issues of Treasury Bills and Central Bank purchases of Government securities) continued at a high level, deposits with the major trading banks were £48,800,000 lower in June, 1956 than they were a year earlier. In 1956-57, the value of exports rose sharply while internal activity remained buoyant, and in June, 1957, deposits were £116,500,000 higher than they were in June, 1956.

Advances rose steadily in the early post-war years. Factors contributing to a sharp increase in 1951-52 were the easing of credit restrictions and the provision of finance for accumulating stocks of imported goods. Repayments in 1952-53 of amounts advanced against accumulated stocks offset new advances for other purposes, and there was a decline in the total amount outstanding at the end of the year. The upward movement was resumed in 1953-54 and continued into 1955-56, when advances commenced to decline. By June, 1957, those made by the major trading banks were £47,500,000 lower than in June, 1955.

The following table shows, in respect of the major trading banks, the ratio of non-interest-bearing deposits and of the various classes of assets to total deposits in Australia, in various years since 1946-47:—

**Table 311. Major Trading Banks—Ratios in Australia**

Year ended June.	Deposits not Bearing Interest.	Cash Items.	Treasury Bills.	Special Accounts with Commonwealth Bank.	Government and Municipal Securities.	Advances, etc.
Ratio per cent. to Total Deposits—Average of Weekly Figures.						
1947	67.7	6.4	4.0	38.1	18.6	40.5
1948	70.5	7.0	2.5	35.9	13.4	48.3
1949	73.3	6.4	2.6	38.4	11.4	47.6
1950	75.8	5.9	2.9	38.2	12.1	45.5
1951	78.7	5.3	4.9	40.0	9.3	43.3
1952	80.3	5.1	4.5	35.5	6.2	53.2
1953	81.2	6.4	10.9	18.2	8.8	54.4
1954	80.8	5.7	8.6	22.4	11.2	50.8
1955	79.4	5.2	4.3	20.6	10.8	58.3
1956	79.1	5.2	3.8	18.4	10.3	61.5
1957	77.3	4.9	3.6	19.1	12.4	57.5

#### TRADING BANK DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the deposits and advances in New South Wales of the trading banks listed in Table 309 are shown below. The business of the banks is conducted on an Australia-wide basis and little significance attaches to the cash balances, Government securities, etc., held by the banks in any one State; hence such figures have been omitted from the table.



Table 312. Trading Banks—Deposits and Advances in N.S.W.

Year.	Deposits.					Advances. *
	Not Bearing Interest.		Bearing Interest.		Total Deposits. *	
	Government.	Other.*	Government.	Other.		
Average of Weekly Figures—£ thousand						

## MAJOR PRIVATE TRADING BANKS

1947-48	568	181,731	1,106	68,909	252,314	134,441
1948-49*	723	216,128	1,169	70,263	288,283	146,483
1949-50*	952	269,129	1,072	75,757	346,910	154,335
1950-51	1,224	356,295	1,125	81,106	439,750	184,437
1951-52	1,485	370,025	1,014	74,744	447,268	243,790
1952-53	1,767	356,899	1,333	65,708	425,707	256,105
1953-54	1,856	392,646	5,151	70,830	470,483	265,386
1954-55	1,883	390,558	15,669	70,987	479,097	316,634
1955-56	1,814	378,798	14,659	70,968	466,239	333,948
1956-57	1,882	376,363	15,321	84,760	478,326	321,034

## COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK†

1947-48	446	25,649	49	7,341	33,485	14,092
1948-49	401	30,007	49	7,457	37,914	16,087
1949-50	490	36,342	68	7,976	44,876	22,250
1950-51	572	47,124	66	8,725	56,487	31,888
1951-52	746	50,932	96	8,708	60,482	39,428
1952-53	893	54,095	107	12,124	67,219	26,229
1953-54	1,016	63,499	3,079	15,902	83,496	29,824
1954-55	1,020	68,555	3,770	18,349	91,694	38,133
1955-56	1,053	70,488	2,779	20,323	94,643	44,465
1956-57	1,043	72,750	1,327	22,056	97,176	46,166

## MAJOR TRADING BANKS‡

1947-48	1,014	207,380	1,155	76,250	285,799	148,533
1948-49*	1,124	246,135	1,218	77,720	326,197	162,570
1949-50*	1,442	305,471	1,140	83,733	391,786	176,585
1950-51	1,796	403,419	1,191	89,831	496,237	216,325
1951-52	2,231	420,957	1,110	83,452	507,750	283,218
1952-53	2,660	410,994	1,440	77,832	492,926	282,334
1953-54	2,872	456,145	8,230	86,732	553,979	295,210
1954-55	2,903	459,113	19,439	89,336	570,791	354,767
1955-56	2,867	449,236	17,438	91,291	560,882	378,413
1956-57	2,925	449,113	16,648	106,816	575,502	367,200

## ALL TRADING BANKS

1948-49*	1,945	256,721	1,603	81,387	341,656	192,207
1949-50*	2,840	319,258	1,408	89,930	413,436	211,101
1950-51	4,215	422,477	1,571	97,644	525,907	257,938
1951-52	4,696	442,261	2,672	90,950	540,579	327,704
1952-53	2,969	432,602	6,159	83,991	525,751	328,063
1953-54	3,213	480,412	12,830	93,152	589,607	340,735
1954-55	3,053	485,693	24,000	95,906	608,652	403,981
1955-56	2,955	476,353	21,766	97,957	599,031	430,920
1956-57	3,016	476,907	20,422	114,153	614,498	420,633

\* In 1949 technical changes by certain banks in method of compilation had the effect of reducing deposits (not bearing interest) and advances by like amounts (the amounts in months of change were approximately £5,800,000 in January and £700,000 in July, 1949).

† General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank prior to 3rd December, 1953.

‡ Major Private Trading Banks and Commonwealth Trading Bank.

## CLASSIFICATION OF TRADING BANK ADVANCES

The following classifications of bank advances outstanding in New South Wales and Australia at the end of December, 1955 and 1956 have been compiled from returns furnished by the major trading banks listed in Table 309. Business advances (classified according to the main industry of the borrower) are those made mainly for business purposes and include all loans to corporate bodies other than public authorities. Advances to public authorities are those made to Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, Government Agencies, and Semi-Governmental Authorities, irrespective of the purpose of the advance or the industry in which the authority is engaged. Personal advances are those made to persons in their private capacity for such purposes as the purchase of a house or household equipment, repayment of personal debts, etc.

**Table 313. Classification\* of Bank Advances at end of December**  
Major Trading Banks

Classification.	New South Wales.		Australia.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
AMOUNT—£ THOUSAND				
<b>Business Advances, according to main Industry of borrower—</b>				
<b>1. Agriculture, Dairying and Grazing:—</b>				
Mainly Sheep grazing ... ..	53,517	50,404	94,130	89,758
Mainly Cattle grazing ... ..	4,203	4,058	15,800	15,712
Mainly Wheat growing ... ..	7,259	5,774	22,238	18,799
Mainly Sugar growing ... ..	283	263	8,352	8,383
Mainly Fruit growing ... ..	2,284	2,132	8,957	8,462
Mainly Dairying and Pig Raising ... ..	12,930	12,486	48,465	44,511
Other Rural ... ..	3,914	3,641	14,433	13,378
Total ... ..	84,390	78,758	212,375	199,003
<b>2. Manufacturing ... ..</b>	77,725	82,853	178,955	184,105
<b>3. Transport, Storage and Communication ... ..</b>	4,953	4,652	16,198	15,176
<b>4. Finance and Property:—</b>				
Builders and Contractors ... ..	8,123	7,648	20,406	18,433
Building Investment Companies and Building Societies, etc. ... ..	13,595	13,238	26,431	25,244
Other (Banking, Insurance, etc.)† ... ..	20,951	19,933	43,511	41,854
Total ... ..	42,669	40,819	90,348	85,531
<b>5. Commerce:—</b>				
Retail Trade ... ..	28,963	27,481	78,894	75,918
Wholesale Trade ... ..	34,500	39,532	76,638	80,328
Total ... ..	63,463	67,013	155,532	156,246
<b>6. Miscellaneous‡ ... ..</b>	21,864	20,659	59,437	57,203
<b>7. Not elsewhere specified ... ..</b>	3,529	4,909	10,969	10,923
Total Business Advances ... ..	298,593	299,663	723,814	708,187
<b>Advances to Public Authorities—(including Government, Semi-Governmental and Local Government Bodies)</b>	6,717	8,544	21,686	24,846
<b>Personal Advances, according to main purpose—</b>				
1. For Building or Purchasing own home ... ..	45,342	41,444	97,680	87,161
2. Other (including personal loans) ... ..	22,119	18,924	50,189	45,384
Total Personal Advances ... ..	67,461	60,368	147,869	132,545
Total Advances ... ..	372,771	368,575	893,369	865,578

\* See text above table.

† Includes trustee, pastoral, finance and cash order companies, friendly societies, stockbrokers, real estate agents, etc.

‡ Includes (a) fishing, hunting, trapping and forestry; (b) mining and quarrying; (c) legal and other professions, religions, charitable and benevolent institutions, hospitals, schools and industrial and trade associations; (d) amusements, wireless broadcasting, sporting associations and promoters; and (e) hotels, boarding houses and restaurants, laundries, social clubs, etc.

The total advances outstanding at the end of 1956 were slightly lower, in both New South Wales and Australia, than at the end of 1955. In New South Wales, advances to rural industries were lower by 6.7 per cent., to retail trade by 5 per cent., and to finance and property by 4.3 per cent., while advances to manufacturing industries were higher by 7 per cent. and to wholesale trade by 15 per cent. Total advances for business purposes were almost unchanged. Personal advances, including those for building or purchasing homes, fell by 11 per cent.

The proportionate distribution of advances according to the main classification is shown below:—

**Table 314. Proportionate Classification of Bank Advances at end of December**

Major Trading Banks

Classification.	New South Wales.		Australia.	
	1955.	1956.	1955.	1956.
	Proportion of Total.			
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Business Advances, according to main industry of borrower:—				
1. Rural—				
Mainly sheep grazing ... ..	14.3	13.7	10.6	10.4
Other ... ..	8.3	7.7	13.2	12.6
2. Manufacturing ... ..	20.9	22.5	20.0	21.3
3. Transport, Storage and Communication ... ..	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8
4. Finance and Property ... ..	11.5	11.0	10.1	9.9
5. Commerce ... ..	17.0	18.2	17.4	18.0
6. Miscellaneous and n.e.l. ... ..	6.8	6.9	7.9	7.8
Total Business Advances ... ..	80.1	81.3	81.0	81.8
Advances to Public Authorities ... ..	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.9
Personal Advances ... ..	18.1	16.4	16.6	15.3
Total Advances ... ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**THE RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES**

Particulars of the foundation and development of the Rural Bank of New South Wales were stated on page 709 of the 1930-31 edition and in subsequent issues of the Year Book.

The Bank was reconstituted in December, 1947, by the Rural Bank of New South Wales (General Banking) Act, 1947. Formerly, the Bank functioned in three departments, viz., Rural Bank, Advances for Homes, and Personal Loans. In the Rural Bank Department, lending activities were restricted to advances to primary producers and co-operative societies associated with rural production.

As reconstituted, the three departments have been merged into a single General Bank Department, which is empowered to conduct general banking business without restriction as to lending. There is also a Government Agency Department, established in 1934, in which the bank administers various lending activities on behalf of the Government. Control of the Bank is exercised by three Commissioners, of whom one is President, appointed until sixty-five years of age, subject to ability and good behaviour.

At 30th June, 1957, there were 114 branches and 4 Agencies in Sydney and important country centres. In other places, the Commonwealth Trading Bank acts as agent of the Rural Bank.

#### GENERAL BANK DEPARTMENT

The balance sheet and profit of the General Bank Department in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 315. Rural Bank, General Department—Balance Sheet and Profit**

Particulars.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE				
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Stock and Debentures Issued	17,510	16,899	16,214	15,935
General Reserve ... ..	2,827	2,934	3,045	3,157
Special Reserve ... ..	6,030	6,659	7,247	7,701
Deposits, Other Liabilities and Reserves for Contingencies ... ..	37,488	37,951	38,409	41,867
Re-establishment and Em- ployment Act ... ..	1,408	1,151	989	853
<b>Total Liabilities ...</b>	<b>65,263</b>	<b>65,594</b>	<b>65,904</b>	<b>69,513</b>
ASSETS AT 30TH JUNE				
	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000	£ 000
Cash and Bank Balances ...	2,619	2,309	2,593	3,825
Cheques, etc., and Balance with and due by other Banks	989	1,146	438	641
Treasury Bills ... ..	6,492	2,496	2,497	2,997
Government and Public Se- curities ... ..	6,598	6,696	6,395	6,454
Loans and Advances ... ..	45,878	49,866	50,295	50,996
Bank Premises ... ..	2,043	2,482	2,888	3,343
Sundry Debtors and Other Assets ... ..	644	599	798	1,257
<b>Total Assets ... ..</b>	<b>65,263</b>	<b>65,594</b>	<b>65,904</b>	<b>69,513</b>
<b>Net Profit—Year ended 30th June ... ..</b>	<b>£ 000 105</b>	<b>£ 000 107</b>	<b>£ 000 111</b>	<b>£ 000 112</b>

In terms of the agreement under which the savings business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was amalgamated with the Commonwealth Savings Bank in 1931, the Commissioners of the Rural Bank receive one-half of the profits earned in New South Wales by the Commonwealth Savings Bank. Amounts received in this manner are

credited direct to a special reserve account which, at 30th June, 1957, amounted to £7,700,578. The share of the profits received was £587,959 in 1955-56 and £453,106 in 1956-57.

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department amounted to £50,995,679 at 30th June, 1957, and comprised the following, viz.:—General Bank loans £15,051,594; Rural loans, £15,555,623; Home loans, £18,170,746; Personal loans, £1,369,507; and advances under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, £848,209. Comparative statistics of loans to primary producers are shown in the chapter "Rural Industries", and of advances for homes in the chapter "Housing and Building".

Personal loans are small loans made on terms generally more reasonable than are otherwise obtainable by persons requiring such accommodation. Interest is charged at a discount rate and deducted from the amount of the loan. The rate of discount for a loan of one year's currency was 5 per cent. until raised to 6 per cent. in October, 1945. The number and amount of advances made were 7,001 and £1,162,568 in 1955-56, and 8,886 and £1,312,776 in 1956-57. The average amount of advances was £166 and £148 in the respective years.

#### GOVERNMENT AGENCY DEPARTMENT

A Government Agency Department was established under the Rural Bank Act, 1932, with the object of co-ordinating under the control of a central authority, certain lending activities formerly conducted through Government Departments. The scope of the Department's functions and powers is defined by the Rural Bank (Agency) Act, 1934, as amended, in terms of which various agencies were created.

In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. The cost of administering the agencies is payable to the Bank from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and revenue earnings are payable to the State Treasurer. Collections on account of principal sums due by borrowers (except for building and housing) may be retained by the Department for the purpose of making further advances.

Six of the agencies are concerned with building and housing. Four of these ceased to make new advances as from 31st October, 1942, when their functions were transferred to the Housing Commission. The Sale of Homes Agency, however, commenced making new advances in July, 1954, and the Building Society Agency in September, 1956. The Sale of Homes Agency arranges the sale on terms of houses erected by the Housing Commission, while the Building Society Agency makes advances to co-operative building societies from funds made available in terms of the Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement, 1956. The advances to building societies are repayable over 26 years, but repayments by the Agency to the Commonwealth extend over 53 years; the difference between repayments to and by the Agency may be used for further advances to the building societies.

The financial operations of the various agencies during the years ended 30th June, 1956 and 1957 are summarised in the following table. Further particulars of the loans for building purposes and the housing of soldiers' families are shown in the chapter "Housing and Building", and details regarding finance for rural industries in the chapters "Rural Industries" and "Land Settlement".

**Table 316. Rural Bank of New South Wales—Government Agency Department**

Agency.	Revenue Collections.	Administrative Expenses.	Advances		
			Made during Year.	Repaid during Year.	Outstanding at 30th June.
1955-56					
	£	£	£	£	£
Building Relief ... ..	374	200	50	1,427	7,550
Government Housing ... ..	1,472	948	54	6,017	30,056
Home Building Scheme ... ..	125	1,387	...	843	1,804
Soldiers' Families Housing ... ..	36	25	69	219	769
Sale of Homes ... ..	12,183	1,000	34,167	6,216	283,745
Advances to Settlers ... ..	33,167	63,080	448,274	206,938	1,301,226
Rural Reconstruction ... ..	31,835	67,035	253,350	204,859	1,755,310
Government Guarantee ... ..	203	25	...	22	...
Irrigation ... ..	797,181	80,397	661,078	252,915	3,698,918
Rural Industries ... ..	7,097	59,508	225,365	180,875	408,872
Closer Settlement ... ..	1,856	725	...	1,815	47,407
Total ... ..	885,529	274,330	1,622,407	862,146	7,535,657
1956-57					
	£	£	£	£	£
Building Relief ... ..	294	200	26	1,011	6,478
Government Housing ... ..	1,171	791	47	5,976	24,076
Home Building Scheme ... ..	68	1,457	...	601	1,205
Soldiers' Families Housing ... ..	(—) 25	25	95	226	639
Sale of Homes ... ..	77,218	39,928	5,078,904	125,856	5,251,653
Building Society ... ..	16,980	18,521	2,068,133	44,244	2,023,889
Advances to Settlers ... ..	38,324	66,124	311,924	243,915	1,370,859
Rural Reconstruction ... ..	39,571	67,444	429,941	224,239	1,968,294
Irrigation ... ..	697,828	85,466	975,429	364,938	4,475,947
Rural Industries ... ..	7,869	60,343	230,457	154,370	482,958
Closer Settlement ... ..	1,889	700	...	6,471	40,823
Total ... ..	881,187	340,999	9,094,956	1,171,847	15,646,821

Amounts advanced and repaid during the year represent capital sums only, but balances outstanding at 30th June include amounts due for interest and other charges, as well as capital.

It is not possible from the figures in the table to calculate the net profit or loss of the various agencies, as no charge is made for interest on capital resources used in making loans and advances.

### SAVINGS BANKS

At 30th June, 1957, savings bank business was conducted in Australia by the Commonwealth Savings Bank, three private savings banks which are associated with private trading banks, three State savings banks (in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia), and two trustee

savings banks in Tasmania. The Commonwealth Savings Bank had branches in all States, and the private savings banks in all States except South Australia and Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened as a separate department of the Commonwealth Bank in Victoria on 15th July, 1912, and in the other States within six months thereafter; operations commenced in New South Wales on 13th January, 1913. It was established as a separate institution—the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia—on 9th June, 1928, but has remained under the control of the management of the Commonwealth Bank. The private savings banks were opened in 1956.

Particulars of the deposits of the savings banks in Australia are shown below:—

Table 317. Savings Banks—Deposits in Australia

End of Month.	Active Accounts.	Depositors' Balances.				Per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Savings Bank.	State Savings Banks.	Private Savings Banks.	Total.	
	Thousands	£ thousand			£ s. d.	
1945 : June	5,229	366,350	200,614	...	566,964	76 14 1
1946 : June	5,492	434,035	229,519	...	663,554	88 17 9
1947 : June	5,623	423,951	236,065	...	660,016	87 1 7
1948 : June	5,761	429,373	251,945	...	681,318	88 7 8
1949 : June	5,927	446,233	267,999	...	714,232	90 6 4
1950 : June	6,144	477,239	284,846	...	762,085	93 3 7
1951 : June	6,350	529,453	307,991	...	837,444	99 8 9
1952 : June	6,525	567,614	324,284	...	891,898	103 5 5
1953 : June	6,666	604,363	343,134	...	947,497	107 9 8
1954 : June	6,789	648,687	361,442	...	1,010,129	112 8 1
1955 : June	6,895	690,052	383,342	...	1,073,394	116 13 3
1956 : June	7,189	705,795	391,727	43,475	1,140,997	121 0 7
July	7,223	705,785	392,107	52,335	1,150,227	121 15 8
Aug.	7,173	706,942	394,019	62,133	1,163,094	122 18 6
Sept.	7,210	710,817	395,831	68,621	1,175,269	123 19 8
Oct.	7,251	711,583	396,153	76,296	1,184,032	124 13 5
Nov.	7,276	712,220	397,577	81,115	1,190,912	125 3 2
Dec.	7,293	708,290	394,241	86,419	1,188,950	124 14 4
1957 : Jan.	7,341	705,597	393,674	91,035	1,190,306	124 12 1
Feb.	7,388	707,153	395,419	96,166	1,198,738	125 4 8
Mar.	7,432	704,164	393,755	100,065	1,197,984	124 18 0
Apr.	7,456	700,108	392,123	102,643	1,194,874	124 7 1
May	7,491	699,822	393,111	107,882	1,200,815	124 15 0
June	7,528	714,773	400,396	111,741	1,227,410	127 5 8

The funds of the Commonwealth Savings Bank are available for long-term investments, e.g., public securities, loans on the security of land, advances for warehouses and stores for primary products, advances to the Mortgage Bank and Industrial Finance Departments of the Commonwealth Bank, and deposit with the Commonwealth Bank. Towards the end of 1951-52, the Bank took over some of the housing loans business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank, viz., all credit foncier advances and most of the loans to building societies. It makes loans to individuals, on credit foncier terms, for the erection of homes or purchase of newly erected homes and to building societies for the erection or purchase of homes or discharge of mortgages thereon. Credit foncier loans are secured by first mortgage on land, and may be made up to 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, subject to a maximum of £2,500, for periods up to thirty-two years.

The private savings banks may invest depositors' funds in government (including semi-government and local government) securities, loans to building societies (if repayment is guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State Government), and loans on the security of land in Australia. At least 10 per cent. of the depositors' funds must be held in Commonwealth Treasury Bills or on deposits with the Central Bank, and a further 60 per cent. must be held in cash, deposits with the Central Bank, or government securities.

Particulars of the savings banks' assets within Australia at the end of each month since June, 1956 are shown in the following table. At the end of June, 1957, 70 per cent. of the assets were in the form of government securities, 8 per cent. were deposits with the Commonwealth Bank, and 16 per cent. were loans and advances. The assets of the savings banks at balancing dates in 1955 and earlier years are given in Table 408 of Year Book No. 55.

**Table 318. Savings Banks—Assets within Australia**

End of Month.	Coin, Bullion, Notes.	Deposits with—		Government Securities.		Loans, Advances, etc.	Other Assets.	Total.
		Commonwealth Bank.	Other Banks.	Commonwealth.*	Other.			
£ thousand								
1956: June	2,763	101,579	41,547	675,197	177,110	181,915	17,974	1,198,085
July	2,346	101,675	43,961	681,264	178,419	182,938	17,239	1,207,842
Aug.	2,060	102,869	51,718	685,442	179,820	184,487	17,989	1,224,385
Sept.	2,222	107,473	51,165	689,450	181,997	186,563	16,519	1,235,389
Oct.	2,062	111,117	51,451	693,820	186,521	188,171	15,926	1,249,068
Nov.	2,222	108,439	50,824	701,672	187,787	189,790	16,866	1,257,600
Dec.	2,987	96,142	48,861	708,370	190,549	192,742	16,328	1,255,979
1957: Jan.	2,186	97,599	47,046	710,424	191,628	193,187	17,410	1,259,480
Feb.	2,205	99,853	50,681	709,678	193,039	194,937	18,057	1,268,450
Mar.	2,308	98,293	46,858	714,633	195,188	196,204	17,933	1,271,417
Apr.	2,694	97,932	49,463	709,390	196,515	197,227	18,416	1,271,637
May	2,470	98,276	53,145	709,442	197,563	199,025	18,420	1,278,341
June	2,301	98,575	54,797	706,062	199,186	202,076	21,514	1,285,011

\* Includes Treasury Bills.

#### SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Savings bank business in New South Wales is conducted by the Commonwealth Savings Bank and the three private savings banks (the Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd., the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd., and the C.B.C. Savings Bank Ltd.). It had been conducted solely by the Commonwealth Savings Bank from December, 1931, when the savings bank business of the Government Savings Bank of New South Wales was merged with that institution, until January, 1956, when two of the private savings banks were opened. At 30th June, 1957, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 961 branches of the savings banks, and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Deposits are received in sums of one shilling or more, and interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance. The rates of interest payable since 1st April, 1956 are:—on personal accounts, 2½ per cent. per annum on balances of up to £1,000 and 1½ per cent. on additional amounts



up to £1,500; on society accounts (i.e., friendly societies and bodies not operating for profit), 2½ per cent. per annum up to £2,000 and 1½ per cent. on any excess. Changes in the rates of interest are shown in Table 329.

The following statement shows the savings bank deposits in New South Wales in each year since 1945:—

**Table 319. Savings Bank—Deposits, etc., in New South Wales**

End of Month.	Active Accounts.	Depositors' Balances.					Interest Credited to Depositors' Accounts.*
		Commonwealth Bank.	Private Savings Banks.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Per Active Account.	
					£ thousand	£ s. d.	
1945: June	1,797	198,203	...	198,203	67 18 4	110 5 10	3,203
1946: June	1,911	236,242	...	236,242	80 4 6	123 12 8	3,801
1947: June	1,967	231,368	...	231,368	77 10 3	117 12 1	4,054
1948: June	2,013	236,964	...	236,964	78 11 6	117 14 8	3,991
1949: June	2,072	244,483	...	244,483	79 1 1	117 19 10	4,062
1950: June	2,138	258,874	...	258,874	81 1 4	121 2 0	4,208
1951: June	2,194	284,466	...	284,466	86 15 7	129 13 3	4,405
1952: June	2,247	304,532	...	304,532	91 3 10	135 10 1	4,829
1953: June	2,279	319,149	...	319,149	94 6 4	140 0 4	5,703
1954: June	2,308	339,796	...	339,796	99 5 1	147 4 2	6,087
1955: June	2,337	358,645	...	358,645	102 15 1	153 9 10	6,799
1956: June	2,462	363,711	22,843	386,554	108 15 8	157 0 3	7,715
July	2,486	362,584	27,642	390,226	109 13 4	156 19 2	...
Aug.	2,458	361,810	32,791	394,601	110 14 10	160 11 4	...
Sept.	2,475	363,256	36,286	399,542	111 19 6	161 8 10	...
Oct.	2,493	362,831	40,246	403,077	112 15 1	161 13 4	...
Nov.	2,504	362,529	42,825	405,354	113 3 6	161 17 5	...
Dec.	2,513	360,455	45,589	406,044	113 3 2	161 11 9	...
1957: Jan.	2,533	359,896	48,117	408,013	113 10 0	161 1 0	...
Feb.	2,554	361,073	50,867	411,940	114 7 9	161 6 3	...
Mar.	2,570	359,475	52,814	412,289	114 5 7	160 8 2	...
Apr.	2,580	357,052	54,159	411,211	113 16 5	159 7 4	...
May	2,594	356,236	56,873	413,109	114 3 9	159 5 3	...
June	2,609	363,406	58,778	422,184	116 10 8	161 16 10	9,876

\* In year ended June.

The total amount of depositors' balances has more than doubled since 1945, while the amount held per head of population has increased by 72 per cent. At the end of June, 1957, 86 per cent. of deposits in New South Wales were with the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and 14 per cent. with the private savings banks.

Savings Certificates, which bear some resemblance to savings bank deposits, were sold by the Commonwealth Government from March, 1940 to January, 1949, as described on page 325. The net sales in New South Wales to 30th June, 1957 are shown below:—

**Table 320. Savings Certificates—Net Sales in New South Wales**

Year ended 30th June.	Net Sales.*		Year ended 30th June.	Net Sales.*	
	In Year.	Accumulated Total.		In Year.	Accumulated Total.
	£000	£000		£000	£000
1948	3,736	25,719	1953	(—) 2,796	13,498
1949	(—) 638	25,081	1954	(—) 2,260	11,238
1950	(—) 2,740	22,341	1955	(—) 1,756	9,482
1951	(—) 3,253	19,088	1956	(—) 1,582	7,900
1952	(—) 2,794	16,294	1957	(—) 1,654	6,246

\* Proceeds of sales less principal repaid on redemption.

## DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS WITH TRADING BANKS

Statistics of bank debits are a record of total charges (including interest and book-keeping charges) by cheques, bills, drafts, etc., to customers' accounts with the trading banks listed in Table 309. They are collected on returns furnished under the Banking Act, and are available monthly from September, 1945.

As returns are not made in respect of the central banking business of the Commonwealth Bank, the only available figures of debits to the accounts of Australian governments are incomplete. For this reason, any particulars in the returns of the trading banks of debits to government accounts held at capital city branches are excluded from the table below, and only a small amount is included in respect of government accounts at other centres. The statistics are indicative of variations in the amount of business settlements made by cheque, but it should be remembered that the monthly totals are subject to normal seasonal fluctuations, and no correction has been made on this account.

**Table 321. Debits to Customers' Accounts with Trading Banks**  
(Excluding accounts of Australian Governments at City Branches)

Month.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	Weekly Averages—£ million								
<b>New South Wales</b>									
July ...	79.2	91.2	121.3	159.3	149.0	163.7	181.8	201.7	214.6
August ...	71.0	80.9	109.2	141.9	130.1	145.6	170.6	186.9	189.0
September ...	77.4	88.0	126.3	153.0	143.0	167.7	179.7	193.7	201.0
October ...	81.5	99.0	135.5	163.0	152.7	168.3	190.3	202.9	221.8
November ...	82.0	107.9	147.9	170.5	159.8	173.0	185.8	216.1	226.1
December ...	87.7	112.2	158.0	175.9	173.8	187.1	194.5	214.1	231.7
January ...	74.8	96.8	131.6	146.2	124.6	151.9	173.8	183.9	202.3
February ...	83.5	108.7	161.1	155.3	156.2	164.8	188.3	187.1	224.7
March ...	83.9	118.6	160.0	152.1	162.4	184.7	186.0	199.8	233.5
April ...	82.5	108.8	161.1	153.3	149.7	166.2	185.5	201.2	232.2
May ...	92.8	122.6	167.3	155.9	157.4	183.0	203.3	218.0	229.8
June ...	97.3	121.2	168.2	158.4	160.4	194.9	206.1	203.9	234.5
Year ...	83.1	104.9	145.1	156.6	151.9	171.7	187.5	200.9	219.4
Increase on previous year %	19.7	26.2	38.3	7.9	(—) 3.0	13.0	9.2	7.1	9.2
<b>Australia</b>									
Year ...	212.8	271.1	372.9	402.4	389.3	446.5	491.6	521.4	562.7
Increase on previous year %	21.0	27.4	37.6	7.9	(—) 3.3	14.7	10.1	6.1	7.9

## MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES

Exchange by means of money orders and postal notes is conducted by the Post Office.

The following table gives particulars of the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales during the six years ended June, 1956:—

Table 322. Money Order Business in New South Wales

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.
	£ thousand.						
1951	18,972	1,736	221	20,929	2,088	384	2,472
1952	21,671	1,990	290	23,951	2,260	371	2,631
1953	23,421	1,919	295	25,635	2,334	401	2,735
1954	24,985	1,897	293	27,175	2,465	388	2,853
1955	28,332	1,963	346	30,641	2,528	392	2,920
1956	31,826	2,931	418	35,175	2,496	393	2,889

The amount of money orders issued in other Australian States and oversea countries for payment in New South Wales usually exceeds the amount sent from this State. In 1956, however, the amount sent from New South Wales was the greater.

The maximum amount for which a single postal note is issued is £1. Particulars of the postal note business in New South Wales are shown below.

Table 323. Postal Note Business in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June.	Postal Notes issued in New South Wales.		Postal Notes paid in New South Wales.			
	Number.	Amount.	Total Number.	Amount.		
				Issued in New South Wales.	Issued in other States.	Total.
		£		£	£	£
1951	10,528,018	5,151,600	10,340,948	4,530,896	518,725	5,049,621
1952	9,318,278	4,599,459	9,215,270	4,018,052	500,782	4,518,834
1953	9,229,540	4,536,797	9,200,462	3,904,204	561,219	4,465,423
1954	8,779,140	4,392,505	8,749,590	3,738,367	571,217	4,309,584
1955	8,624,010	4,399,947	8,517,609	3,651,271	575,017	4,226,288
1956	9,813,700	4,589,826	9,691,210	3,801,258	631,476	4,432,734

## INTEREST RATES

As part of a plan for economic rehabilitation, measures were adopted by Commonwealth and State Governments in 1931 to effect a reduction in rates of interest. By conversion, interest rates on existing internal debts of the Governments were reduced by 22½ per cent., and legislation was enacted to effect, as far as practicable, a corresponding reduction in respect of private indebtedness. The rates payable on debts due to the Crown were also reduced.

During the war and up to July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government controlled interest rates by orders issued under National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations. Maximum rates of interest were prescribed for bank overdrafts, fixed deposits, and savings bank deposits, as shown in Tables 326 to 329, and for certain other loans indicated on page 598 of Year Book No. 53. Although rates of interest have not been controlled since July, 1952, the rates paid and charged by banks have been fixed by agreement between the trading banks and the Commonwealth Bank.

#### YIELD ON GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The yield on Government securities sold on the Stock Exchange is an important determinant of interest rates in other spheres. From 15th June, 1940, the Stock Exchanges in Australia fixed minimum prices for the sale of Government securities and prohibited their members from selling at lower than the fixed prices. This control, which had the effect of imposing an upper limit on interest yields on the securities, was repealed on 6th May, 1947.

The average yield (including redemption) of Commonwealth Government securities maturing in Australia was 5.52 per cent. in 1928, 5.26 per cent. in 1929, and 6.06 per cent. in 1930, as based on the market prices current in June of each year. These rates are indicative of the general level of yields prior to the depression. The trend following the general conversion of the internal Government debt in 1931 is illustrated by the following statement. The yields quoted are the averages of yields, as calculated by the Commonwealth Bank, on the last Wednesday in each month.

**Table 324. Yields on Commonwealth Securities in Australia**  
Rate per cent. per annum

Year ended 30th June.	Short- dated. *	Long- dated. *	Year.	Year ended 30th June.		Month of June.	
				Short- dated. †	Long- dated. †	Short- dated. †	Long- dated. †
1933	...	3.95	1945	2.47	3.24	2.49	3.25
1934	...	3.54	1946	2.18	3.24	1.79	3.25
1935	...	3.33	1947	1.93	3.20	1.92	3.15
1936	...	3.77	1948	2.34	3.17	2.34	3.16
1937	3.57	3.95	1949	2.07	3.15	1.97	3.13
1938	3.39	3.75	1950	1.95	3.13	1.95	3.15
1939	3.67	3.85	1951	1.99	3.21	2.05	3.51
1940	3.56	3.67	1952	2.05	3.95	2.21	4.62
1941	2.79	3.13	1953	3.03	4.54	3.16	4.48
	†	†	1954	3.10	4.44	3.42	4.44
1942	2.40	3.24	1955	3.49	4.50	3.74	4.53
1943	2.48	3.24	1956	4.39	4.76	5.13	5.34
1944	2.45	3.24	1957	4.71	5.06	4.62	5.04

\* Weighted average of yields on securities maturing in periods "under 5 years" and "10 or more years", respectively.

† Yield on securities maturing in 2 years and 12 years, respectively, estimated from yields on securities maturing "under 5 years" and "10 or more years".

The yields for the years to 1940-41 refer to Commonwealth securities issued prior to 1940. Interest on such securities was subject to Commonwealth Income Tax and exempt from State Income Tax, but the Commonwealth tax was limited to the rates of tax imposed by the Income Tax Act, 1930.

The yields for subsequent years relate to securities issued after 1st January, 1940. Interest of these is subject to Commonwealth tax on income at current rates of tax as levied from year to year, but a rebate of tax is allowed, amounting to 2s. for each £1 of interest. The allowance of this rebate was a consequence of the introduction in 1942-43 of the uniform tax system under which State income taxation was discontinued.

The terms of issue of new Commonwealth securities in Australia are shown in the chapter "Public Finance" on page 324.

#### RATE OF DISCOUNT ON COMMONWEALTH TREASURY BILLS

Commonwealth Treasury Bills were first issued in 1927. They are discounted exclusively by the Commonwealth Bank and the trading banks, although in March, 1936, a single issue of small amount was made available for discount by the public.

Variations in the rate of discount since June, 1927 have been as follows:—

**Table 325. Rate of Discount on Commonwealth Treasury Bills**

Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.	Month of Change.	Rate per cent.
1927—June	4	1931—July	4	1933—June	2½	1940—May	1½
1928—Feb.	4½	1932—Nov.	3½	1934—April	2½	1943—Nov.	1½
1929—Oct.	5½	1933—Jan.	3½	Oct.	2	1945—Mar.	1
1930—Oct.	6	Feb.	2¾	1935—Jan.	1¾	1949—May	¾
						1952—Aug.	1

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 rate of interest at which they were issued. In respect of new issues or re-issues of Treasury Bills after 30th June, 1934, the guarantee of repayment was withdrawn, and re-discounting is undertaken by the Commonwealth Bank at a rate to be fixed at the time of the transaction.

#### FIXED DEPOSIT RATES

The trading banks provide a large part of the temporary financial accommodation needed in various business activities. The funds for this purpose are obtained partly as fixed deposits from customers. Variations in the

rates of interest paid by trading banks to such customers in New South Wales in recent years are shown below:—

Table 326. Trading Banks—Fixed Deposit Rates

Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.				Month of Change.	Period of Deposit.			
	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.		3 months.	6 months.	12 months.	24 months.
	Per cent. per annum.					Per cent. per annum.			
1920—July	3½	4	4½	5	1936—Mar.	2	2½	2½	3
1927—Aug.	4	4	4½	5	1940—Jan. May	1½ 1½	2½ 2	2½ 2½	2½ 2½
1930—Jan.	4½	4½	5	5½	1941—Sept.	1½	1½	2	2½
1931—June Nov.	3½ 3	3½ 3½	4 3½	4½ 4	1942—Mar.*	1½	1½	1½	2
1932—Mar. June Aug. Nov.	2½ 2½ 2½ 2½	3 3 2½ 2½	3½ 3½ 3 3	4 3½ 3½ 3½	1944—Jan.* Aug.*	1 ½	1½ ¾	1½ 1½	2 1½
1933—Feb.	2	2½	2½	3	1945—Dec.*	½	¾	1	1½†
1934—April Aug. Oct.	2 1½ 1½	2½ 2½ 2	2½ 2½ 2½	2½ 2½ 2½	1952—July	1	1½	1½	1½†
					1955—Jan.	1½	1½	1½	2
					1956—Mar. Dec.	2½ 2½	2½ 2½	2½ 2½	3 3½

\* Rates paid were the maximum permitted by order under National Security Regulations.

† Rate on first £10,000 of all 24 months deposits of any one depositor; on excess, the rate was 1 per cent. from Dec., 1945, and 1½ per cent. from July, 1952 to December, 1954.

Alterations in rates apply to deposits lodged or renewed after the date of change, and not to deposits accepted at former rates.

#### OVERDRAFT RATES

According to information supplied by trading banks, the rates of interest on overdrafts charged by certain trading banks, and dates of change since 1920, were as follows. The rates are quoted as a range between the minimum and maximum rates charged.

Table 327. Trading Banks—Overdraft Rates

Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.	Date of Change.	Overdraft Rates.
1920—July	per cent. 6 to 8	1932—July	per cent. 5 to 6	1942—March	per cent. 4½ to 5
1924—January	6 to 8	1934—June July	4½ to 5½ 4½ to 5	1944—August	4½ to 4½
1925—January	6 to 8	1936—April to Aug. October	4½ to 5½ 4½ to 5½	1947—January	4½ to 4½
1927—August	6½ to 8	1942—January	4½ to 5½	1952—August	4½ to 5
1930—March	7 to 8½			1955—March	4½ to 5
1931—July	5 to 7			1956—April	6*

\* Maximum rate—average rate on all advances approximately 5½ per cent.

The maximum rates charged by trading banks from March, 1942 to July, 1952 were the highest permitted by orders under National Security Regulations. They applied to overdrafts repayable on demand and to other loans made by trading banks after the date of the order.

In April, 1956, the maximum overdraft rate was increased to 6 per cent., with a proviso that the average rate for all advances by any bank should not exceed 5½ per cent. A classification by rate of interest of the advances made in Australia by the major trading banks, and still outstanding at the end of June and December, 1957, is shown below:—

Interest Rate per annum	Proportion of Total Advances	
	At end of June, 1957	At end of December, 1957
	per cent.	per cent.
5 per cent. and less	18.1	13.6
Between 5 and 5½ per cent.	26.2	28.7
5½ per cent.	32.1	31.1
Between 5½ and 6 per cent.	10.9	11.2
6 per cent.	12.7	15.4
	100.0	100.0

The following table illustrates the trend of interest rates charged on various types of advances by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank of New South Wales. The rates shown are the maximum ruling in January of each year from 1930 to 1937 and at each subsequent date of change.

**Table 328. Rates of Interest Charged by Commonwealth Bank and Rural Bank of New South Wales**

Date.	Commonwealth Bank.				Rural Bank of New South Wales.		
	Overdrafts.		Mortgage Bank Loans.		Overdrafts.	Rural Long Term Loans.	Advances for Homes.
	General Bank.*	Rural Credits.	To 20 years.	21 to 41 years.			
	Per cent. per annum.						
1930—Jan.	6½	5½	...	...	6¾	6½	6½
1931—Jan.	6½	6	...	...	6¾	6½	6¼
1932—Jan.	5½	5	...	...	5¾	†	†
1933—Jan.	4¾	4¼	...	...	5	5	5
1934—Jan.	4¾	4	...	...	5	5	5
1935—Jan.	4¼	3¾	...	...	4½	4¾	4¾
1936—Jan.	4¼	3¾	...	...	4½	4½	4½
1937—Jan.	4¼	3¾	...	...	4¾	4¾	4¾
1940—July	4¼	3½	...	...	4¾	4¾	4¾
1943—Sept.	4¼	3½	4	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
1946—Jan.	4¼	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	4¼
1952—Aug.	4¼	4 §	4½	4½	5	5	5
1956—Apr.	6 †	4¼ §	5	5	5½	5½	5½

\* Commonwealth Trading Bank from 3rd December, 1953.

† Rates reduced in terms of Interest Reduction Act, 1931.

‡ Local and semi-governmental authorities were ½ per cent. lower until 28th March, 1950—thereafter the rate charged was 5 per cent.

§ If guaranteed by Government, the rates were ¼ per cent. lower from 1st January, 1947.

|| See note \* to Table 327.

Since 2nd January, 1946, the Commonwealth Bank has made advances for fixed terms through the Industrial Finance Departments; the rate charged was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. until August, 1952, then  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. until April, 1956, when a flexible rate with a maximum of 6 per cent. was introduced. Housing loans on *crédit foncier* terms (see page 359) were made by the General Banking Division from January, 1946 until late in 1951-52, when this business was transferred to the Commonwealth Savings Bank; these bore interest at  $3\frac{3}{8}$  per cent. until August, 1952, then at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. until April, 1956, when the rate was increased to 5 per cent.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT RATES

Variations since July, 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 shown below. These rates have also been paid by the private savings banks since they opened in 1956.

Table 329. Commonwealth Savings Bank—Interest on Depositors' Balances

Month of Change.	Balances of General Depositors.				Balances of Societies Not Operating for Profit.		
	On first £500.	£500 to £1,000.	£1,000 to Limit.	Limit above which No Interest Payable.	Up to £2,000.	On excess over £2,000.	
	Rate per cent. per annum.				£	Rate per cent. per annum.	
1928—July ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	1,300	4	4	
October ...	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3	1,300	4	4	
1931—July ...	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	1,300	3	3	
1932—July ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	2	1,300	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
November ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1,300	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
1934—June ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1,300	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
1935—January ...	2	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	1,300	2	2	
1942—April ...	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	1,000	2	2	
1944—September ...	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...	1,000	2	2	
October ...	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...	1,000	2	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
1945—December ...	2	1	...	1,000	2	1	
1952—August ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...	1,000	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
1954—June ...	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1,500	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
1955—January ...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	1,500	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
1956—April ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1,500	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	



## REGISTERED FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES AND UNSECURED NOTES

Debentures and unsecured notes have become established forms of capital raising, particularly by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital. The terms and rates of interest vary from time to time, and from company to company but the rates offered in August, 1957, and May, 1958 by a large hire purchase firm were:—

Currency	Rate of Interest per cent. per annum	
	First Mortgage Debentures	Unsecured Notes
3 months	3½	3¾
6 months	4	4¼
9 months	4½	4¾
12 months	5	5¼
18 months	...	5½
2 years	5½	6
3 to 6 years	6	...
5 years and over	...	7
6 years and over	7	...

## MORTGAGE INTEREST RATES

The next table shows the trend, since 1938-39, in the interest rates charged on loans secured by mortgage of real estate in New South Wales. The rates of interest are the actual (as distinct from the penal) rates recorded in the first mortgages registered in the names of mortgagees who were corporations (other than banks or building societies) or individuals. Where identifiable, renewals and collateral mortgages, as well as mortgages taken by governmental agencies, are omitted.

**Table 330. Weighted Average Interest Rates on First Mortgages of Real Estate**

Year ended June.	Rate per cent.	Year ended June.	Rate per cent.	Month.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
					Rate per cent.		
1939	5.4	1951	4.4	July	5.0	5.5	6.2
1940	5.6	1952	4.4	August	5.0	5.5	6.3
1941	5.4	1953	4.7	September	5.0	5.5	6.4
1942	5.4	1954	4.9	October	5.0	5.6	6.5
1943	5.1	1955	5.2	November	5.1	5.6	6.6
1944	5.0	1956	5.8	December	5.2	5.7	6.6
1945	4.8	1957	6.6	January	5.3	5.8	6.6
1946	4.6			February	5.3	5.8	6.6
1947	4.5			March	5.3	5.9	6.6
1948	4.4			April	5.4	5.9	6.6
1949	4.4			May	5.4	6.0	6.7
1950	4.4			June	5.5	6.1	6.7

\* Three monthly moving average ended in month shown.

Interest on mortgages chargeable by the trading banks is usually stated as being at "prevalent rate", corresponding with the overdraft rates shown in Table 327. Particulars of rates of interest charged by the Commonwealth Bank and the Rural Bank are shown in Table 328. Advances by the Government of New South Wales, mainly to primary producers, are usually made at lower rates than advances from other sources.

### OVERSEA EXCHANGE

Regulations under the Banking Act, 1945-1953, replaced National Security Regulations relating to oversea exchange and monetary control at the end of 1946. By these regulations, provision is made for the control of transactions in foreign exchange, and restrictions have been placed upon the transmission of money (including Australian notes and gold) to places outside Australia. Oversea currency is made available by the Commonwealth Bank to importers for transactions under import licences. A system of licensing is also applied to exports, to ensure that foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank; the Bank pays an equivalent amount in Australian currency to the persons entitled thereto.

All gold held in Australia, except gold coin to the value of £25, wrought gold, and gold held for commercial use, must be delivered to the Commonwealth Bank. The transfer from Australia of securities in any form, and dealings in foreign securities, are also subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank.

### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

Australia became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in August, 1947, its subscription to each institution being fixed at U.S. \$200,000,000. The subscription to the International Monetary Fund, which has been paid in full, consisted of 240,138 fine ounces of gold (equivalent to U.S. \$8,404,843 or £A.2,606,961), Australian currency to the value of £8,957,252, and Australian, non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities to the value of £76,575,000. Twenty per cent. of the subscription to the International Bank has been paid, and the balance is to be called only when it is required to meet certain specified obligations of the Bank. The amount paid consisted of 114,286 fine ounces of gold (equivalent to U.S. \$4,000,000 or £A.1,240,695), Australian currency to the value of £160,868, and Australian, non-negotiable, non-interest bearing securities to the value of £15,910,550.

With Australian currency, Australia purchased United States currency amounting to \$20,000,000 in 1949-50 and \$30,000,000 in 1952-53 from the International Monetary Fund, and repaid \$24,000,000 in 1953-54 and \$26,000,000 in 1954-55. Loans totalling \$317,730,000 in United States currency have been arranged with the International Bank (\$100,000,000 for 25 years in 1950-51, \$50,000,000 for 20 years in 1952-53, \$54,000,000 for 15 years in 1953-54, \$54,500,000 for 15 years in 1954-55, and \$9,230,000 for 10 years and \$50,000,000 for 15 years in 1956-57); by 30th June, 1957, \$259,889,448 had been drawn on these loans.

### INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY RESERVES

Statistics of Australia's reserves of international currency (net gold and foreign exchange holdings of official and banking institutions), as compiled

by the Commonwealth Bank, are shown below for various dates since June, 1946. Particulars for earlier years back to 1932 are given on page 610 of Year Book No. 54.

The amounts shown in Table 331 include working balances of the trading banks and Government Departments and, therefore, overstate the international reserves available to the Australian monetary authorities. In this connection, the Commonwealth Bank reported that net central reserves totalled £A.376,000,000 in June, 1955, £A.302,000,000 in June, 1956, and £A.503,000,000 in June, 1957, while working balances amounted to £A.52,000,000, £A.53,000,000, and £A.64,000,000 in the respective years.

**Table 331. Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings of Official and Banking Institutions**

Month.*	Gold.	Foreign Exchange.	Total.	Month.*	Gold.	Foreign Exchange.	Total.
£A. million.				£A. million.			
1946: June ...	20.7	204.2	224.9	1956: June ...	73.2	281.8	355.0
1947: June ...	30.3	170.0	200.3	Dec. ...	47.9	377.4	425.3
1948: June ...	27.3	253.6	280.9	1957: June ...	51.7	514.8	566.5
1949: June ...	27.2	419.4	446.6	July ...	52.0	514.0	566.0
1950: June ...	39.4	590.1	629.5	Aug. ...	51.9	510.9	562.8
1951: June ...	43.9	759.8	803.7	Sept. ...	51.6	517.1	568.7
1952: June ...	50.3	322.2	372.5	Oct. ...	53.3	525.6	578.9
1953: June ...	50.1	511.1	561.2	Nov. ...	54.7	533.4	588.1
1954: June ...	57.1	513.6	570.7	Dec. ...	56.1	533.7	589.8
1955: June ...	62.4	365.9	428.3				
Dec. ...	64.4	308.5	372.9				

\* As at end of month for June and December, otherwise last Wednesday in month.

The rapid growth in reserves between June, 1947 and June, 1951 was due to steep rises in export prices and a large inflow of capital. The substantial fall in 1951-52 followed a decline in the value of exports (caused mainly by a fall of 50 per cent. in the average price of wool compared with the record average in 1950-51) and a record total for imports. The imposition of severe import restrictions in March, 1952, coupled with a sharp rise in the value of exports, enabled reserves to be increased during 1952-53 and maintained during 1953-54. Despite an increase in the inflow of capital, the level of reserves fell rapidly in 1954-55 and 1955-56, as export earnings declined (mainly as a result of falling wool prices) and the value of imports (which had been favoured by a gradual relaxation of restrictions) increased sharply. More stringent import restrictions were applied in April and October, 1955 and again in June, 1956, and as a result the value of imports was lower in 1956-57. With improved export earnings (mainly because of higher wool prices) and capital inflow at a high level, reserves were increased substantially during 1956-57.

#### OVERSEA EXCHANGE RATES

Australia returned to a gold standard concurrently with the United Kingdom on 30th April, 1925. The rate of exchange between the currencies of the two countries then moved to parity and this relationship was maintained until Australia's departure from the gold standard late in 1929. The rate for £stg.100, after rising in steps to £A.130 in January, 1931, was fixed at £A.125 in December, 1931, and has not since varied.

Australia followed the United Kingdom in the currency devaluation announced on 18th September, 1949. The par value of £A1, as notified to the International Monetary Fund, was thereby reduced from U.S. \$3.224 to \$2.24, or by 30.5 per cent. The devaluation was adopted at the same time by all other members of the sterling area except Pakistan, which did not devalue its currency until August, 1955.

A comparison of the rates of exchange between Australia and a number of important oversea centres is given below. The rates quoted are the mean of daily buying and selling rates for telegraphic transfers quoted by the Commonwealth Bank.

Table 332. Exchange Rates—Australia on Other Centres

Australia on—	Basis of Quotation.	Average of Daily Rates—Month of June.						
		1949.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
London ...	£A. to £str.100 ...	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25	125.25
South Africa ...	£A. to £S.A.100 ...	124.88	125.04	125.04	125.04	125.04	125.04	125.04
New Zealand ...	£A. to £N.Z.100 ...	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27	124.27
New York ...	\$ to £A.1 ...	3.22	2.22	2.25	2.25	2.23	2.24	2.23
Montreal ...	\$ to £A.1 ...	3.22	2.18	2.19	2.21	2.21	2.20	2.12
Belgium ...	Francs to £A.1 ...	141.02	111.66	111.76	112.15	111.71	111.12	112.19
Denmark ...	Kroner to £A.1 ...	15.44	15.44	15.44	15.52	15.48	15.45	15.49
France ...	Francs to £A.1 ...	875.85	776.36	784.71	784.84	780.74	783.64	785.50
Holland ...	Florins to £A.1 ...	8.54	8.44	8.46	8.49	8.49	8.51	8.51
Norway ...	Kroner to £A.1 ...	15.97	15.96	15.96	15.98	15.98	15.98	15.96
Sweden ...	Kroner to £A.1 ...	11.56	11.57	11.59	11.58	11.55	11.57	11.54
Switzerland ...	Francs to £A.1 ...	13.85	9.75	9.74	9.76	9.76	9.75	9.76
West Germany ...	Deutschemarks to £A.1 ...	*	*	*	9.38	9.35	9.33	9.36
Hong Kong ...	\$ to £A.1 ...	12.90	12.82	12.86	12.86	12.86	12.88	12.88
India ...	Rupee to £A.1 ...	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.65	10.65
Singapore ...	\$ to £A.1 ...	6.81	6.84	6.86	6.85	6.82	6.84	6.86
Pakistan ...	Rupee to £A.1 ...	10.64	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	10.65	10.65
Ceylon ...	Rupee to £A.1 ...	10.64	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63	10.63

\* Not available.

### PRICE OF GOLD

In terms of the Banking Act, 1945, the Commonwealth Bank fixes the price which it will pay for gold delivered to prescribed mints and refiners in Australia.

All newly mined gold must be sold to the Commonwealth Bank. However, under arrangements operative since 20th November, 1951, the bank, after retaining sufficient for domestic, industrial, trade, and professional use, makes this gold available, at the official price, to the Gold Producers' Association Ltd., for sale for industrial purposes, on oversea premium markets. Such sales by the Association must be made for United States dollars, and the dollar proceeds must be sold to the Bank in exchange for Australian currency. Profits arising from sales on oversea premium markets are distributed by the Association to producers in proportion to their gold output.

The official price per oz. of fine gold in Australia was £10 9s. from January, 1942 until it rose to £10 10s. in June, 1944. Successive changes were £10 12s. in September, 1944, £10 13s. 6d. in May, 1945, £10 15s. 3d. in June, 1945, £15 9s. 10d. in September, 1949, and £15 12s. 6d. on 1st May, 1954. This last increase was made to bring the official price

into line with the par value of Australian currency established for the purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Sales of gold on oversea premium markets are made only when the price in these markets exceeds the official price of the Commonwealth Bank. The average price realised for gold sold on oversea premium markets was £15 12s. 10d. in 1954-55, £15 13s. 0d. in 1955-56 and £15 13s. 5d. in 1956-57.

The Bank of England official price of gold in London was £stg.12 8s. per oz. fine from September, 1949 to March, 1954. Earlier variations in this price are shown on page 863 of Year Book No. 52. The average price per oz. fine in the London Gold Market, which re-opened on 22nd March, 1954, was £stg.12 8s. 9d. in April, 1954, £stg.12 10s. 5½d. in June, 1954, £stg.12 11s. 2d. in June, 1955, £stg.12 8s. 8d. in June, 1956, and £stg.12 10s. 10d. in June, 1957.

### INCORPORATED COMPANIES

The legislation affecting the formation and conduct of companies in New South Wales is contained in the Companies Act, 1936, as amended.

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. Seven persons or more may associate to form an incorporated company, but in the case of a proprietary company the minimum number is two.

Companies may be of four kinds according to the liability of members to contribute to capital or to assets in the event of winding-up. They may be limited-liability companies with the liability of members limited (1) to the amount unpaid on shares or (2) by guarantee; or they may be (3) unlimited companies, in which the liability of members is unlimited, or (4) no-liability companies, in which calls made on shares are not enforceable against members. No-liability companies may be formed only in connection with mining operations, and shares on which calls are unpaid for twenty-one days are forfeited automatically. Companies with liability limited by shares, not being no-liability companies, may be registered as proprietary companies under conditions which limit membership, restrict the rights of members to transfer shares, and prohibit the sale of shares and raising of loans by public subscription.

Particulars relating to the registration of companies in New South Wales in each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 333. Company Registrations in New South Wales**

Year.	New Registrations—Limited Companies.					Increases of Capital, Limited Companies.		New No-Liability Companies.	
	Companies limited by Guarantee.	Companies limited by Shares.							
		Proprietary.		Other.					
	No.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	No.	Nominal Amount.	No.	Nominal Capital.
			£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1952	29	1,535	53,780	21	6,843	257	34,436	2	310
1953	37	1,889	67,514	11	10,873	274	21,730	...	...
1954	32	2,479	100,159	50	33,095	349	111,817	10	8,500
1955	56	3,041	110,554	37	42,555	430	88,836	1	75
1956	42	3,108	98,540	39	41,450	401	109,517	1	150
1957	59	3,697	120,003	26	14,835	367	80,608	1	500

The number of registrations of foreign companies (i.e., those with original registration outside New South Wales) was 170 in 1955, 171 in 1956, and 239 in 1957.

The total number of limited companies which appeared to be in active existence in New South Wales at the end of various years since 1929 was as follows:—

Table 334. Number of Companies Operating in New South Wales

End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.		End of Year.	Companies.	
	Local.	Foreign.*		Local.	Foreign.*		Local.	Foreign.*
1929	6,044	935	1947	11,800	1,357	1953	19,204	1,887
1932	5,750	902	1948	13,205	1,462	1954	21,490	1,979
1936	7,234	974	1949	13,907	1,528	1955	24,247	2,118
1939	8,639	1,123	1950	14,957	1,626	1956	26,814	2,281
1945	8,733	1,220	1951	16,497	1,703	1957	30,032	2,511
1946	10,235	1,275	1952	17,749	1,773			

\* Original registration outside New South Wales.

The local companies in 1957 consisted of 1,426 public and 28,017 proprietary companies and 589 associations limited by guarantee and not carrying on business for profit. There were also 50 no-liability companies.

#### NEW CAPITAL RAISINGS BY COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA

Particulars of companies in New South Wales appearing in Table 333 show the amount of nominal capital of new companies, and the increase in the nominal capital of existing companies, registered in each year. No details are available of the actual capital raisings in the State.

In respect of Australia as a whole, statistics of new capital raisings by companies incorporated in Australia or the Australian territories, distinguishing between those listed on the Australian stock exchanges (listed companies) and all other companies (unlisted companies), have been collected since 1954-55. Estimates of share capital raisings by listed companies in the years 1946-47 to 1953-54 have also been compiled from information published by the stock exchanges and the financial press.

The statistics show both the *new money* raised and the total amount of *new capital issues* commenced in each period. New money raised is the net amount of cash transferred from the investing public (including banks, life assurance companies, and government and private superannuation funds, but excluding other government agencies) to the issuing companies. It consists of the total amount of cash received by the issuing companies, less amounts not involving a net transfer of funds from the investing public, viz., cash subscribed by associated companies and other cash subscriptions used to redeem shares, debentures, etc., or to purchase existing shares, debentures, etc., in other companies. Borrowings by bank overdraft, temporary advances, and deposits accepted by banks, insurance and pastoral companies, and building societies are excluded from the statistics.

The amount of new money raised by companies since 1954-55 is shown in the following table. The particulars for listed companies include all amounts raised through the issue of ordinary and preference shares,

debentures (other than mortgages over specific assets), and registered notes and by the acceptance of deposits. For unlisted companies, the particulars relate only to the amounts raised through the issue of shares or by way of loans secured by charges over the companies' entire assets.

Table 335. New Money Raised by Australian Companies

Period.	Companies Listed on Australian Stock Exchanges.			Companies Not Listed on Australian Stock Exchanges.			Grand Total.
	Share Capital.	Debentures, Registered Notes and Deposits.	Total.	Share Capital.	Secured Loans.	Total.	
	*	†		*	‡		
£ million.							
Year: 1954-55 ...	59.7	27.5	87.2	31.8	4.5	36.3	123.5
1955-56 ...	59.2	50.0	109.2	29.0	5.8	34.8	144.0
1956-57 ...	43.7	51.7	95.4	27.6	4.7	32.3	127.7
1956: Mar. Qr. ...	9.7	11.6	21.3	6.6	0.7	7.3	28.6
June Qr. ...	16.7	3.0	19.7	8.6	2.2	10.8	30.5
Sept. Qr. ...	8.9	15.7	24.6	6.6	0.5	7.1	31.7
Dec. Qr. ...	13.2	18.5	31.7	6.9	0.8	7.7	39.4
1957: Mar. Qr. ...	11.5	11.6	23.1	6.1	1.7	7.8	30.9
June Qr. ...	10.1	5.9	16.0	8.0	1.7	9.7	25.7
Sept. Qr. ...	10.1	19.3	29.4	5.2	1.4	6.6	36.0
Dec. Qr. ...	8.2	20.2	28.4	5.3	0.7	6.0	34.4

\* Includes preference shares.

† Includes raisings from Australian sources by overseas public companies through their Australian offices.

‡ Secured by charges over the companies' entire assets.

For many years, capital was usually raised by the issue of shares. In recent years, issues of debentures and unsecured notes have gained in popularity, partly because the interest charge is an allowable deduction from gross income for income tax purposes. Both debentures and notes have become an established form of capital raising by finance and other companies making regular approaches to the market to renew existing loans or to raise additional operating capital.

In 1956-57, listed companies raised £43.7 million of new money by issuing shares and £51.4 million by issuing debentures and registered notes and accepting deposits. Of these amounts, £1.6 million and £6.6 million, respectively, came from banks, life insurance companies, and superannuation funds, and the balances from other sections of the investing public. The amount raised by issuing debentures, registered notes, etc. comprised £13 million subscribed for periods of up to twelve months, and £38.4 million subscribed for more than twelve months.

The following table shows particulars of share capital issues since 1946-47. The issues made for a consideration other than cash include bonus issues, conversion issues, issues in exchange for existing shares in other companies, etc. Sales of existing shares of unlisted companies to

qualify the companies for listing on stock exchanges and the proceeds of sales of forfeited shares in mining companies are completely excluded from the table.

Table 336. New Share Capital Issues and Raisings by Australian Companies

Period.	Issues Commenced in Period.*					Calls Paid in Period on Previous Issues.	Cash Raised in Period.†		
	Issues.	Amount (Including Premiums).			Cash Uncalled at end of Period.		Total.	New Money.	
		For Cash.	Other Consideration.	Total.				On Ordinary Shares.	On Preference Shares.
	No.	£ million.							

COMPANIES LISTED ON AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGES ‡

Year :	1946-47	...	171	12.3	3.6	15.9	2.8	1.6	11.1	7.9	2.0
	1947-48	...	192	20.9	3.7	24.6	1.8	3.2	22.3	14.3	4.8
	1948-49	...	285	31.7	6.6	38.3	3.8	2.6	30.5	25.4	4.7
	1949-50	...	318	39.5	12.1	51.6	8.2	3.5	34.8	28.7	4.3
	1950-51	...	684	85.1	34.6	119.7	16.1	0.9	69.9	61.4	6.0
	1951-52	...	324	44.8	16.1	60.9	2.8	19.3	61.3	55.2	2.0
	1952-53	...	189	24.0	11.1	35.1	2.7	5.5	26.8	23.4	3.1
	1953-54	...	262	52.1	24.5	76.6	10.6	3.3	44.8	39.5	3.1
	1954-55	...	556	73.4	40.1	113.5	14.3	9.0	68.1	55.3	4.4
	1955-56	...	540	69.0	35.7	104.7	10.1	9.1	68.0	52.7	6.5
	1956-57	...	411	52.7	57.7	110.4	15.3	14.1	51.0	42.2	1.5
1956 :	Mar. Qr.	...	110	15.4	7.5	22.9	8.8	3.6	10.2	9.0	0.7
	June Qr.	...	126	13.4	7.6	21.0	3.8	10.2	19.8	15.4	1.3
	Sept. Qr.	...	100	10.0	7.0	17.0	4.9	5.4	10.5	7.9	1.0
	Dec. Qr.	...	112	10.5	13.2	23.7	2.9	7.3	14.9	13.0	0.2
1957 :	Mar. Qr.	...	82	22.0	23.7	45.7	11.5	3.2	13.7	11.4	0.1
	June Qr.	...	117	10.2	13.8	24.0	5.7	7.4	11.9	9.9	0.2
	Sept. Qr.	...	81	15.2	10.0	25.2	3.5	6.4	18.1	10.1	...
	Dec. Qr.	...	112	7.0	27.8	34.8	2.4	5.3	10.2	¶	¶

COMPANIES NOT LISTED ON AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGES §

Year :	1954-55	...	9,429	98.4	34.2	132.6	11.2	0.9	88.1	30.0	1.8
	1955-56	...	12,083	90.1	54.7	144.8	10.7	6.8	86.2	26.8	2.2
	1956-57	...	13,486	73.0	58.1	131.1	11.1	7.5	69.4	25.8	1.8
1956 :	Mar. Qr.	...	2,567	17.8	10.0	27.8	5.9	2.9	14.8	6.2	0.4
	June Qr.	...	3,907	22.1	17.1	39.2	3.3	3.2	22.0	7.9	0.7
	Sept. Qr.	...	2,916	19.2	11.1	30.3	4.9	4.0	18.3	6.3	0.3
	Dec. Qr.	...	2,811	19.3	15.7	35.0	4.6	3.0	17.7	6.3	0.6
1957 :	Mar. Qr.	...	2,997	15.1	10.9	26.0	4.7	3.0	13.4	5.6	0.5
	June Qr.	...	4,762	19.4	20.4	39.8	2.1	2.7	20.0	7.6	0.4
	Sept. Qr.	...	2,997	13.8	16.9	30.7	2.1	2.2	13.9	4.9	0.3
	Dec. Qr.	...	3,430	14.8	20.8	35.6	3.6	2.8	14.0	5.0	0.3

\* The whole issue is included in the first year or quarter in which any of the proceeds were received in the case of cash issues, and in the period in which allotment was made in the case of issues for other consideration.

† "Total" cash and "New Money" in these columns are defined on page 374.

‡ Figures for years 1946-47 to 1953-54 are estimates based on information published by the stock exchanges and the financial press.

§ In September quarter, 1954, excludes issues by companies incorporated in Australian territories, and in subsequent periods excludes issues by companies incorporated in the Northern Territory and Australian overseas territories.

¶ Not available for publication.

The amount of premiums on shares, less any discounts allowed thereon, included in the total amount of the issues made by the listed companies was £8,000,000 in 1954-55, £6,300,000 in 1955-56, and £4,400,000 in 1956-57. In respect of the unlisted companies, the amount was £700,000 in 1954-55, £1,700,000 in 1955-56, and £1,600,000 in 1956-57.



The amount of new money received from overseas investors from the share issues of Australian companies is not known, but, in respect of listed companies, the total share issues (comprising both cash and other considerations and including premiums) to overseas investors has been estimated approximately as follows:—

	£A. million.		£A. million.		£A. million.
1946-47	.. 1.5	1950-51	.. 5.6	1954-55	.. 4.7
1947-48	.. 2.3	1951-52	.. 1.6	1955-56	.. 6.2
1948-49	.. 2.0	1952-53	.. 5.0	1956-57	.. 13.3
1949-50	.. 3.4	1953-54	.. 5.1		

In respect of unlisted companies the share issues to overseas investors was approximately £25 million in 1954-55, £12.2 million in 1955-56, and £18.1 million in 1956-57.

The proportion of new money to total cash raised by the issue of shares is much lower for unlisted companies than for listed companies, the ratios in 1956-57 being 40 per cent. and 86 per cent., respectively. The main reason for this marked difference is that unlisted companies receive a large part of their cash raisings from parent or associated companies, and this does not involve a transfer from the investing public.

The following table shows the capital raised by listed and unlisted companies through the issue of debentures and registered notes and the acceptance of deposits:—

**Table 337. New Capital\* Raised through Debentures, Loans, etc. by Australian Companies**

Period.	Listed Companies.		Unlisted Companies.	
	Debentures, Registered Notes and Deposits.†		Secured Loans.‡	
	Total Amount Raised.	New Money.	Total Amount Raised.	New Money.
	£ million.			
Year : 1954-55 ... ..	63.9	27.5	7.0	4.5
1955-56 ... ..	119.8	50.0	7.7	5.8
1956-57 ... ..	144.0	51.7	6.6	4.7
1956: Mar. Qr. ... ..	35.5	11.6	0.9	0.7
June Qr. ... ..	26.1	3.0	2.8	2.2
Sept. Qr. ... ..	33.5	15.7	0.9	0.5
Dec. Qr. ... ..	40.3	18.5	1.3	0.8
1957: Mar. Qr. ... ..	34.5	11.6	2.0	1.7
June Qr. ... ..	35.7	5.9	2.4	1.7
Sept. Qr. ... ..	44.7	19.3	2.2	1.4
Dec. Qr. ... ..	49.7	20.2	2.2	0.7

\* "New money" in these columns is defined on page 374.

† See note † to Table 335.

‡ Secured by charges over the companies' entire assets.

## STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX

The following index of prices of shares relates to the ordinary shares of the principal companies (excluding banking companies) listed on the Sydney Stock Exchange whose business in New South Wales is extensive. The prices of individual shares are unweighted, and each group average is the mean of the average monthly prices per £1 of paid-up capital. The aggregate index is the average of all the shares included in the groups with the addition of 34 miscellaneous shares; a further index has been compiled in respect of 34 companies in whose shares there is a considerable volume of business. There is no base period as the index represents the ratio per cent. of the average prices of ordinary shares to their par values, adjustment being made for changes in the capital structure of the companies. Minor revisions were made in the composition of the index in August, 1956.

Table 338. Index of Prices of Shares on Sydney Stock Exchange

Average for Year or Month.	23 Manu- facturing and Distrib- uting Companies.	10 Retail Companies.	4 Pastoral and Finance Companies.	4 Insurance Companies.	Total, 75 Companies.	34 Active Shares included in foregoing
Year ended June—						
1948 ... ..	347·2	312·6	178·6	403·5	262·6	274·0
1949 ... ..	350·4	300·8	180·3	438·6	258·2	267·1
1950 ... ..	367·3	301·2	197·3	514·8	270·0	275·5
1951 ... ..	467·3	363·1	280·0	668·2	334·1	333·3
1952 ... ..	425·2	311·5	233·4	703·8	301·0	290·5
1953 ... ..	361·1	258·5	194·4	552·2	253·1	252·4
1954 ... ..	371·6	238·3	201·3	594·3	267·0	272·8
1955 ... ..	404·9	354·3	226·1	585·6	294·4	301·9
1956 ... ..	424·7	409·2	254·6	574·3	312·6	311·7
1957 ... ..	423·1	368·3	262·7	667·4	309·2	312·4
1956: March ...	418·0	407·5	251·3	557·5	307·9	304·0
June ...	399·7	377·7	234·5	566·3	295·5	293·2
September ...	416·2	376·5	253·0	643·6	305·8	309·7
December ...	418·4	362·5	251·7	671·9	303·1	306·2
1957: March ...	434·2	362·8	265·3	689·5	314·2	315·7
June ...	433·3	361·5	278·2	704·3	319·3	321·4
September ...	462·3	371·8	292·6	767·9	340·9	344·8
December ...	450·2	369·2	268·0	741·7	325·6	335·9

### CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The laws relating to co-operation in New South Wales are embodied in the Co-operation Act, 1923-1954, and additional provisions relating to co-operative building societies are contained in the Housing Act, 1936-1937.

The Co-operation Act is a comprehensive measure, affording scope for co-operative development. It authorises co-operative societies to engage in all forms of economic activity, except insurance (unless specially authorised by the Governor) and banking.

Societies may be of various kinds: (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) small-loans societies to assist members to acquire plant, furniture, etc., pay a deposit on a home, defray medical or funeral expenses, or 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. Provision is made to safeguard the funds and financial interests of the societies. Powers of supervision are vested in the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Co-operative effort for production is a prominent feature of the dairying industry, most of the butter factories being organised on this basis.

Further details of the co-operative movement are given in the chapters "Social Condition", "Agriculture", and "Dairying".

The number of co-operative societies on the register at 30th June, 1957, was 1,850, including 7 permanent building societies registered under the Building and Co-operative Societies Act of 1901. There were 139 trading, 214 rural, 1,261 building, 3 investment, 88 small loan, 2 community settlement, and 119 community advancement societies; in addition, there were 23 associations of co-operative societies and one union of co-operative associations. Of these societies, 106 were in liquidation at 30th June, 1957.

#### CO-OPERATIVE TRADING AND RURAL SOCIETIES

The objects and powers of societies registered under the Co-operation Act as "rural" or "trading" societies overlap considerably, and societies registered as "rural" frequently engage exclusively in retail trading. The particulars of the operations of the societies, shown in Table 339, have, therefore, been classified according to the main activity of each society, irrespective of whether it is registered as "rural" or "trading".

Table 339. Co-operative Rural and Trading Societies

Particulars.	Societies (active).	Mem- bers.	Members' Funds.			Turnover.	Net Surplus.
			Share Capital.	Reserves.	Total.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
RURAL PRODUCTION							
1954-55							
Co-operative Farms ...	3	165	56,317	(-)82,100	(-)25,783	92,701	13,501
Assembling (and/or processing) and marketing of primary products ...	128	94,158	5,019,113	4,701,935	9,721,048	87,616,910	2,003,045
Agricultural services ...	32	1,490	100,817	79,803	180,620	524,427	15,481
<b>Total, Rural ...</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>95,813</b>	<b>5,176,247</b>	<b>4,699,638</b>	<b>9,875,885</b>	<b>88,234,038</b>	<b>2,032,027</b>
1955-56							
Co-operative Farms ...	3	165	56,466	(-)87,431	(-)30,965	62,018	(-)2,095
Assembling (and/or processing) and marketing of primary products ...	130	97,117	5,508,151	5,231,145	10,739,296	94,185,645	1,613,825
Agricultural services ...	28	1,471	105,953	85,718	191,671	462,315	25,742
<b>Total, Rural ...</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>98,753</b>	<b>5,670,570</b>	<b>5,229,432</b>	<b>10,900,002</b>	<b>94,709,978</b>	<b>1,637,472</b>
COMMERCIAL SERVICES							
1954-55							
General Wholesalers ...	1	106	330,426	74,614	405,040	2,134,423	35,489
Retail Stores* ...	81	98,317	2,609,292	1,005,777	3,615,069	13,617,122	869,824
Home Construction ...	12	1,134	62,919	14,547	77,466	424,374	5,463
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers...	29	3,946	115,171	25,893	141,064	964,632	14,205
Other Services ...	6	907	73,911	12,390	86,301	62,551	3,313
<b>Total, Trading ...</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>104,410</b>	<b>3,191,719</b>	<b>1,133,221</b>	<b>4,324,940</b>	<b>17,203,102</b>	<b>928,294</b>
1955-56							
General Wholesalers ...	1	101	337,711	241,392	579,103	2,233,798	40,386
Retail Stores* ...	81	99,073	2,758,793	945,090	3,703,883	14,440,684	903,477
Home Construction ...	11	1,127	54,345	9,615	63,960	511,970	7,839
Trade or Special Equipment Suppliers...	34	4,454	143,197	30,783	173,980	1,300,750	23,666
Other Services ...	5	896	84,583	4,461	89,044	72,719	(-)5,466
<b>Total, Trading ...</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>105,651</b>	<b>3,378,629</b>	<b>1,231,341</b>	<b>4,609,970</b>	<b>18,559,921</b>	<b>969,902</b>

\* Societies engaged wholly in retail trading. Some of the rural societies engaged mainly in assembling, processing, and marketing of primary products also conduct retail stores.

Rural societies handling dairy products accounted, in 1955-56, for £78,406,473 or 83.2 per cent. of the total turnover of societies engaged in the assembling, marketing and handling of primary products, and those dealing in fruit and vegetables accounted for £8,232,665 or 8.7 per cent. of the total. Other societies in this group, with total turnover amounting to £7,546,507, were concerned with rice, fish, wool, meat and livestock, millet, and poultry. Box-making accounted for £334,738 or 72.4 per cent. of the turnover in agricultural services, and most of the balance came from chaff cutting, reticulation of electricity, and veterinary services.

In the commercial services group, retail stores were responsible for 77.8 per cent. and general wholesalers for 12 per cent. of the total turnover. Trade or special equipment suppliers sold goods and equipment to taxi pools, butchers, and fruit and vegetable shops, while the societies classified under other services included an insurance company, guarantee societies, and owner-driver truck pools.

The retail stores are organised on the Rochdale plan of "dividend on purchase". They buy their supplies largely from the wholesale co-operative society detailed above, 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. Of the 81 societies operating in 1954-55, seven in the Newcastle and adjacent coalfields districts had a turnover of £6,714,959, while 74 societies in the rest of the State had a turnover of £6,902,163.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

Co-operative building societies are classified as (1) permanent, (2) Starr-Bowkett terminating societies, and (3) other terminating societies. A summary of the operations of the building societies for which annual returns were made in the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 is shown below:—

Table 340. Co-operative Building Societies

Particulars.	Permanent Societies.		Starr-Bowkett Societies.		Other Terminating Societies.	
	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	Number.					
Societies ... ..	28	34	75	77	943	962
Shareholders or Members ... ..	20,097	22,337	27,726	30,171	67,735	67,638
	£ thousand.					
<b>Assets—</b>						
Advances on Mortgage ... ..	12,308	14,265	4,463	4,732	90,682*	98,397*
Other ... ..	847	913	753	789	430	510
<b>Total Assets ... ..</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>15,178</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>91,112</b>	<b>98,907</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>						
Paid up Capital ... ..	6,265	7,801	...	...	...	...
Members' Subscriptions ... ..	...	...	4,523	4,810	15,164	17,274
Reserve Funds and Surplus ... ..	761	860	384	423	4,742	5,156
Deposits ... ..	1,206	1,341	...	...	...	...
Advances from Lending Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	70,943	76,170
Other ... ..	4,923	5,178	309	288	263	307
<b>Total Liabilities ... ..</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>15,178</b>	<b>5,216</b>	<b>5,521</b>	<b>91,112</b>	<b>98,907</b>

\* Aggregate amount advanced to members; repayments not deducted.

In Starr-Bowkett building societies, loans free of interest are made to members as subscriptions accumulate, the rights of members to appropriation being determined by ballot or by sale. 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 terminating building societies, other than Starr-Bowkett, obtain funds from banks, other financial institutions and, since 1st July, 1956, Commonwealth Government loan funds made available under the Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement, 1956. They make advances as the members apply for them. The repayment of the loans obtained from private sources by nearly all these societies is guaranteed by the Government of New South Wales. The expansion of the activities of such societies is illustrated below:—

**Table 341. Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantees**

Particulars.	At 31st March.					
	1941.*	1947.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Societies ... .. No.	194	393	859	926	977	1,017
Members ... .. No.	20,959	35,426	69,046	72,055	70,349	71,597
Shares ... .. No.	282,455	566,113	1,893,509	2,081,514	2,240,156	2,360,952
Nominal Share Capital £	15,208,382	29,614,470	93,337,509	102,172,504	106,471,949	110,735,266
Funds Available... £	14,299,825	34,606,825	95,149,825	103,514,825	111,059,825	117,151,825
Loans Approved No.	17,543	38,457	77,630	84,792	89,527	93,914
Amount ... .. £	13,040,585	23,147,705	98,384,820	113,903,614	125,011,578	136,511,786
Advances to Members £	12,372,572	19,083,540	89,466,182	104,742,425	118,212,147	130,206,412

\* At 30th June.

In addition to the societies to which the particulars in the foregoing table relate, there were 14 societies without Government guarantee at 31st March, 1956.

Further details of terminating co-operative building societies are contained in the chapter "Housing and Building".

#### SMALL LOANS AND SAVINGS SOCIETIES

Small loans and savings societies utilise members' funds (share capital and deposits) and (to a limited extent) moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for purposes such as are indicated on page 379. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The first society was formed in 1945. Details of the operations of the societies between 1951 and 1956 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 342. Small Loans and Saving Societies—Finances**

Particulars.	Year ended June.					
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
Number of Societies* ...	No. 36	No. 40	No. 40	No. 47	No. 64	No. 72
Liabilities—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital ... ..	222,541	278,538	332,809	386,602	510,759	623,304
Other ... ..	297,220	299,640	312,971	330,338	365,618	406,255
Total ... ..	519,761	578,178	645,780	716,940	876,377	1,029,559
Assets—						
Loans to Members ... ..	499,424	537,617	602,589	669,873	808,776	960,813
Other ... ..	20,337	40,561	43,191	47,067	67,601	68,746
Total ... ..	519,761	578,178	645,780	716,940	876,377	1,029,559
Operations during year—						
Loans made ... ..	449,871	318,260	375,069	417,396	571,647	683,638
Loans repaid ... ..	215,249	279,163	307,395	346,963	434,822	530,463
Income ... ..	31,431	41,109	47,131	54,148	63,111	75,850
Working Expenses ... ..	18,336	25,038	28,663	28,414	38,400	45,848

\* Number making returns, exclusive of societies not operating.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The affairs of the friendly societies in New South Wales are conducted in accordance with the Friendly Societies Act of 1912-1954. The societies are required to register, and to furnish periodical returns to the Registrar, giving details relating to membership, sickness and mortality benefits, and finances. In this chapter, reference is made to the finances of the societies which provide medical, hospital, sick pay, funeral, and similar benefits. Other matters relating to friendly societies and to miscellaneous societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act are discussed in the chapter "Social Condition".

The affairs of the friendly societies are subject to State supervision, and provision has been made for the actuarial certification of tables of contributions, for valuations at least once every five years, the investigation of accounts, and other measures for safeguarding the funds. A society is not entitled to registration unless tables of contribution in respect of sickness and death benefits and policies of endowment are supported by an actuarial certificate. Rates of contribution to other funds are subject to the approval of the Registrar.

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 specified purpose.

## ACCUMULATED FUNDS

The following statement illustrates the growth of the funds of the friendly societies between 1947 and 1956:—

Table 343. Friendly Societies—Accumulated Funds

At 30th June.	Sickness and Funeral Funds.	Medical and Management Funds.	Other Funds.	All Funds.	
				Total.	Per Member.
				£	£
1947	5,498,379	484,077	187,077	6,169,533	26·61
1948	5,625,848	505,934	204,750	6,336,532	27·68
1949	5,765,366	505,048	223,621	6,494,035	28·40
1950	5,856,743	539,977	298,641	6,695,361	29·72
1951	5,984,875	555,229	305,097	6,845,201	32·12
1952	6,118,280	679,469	337,215	7,134,964	37·39
1953	6,266,316	695,952	370,992	7,333,260	40·84
1954	6,404,729	853,173	393,340	7,651,242	44·94
1955	6,483,615	1,105,465	416,334	8,005,414	49·22
1956	6,594,254	1,211,586	481,081	8,286,921	52·45

At 30th June, 1956, the head office funds of 16 societies amounted to £7,531,051, representing 91 per cent. of the accumulated funds of all friendly societies proper at that date. Approximately 69 per cent. of these funds was invested in mortgages, 14 per cent. in public securities, shares and debentures, and 15 per cent. in freehold property. In June, 1948, only 35 per cent. of head office funds was invested in mortgages, while 50 per cent. was held in public securities, shares, etc.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

The receipts and expenditure of the friendly societies in each year from 1949 to 1956 are shown in the following statement:—

Table 344. Friendly Societies—Receipts and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Expenditure.					
	Contributions.	Interest.	Other.	Total.	Sick Pay.	Funeral Donations.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Expenses of Management.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1949	1,027,336	221,766	54,514	1,303,616	289,596	117,845	469,450	216,452	52,775	1,146,118
1950	1,052,419	202,934	138,658	1,394,011	277,164	118,145	455,491	227,446	114,439	1,192,685
1951	1,014,970	240,677	89,376	1,345,023	259,551	122,110	452,121	260,245	101,155	1,195,182
1952	1,132,814	248,819	103,894*	1,485,527*	234,567	127,497	495,263	304,633	72,639*	1,234,599*
1953	1,175,005	274,180	82,734*	1,534,919*	229,019	121,571	548,048	321,169	116,516*	1,336,623*
1954	1,565,480	274,359	77,539	1,917,378†	224,183	125,243	567,499	430,504	203,222	1,550,651†
1955	1,789,659	312,108	153,985	2,255,752†	226,109	131,411	803,411	459,181	274,520	1,894,632†
1956	1,909,294	319,187	112,451	2,340,932†	215,834	131,697	882,492	498,878	339,372	2,068,773†

\* See text below.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers, £30,517 in 1953-54, £102,786 in 1954-55, and £50,651 in 1955-56.



Commonwealth Government hospital and medical benefits, payable to contributors to friendly societies' hospital and medical funds, are paid by the societies, which are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth. These arrangements have operated since 1st January, 1952 in respect of hospital benefits, and since 1st July, 1953 in respect of medical benefits. Payments by and reimbursements of the societies in 1953-54 and later years are omitted from the above table but small amounts in respect of hospital benefits are included in "other" receipts and expenditure of the societies in 1951-52 and 1952-53. Details of the receipts and expenditure of the societies in 1954-55 and 1955-56, distinguishing between the societies' own funds and Commonwealth benefits, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 345. Friendly Societies Receipts and Expenditure  
(Including Commonwealth Government Hospital and Medical Benefits)**

Receipts.	1954-55.	1955-56.	Expenditure.	1954-55.	1955-56.
Societies' Own Funds *					
	£	£		£	£
Contributions and Fees—					
Sick and Funeral Fund	264,123	254,365	Sick Pay ... ..	226,109	215,834
Medical Fund ... ..	929,616	957,428	Funeral Donations ... ..	131,411	131,697
Hospital Fund ... ..	215,266	280,203	Medical Benefits ... ..	803,411	882,492
Management Fund ... ..	357,495	388,872	Hospital Benefits ... ..	215,825	260,749
Other Funds ... ..	23,159	28,426	Other Benefits ... ..	18,065	16,360
Interest ... ..	312,108	319,187	Administration ... ..	459,131	498,878
Other ... ..	153,985†	112,451†	Other ... ..	40,630†	62,763†
Total Own Funds ... ..	2,255,752†	2,340,932†	Total Own Funds	1,894,632†	2,068,773†
Commonwealth Benefits *					
	£	£		£	£
Reimbursements by Commonwealth Government to—			Benefits paid on behalf of Commonwealth Government—		
Medical Fund ... ..	627,584	722,108	Medical ... ..	633,467	712,184
Hospital Fund ... ..	74,972	77,880	Hospital ... ..	76,037	78,456
Total Reimbursements	702,556	799,988	Total Commonwealth Benefits ... ..	709,504	790,640

\* See text above table.

† Excludes inter-fund transfers, £102,786 in 1954-55 and £50,651 in 1955-56.

## INSURANCE

Insurance in New South Wales is mainly the province of private organisations. Social benefits, such as those provided by friendly societies, pensions for widows, aged persons, invalids, etc. and unemployment benefits provided by State or Commonwealth Government, and the Government pension funds are described in the chapters "Social Condition" and "Pensions".

The Commonwealth Parliament exercised its power to legislate in respect of insurance for the first time in 1945, by enacting the Life Insurance Act (see below). Prior to that date, the conduct of life insurance business in Australia was governed largely by State laws.

In New South Wales, State legislation regarding insurance mainly comprises the laws dealing with workers' compensation (see page 217) and insurance of motor vehicle owners against third-party risk.

### LIFE ASSURANCE

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, superseded State enactments as from 20th June, 1945. Under this Act, life insurance business throughout Australia is regulated in ways designed to afford maximum protection to policy holders.

The Act is administered, subject to the Treasurer's direction, by an Insurance Commissioner, who has wide powers to investigate the affairs of any company. After investigation he may, subject to a right of appeal to the Court, issue directions to a company or apply to the Court for the appointment of a judicial manager or for an order to wind up the company.

Every life insurance company must register with the Commissioner, must lodge deposits (maximum £50,000) with the Treasurer, must furnish certified statements of accounts, reports of actuarial valuations, and statistical returns, and may not use any form of proposal, policy or written matter deemed by the Commissioner to be misleading. Each company must establish one or more statutory funds for the receipt of all moneys relating to its life insurance business, and may apply the assets of a fund only for the purpose of the class of life insurance business for which that fund was created. An actuarial investigation of the company's affairs and of each statutory fund must be made at least every five years, observing a prescribed minimum basis of valuation.

A distribution of dividends to shareholders or of new bonuses to policyholders may not be made unless a surplus is disclosed by the valuation. Of any surplus derived from participating policies registered in Australia, the allocation for distribution to shareholders may not exceed 25 per cent. of the amount allocated to the holders of those policies.

Rates of premium must be approved by an actuary. Rules govern the assignment or mortgage of policies, the protection of policies against creditors in the event of bankruptcy, and the determination of surrender values and forfeitures. A policy holder is entitled to a paid-up policy if he has paid three years' premiums, and to the surrender value in cash if the policy has been in force for six years. The amount payable on the death of a child under ten years of age is limited. A company must maintain a register of policies in each State in which it operates; a policy-holder may elect to have a policy registered in a State other than that in which he resides.

In 1955 there were 21 life assurance offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, and, in addition, life business was transacted by the New South Wales and Queensland Government Insurance Offices, which are not subject to the Commonwealth Act. Of the 23 offices, 13 conducted both ordinary and industrial business, and 10 of them ordinary business only. The offices are of Australian origin, excepting one New Zealand and two English offices.

The offices transacting business in New South Wales numbered 20, 12 of them conducting both ordinary and industrial business and 8 ordinary business only.

The statistics of life assurance have been obtained, since 1947, from returns supplied by each life office to the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The annual returns relate to a period of twelve months ended

on the balance date of each office, which, in most instances, falls in September or December. The monthly returns give particulars of the new life assurance policies issued by the office in the month.

## LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The sum assured under ordinary and industrial policies in force in New South Wales in 1955 was £788,663,000. With the addition of bonuses amounting to £59,283,000 the total liability to policy-holders, was £847,946,000. A comparative statement of the ordinary and industrial business in force in 1955 and earlier years is shown below:—

**Table 346. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales (Excluding Annuities)**

Year.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
1947	694,788	271,782	32,390	9,435	1,342,030	73,272	2,081	4,114
1948	756,782	304,734	34,228	10,602	1,375,788	78,947	2,132	4,320
1949	811,919	337,388	36,459	11,735	1,402,907	84,404	2,204	4,515
1950	867,042	376,763	39,037	13,101	1,420,689	89,372	2,302	4,685
1951	926,905	434,233	41,964	15,122	1,430,907	94,737	2,466	4,871
1952	990,730	490,236	44,796	17,077	1,434,431	100,934	2,646	5,095
1953	1,047,470	540,693	47,599	18,826	1,431,843	106,653	2,803	5,300
1954	1,093,268	603,259	51,522	21,020	1,403,130	110,868	2,983	5,428
1955	1,151,471	674,123	56,196	23,369	1,375,826	114,540	3,087	5,545

Industrial assurances are those upon which premiums are payable at intervals of less than two months and are receivable through collectors. Other assurances fall within the category of the ordinary branch.

A broad classification of the business in force in 1955 is shown in the following table. Whole-life assurances are those payable at death only; endowment assurances are payable at the end of a specified period, or at death prior to the expiration of the period; and endowments are payable only in case of survival for a specified period.

**Table 347. Life Assurances in Force in New South Wales, 1955**

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
Whole-life ... ..	272,411	251,642	32,743	6,293	98,613	5,006	96	356
Endowment Assurance	829,044	338,115	23,158	15,740	1,261,481	108,427	2,976	5,125
Other Assurances ... ..	10,069	15,097	16	300	...	...	...	7
Endowments ... ..	39,947	21,269	279	1,036	15,732	1,107	15	57
Total ... ..	1,151,471	674,123	56,196	23,369	1,375,826	114,540	3,087	5,545
Annuities ... ..	5,069	1,283*	...	400	...	...	...	...

\* Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch in 1955, 72 per cent. of the policies and 57 per cent. of the total sum assured were represented by endowment assurances; whole-life assurances represented 24 per cent. of the policies and 37 per cent. of the sum assured, and endowments 3 per cent. of each. Of the industrial policies, endowment assurances represented 92 per cent. of the total number and 95 per cent. of the total sum assured.

#### NEW LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Particulars of the new life assurance policies, ordinary and industrial, issued in New South Wales in each year since 1946 are shown in the following table. These figures are derived from returns furnished by each life office covering a period of twelve months ended on its balance date, and they relate substantially to years ended on 30th September and 31st December. Later particulars based on an aggregation of monthly returns are shown in Table 350.

**Table 348. Life Assurances—New Business in New South Wales  
(Excluding Annuities)**

Year.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1947	98,149	43,268,628	1,609,648	115,181	10,240,812	482,412
1948	99,282	47,956,078	1,743,437	115,336	11,075,769	507,045
1949	94,665	49,356,996	1,778,863	113,568	11,331,826	521,417
1950	98,015	58,666,158	2,085,316	106,754	11,136,232	511,436
1951	101,683	78,187,270	2,788,835	97,361	11,526,134	528,605
1952	110,992	81,270,436	2,904,667	99,573	13,342,478	611,620
1953	111,437	86,501,353	3,093,540	98,547	13,589,891	627,687
1954	110,302	97,246,365	3,521,683	91,554	13,313,256	616,837
1955	122,516	110,606,296	3,881,089	86,691	13,520,186	630,381

The volume of new life assurance business has grown rapidly in recent years, the sum insured under new ordinary and industrial policies amounting to £47,881,000 in 1946, £89,713,000 in 1951, and £124,126,000 in 1955. Assurances effected in conjunction with the establishment by employers of staff superannuation schemes have contributed significantly to the growth.

The new policies issued in 1955 comprised the following types:—

**Table 349. Life Assurances—Classification of New Business in New South Wales, 1955**

Type of Policy.	Ordinary Branch.				Industrial Branch.			
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre-miums.	Annual Pre-miums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Single Pre-miums.	Annual Pre-miums.
	No.	£ thousand.			No.	£ thousand.		
Whole-life ... ..	20,102	36,204	3	904	8,472	783	...	62
Endowment Assurance ...	97,934	67,817	77	2,728	76,593	12,567	...	559
Other Assurances ... ..	1,301	3,306	10	64	...	...	...	1
Endowments ... ..	3,179	3,279	18	185	1,626	170	...	8
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>122,516</b>	<b>110,606</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>86,691</b>	<b>13,520</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>630</b>
Annuities ... ..	534	197*	153	76	...	...	...	...

\* Amount per annum.

In the ordinary branch in 1955, whole-life assurances represented 16 per cent. of the total new policies and 33 per cent. of the total sum assured, and endowment assurances represented 80 per cent. of the new policies and 61 per cent. of the sum assured. In the industrial branch, endowment assurances accounted for 88 per cent. of the new policies and 93 per cent. of the total sum assured.

In the next table, statistics obtained from the monthly returns of new life assurances issued have been combined into totals for financial and calendar years. (The particulars shown in Tables 348 and 349 were derived from returns for periods of twelve months ending on the balancing date of the office supplying the return.)

**Table 350. Life Assurances in New South Wales—New Business in Financial and Calendar Years (Excluding Annuities)**

Period.	Policies.			Sum Assured.		
	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.	Ordinary.	Industrial.	Total.
	Number.			£ thousand.		
<b>Year ended 30th June—</b>						
1948 ... ..	96,847	119,500	216,347	45,540	11,213	56,753
1949 ... ..	93,660	112,398	206,058	48,171	11,051	59,222
1950 ... ..	95,565	111,388	206,953	53,713	11,353	65,066
1951 ... ..	97,759	100,334	198,093	68,018	10,875	78,893
1952 ... ..	107,471	103,446	210,917	81,636	13,083	94,719
1953 ... ..	107,812	100,837	208,649	83,718	13,685	97,403
1954 ... ..	111,243	89,695	200,938	90,297	12,558	102,855
1955 ... ..	108,119	88,953	197,072	104,210	13,553	117,763
1956 ... ..	123,372	86,330	209,702	114,840	13,491	128,331
1957 ... ..	109,039	84,989	194,028	129,096	13,546	142,642
<b>Year ended 31st December—</b>						
1947 ... ..	96,661	115,892	212,553	43,593	10,476	54,069
1948 ... ..	96,576	114,482	211,058	47,497	11,070	58,567
1949 ... ..	92,446	114,916	207,362	49,662	11,430	61,092
1950 ... ..	95,446	106,559	202,005	59,486	11,139	70,625
1951 ... ..	104,686	97,778	202,464	80,555	11,572	92,127
1952 ... ..	106,392	101,327	207,719	79,956	13,491	93,447
1953 ... ..	111,937	97,165	209,102	88,216	13,405	101,621
1954 ... ..	109,233	91,878	201,111	99,369	13,398	112,767
1955 ... ..	116,957	85,446	202,403	109,940	13,371	123,311
1956 ... ..	113,448	87,152	200,600	121,224	13,800	135,024
1957 ... ..	118,452	84,614	203,066	132,208	13,454	151,662

## DISCONTINUANCES OF LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The causes of discontinuance of policies on the New South Wales register are shown in the following table for 1954 and 1955. The item "transfer" represents net gain or loss resulting from transfers between the New South Wales and other registers. Policies lapsed after having overdue premiums advanced out of the surrender value are recorded as surrenders and not as forfeitures. Reinstatements are deducted from the causes under which the policies were discontinued.

Table 351. Life Assurances—Discontinuances in New South Wales

Cause of Discontinuance.	1954.			1955.		
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premiums.
	No.	£ thousand.		No.	£ thousand.	
ORDINARY BRANCH						
Death ...	5,441	2,774	115	5,301	3,080	129
Maturity ...	10,593	2,639	171	11,513	2,840	202
Surrender ...	26,258	15,198	521	28,192	16,847	573
Forfeiture ...	14,737	10,707	367	15,026	12,092	408
Transfer ...	1,011	1,348	53	1,852	3,296	135
Other ...	6,464	2,014	100	2,429	1,588	85
Total ...	64,504	34,680	1,327	64,313	39,743	1,532
Annuities ...	611	125*	45	567	98*	38
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH						
Death ...	6,825	329	19	6,421	336	19
Maturity ...	53,305	2,273	136	56,994	2,522	148
Surrender ...	21,090	2,314	117	21,771	2,571	123
Forfeiture ...	24,034	3,530	168	23,120	3,713	183
Transfer ...	977	109	5	5,720	695	32
Other ...	13,986	543	44	19	10	8
Total ...	120,217	9,098	489	114,045	9,847	513

\* Amount per annum.

## PREMIUMS, CLAIMS, ETC., IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The compilation of complete revenue accounts in respect of the life assurance business in New South Wales is precluded because it is not practicable to allocate items such as income from investments, taxation, etc., to the various registers maintained by the life offices. Returns collected by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, however, show particulars of premium income and claims in relation to the business in New South Wales, and these are summarised below for the last six years:—

Table 352. Life Assurances—Premiums, Claims, etc., in New South Wales

Year.	Premium Income.	Claims, etc.					
		Death.	Maturity.	Sur- renders.	Annuities.	Cash Bonuses.	Total.
£ thousand							
ORDINARY BRANCH							
1950 ...	13,578	2,684	1,950	925	124	50	5,733
1951 ...	15,495	2,830	2,161	1,018	134	31	6,174
1952 ...	17,452	3,144	2,323	1,316	151	42	6,976
1953 ...	19,324	3,438	2,552	1,475	151	50	7,666
1954 ...	21,516	3,614	3,220	1,927	155	45	8,961
1955 ...	24,171	3,954	3,442	1,987	164	52	9,599
INDUSTRIAL BRANCH							
1950 ...	4,577	300	1,763	248	...	...	2,311
1951 ...	4,800	341	1,780	236	...	...	2,357
1952 ...	4,973	334	2,040	322	...	...	2,696
1953 ...	5,162	337	2,302	392	...	...	3,031
1954 ...	5,298	344	2,496	404	...	...	3,244
1955 ...	5,456	356	2,803	433	...	...	3,592

## LIFE ASSURANCE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following summary of revenue and expenditure shows the nature and magnitude of the operations in the last three years of the life offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, 1945-1953, together with the two State Government offices. The particulars refer to the business of the offices in New South Wales and elsewhere, except in the case of an English office, for which only the Australian business is included. Accident and general insurance business, which some offices transact, is omitted, the statement being confined to the statutory life funds maintained in respect of ordinary and industrial business.

**Table 353. Life Assurance Offices—Revenue and Expenditure  
(Including business outside New South Wales)**

Particulars.	Ordinary Branch.			Industrial Branch.		
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1953.	1954.	1955.
£ thousand						
<b>REVENUE</b>						
Premiums ... ..	72,316	80,701	89,352	15,975	16,402	16,757
Consideration for Annuities ... ..	2,614	2,824	3,240	...	...	...
Interest, Dividends, Rents* ... ..	21,278	24,177	27,216	4,255	4,629	4,919
Other ... ..	152	213	140	16	16	90
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>96,360</b>	<b>107,915</b>	<b>119,948</b>	<b>20,246</b>	<b>21,047</b>	<b>21,766</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>						
Claims: Death ... ..	12,841	13,891	14,232	1,025	1,045	1,039
Maturity ... ..	12,494	14,344	15,607	7,322	8,079	8,955
Surrenders ... ..	5,633	6,739	8,187	1,053	1,096	1,185
Annuities ... ..	516	535	556	...	...	...
Bonuses in Cash ... ..	178	178	280	...	...	...
Commissions ... ..	5,963	6,724	7,419	2,422	2,399	2,406
Management ... ..	6,279	6,732	7,533	2,419	2,412	2,518
Taxes † ... ..	299	329	370	114	113	114
Staff Superannuation, etc. ... ..	490	538	633	185	199	208
Shareholders' Dividends	122	181‡	220	30	28	28
Other ... ..	905	1,482	1,192	48	199	140
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>45,720</b>	<b>51,673‡</b>	<b>56,229</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>15,570</b>	<b>16,593</b>

\* After deducting taxes and rates thereon, amounting in 1955 to £1,930,000 for ordinary branch and £276,000 for industrial branch.

† Excluding taxes, etc., deducted from interest, dividends, and rents.

‡ Revised.

Outgoings as shown in the table exclude transfers to general and investment reserves. Of the premium income totalling £109,349,000 for both ordinary and industrial branches in 1955, £83,953,000 or 77 per cent. was derived from business in Australia, whilst the premiums from business in New South Wales amounted to £29,627,000 or 35 per cent. of the total in Australia. The cost of claims, surrenders, annuities and cash bonuses totalled £50,041,000, of which £36,227,000 or 72 per cent. related to Australian business; in respect of New South Wales, the amount was £13,191,000, presenting 36 per cent. of the Australian total.



## LIFE ASSURANCE BALANCE SHEETS

The following table gives a summary of the balance sheets of the statutory life assurance funds of the offices registered under the Life Insurance Act, and of the life offices of the New South Wales and Queensland State Governments:—

Table 354. Life Assurance, Ordinary and Industrial Business—Balance Sheets

Particulars.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£ thousand			
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Assurance Funds, including Investment and Contingency Reserves, etc. ... ..	652,459	709,067	770,297†	839,316
Claims, Unpaid ... ..	7,454	8,082	9,021	9,581
Premiums in Advance, etc. ... ..	910	1,044	1,152	1,171
Other ... ..	8,458	8,865	10,661	13,892
<b>Total Liabilities ... ..</b>	<b>669,281</b>	<b>727,058</b>	<b>791,131†</b>	<b>863,960</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Property, including Furniture, Equipment, etc.	23,860	25,000	26,709	31,713
Loans on Mortgage * ... ..	192,750	212,825	236,177	280,133
Loans on Policies ... ..	27,940	29,445	31,135	34,537
Other Loans ... ..	3,941	5,277	5,844†	7,851
<b>Total Loans ... ..</b>	<b>224,640</b>	<b>247,547</b>	<b>273,156†</b>	<b>322,521</b>
Investments—				
Government Securities—				
Australian ... ..	204,501	212,102	215,795	213,262
Other British ... ..	44,405	49,718	52,680	51,154
Local and Semi-Governmental Securities	105,925	119,296	139,015	144,535
Debentures ... ..	20,043	25,407	32,419	45,602
Preference Shares ... ..	13,580	14,407	15,256	16,412
Ordinary Shares ... ..	14,787	15,984	17,482	18,684
Other Investments ... ..	3,351	3,464	3,503	3,553
<b>Total Investments ... ..</b>	<b>406,592</b>	<b>440,378</b>	<b>476,150</b>	<b>493,202</b>
Debtors, Outstanding Interest, etc. ... ..	11,264	10,231	11,848	12,918
Cash and Deposits ... ..	3,293	3,770	3,227	3,565
Establishment, Goodwill ... ..	132	132	41	41
<b>Total Assets ... ..</b>	<b>669,281</b>	<b>727,058</b>	<b>791,131†</b>	<b>863,960</b>

\* Includes loans to building societies.

† Revised.

Shareholders' funds and related assets are excluded from the table, as are the liabilities and assets of fire, marine, and other classes of general insurance business in which some of the offices engage. Of the total assets in 1955, Government securities, shares, etc., represented 57 per cent., loans on mortgage, etc., 37 per cent., property 4 per cent., and cash and debtors 2 per cent.

## FIRE, MARINE, AND GENERAL INSURANCE

The nature of the general insurances effected in New South Wales is indicated by statistics in Tables 355 to 357. These have been compiled from annual returns furnished by insurance companies with offices situated within the State. The annual return of each company relates to the period of twelve months ended on its balancing date, which varies from one company to another. For instance, particulars relating to the year 1956-57 refer to companies whose annual balancing date is between 1st July, 1956 and 30th June, 1957.

The statistics include the operations of the Government Insurance Office of N.S.W., but exclude workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry as these are effected under a special scheme operated by the Joint Coal Board.

The tables contain selected items of statistics which conform substantially to the following definitions and should not, therefore, be construed as "profit and loss" statements or "revenue accounts". *Premiums* represent the full amount receivable in respect of policies issued and renewed in the year, less returns, rebates, and bonuses paid or credited to policy holders in the year; they are not adjusted for premiums unearned at the end of the year and consequently the amounts shown differ from "earned premium income" appropriate to the year. When figures are increasing, as in recent years, premiums receivable (as shown in the statistics) are greater than "earned premium income" appropriate for the year; the converse applies when figures are declining. *Claims* include provisions for outstanding claims and represent claims incurred in the year. *Contributions to fire brigades, commission and agents' charges, and expenses of management* mainly represent charges paid in the year. *Taxation* also mainly represents payments in the year, and the amounts included for income tax therefore relate to income of earlier years.

Table 355 gives particulars of the total business transacted in New South Wales in all classes of general insurance in each of the last ten years:—

**Table 355. General Insurance—Total Business Transacted in New South Wales\***

Year.	Premiums Receivable less Returns, Rebates and Bonuses.	Interest, Dividends, Rents, etc. †	Claims, Expenses, etc.					Total.
			Claims, Including Provision for Outstanding Claims.	Contribution to Fire Brigades.	Commission and Agents' Charges.	Expenses of Management.	Taxation ‡	
			£ thousand		£ thousand			
1947-48	13,356	604	7,442	384	1,440	2,262	624	12,152
1948-49	15,935	691	8,278	425	1,649	2,650	567	13,569
1949-50	18,797	822	9,109	538	2,026	3,179	803	15,655
1950-51	23,214	992	11,156	814	2,490	4,001	956	19,417
1951-52	31,107	1,135	16,661	963	3,251	5,200	1,356	27,431
1952-53	35,130	1,338	17,848	1,253	3,681	6,164	1,330	30,276
1953-54	38,381	1,797	20,980	1,363	3,871	6,663	1,615	34,492
1954-55	42,696	2,258	23,302	1,376	4,179	7,049	1,762	37,668
1955-56	48,726	2,520	28,888	1,436	4,894	7,959	1,812	44,989
1956-57	53,050	3,018	32,753	1,699	5,223	8,771	1,871	50,317

\* Excludes workers' compensation insurances in the coal mining industry.

† From investments in New South Wales.

‡ Includes income tax, payroll tax, licence fees, and stamp duty.

The income from interest, dividends, rents, etc., is derived from investments within the State. Such investments are made from capital funds and reserves accumulated in past years, and these cannot be apportioned equitably over the different States and countries in which the companies operate. The investment income recorded in New South Wales, therefore, does not necessarily represent the amount attributable to general insurance business in New South Wales.

The next table shows the premiums and claims in each of the last three years for each class of general insurance:—

**Table 356. General Insurances in New South Wales—Premiums and Claims\***

Group	Class of Insurance.	Premiums.			Claims.		
		1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
		£ thousand.					
A	Fire ... ..	8,244	8,910	9,580	1,860	2,223	2,943
	Householders' Comprehensive ... ..	1,991	2,233	2,542	332	407	546
	Sprinkler Leakage ... ..	22	17	18	16	4	8
	Loss of Profits ... ..	653	870	750	97	121	182
	Hallstone ... ..	295	611	244	172	573	178
	Total, Group A ... ..	11,205	12,641	13,134	2,527	3,328	3,857
B	Marine ... ..	2,638	2,887	2,865	967	1,101	1,216
C	Motor Vehicle ... ..	11,515	13,319	14,826	6,930	9,246	10,156
	Motor Cycle ... ..	137	127	110	87	76	63
	Compulsory Third Party ... ..	5,250	6,023	6,323	4,788	6,053	6,712
	Total, Group C ... ..	16,902	19,469	21,259	11,805	15,375	16,931
D	Workers' Compensation* ... ..	7,896	9,223	10,560	6,344	7,219	8,655
E	Personal Accident ... ..	1,052	1,217	1,426	424	509	603
	Public Risk Third Party ... ..	580	657	787	221	275	343
	General Property ... ..	19	23	36	9	17	17
	Plate Glass ... ..	162	170	188	80	95	107
	Boiler ... ..	220	197	204	63	68	97
	Livestock ... ..	114	129	135	57	67	62
	Burglary ... ..	578	617	701	165	236	285
	Guarantee ... ..	76	81	95	17	10	10
	Pluvius ... ..	60	64	62	34	59	18
	Aviation ... ..	389	430	477	97	78	45
	All Risks ... ..	325	371	405	182	200	235
	Other ... ..	480	550	716	310	251	272
	Total, Group E ... ..	4,055	4,506	5,232	1,659	1,865	2,094
Total, All Classes * ... ..		42,696	48,726	53,050	23,302	28,888	32,753

\* Excludes workers' compensation insurance in coal mining industry.

† In the premiums as shown in these statistics, no deduction is made of amounts transferred to "Equalisation Reserve" in accordance with directions of the Premiums Committee (under Fixed Insurance Premiums Rates and Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme), and no addition is made of amounts withdrawn from the "Equalisation Reserve".

Particulars of commission and agents' charges and expenses of management in each of the last three years are shown in Table 357. These items are distributed over the five groups of insurance indicated in Table 356 in accordance with an allocation made by the insurance companies. The contribution to fire brigades, shown in Table 355, is levied on premiums in respect of fire risks. Investment income and taxation charges, also shown in Table 355, are not distributed among the groups.

Table 357. General Insurance—Commission and Agents' Charges and Expenses of Management

Year.	Class of Insurance					Total, All Classes.
	A	B	C	D	E	
	Fire.	Marine.	Motor Vehicles and Cycles.	Workers' Compensation.	Other.	
£ thousand						
<b>COMMISSION AND AGENTS' CHARGES</b>						
1954-55	1,559	276	1,521	328	495	4,179
1955-56	1,809	306	1,826	377	576	4,894
1956-57	1,920	288	1,979	406	630	5,223
<b>EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT</b>						
1954-55	2,486	324	2,027	1,372	840	7,049
1955-56	2,836	388	2,167	1,630	938	7,959
1956-57	3,045	380	2,504	1,786	1,047	8,771

Employers must compensate employees for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment, and must insure against their liability to pay compensation. Details regarding the workers' compensation law and its operation are shown on page 217.

The insurance of owners and drivers of motor vehicles against liability resulting from death or bodily injury caused to another person has been compulsory in New South Wales since 1st February, 1943. Particulars are given in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

### GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE

The Government Insurance Office of New South Wales commenced business in July, 1926. It was authorised to undertake workers' compensation insurance for all employers and other classes of general insurance for government departments, semi-governmental authorities, and government employees and contractors. In November, 1942, its powers were widened to embrace all classes of general and life assurance—governmental and other.

The Government Insurance Office is conducted on the mutual principle, profit bonuses being paid to policy holders from available surplus funds. Policies issued by the Office are guaranteed by the State.

A summary of the general insurance business of the Office transacted in the year ended 30th June, 1956 is shown below:—

**Table 358. Government Insurance Office, General Insurance Branch—  
Revenue and Expenditure, 1955-56**

Particulars.	Workers' Compensation.	Fire.	General Accident.	Marine.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Premiums ... ..	1,208,988	423,881	5,644,316	14,742	7,291,927
Interest and Other ...	110,756	42,674	366,407	9,768	529,605
<b>Revenue ... ..</b>	<b>1,319,744</b>	<b>466,555</b>	<b>6,010,723</b>	<b>24,510</b>	<b>7,821,532</b>
Claims ... ..	798,377	66,370	5,673,860	8,017	6,546,624
Fire Brigade ... ..	7,974*	39,479	...	...	47,453
Expenses ... ..	92,053	99,138	391,395	5,669	588,255
Taxation ... ..	85,350	55,700	...	3,764	144,814
<b>Expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>983,754</b>	<b>260,687</b>	<b>6,065,255</b>	<b>17,450</b>	<b>7,327,146</b>
<b>Surplus ... ..</b>	<b>335,990</b>	<b>205,868</b>	<b>(—)54,532†</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>494,386</b>

\* Contribution to Workers' Compensation Commission.

† Includes loss on motor vehicle third party insurance, £345,146.

Premiums for motor vehicle compulsory third-party insurance accounted for 77 per cent. of the total premiums of the General Accident Department in 1955-56.

The net profit in 1955-56 was £494,386, made up of a loss of £345,146 on motor vehicle third-party insurance and an aggregate profit of £839,532 on all other departments. The latter sum was distributed as follows: bonuses to policy holders, £394,882; provisions for equalisation of bonuses, £113,000; hospitals account, £30,586; and transfers to accumulated funds, £301,064. The allocation to hospitals was made in terms of the Government Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1941, which requires that funds at the close of each year in excess of the amount determined as reasonably required, be paid to the Treasury for use in extending and improving hospital facilities; these allocations totalled £486,770 to 30th June, 1956.

Assets of the departments transacting general insurance business amounted to £15,656,551 at 30th June, 1956, including Commonwealth securities, £8,993,390 local and semi-government securities, £3,493,519, loans on mortgage, £484,124, and balances at State Treasury £650,760. Reserves and revenue account balance amounted to £4,015,575, but these were offset by an accumulated trading loss of £3,113,274 on motor vehicle third-party insurance, leaving accumulated funds at £902,301. Provisions and current

liabilities at 30th June, 1956 were £14,754,250, which included £10,690,311 for unadjusted claims, largely in respect of motor vehicle third-party insurance.

The life assurance branch was established on 16th November, 1942, with funds consisting of £50,000 granted by the State Government and £50,000 advanced on loan at interest by other departments. Particulars of the operations of the branch in the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 359. Government Insurance Office—Life Assurance Branch**

Year ended June.	Revenue from Premiums.	Expenditure.		Life Assurance Fund.*	New Business.	
		Claims and Surrenders.	Management and Agency Expenses.		Policies.	Sum Assured.
	£	£	£	£	No.	£
1951 ...	404,791	29,007	77,819	1,274,112	3,706	3,017,017
1952 ...	522,343	40,163	97,954	1,709,502	5,971	3,526,499
1953 ...	578,554	53,336	102,144	2,207,565	5,815	3,057,869
1954 ...	682,168	116,543	116,409	2,765,975	5,640	2,544,387
1955 ...	736,512	143,130	109,391	3,391,214	5,668	3,096,740
1956 ...	829,844	137,417	118,414	4,133,375	8,519	3,561,143

\* At 30th June.

### HIRE PURCHASE

In the post-war years, the development of hire purchase finance has been particularly rapid. It has become popular not only with consumers, but with producers, as an alternative to bank finance. Purchases on extended credit have also become increasingly popular in recent years, but statistics relating to them are not available.

Hire purchase agreements in New South Wales are governed comprehensively by the Hire-purchase Agreements Act, 1941-1957.

On every purchase under a hire purchase agreement, or other agreement by which the bailee gets possession of the goods but ownership remains with the vendor until stipulated instalments are paid, there must be a minimum deposit of 10 per cent. of the cash price. Persons other than bankers may not, in the course of business, lend deposits to purchasers, and vendors may not knowingly accept deposits lent to the purchaser by another person.

Hire purchase agreements must be in writing and must specify certain terms. The written consent of the purchaser's spouse must be obtained for agreements made by married persons for the purchase of household furniture or effects. Where a vendor re-possesses goods covered by a hire purchase agreement, the total of moneys paid and other consideration provided by the purchaser and the value of the goods at the time of re-possession are set against the purchase price; any excess over the purchase price is recoverable by the purchaser, and any deficiency by the vendor. Under certain conditions the purchaser may secure the return of goods re-possessed. Provision is made for the re-opening of agreements on the application of purchaser or guarantor to a competent court.

Hiring charges, calculated as percentages of the cash price less deposit paid plus cost of delivery and, in some cases, cost of insurance and other fees, may not exceed prescribed amounts if the agreement provides for payment of more than eight instalments in one year. The maximum charge is 7 per cent. per annum if the goods covered by the agreement comprise industrial machinery, farm equipment, or a motor vehicle (9 per cent. if such goods are second-hand), 9 per cent. if a motor cycle, and 10 per cent. if the goods are of other kinds. If the purchase price includes a charge for insurance, the rates charged for insurance may be prescribed by regulation.

Agreements under which goods become the property of the buyer before all of the purchase price is paid, and which provide for more than eight instalments of the purchase price to be paid in one year, are regulated by the Credit-sales Agreement Act, 1957. The provisions of this Act are intended to prevent avoidance of the law governing hire purchase transactions, and they are similar to those described above relating to agreements being in writing, consent of purchaser's spouse, minimum deposits, and maximum credit charges and rates of insurance. Ordinary trade transactions do not come within the provisions of the Act.

Statistics of hire purchase finance in New South Wales, as shown below, have been compiled since 1953. The statistics relate to hire purchase agreements made by finance houses which finance the sale of goods, *but do not retail goods themselves*. The agreements relate to all types of goods sold to final purchasers, whether producer goods (such as plant and machinery) or consumer goods, and therefore are not confined to goods sold through retail stores.

The growth in recent years in the debt outstanding on retail hire purchase agreements by finance houses in New South Wales and Australia is shown in the following table. The balances outstanding include hiring charges and insurance, and the balances owing on agreements originally made by retailers but subsequently assigned to finance houses.

**Table 360. Balances Outstanding on Retail Hire Purchase Agreements by Finance Houses in N.S.W.\* and Australia**

Year	New South Wales *				Australia
	30th September	31st December	31st March	30th June	30th June
	£ thousand				
1953-54	37,690	43,205	47,006	50,883	132,318
1954-55	54,457	61,413	65,469	69,240	182,476
1955-56	75,422	79,899	78,987	79,176	212,210
1956-57	80,978	84,011	83,903	85,412	235,544

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

In addition to these amounts, the balances outstanding on agreements financed by retailers (i.e., establishments which themselves sell goods at retail to final purchasers) amounted, in New South Wales, to £12,369,000 at 31st March, 1954; later figures are not available.

Particulars of the new hire purchase agreements made by finance houses in New South Wales in the last three years, showing the direction of the lending by broad commodity groups, are given in the next table:—

**Table 361. New Retail Hire Purchase Agreements by Finance Houses in N.S.W.\***

Year ended 30th June	Household and Personal Goods †	Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ‡	Plant and Machinery ¶	Total, All Groups
NUMBER OF AGREEMENTS				
1955	252,546	96,954	5,679	355,179
1956	265,864	105,134	7,875	378,873
1957	256,487	107,306	7,829	371,622
VALUE OF GOODS PURCHASED (£ thousand) §				
1955	20,231	67,647	3,394	91,272
1956	20,100	74,594	5,480	100,174
1957	19,193	77,818	5,535	102,546
AMOUNT FINANCED (£ thousand)				
1955	16,512	39,311	2,083	57,906
1956	16,435	44,143	3,430	64,008
1957	15,412	46,946	3,538	65,896

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes furniture and furnishings, domestic refrigerators, electrical goods, television and accessories, radios, musical instruments, and bicycles.

‡ Includes new and used motor cars, motor cycles, commercial vehicles, tractors, caravans, and motor parts and accessories.

¶ Includes farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, aircraft, industrial plant and machinery, business machines and equipment, and commercial refrigeration equipment.

§ Value at net cash or list price, excluding hiring charges and insurance.

|| Excluding hiring charges and insurance.

### CASH ORDERS

Cash order traders are subject to the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act and are required to register as money-lenders.

The maximum amount for which a cash order may be issued is £20, and this is also the maximum which any single person, or husband and wife together, may owe at any time on one or more cash orders. The Minister has power to limit the volume of business of any cash order trader.

The premium charged for a cash order may not exceed 9d. per £1 and orders must be repayable within twenty weeks. Those accepting cash orders in exchange for goods must present them for redemption within a month. The maximum rate of discount is 10 per cent., if payment is made within fourteen days after the month of presentation or date of delivery of goods; otherwise it is 5 per cent.



Statistics of cash order trading in New South Wales, compiled by the State Department of Justice, are given in the following table for each or the last six years. The quarterly figures shown below disclose that cash order business is subject to considerable seasonal variation.

**Table 362. Value of Cash Orders Issued in New South Wales**

Year.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Year ended June.	
					Total.	Quarterly Average.
£ thousand						
1951-52	847	1,235	509	995	3,586	897
1952-53	770	1,266	538	1,070	3,644	911
1953-54	906	1,533	570	1,194	4,203	1,051
1954-55	898	1,443	523	1,194	4,058	1,015
1955-56	921	1,467	589	1,161	4,138	1,034
1956-57	857	1,400	560	871	3,688	922

### MONEY-LENDERS

The business of money-lending is regulated by the Money-lenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941-1948. Money-lenders must obtain a licence issued by a court of petty sessions, renewable annually, in respect of every address at which they conduct business or have an agency. They must conduct their businesses only under their own or their firms' names, and at their registered offices. The Act does not apply to licensed pawnbrokers, registered friendly societies, institutions empowered by special Act of Parliament to lend money, or banking and insurance companies. The number of money-lenders' licences in force was 465 at 31st March, 1956.

A money-lender's contract is not enforceable unless it is signed by the borrower, and a note of the contract is given to the borrower within a specified time. The note must indicate the date of the making of the loan, the amount of the principal sum, the effective rate of interest charged, and certain other details. The consent of the spouse of a married borrower is required if the loan exceeds £10, unless security is given over business assets such as plant, merchandise, etc. Guarantees for the repayment of loans exceeding £10 must have the consent of a married guarantor's spouse, and a continuing guarantee is ineffective unless executed before an independent legal adviser, who certifies that the provisions of the guarantee have been explained to the guarantor and are understood by him. Restrictions are placed upon advertising by money-lenders and powers are conferred on courts to re-open money-lending transactions, and to afford relief to borrowers where interest or charges are excessive, or terms are harsh and unconscionable. Where a bill of sale has been given as security to a money-lender, he cannot, without leave of a competent court, seize personal chattels such as household effects, tools of trade, or wearing apparel.

## BANKRUPTCY

Under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1954, sequestration orders may be made by the Bankruptcy Court on a bankruptcy petition presented either by a debtor or by a creditor, provided that the aggregate amount of indebtedness is not less than £50. Upon sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in an official receiver for division amongst the creditors. Provision is also made for compositions and assignments without sequestration and for deeds of arrangement. Details regarding bankruptcy law are contained in the chapter "Law and Crime".

The following statement shows particulars of the bankruptcies (sequestrations, compositions, assignments, and deeds of arrangement) in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act in each of the past seven years. The records are inclusive of cases in the Australian Capital Territory, which, for the purposes of the Act, is included in the bankruptcy district of New South Wales.

Table 363. Bankruptcies in New South Wales

Particulars	Year ended 31st July						
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<b>Sequestration Orders—</b>							
Number ... ..	110	150	240	270	314	340	479
Liabilities ... £	210,021	218,387	522,446	707,340	749,841	1,030,896	1,512,423
Assets ... .. £	172,085	176,798	274,209	467,682	434,332	564,368	759,399
<b>Orders for Administration, Deceased Debtors' Estates—</b>							
Number ... ..	9	4	11	12	1	7	5
Liabilities ... £	35,479	36,839	76,535	23,453	509	40,470	58,422
Assets ... .. £	28,687	36,472	48,580	19,329	...	11,197	29,168
<b>Composition and Assign- ments without Seques- tration—</b>							
Number ... ..	1	2	1	1	1	5	5
Liabilities ... £	516	719	2,512	1,214	5,217	96,507	33,062
Assets ... .. £	258	8,538	719	1,534	1,100	28,035	11,863
<b>Deeds of Arrangement—</b>							
Number ... ..	19	25	46	47	45	48	64
Liabilities ... £	106,913	256,882	443,997	489,346	406,434	476,605	653,457
Assets ... .. £	74,338	319,087	361,889	479,911	353,794	488,723	638,762
<b>Total: Number ...</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>553</b>
<b>Liabilities ... £</b>	<b>352,929</b>	<b>512,827</b>	<b>1,045,490</b>	<b>1,221,353</b>	<b>1,162,001</b>	<b>1,644,478</b>	<b>2,257,364</b>
<b>Assets ... .. £</b>	<b>275,368</b>	<b>540,893</b>	<b>685,397</b>	<b>968,456</b>	<b>789,226</b>	<b>1,092,323</b>	<b>1,439,192</b>

## 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 unexceptionable. 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 following table shows, for each of the last ten years, the amount paid as money consideration on sales of private real estate; that is, of lands absolutely alienated, together with buildings thereon, with titles registered under the statutes shown. Transfers of conditional purchases and of leases from the Crown are excluded.

Table 364. Real Estate—Conveyances and Transfers

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.
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1947	9,414	47,810	57,224	1952	22,722	123,330	146,052
1948	9,084	50,378	59,462	1953	21,817	143,806	165,423
1949	12,233	70,029	82,262	1954	28,886	182,874	211,760
1950	23,681	141,305	164,986	1955	29,830	196,704	226,534
1951	25,992	180,099	206,091	1956	29,788	191,028	220,816

## MORTGAGES OF REALTY AND PERSONALTY

Mortgages, other than those regulated by the Merchant Shipping Act, may be registered at the Registrar-General's Office. No record is available of the number of unregistered mortgages.

Real estate mortgages 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 stated in the document generally represents the principal owing, but in some cases it stands for the limit within which clients of banks and of other lending institutions are entitled to draw.

Liens on wool, mortgages on livestock, and liens on growing crops are registered under a special Act. Mortgages on livestock 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.

The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed every five years, and 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 real estate, crops, wool, and livestock in each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 365. Mortgages Registered**

Calendar Year.	Mortgages of Real Estate.		Mortgages on Crops, Wool, and Livestock.			
	Mortgages.	Consideration. •	On Crops.	On Wool.	On Livestock.	Consideration.
	No.	£	Number.			£
1952	51,793	73,064,856	492	2,424	2,683	4,638,946
1953	62,258	70,668,343	404	2,247	2,745	4,570,280
1954	65,210	83,028,738	324	2,387	2,782	4,806,064
1955	58,982	106,722,576	392	2,617	2,667	6,227,637
1956	57,463	114,008,428	427	3,014	2,839	7,849,335
1957	67,236	126,095,137	585	3,380	3,233	10,167,699

• See text below.

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. In many mortgages, the amount is omitted, and the totals shown in the table are therefore understated. Complete records of discharges and foreclosures are not available.

The trend of interest rates on loans secured by the mortgage of real estate is shown in Table 330.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

The following table shows the number of estates and the value as assessed for New South Wales death duty in each of the last ten years:—

Table 366. Estates of Deceased Persons Assessed for N.S.W. Death Duty

Year ended 30th June.	Not Liable for Duty.	Liable for Duty.						Total Liable and Not Liable.
		£1,000 and under.	£1,001 to £5,000.	£5,001 to £12,000.	£12,001 to £25,000.	£25,001 to £50,000.	£50,001 and over.	
NUMBER								
1948	6,117	2,896	4,155	1,081	432	157	74	14,912
1949	5,916	3,197	4,489	1,146	510	208	79	15,545
1950	5,666	3,417	5,199	1,426	550	209	92	16,559
1951	5,228	2,989	5,419	1,463	619	206	124	16,108
1952	5,056	3,142	6,122	1,770	800	358	162	17,410
1953	5,288	2,924	6,259	1,704	772	322	155	17,424
1954	7,415	1,689	5,532	1,775	810	343	159	17,723
1955	7,231	1,472	5,728	1,925	879	368	192	17,795
1956	7,299	1,491	6,160	2,182	970	445	210	18,757
1957	7,333	1,538	6,764	2,334	994	491	221	19,675
VALUE (£ thousand)								
1948	2,134	1,542	9,434	8,187	7,447	5,240	6,912	40,896
1949	1,805	1,709	10,112	8,984	8,647	7,199	7,438	45,894
1950	1,723	1,690	11,553	11,158	9,353	7,152	10,087	52,716
1951	1,631	1,634	12,323	11,333	10,610	9,079	11,898	58,508
1952	1,871	1,807	14,242	13,553	13,748	12,372	15,473	73,066
1953	2,210	1,606	14,665	13,421	13,619	11,200	15,112	71,863*
1954	4,743	634	14,018	13,708	13,985	11,888	13,699	72,675*
1955	4,803	446	14,922	14,857	15,075	12,956	17,433	80,492*
1956	5,140	423	16,513	16,612	16,724	15,394	20,922	91,728*
1957	5,266	444	18,369	17,793	17,152	17,150	22,512	98,686*

\* Excludes the value of interests in property limited to cease on the death of a specified person. The value of such property became liable for duty from 25th November, 1952—see text below.

In accordance with the provisions of the Stamp Duties Act, the estates are deemed to include all property of the deceased persons which is situated in New South Wales, including property which, within three years prior to death, was vested in a private company or trust in consideration of shares or other interest or transferred as a gift, and moneys payable under life assurance policies, etc. In the case of deceased persons domiciled in New South Wales at death, the estates also include personal property outside New South Wales.

Estates shown in the above table as not liable for duty comprise:—

- (a) those not exceeding £1,000 in value;
- (b) those not exceeding £2,500 passing to the widow, widower, or children under 21 years of the deceased; and
- (c) those of servicemen who died as a result of injuries received or disease contracted on active service.

Prior to 25th November, 1952, exemptions (a) and (b) were £500 and £1,000 respectively, and property passing to a widower was not included under exemption (b).

On 25th November, 1952, the value of property which is subject to interests limited to cease on the death of a specified person became assessable for death duty. The value of such property is not aggregated with the value of other property, but is assessed as a separate estate. Particulars of the non-aggregated estates assessed for duty in the last three years, which are omitted from Table 366, are given in the following table:—

**Table 367. Non-aggregated Estates Assessed for New South Wales Death Duty**

Value of Estate.	1954-55.		1955-56.		1956-57.	
	Number of Estates.	Amount.	Number of Estates.	Amount.	Number of Estates.	Amount.
Not Liabie for Duty ...	525	£000 2,465	610	£000 2,646	727	£000 3,067
Liabie for Duty—						
Under £1,001 ... ..	14	6	18	8	18	7
£1,001 to £5,000 ... ..	98	263	154	401	157	394
£5,001 to £12,000 ... ..	115	975	127	1,108	125	1,112
£12,001 to £25,000 ... ..	98	1,626	84	1,399	108	1,834
£25,001 to £50,000 ... ..	37	1,200	33	1,106	35	1,171
Over £50,000 ... ..	11	838	19	1,705	6	355
Total ... ..	898	7,373	1,045	8,373	1,176	7,940

Further particulars of death duties, including rates of duty, are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The existing system of local government in New South Wales was established by Acts passed in 1905 and 1906. A consolidating law, the Local Government Act, 1919, with subsequent amendments and comprehensive ordinances, constitutes the present-day charter of local government in the State. Other statutes, which are supplementary to the system of local government, relate to water supply, sewerage, gas and electricity services, main roads, and the valuation of land.

The City of Sydney was first constituted by statute in 1842. Its civic affairs were governed by the Sydney Corporation Act until 1st January, 1949, when the Act was repealed and the City of Sydney became subject to the general provisions of the Local Government Act.

Local government extends over three-quarters of New South Wales, including the whole of the Eastern and Central land divisions and more than one-third of the sparsely-populated Western Division. The area and population of these districts are shown in the chapter "Population".

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The three main types of local government authorities are municipalities, shires, and county councils. *Municipalities*, the earlier form of incorporation, are usually centres of population smaller in extent than shires. All municipalities, except the City of Sydney, may be divided into wards. *Shires* are, for the most part, country areas embracing tracts of rural lands as well as one or more towns or villages. All shires are divided into ridings. *County councils* are combinations of municipalities and shires, formed for the administration of specified local services of common benefit. The members of county councils are delegates from the constituent municipal and shire councils. Except for the Sydney County Council, which was constituted under the Gas and Electricity Act, 1935, all county councils are regulated by the Local Government Act.

Under the Local Government Act, a municipality may be proclaimed as a city if it is an independent centre of population and during the preceding five years has had an average population of at least 15,000 persons and an average annual income of at least £20,000. Fifteen municipalities have been proclaimed cities under the Act.

There were 193 municipalities when shires, numbering 134, were first incorporated in 1906. The numbers varied as new areas were constituted and existing areas were amalgamated, and at the end of 1930 there were 181 municipalities and 138 shires. In more recent years, there have been numerous amalgamations of local government areas, resulting mainly from the creation of the City of Greater Newcastle in 1938, the City of Greater Wollongong in 1947, and the Shoalhaven Shire in 1948, and from the reconstitution of areas in the County of Cumberland in 1949 and in the Grafton district in 1957. On 30th June, 1957, there were 97 municipalities and 133 shires.

In recent years, county councils have become an important feature of local government in New South Wales, the number increasing from 4 in 1930 and 16 in 1945 to 45 in June, 1957. Of the 45 councils, 23 were for the conduct of electricity undertakings, 4 for the provision of water supply services, 2 for both electricity and water supply, 2 for both electricity

supply and coal mining, 3 for both electricity and the establishment of public aviation stations, 1 for abattoirs, 8 for the eradication of noxious weeds, and 2 for purposes of town planning.

The local government authorities in New South Wales at 30th June, 1957 may be grouped as follows:—

*The City of Sydney*, embracing a little over 11 square miles containing the principal commercial parts of the metropolis and abutting on Sydney Harbour between Rushcutters Bay and Darling Harbour;

*The City of Newcastle*, 38 square miles in area;

*The City of Greater Wollongong*, 276 square miles in area;

*Municipalities* (excluding the cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Greater Wollongong), of which 29 are suburbs of Sydney and 65 are outside the Sydney metropolitan area. The Sydney suburban municipalities cover an area of 405 square miles, and the other 65 municipalities, which include most of the principal towns of the State, 2,623 square miles;

*Shires*, of which 5 are suburbs of Sydney and 128 are outside the Sydney metropolitan area. The Sydney suburban shires cover an area of 691 square miles, and the other 128 shires cover 225,449 square miles. They consist mainly of smaller urban areas and extensive rural lands, but include within their boundaries some large towns not incorporated as municipalities. The shires range in area from 101 square miles (Blacktown) to 16,778 square miles (Darling).

*County Councils*, of which there are 45.

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. Urban committees may be elected 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. Councillors of the shire may not seek election to an urban committee. In June, 1957, there were 92 urban areas and 38 urban committees.

Provision was made in 1948 for the creation of local districts in municipalities, and the appointment of district committees to which the council may delegate powers and vote funds for the control of specified local works, parks, cemeteries, etc. A district committee consists partly of aldermen appointed by the council and partly of elected representatives. With the council's approval, a district committee may co-opt other members, who may vote at meetings, but the number of co-opted members may not exceed 20 per cent. of the total membership.

In some cases, boards or trusts have been constituted under special Acts to conduct operations which are usually regarded as belonging to the sphere of local government. A brief description of the Metropolitan and Hunter District Water Boards is given later in this chapter, of the Board of Fire Commissioners in the chapter "Social Condition", and of the Electricity Commission of New South Wales in the chapter "Factories".

#### MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE COUNCILS

Each municipality and shire is governed by a council elected for a term usually of three years. Particulars of the elections held on 1st December, 1956 are shown on page 443.



The councils of the cities of Sydney and Newcastle each consist of 21 aldermen. A provision of the Local Government Act restricting other municipal councils to not less than 6 nor more than 15 aldermen was repealed in 1948. These numbers continue to prevail, however, except in the council of the City of Parramatta, which has 18 aldermen.

Shire councils must consist of not less than 6 nor more than 9 councillors, but in special cases the Governor may fix a greater number. In 1957, there were 18 such cases, with councillors numbering from 10 to 15.

Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer. In the City of Sydney he is elected by the electors of the city concurrently with the election of other aldermen; in other municipalities and the shires he is elected annually by the aldermen or councillors. In the cities of Sydney and Newcastle, he is known as the Lord Mayor, in other municipalities as the mayor, and in shires as the president.

Aldermen and councillors receive no remuneration for their services, but the majority of mayors and shire presidents receive an annual expense and entertainments allowance from their councils.

The right to be enrolled as an elector in a municipality or a shire extends to adult British subjects qualified as owners or rate-paying lessees of rateable land, or as occupiers of land.

The qualification as occupier is held by persons who have been continuously for three months in occupation of rateable land (a) by virtue of a miners' right or business licence under the Mining Act, or (b) as direct tenant of the owners or rate-paying lessees, where the yearly value of the land is not less than £5. If not enrolled under either of these qualifications, a person is entitled to enrolment as occupier in a ward or riding if he is enrolled on the Parliamentary electoral roll and his place of living, as there stated, is in the ward or riding.

A person may be enrolled and may vote only once in each municipality or shire in which he is qualified. If qualified in more than one ward or riding of the same municipality or shire, he may nominate the ward or riding in which he desires to enrol.

For resident electors, voting at local government elections has been compulsory since 1947. Councils may prosecute any resident elector who, without sufficient reason, fails to vote, a penalty of between 10s. and £2 being prescribed. Between 1947 and 1953, voting was also compulsory for non-resident electors.

At the council elections held in 1953, the system of proportional representation was used where three or more members were to be elected for a ward or riding or an undivided area, and the preferential voting system was used where less than three were to be elected. The same system must be used in the area in subsequent elections, unless a change to the other system is approved by a majority of the electors at a poll, which must be taken if sought by at least 10 per cent. of the electors. At the elections held in 1956, all councils were elected under the same voting system as that used in 1953, but one municipality subsequently decided to change from the proportional representation to the preferential system.

Unless disqualified by the Local Government Act, any person entitled to vote may be elected to a municipal or shire council.

### FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government authorities in New South Wales are responsible for the local government of their areas, and they may exercise powers and functions granted them by statute, principally by the Local Government Act and its ordinances, but also by other legislation such as the Public Health Act. The local authorities share some functions with statutory bodies such as the Department of Main Roads and the Board of Fire Commissioners of New South Wales, and they provide certain services in co-operation with State Government Departments. The activities of the local government authorities are supervised by the Minister for Local Government. The Local Government Act and its ordinances prescribe procedures and standards to be followed by local councils, and the Governor has the power, which has been exercised on several occasions, to suspend or dissolve a council and appoint an administrator to carry on temporarily.

A list of the principal functions of the local government authorities is set out below. It comprises the major services which may be rendered by councils in the normal exercise of their powers, including those carried out through trading undertakings established by them to provide electricity, gas, water, sewerage, and like services. Details of the activities of individual councils are given in expenditure tables in the Part "Local Government" of the Statistical Register of New South Wales. The powers of councils in regard to the levying of rates and borrowing of money are discussed later in this chapter.

*Public Roads, etc.* Councils are responsible for the construction and upkeep in their areas of public roads, footpaths and kerbing and guttering, and the provision of street lighting. Main and developmental roads are controlled by the Department of Main Roads, but councils contribute towards the cost of construction and maintenance and co-operate with the Department in executing the work. Councils also control the use of roads, structures on or abutting on roads, and menaces on roads, and they may provide parking areas. The function dealing with roads, etc., is one of the oldest exercised by councils, and it accounts for a large proportion of councils' expenditure.

*Public Health.* Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local authorities. Councils may do all things necessary from time to time for the preservation of public health, safety, and convenience, and the control of public nuisances. In settled areas, councils regularly collect and dispose of garbage, and they provide a sanitary service in unsewered localities. Councils may provide drainage services, control the use of premises on which foodstuffs are prepared or sold, license certain types of shops and boarding and lodging houses, and control the keeping of animals and poultry on premises. They may also collect, treat and sell milk, or regulate these activities, except in the areas administered by the Milk Board. Health services proper include immunisation against infectious diseases, medical and nursing services in sparsely settled areas and, in co-operation with the Department of Public Health, baby health clinics. Councils may subsidise hospitals, ambulance services, and life-saving clubs.

*Public Recreation.* Councils provide and maintain recreation reserves, including facilities for sports, children's playgrounds, swimming baths, and camping areas. They also operate public libraries, schools of art, museums,

etc. Councils regulate bathing on beaches and some forms of public amusement. They may acquire and preserve places of scenic attraction or historical interest and may conduct tourist bureaux.

*Building.* Councils are responsible for the detailed control and inspection of building construction in their area, and they may compel the repair or demolition of unsatisfactory structures. Intending private builders have to submit detailed plans for council's approval before commencing construction. Practically all councils employ a building inspector, whose principal duty is to ensure that any new construction in the area complies with the building regulations. Councils may erect and sell or lease buildings, and make advances for the erection of houses.

*Trading Undertakings.* Trading undertakings have been established by a number of councils for the supply of electricity, gas, and ice on the principle of "minimum cost to the consumer", and for the operation of water and sewerage works and abattoirs. Councils may erect and operate community hotels. Other trading functions authorised by the Act include transport, coal mining, the supply of building materials, and the operation of civil aviation stations.

*Other Functions.* Further facilities and services which councils provide include public markets, wharves, pounds, cemeteries, drinking fountains, clocks, public conveniences, commons, aerodromes, and bush fire brigades. They may regulate advertisements, hoardings, burials and cremations (and may themselves erect crematoria) and can order the destruction of noxious animals and weeds. They are also empowered to acquire land by lease, purchase or resumption, and to prepare town and country planning schemes.

#### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Legislation providing the basis for an active and co-ordinated system of town planning was enacted in 1945. Municipal and shire councils, singly or in groups, aided by qualified advisers, may undertake the preparation of plans, and must do so when directed by the Minister. A Town and Country Planning Committee of eight members has been appointed to advise the Minister, and may assist councils. Plans prepared by councils must be referred to the Committee for report, and may not be put into operation until they are approved by the Minister and receive the Governor's assent. Councils may impose a betterment charge on rateable land equal to 80 per cent. of the increase in its value by reason of a town planning scheme.

Two county councils (Cumberland and Northumberland) and three joint committees (the Illawarra Planning Authority, embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and the Municipality of Shellharbour, and the Singleton-Patrick Plains and Gunnedah-Liverpool Plains Planning Authorities), have been formed to prepare general town planning schemes covering their constituent municipalities and shires.

The Cumberland County Council embraces the City of Sydney, 34 other municipalities (including the suburbs of Sydney), and 6 shires, which have a population of approximately 2,000,000 persons and an area of 1,632 square miles. A master plan for the county area, prepared in 1948, was approved on a modified basis by the Minister for Local Government in November, 1949, and passed by the State Parliament in June, 1951. The cost of the modified scheme is to be shared equally by the State Government and the County Council. It is administered jointly by the County Council and

local constituent councils which are required to prepare detailed plans within the framework of the "master plan".

The Northumberland County Council embraces the cities of Newcastle and Maitland, the municipality of Greater Cessnock, and 3 surrounding shires.

Outside of these areas, 17 municipalities and 16 shires have ministerial approval to prepare town planning schemes. The Governor's assent has been given to schemes prepared by 2 of the municipalities and 3 of the shires.

### STATISTICS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Statistics of local government authorities are compiled in the Bureau of Census and Statistics from statements of accounts and returns furnished by the local councils. These accounts and returns are kept in prescribed form and relate to the year ended 31st December.

The Sydney Metropolitan Area, as used in this chapter, comprises the City of Sydney, 29 other municipalities, and 5 shires. It differs from the metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Liverpool Municipality and Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical metropolis. This is unavoidable because statistics of local government finances are available only for complete local areas. For all years given in the chapter, the statistics for Sydney Metropolitan Area are on the basis of the metropolis as defined in 1954.

### EXTENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

At 30th June, 1957, the aggregate extent of the local government areas in New South Wales was 229,493 square miles, or about 75 per cent. of the total area of the State.

The area, population, and value of rateable property in the incorporated areas as at 31st December, 1956 were as stated below:—

**Table 368. Municipalities and Shires—Area, Population and Value of Rateable Property, 1956**

Local Areas.	Area.	Population (Estimated 30th June, 1956).	Unimproved Capital Value.	Improved Capital Value.	Assessed Annual Value.
	Sq. miles.	No.	£ thousand.		
Sydney Metropolitan—					
City of Sydney ...	11	187,810	120,900	355,300	20,278
Suburban Municipalities and Shires ...	1,096	1,588,320	396,361	1,614,557	88,483
Total ... ..	1,107	1,776,130	517,261	1,969,857	108,761
City of—					
Newcastle ... ..	38	135,980	24,795	115,461	6,256
Wollongong, Greater ...	276	101,420	24,752	103,433	5,695
Other Municipalities and Shires ... ..	206,948	1,518,980	378,243	†	†
All Municipalities ...	2,764	2,480,720	586,172	2,334,176	131,350
All Shires ... ..	205,905	1,051,790	358,879	†	†
Total Municipalities and Shires ...	208,369	3,532,510	945,051	†	†

\* Preliminary. Value of non-rateable properties is excluded (see page 414).  
† Not available.

The area of the shires as shown excludes the Australian Capital Territory (911 square miles) and 28 square miles of Commonwealth Territory at Jervis Bay.

A general summary of the finances of municipalities, shires, and county councils in 1955 is shown in the following table. Explanations and other details of the finances are shown later—see page 420 for revenue accounts and page 435 for loan accounts.

**Table 369. Local Government Authorities: Summary of Finances, 1955**

Particulars	Municipalities and Shires					County Councils *	Grand Total
	Sydney Metropolitan	Cities of Newcastle and Gtr. Wollongong	Other	Total			
				Municipalities	Shires		
£ thousand							
<b>ORDINARY SERVICES</b>							
Revenue ... ..	17,598	2,000	21,369	22,686	18,281	429	41,135†
Expenditure from—							
Revenue ... ..	17,796	1,863	21,118	22,651	18,126	420	40,938†
Loans ... ..	2,319	270	3,346	3,267	2,668	165	6,100
<b>TRADING UNDERTAKINGS</b>							
Revenue—							
Electricity ... ..	4,162	4,920	7,369	12,906	3,545	28,068	44,519
Gas ... ..	...	...	949	892	57	...	949
Abattoirs ... ..	...	1,801	827	2,628	...	...	2,628
Building Materials ... ..	...	...	10	10	...	...	10
Water Supply ... ..	4	...	1,998	1,351	651	297	2,299
Sewerage ... ..	16	...	896	743	169	...	912
Total ... ..	4,182	6,721	12,038‡	18,519‡	4,422	28,365	51,306‡
Expenditure—							
Electricity, Gas, etc. ... ..	4,022	6,501	8,318‡	15,575‡	3,266	27,227	46,068‡
Water and Sewerage ... ..	30	...	2,034	1,531	533	297	2,361
Capital Expenditure from—							
Loan Funds ... ..	798	441	3,759	3,255	1,743	4,637	9,635
Other Funds ... ..	135	467	1,378	1,476	504	2,302	4,282
<b>NET LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS §</b>							
Ordinary Services ... ..	16,765	1,267	10,743	20,433	8,342	1,060	29,835
Trading Undertakings ... ..	2,686	2,919	26,301	22,769	9,137	41,152	73,058

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† Excludes contributions to County Councils by constituent municipalities and shires, £261,000, which is duplicated in preceding columns.

‡ Excludes £11,000 inter-fund contributions from Electricity Fund to Gas Works Fund.

§ Comprises loans, repayable Government advances and time-payment debts. Net debt is principal outstanding at 31st December, less accumulated sinking fund.

### VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN LOCAL AREAS

Local government authorities obtain a large amount of revenue from the taxation which they are empowered to levy upon unimproved or improved values of land, principally from an annual levy on unimproved capital value.

The Valuer-General, appointed in terms of the Valuation of Lands Act, 1916, as amended, is empowered to assess land values for rating and taxing purposes in all municipalities and shires, but in many areas the valuations are made by valuers appointed by the councils. The Valuer-General may value a municipality or shire as a whole, or in complete wards or ridings in different years. The whole area or each ward or riding must be valued at least once in each six years. Valuations by councils' own valuers must be made at intervals not exceeding six years.

At 1st July, 1957, the valuations in force in 77 municipalities and 54 shires were made by the Valuer-General, and in 20 municipalities and 76 shires by valuers appointed by the councils. In three shires the valuations were made partly by the Valuer-General and partly by the councils' valuers. All municipalities and shires in the County of Cumberland are valued by the Valuer-General.

In municipalities, the valuation must show the unimproved capital value, the improved capital value, and the assessed annual value of rateable property. In the shires, the law requires the valuation of the unimproved capital value only, and the determination of the improved capital value and the assessed annual value is optional, except in urban areas, in which the assessed annual value must be determined. The Valuer-General usually determines improved values and assessed annual values for all lands in shires within his jurisdiction.

The unimproved capital value is defined 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. This basis of valuation has been applied, as from 1949, to Crown lands leased for pastoral or agricultural purposes; previously, the unimproved capital value of such lands for rating purposes was determined on the basis of annual rental payable to the Crown.

The unimproved capital value of a mine may be assessed on the basis of the average annual output during the preceding three years, if so directed by a council. For a coal or shale mine, the value is assessed at 2s. 6d. per ton of coal or shale mined; for other mines, at 20 per cent. of the value of ore or mineral won. In the case of an idle or undeveloped mine, the unimproved capital value may be 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.

All lands are rateable except the following: lands belonging to the Commonwealth Government; lands belonging to the State Government and statutory bodies, unless leased for private purposes or used in connection with a State industrial undertaking; lands vested in the Crown or public body or trustees and used for public cemeteries, commons, reserves, or free libraries; lands vested in and used by universities; lands belonging to and used for public hospitals, benevolent institutions, or charities; lands belonging to and used by religious bodies for public worship, religious teaching or training, or solely for the residence of the official heads or clergymen; and lands belonging to and used for schools registered under the Bursary Endowment Act or certified under the Public

Instruction Act, including playgrounds and residences occupied by caretakers, servants, and teachers.

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. The underground mains of the gas and hydraulic power companies are rateable, and in respect of some Crown properties a contribution is made to councils' funds in lieu of rates.

A comparative summary of the unimproved and improved capital values and the assessed annual value of rateable property, excluding lands coming within the exemptions noted above, is shown in the following statement:—

Table 370. Municipalities and Shires—Valuation of Rateable Property

At 31st December.	Sydney Metropolitan.		City of Newcastle.	City of Greater Wollongong.	Other.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.				Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
£ thousand								
UNIMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1946	61,017	112,777	9,398	4,423	163,390	200,382	150,623	351,005
1947	60,919	115,237	9,494	4,742	167,844	205,704	152,532	358,236
1948	60,793	120,610	9,684	4,987	173,849	211,422	158,501	369,923
1949	68,341	127,879	10,854	5,248	184,520	230,825	166,017	396,842
1950	69,155	144,500	11,379	6,063	205,447	247,708	188,836	436,544
1951	70,556	168,842	12,330	6,545	225,990	278,965	205,298	484,263
1952	71,603	210,123	15,201	8,582	261,618	333,829	233,298	567,127
1953	101,589	259,053	15,792	13,030	274,733	411,829	252,368	664,197
1954*	106,085	292,138	16,610	13,821	307,542	454,029	282,167	736,196
1955*	107,567	335,537	21,972	15,993	344,172	506,928	318,313	825,241
1956	120,721	398,429	24,856	24,832	379,292	588,326	359,804	948,130
IMPROVED CAPITAL VALUE								
1946	212,876	382,121	32,325	16,547	†	699,376	†	†
1947	212,899	390,772	32,937	17,080	†	722,160	†	†
1948	213,356	417,303	34,448	18,514	†	753,327	†	†
1949	233,219	453,141	37,045	20,604	†	829,442	†	†
1950	236,392	511,540	39,194	23,339	†	893,577	†	†
1951	238,153	602,771	44,251	24,564	†	1,011,912	†	†
1952	240,507	760,538	54,592	38,287	†	1,232,029	†	†
1953	289,451	970,563	61,844	56,881	†	1,498,149	†	†
1954	306,603*	1,168,005	73,001	60,954	†	1,746,501*	†	†
1955	311,158	1,359,740	93,469	80,576	†	2,005,011	†	†
1956	355,300	1,614,556	115,461	102,433	†	2,334,176	†	†
ASSESSED ANNUAL VALUE								
1946	10,929	30,030	2,609	1,268	†	50,039	†	†
1947	10,938	30,590	2,645	1,305	†	51,514	†	†
1948	10,980	32,074	2,741	1,368	†	53,309	†	†
1949	11,903	34,100	2,904	1,559	†	57,565	†	†
1950	12,288	36,916	3,023	1,658	†	60,822	†	†
1951	12,551	40,652	3,267	1,771	†	66,307	†	†
1952	12,663	46,940	3,606	2,396	†	76,023	†	†
1953	17,059	55,715	3,849	3,195	†	88,823*	†	†
1954	17,818	64,519	4,251	3,332	†	99,840*	†	†
1955	18,318	73,537	5,225	4,506	†	112,472	†	†
1956	20,278	88,483	6,256	5,695	†	131,350	†	†

\* Revised.

† Not available.

Valuations are usually made at triennial intervals, and the values shown in Table 370 do not indicate the annual changes in the value of real property, but rather the trend over a longer period.

The ratio of assessed annual value to improved capital value in 1956 was 5.7 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 5.5 per cent. in the suburbs, 5.4 per cent. in Newcastle, 5.6 per cent. in Wollongong, and 6.0 per cent. in other 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 6.3 per cent. in the City of Sydney, 6.1 per cent. in the suburbs, 6.0 per cent. in Newcastle, 6.2 per cent. in Wollongong, and 6.6 per cent. in other municipalities.

### RATING BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

All municipal and shire councils, some county councils, and the special boards constituted to administer water, sewerage and drainage works, levy rates within the areas served by them. The amount of rates levied by the councils and the boards during the years 1952 to 1956 is shown in Tables 259 and 260 of this Year Book, where local rating is considered conjointly with other forms of taxation imposed in the State.

The following table shows the total amount of rates levied by the City of Sydney, other municipalities, the shires, and county councils in each year since 1946, according to the purposes for which the rates were levied. In the rates for ordinary services are included rates levied for the purposes of the general fund, and special and local rates imposed in relation to functions which are similar to those of the general fund, e.g., roads, health, street lighting, etc.

**Table 371. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Rates Levied**

Year.	Ordinary Services.	Electricity Fund.	Gas Works Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
	£ thousand					
1946	6,742	33	2	366	225	7,368
1947	7,218	45	3	402	246	7,914
1948	8,211	52	4	460	276	9,003
1949	9,682	79	4	511	298	10,574
1950	10,970	110	7	559	340	11,986
1951	14,277	125	11	650	394	15,457
1952	18,428	135	14	803	491	19,871
1953	20,187	176	15	952	552	21,882
1954	21,807	228	20	1,087	611	23,753
1955	23,894	244	32	1,304	697	26,175*
1956	26,841	287	34	1,483	768	29,418*

\* Includes abattoir fund rates (£4,000 in 1955 and £5,000 in 1956) not included in foregoing columns.



Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils may levy rates of four kinds, viz., a general rate on the unimproved capital value of all rateable lands in the area, and special, local, and loan rates on the unimproved or improved capital value. A county council may levy rates if the power to do so has been delegated to it by constituent municipalities and shires. Under the Gas and Electricity Act, the Sydney County Council has power, which it has not exercised, to levy rates on the unimproved capital values.

A minimum general rate of 1d. in the £ on unimproved capital value must be levied each year, but if this is more than sufficient for the requirements of the area, the Governor may approve of a lower rate. The general rate levied on mines worked for minerals other than coal or shale may not exceed 3d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

In municipalities wholly outside the County of Cumberland, differential general rates may be levied in respect of urban farm lands and other lands, and by proclamation the Governor may extend this provision to a municipality situated wholly or partly within that County. Urban farm land is rateable land which is valued as one assessment, exceeds 5 acres in area, and is used by the occupier for pastoral, dairying, fruit-growing, agricultural, or similar pursuits. The maximum general rate which may be levied thereon may not exceed (a) one-half of the general rate levied on other lands in the municipality or (b) the general rate levied by an adjoining shire, whichever is the greater. The minimum general rate may not be less than 1d. in the £ of the unimproved value.

Rates are due and payable one month after service of a rate notice, and interest at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest is charged on rates overdue for three months or longer. Councils may write off or reduce rates payable by Commonwealth age or invalid pensioners. Where this is done, councils are recouped by the State Government for an amount equivalent to one-half of the loss.

The Main Roads Act provides that the councils of municipalities and shires (except in respect of the inner area of the City of Sydney, which was exempted at the end of 1937) may be required to contribute towards the cost of main roads which are under the control of the Department of Main Roads. The contribution by the councils in the metropolitan road district (County of Cumberland and Blue Mountains City and parts of Greater Wollongong City and Colo and Wollondilly shires) is calculated at a uniform rate on the unimproved capital value of rateable property. The rate may not exceed  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on rateable property, and the rate on farming lands may be reduced to one-half of the rate on other lands. From 1933 to 1954, the ordinary rate was  $\frac{7}{16}$ d. in the £ and the rate on farming lands  $\frac{7}{32}$ d. in the £. In 1955 it was increased to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. respectively. Contributions by country councils are based upon the amount actually expended on main roads, and are allocated to the councils according to the benefit each derives from the road works; the maximum contribution by a country council in any year is the sum which would be produced by a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of rateable lands.

Revenue to meet these contributions is derived by councils either by the levy of a special rate or by provision in the general rate, and is included in the particulars of rates shown herein. The proceeds of the rate levied in the metropolitan road district amounted to £540,488 in 1954 and £754,888 in 1955.

The following table shows for recent years the amount of rates levied for all purposes in the municipalities, shires, and county councils operating under the Local Government Act:—

**Table 372. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Rates Levied**

Particulars	1949.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	£ thousand						
<b>Ordinary Services—</b>							
<b>Sydney Metropolitan—</b>							
City of Sydney... ..	1,699	2,219	2,795	3,380	3,087	3,143	3,606
Suburban Municipalities and Shires ... ..	3,732	5,412	7,048	7,473	8,202	9,116	10,260
Total ... ..	5,431	7,631	9,843	10,853	11,289	12,259	13,866
<b>City of—</b>							
Newcastle ... ..	356	478	642	665	699	798	863
Wollongong, Greater ...	154	219	354	365	403	540	673
Other Municipalities and Shires ... ..	3,741	5,949	7,589	8,304	9,416	10,297	11,431
All Municipalities ...	6,719	9,333	12,062	13,263	13,798	15,214	17,118
All Shires ... ..	2,963	4,944	6,366	6,924	8,009	8,680	9,715
Total ... ..	9,682	14,277	18,428	20,187	21,807	23,894	26,841*
<b>Trading, Water, and Sewerage—</b>							
Municipalities and Shires	822	1,072	1,322	1,542	1,744	2,061	2,282
County Councils ...	70	108	121	153	202	220	295
Total ... ..	892	1,180	1,443	1,695	1,946	2,281	2,577
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>10,574</b>	<b>15,457</b>	<b>19,871</b>	<b>21,882</b>	<b>23,753</b>	<b>26,175</b>	<b>29,418</b>

\* Includes £8,000 rates levied by a county council.

The rates for ordinary services consist of general rates and special, local, and loan rates, other than those imposed for the purposes of trading, water, and sewerage undertakings. General rates are levied on all rateable lands within a municipal or shire area, but other rates, imposed to meet special or local needs, frequently apply to only portion of an area.

In 1956 the general rates amounted to £3,605,654 or 100 per cent. of the total rates for ordinary services in the City of Sydney, £9,710,802 or 95 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, £831,184 or 96 per cent. in Newcastle,

£416,906 or 62 per cent. in Wollongong, £2,809,988 or 85 per cent. in other municipalities, £7,073,913 or 87 per cent. in other shires, and £24,448,447 or 91 per cent. in all municipalities and shires.

The following table shows the average rate levied per £1 of unimproved capital value for ordinary services in groups of municipalities and shires in each year since 1946. These averages are based upon the aggregate unimproved value of rateable land within each group and the amount of rates levied—whether they were general over the whole municipality or shire or applied only to part thereof. Rates levied for trading, water, and sewerage funds are excluded.

**Table 373. Municipalities and Shires—Average Rate Levied for Ordinary Services**

Year.	Sydney Metropolitan.		City of—		Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.	New-castle.	Greater Wollongong.		All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
Pence per £1 of Unimproved Capital Value								
1946	5.60	5.75	6.70	6.10	3.30	5.95	2.83	4.61
1947	5.60	5.94	6.97	6.13	3.64	6.02	3.18	4.84
1948	5.67	6.50	7.91	6.45	4.22	6.63	3.61	5.33
1949	5.97	7.00	7.87	7.04	4.87	6.99	4.28	5.86
1950	5.99	6.95	8.80	8.14	5.16	7.12	4.58	6.03
1951	7.55	7.69	9.30	8.04	5.74	8.04	5.78	7.08
1952	9.25	8.07	10.24	9.99	7.28	8.68	6.87	7.95
1953	7.99	6.92	10.10	7.73	7.25	7.73	6.58	7.29
1954	6.98	6.74	10.11	7.00	7.35	7.29	6.81	7.11
1955	7.01	6.52	8.72	8.10	7.18	7.20	6.54	6.95
1956	7.17	6.41	8.33	6.50	7.23	6.98	6.48	6.79

The amount of rates levied, as shown in Table 372, represents the amount taken to account by councils as revenue, after deductions from current assessments in respect of reductions of valuations on appeal and amounts written off as irrecoverable.

Most of the rates are collected in the year of levy. The amount of overdue rates and extra charges has increased in recent years, as shown in the next table, with the rise in the total amount of rates levied. Despite this increase, the ratio of the amount outstanding at the end of the year to the rates levied in that year has remained fairly constant.

**Table 374. Municipalities, Shires, and County Councils—Overdue Rates and Extra Charges**

Particulars.	At 31st December.						
	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£ thousand						
<b>Municipalities and Shires—</b>							
Sydney Metropolitan—							
City of Sydney ... ..	18	23	28	65	104	124	153
Suburbs ... ..	494	495	521	694	798	839	940
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1,093</b>
<b>City of—</b>							
Newcastle ... ..	18	23	28	34	33	41	52
Wollongong, Greater ... ..	39	41	54	64	82	105	183
Other ... ..	787	798	823	1,129	1,165	1,295	1,584
<b>All Municipalities ... ..</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>1,632</b>
<b>All Shires ... ..</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,280</b>
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>2,912</b>
<b>County Councils ... ..</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Grand Total—</b>							
Ordinary Services ... ..	1,194	1,224	1,303	1,796	1,977	2,179	2,636
Trading, Water, and Sewerage ... ..	172	168	168	205	221	243	302
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>2,198</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,938</b>

For the purposes of comparison, the amounts in "other municipalities and shires" and "county councils" should be combined, because there have been amalgamations of areas with consequent transfer of overdue rates and charges between these groups.

#### REVENUE FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

The accounts of municipal, shire, and county councils in New South Wales are on an income and expenditure basis, and show the income accrued and expenditure incurred during the period to which they relate.

In each area governed under the Local Government Act, there must be:—

- (a) a general fund, 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;
- (b) a special fund for each special rate levied;
- (c) a local fund for each local rate levied; and
- (d) a separate trading fund for each trading undertaking conducted by the council.

The resources of the general fund may be applied to any general purposes throughout the area, such as administration, health, roads, parks, etc., and the payment of interest and principal of loans, but the resources of a special or a local fund may be expended only on the special purpose or in the specified area in respect of which the rate is levied. Conditions governing the accounts of the Sydney County Council are contained in the Gas and Electricity Act.

## ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE ACCOUNTS

The functions of local government embraced by the term "Ordinary Services" include all the functions described on pages 410 and 411, except those listed under the title "Trading Undertakings". Functions relating to ordinary services come within the scope of the general fund and those special and local funds which relate to similar works and services. Statistics of the funds of the trading undertakings are shown separately in Tables 380 to 389.

A summary of the revenue, and expenditure from revenue, on account of ordinary services in each year since 1947 is shown below:—

**Table 375. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Revenue and Expenditure from Revenue**

Year.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
£ thousand							

## REVENUE

1947	1,964	4,021	635	4,962	7,436	4,146	11,582
1948	2,048	4,622	683	6,168	8,476	5,045	13,521
1949	2,522	5,324	812	7,625	9,954	6,329	16,283
1950	2,613	6,034	984	8,937	11,118	7,450	18,568
1951	3,285	7,692	1,140	12,038	13,946	10,209	24,155
1952	3,963	10,018	1,592	15,059	17,786	12,846	30,632
1953	4,599	10,778	1,685	15,855	19,381	13,536	32,917
1954	4,515	11,530	1,814	18,319	20,346	15,832	36,178
1955	4,563	13,035	2,000	21,369	22,686	18,281	40,967

## EXPENDITURE FROM REVENUE

1947	2,089	4,441	623	5,209	7,945	4,417	12,362
1948	2,171	4,716	725	6,191	8,753	5,050	13,803
1949	2,526	5,206	765	7,416	9,811	6,102	15,913
1950	2,815	5,971	925	8,795	11,169	7,337	18,506
1951	3,303	7,760	1,213	11,866	14,067	10,075	24,142
1952	3,963	9,495	1,490	14,545	17,185	12,308	29,493
1953	4,076	10,580	1,570	15,487	18,487	13,226	31,713
1954	4,437	11,073	1,723	17,602	19,705	15,130	34,835
1955	4,729	13,067	1,863	21,118	22,651	18,126	40,777

## ORDINARY SERVICES REVENUE

Rates form the largest item of revenue in respect of ordinary services and (with interest on overdue rates) represented 73 per cent. of the revenue of the councils, excluding receipts from the Government, and 59 per cent. of the total revenue during 1955.

The chief items of ordinary services revenue in each year since 1947 are shown below:—

Table 376. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services Revenue

Year.	Revenue Raised by Councils.						Amounts Received from Government.	Total Revenue.	
	Rates and Interest on Overdue Rates.	Sanitary and Garbage.	Contributions to Works.	Property (Rents, Charges)	Other.	Total.			
	£ thousand								
1947	7,273	723	416	460	1,035	9,907	1,675	11,582	
1948	8,261	905	407	543	1,164	11,280	2,241	13,521	
1949	9,732	1,008	442	581	1,591	13,444	2,839	16,283	
1950	11,029	1,330	452	620	1,821	15,252	3,316	18,568	
1951	14,349	1,700	680	700	2,074	19,503	4,652	24,155	
1952	18,517	2,255	907	798	2,344	24,821	5,811	30,632	
1953	20,294	2,438	1,228	875	2,631	27,466	5,451	32,917	
1954	21,930	2,564	1,157	1,066	2,999	29,716	6,462	36,178	
1955	24,028	2,823	1,380	1,304	3,313	32,848	8,119	40,967	

Ratepayers who directly benefit are charged a proportion of the cost of certain works carried out by councils, e.g., construction of footpaths and kerbing and guttering. These charges, together with payments to councils for works carried out by them on behalf of other councils, individuals or organisations (e.g., the Housing Commission of N.S.W.), are included under "Contribution to Works" shown in the table above. In 1955, payments to councils by the Housing Commission amounted to £28,000.

Councils' receipts from the Government include amounts paid by the Mains Roads Department for work performed on its behalf (e.g., £1,282,000 in 1947, £3,368,000 in 1954, and £4,714,444 in 1955). Shires received the bulk of these amounts, their shares amounting to £1,115,000, £3,326,000, and £4,066,000 in the respective years.

In the Sydney Metropolitan Area, Newcastle, and Wollongong, the amounts received from the Government represented 3 per cent. in 1947, and 5 per cent. in 1955, of the total revenue of councils from all sources. In other municipalities and shires, the proportion was 30 per cent. in 1947 and 33 per cent. in 1955. In the aggregate, Government payments to councils represented 14 per cent. of their revenue in 1947 and 20 per cent. in 1955.

Particulars of ordinary services revenue in 1955 are shown in greater detail in the following table:—

**Table 377. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services Revenue, 1955**

Item.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Rates ... ..	3,142,950	8,310,147	935,465	8,804,015	14,055,371	7,137,206	21,192,577
Loan, Local, Special Rates... ..	...	806,122	402,187	1,493,086	1,158,999	1,542,396	2,701,395
Extra Charges (Overdue Rates) ... ..	6,337	48,460	7,061	72,599	79,265	55,192	134,457
Total Rates and Extra Charges ... ..	3,149,287	9,164,729	1,344,713	10,369,700	15,293,635	8,734,794	24,028,429
Gratuitous Payments in lieu of Rates ... ..	61,484	26,195	2,517	36,290	116,566	9,920	126,486
Miscellaneous Licences Fees, Charges for Gas, Electric, Hydraulic Mains, etc. ...	56,514	172,281	25,116	111,930	265,614	100,227	365,841
Sales and Charges—							
Contributions to Works ...	147,712	534,628	89,087	608,042	941,050	439,319	1,380,369
Sanitary and Garbage ...	142,680	1,238,572	184,731	1,257,511	1,688,737	1,134,757	2,823,494
Parks, Baths, Beaches ...	41,685	272,219	23,046	248,170	444,444	140,676	585,120
Public Markets ... ..	329,926	5,953	497	112,646	422,745	26,277	449,022
Libraries ... ..	4,066	7,713	1,262	36,430	45,659	3,812	49,471
Council Property ... ..	314,957	190,361	98,163	700,625	815,019	489,087	1,304,106
Housing—Loans Repaid etc. ... ..	790	84,216	...	49,513	116,041	18,478	134,519
Sale of Assets ... ..	3,584	220,373	7,585	389,123	419,925	200,740	620,665
Other ... ..	226,738	281,773	76,386	396,058	664,622	316,333	980,955
Total Sales and Charges ...	1,212,138	2,835,808	480,757	3,799,015	5,558,242	2,769,479	8,327,721
Total Raised by Councils	4,479,423	12,199,013	1,853,103	14,316,938	21,234,057	11,614,420	32,848,477
Government Grants—							
Endowment ... ..	...	5,665	1,900	215,440	3,660	219,345	223,005
Roads, Streets, etc.—							
Main Roads Dept. ...	28,491	504,563	54,994	4,125,673	647,889	4,065,832	4,713,721
Flood Damage Repair ...	...	738	...	553,086	161,554	392,270	553,824
Other ... ..	40,729	229,434	51,582	1,886,553	434,176	1,774,122	2,208,298
Libraries ... ..	14,486	63,080	16,869	58,591	121,356	31,670	153,026
Baby Health Centres ... ..	...	26,537	8,801	10,350	28,433	17,255	45,688
Interest on Loans ... ..	...	912	237	4,302	1,719	3,732	5,451
Parks, Gardens, Baths ... ..	...	2,970	3,288	87,457	33,372	60,343	93,715
Other ... ..	...	1,816	9,432	111,009	20,255	102,002	122,257
Total Government Grants	83,706	835,715	147,103	7,052,461	1,452,414	6,666,571	8,118,985
Total Revenue on account of Ordinary Services	4,563,129	13,034,728	2,000,206	21,369,399	22,686,471	18,280,991	40,967,462

ORDINARY SERVICES EXPENDITURE

Particulars of expenditure on ordinary services, as shown in this chapter, are not presented in the same form as in accounts furnished by the councils. The councils' statements are composite in character and show in combination expenditure from both revenue and loans. In this chapter, expenditure from each source is shown separately—expenditure from revenue in Tables 378 and 379 and expenditure from loans in Tables 392 and 393. In the dissection of the accounts, a degree of approximation was necessary in some instances, but the final results may be regarded as reliable statements of the expenditure by the local government authorities on ordinary or general services.

The summary of the annual expenditure from revenue on ordinary services, as shown in the following table, is divided into two parts:—

- (i) *Gross Expenditure*, being expenditure from revenue derived from all sources, i.e., revenue raised by the councils and Government grants towards the cost of councils' services and for main roads and national works undertaken by councils for the Government;
- (ii) *Net Expenditure*, which represents expenditure from councils' own revenue; it has been ascertained by deducting from *Gross Expenditure* the amounts received from the Government as shown in Table 376.

**Table 378. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Gross and Net Expenditure from Revenue**

Year.	Gross Expenditure.*				Net Expenditure.*		
	Administra- tion, Works and Services.	Debt Services.		Total Gross Expenditure. •	Administra- tion, Works and Services.	Interest and Debt Redemption.	Total Net Expenditure. •
		Interest.	Provision for Debt Redemption.				
£ thousand							
1947	10,628	631	1,103	12,362	8,974	1,713	10,687
1948	12,161	635	1,007	13,803	9,942	1,620	11,562
1949	13,895	697	1,321	15,913	11,074	2,000	13,074
1950	16,299	752	1,455	18,506	12,993	2,197	15,190
1951	21,500	810	1,832	24,142	16,856	2,634	19,490
1952	26,539	894	2,060	29,493	20,733	2,949	23,682
1953	28,574	976	2,163	31,713	23,128	3,134	26,262
1954	31,144	1,124	2,567	34,835	24,688	3,685	28,373
1955	36,596	1,302	2,879	40,777	28,482	4,176	32,658

\* See explanation in text preceding table.

Expenditure on interest relates to amounts payable on overdrafts, fixed loans, deferred or time payment debts, repayable Government advances, and other liabilities. In the case of the City of Sydney, the amount of interest earned from investment sums held for purposes of debt redemption (but not being part of normal sinking funds) is deducted from the total amount of interest payable.

The provision for debt redemption shown in Table 378 is the amount provided from revenue for ordinary services. The total provision from all sources is shown in Table 397. Before 1949, when its form of accounts was changed, the City of Sydney omitted interest earnings on sinking fund balances and the proceeds of sales of resumption residues from its revenue and expenditure, and credited them direct to its sinking fund account. The amounts in 1947 (£251,000) and 1948 (£280,000) are, therefore, omitted from Table 378.

Councils receive relatively small grants from the Government in respect of interest and repayment of loans raised by councils for main roads and for supplementing Government expenditure under pre-war unemployment relief work schemes. These grants amounted to £5,451 in 1955.



The net outgo on debt service borne by the councils, including provision for redemption, represented 12.2 per cent. of the total net expenditure on ordinary services in 1954 and 12.3 per cent. in 1955. In 1955 the ratio was 11 per cent. in the Cities of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, 12 per cent. in the suburbs of Sydney, and 13 per cent. in other municipalities and shires.

Particulars of gross expenditure on ordinary services in 1955 are shown in Table 379. A similar statement regarding net expenditure has not been compiled, because complete details are not available as to the objects on which moneys received from the Government were expended.

**Table 379. Municipalities and Shires—Ordinary Services: Gross Expenditure from Revenue, 1955**

Item.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ... ..	392,526	885,389	115,160	1,323,866	1,633,507	1,083,434	2,716,941
Works—Roads, Bridges— Contrib. to Main Rds. Dept.	40,848	689,051	2,120	22,869	661,814	93,074	754,888
Other ... ..	1,370,135	4,796,374	688,939	13,244,035	8,040,578	12,058,905	20,099,483
Street Lighting ... ..	104,926	497,265	70,516	279,982	750,931	201,738	952,669
Sanitary and Garbage ... ..	298,377	1,735,895	249,868	1,221,767	2,389,043	1,116,864	3,505,907
Parks, Baths, Beaches ... ..	457,403	1,086,619	165,385	788,148	2,053,867	443,688	2,497,555
Baby Health Centres ... ..	1,278	52,791	13,600	22,609	68,986	21,292	90,278
Health Services ... ..	139,910	262,193	49,602	225,787	502,986	174,506	677,492
Public Markets ... ..	229,081	4,161	189	80,194	292,825	20,800	313,625
Libraries ... ..	73,352	204,987	72,334	203,372	456,742	97,303	554,045
Housing: Const., Advances	...	...	...	12,531	2,697	9,834	12,531
Noxious Animals and Weeds * ... ..	...	12,578	28	140,076	29,718	122,964	152,682
Fire Prevention ... ..	41,123	146,926	16,768	177,468	212,002	170,283	382,285
Cattle Straying ... ..	1,214	18,272	4,354	52,266	37,383	38,723	76,106
Donations ... ..	54,976	48,583	15,821	36,829	127,120	29,089	156,209
Property, incl. New Plant, etc. ... ..	402,697	562,898	108,036	724,856	1,354,805	443,682	1,798,487
Town Planning* ... ..	70,875	242,415	23,815	29,791	292,703	74,193	366,896
Other ... ..	390,539	372,634	81,778	642,881	1,011,871	475,961	1,487,832
<b>Total Works and Services</b> ... ..	<b>4,069,260</b>	<b>11,619,031</b>	<b>1,678,313</b>	<b>19,229,307</b>	<b>19,919,578</b>	<b>16,676,333</b>	<b>36,595,911</b>
<b>Debt Charges—</b>							
Interest (Loans, etc., Overdrafts) ... ..	372,030	459,391	49,136	421,549	980,555	321,551	1,302,106
Loans Repaid (incl. Contrib. to Sinking Fund) ... ..	287,685	988,743	135,299	1,467,633	1,751,002	1,128,358	2,879,360
<b>Total Debt Charges</b> ... ..	<b>659,715</b>	<b>1,448,134</b>	<b>184,435</b>	<b>1,889,182</b>	<b>2,731,557</b>	<b>1,449,909</b>	<b>4,181,466</b>
<b>Total Expenditure from Revenue</b> ... ..	<b>4,728,975</b>	<b>13,067,165</b>	<b>1,862,748</b>	<b>21,118,489</b>	<b>22,651,135</b>	<b>18,126,242</b>	<b>40,777,377</b>

\* Includes contributions to county councils.

**FINANCES OF TRADING UNDERTAKINGS**

Many local government authorities conduct electricity supply undertakings and water supply and sewerage services, some operate gas works and abattoirs, but other trading activities are negligible.

## ELECTRICITY TRADING FUNDS

In New South Wales, many of the establishments for the supply of electricity for public and private use are conducted by municipal and shire councils, as well as by county councils formed by groups of municipalities and shires for this purpose. A number of the larger councils, and some situated in remote parts of the State, have works for the generation as well as the distribution of electricity; other councils purchase supplies in bulk and distribute them to consumers.

At the end of 1955, electricity services were provided by 42 municipalities, 34 shires, and 27 county councils. Of these 103 councils, 22 generated electricity, including 8 which also purchased additional supplies for distribution, and 81 distributed current purchased in bulk.

The largest undertaking is the Sydney County Council, which buys electricity in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales, and distributes it direct to customers in the City of Sydney and in 21 suburban municipalities and 2 suburban shires.

The growth of the combined municipal, shire, and county councils' electricity enterprises is illustrated by the following table. The steady decline since 1947 in the number of councils conducting electricity undertakings has been due mainly to the formation of county councils, which have taken over the separate undertakings of the constituent municipal and shire councils.

Table 380. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings

Year.	Number of Councils.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Surplus.
			Sales.	Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
£ thousand							
1947	142	10,002	9,420	45	645	10,110	108
1948	136	12,424	11,081	52	954	12,087	(—) 337
1949	124	14,429	12,557	79	1,196	13,832	(—) 597
1950	121	17,945	16,304	110	1,499	17,913	(—) 32
1951	118	24,096	21,073	125	1,988	23,186	(—) 910
1952	115	29,673	27,799	135	2,637	30,571	898
1953	114	33,541	32,656	176	2,775	35,607	2,066
1954	108	38,410	37,634	228	2,971	40,833	2,423
1955	103	42,620	41,043	244	3,232	44,519	1,899

(—) Deficit.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the electricity undertakings of the local government authorities in 1955 is shown below:—

**Table 381. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Revenue Accounts, 1955**

Particulars.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	£ thousand			
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Electricity Sales ... ..	11,745	2,906	26,392	41,043
Meter Rents, Installations, etc. ...	1,004	431	1,268	2,703
Government Grants ... ..	129	113	287	529
Loan Rates ... ..	28	95	121	244
<b>Total Revenue ...</b>	<b>12,906</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>28,068</b>	<b>44,519</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>				
Generation, Purchase, Distribution, etc. ... ..	11,797	3,046	25,601	40,444
Interest ... ..	385	165	1,626	2,176
<b>Total Expenditure ...</b>	<b>12,182</b>	<b>3,211</b>	<b>27,227</b>	<b>42,620</b>
<b>Surplus ... ..</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>1,899</b>

The Sydney County Council, with revenue amounting to £19,137,959 and expenditure to £18,751,982, accounted for almost one-half the revenue in 1955, and was followed by the City of Newcastle (revenue £3,839,923 and expenditure £3,747,329), St. George County Council (£1,511,310 and £1,461,345), and Northern Rivers County Council (£1,286,854 and £1,252,149).

Provision for depreciation and obsolescence of assets is included in the expenditure, and in 1955 this amounted to £581,898 in the municipalities, £192,115 in the shires, £1,911,875 in the county councils, and £2,685,888 for all councils.

The government grants, as shown in the revenue, are usually made to promote the extension of electricity in rural areas, and in a few instances take the form of an annual subsidy towards the interest and repayment charges on loans.

The electricity undertakings of the councils expend large sums annually in the replacement, improvement, and extension of plant and equipment and in the repayment of capital indebtedness, for which purposes funds are

obtained from loans, moneys reserved to provide for depreciation, and trading surpluses. A dissection of these capital transactions in 1955 is as follows:—

**Table 382. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1955**

Particulars.	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils.	Total.
	£ thousand			
<b>Capital Expenditure—</b>				
From Loans, etc. ... ..	1,684	798	4,272	6,754
Other ... ..	965	273	2,284	3,522
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,649</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>10,276</b>
<b>Provision for Debt Redemption ...</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1,110*</b>	<b>1,740*</b>

\* Includes £195,000 interest on sinking fund investments of the Sydney County Council.

The quantity of electricity generated by the local government undertakings in 1955 was 292,070,000 units, representing approximately 5 per cent. of the total output of all generating stations in New South Wales. In addition, the councils purchased electricity which increased their supplies by a net amount of 3,645,185,000 units.

The following table shows the electricity generated, purchased, and sold by the various groups of councils in 1955:—

**Table 383. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Electricity Generated, Purchased, and Sold, 1955**

Council.	Generated.	Purchased.	Sold.
	Thousand kWh.		
<b>County Councils—</b>			
Sydney ... ..	...	1,768,687	1,624,790
St. George ... ..	...	153,454	136,457
Northern Rivers ... ..	129,050	1,793	98,977
Other ... ..	25,820	436,321	400,335
<b>Municipalities—</b>			
Newcastle ... ..	...	390,485	369,190
Wollongong, Greater ... ..	...	98,788	90,285
Other ... ..	127,333	608,722	658,144
Shires ... ..	9,867	260,259	241,250
<b>Gross Total ... ..</b>	<b>292,070</b>	<b>3,718,509</b>	<b>3,619,428</b>
<i>Less Purchases between Councils ... ..</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>73,324</i>	<i>73,324</i>
<b>Net Total ... ..</b>	<b>292,070</b>	<b>3,645,185</b>	<b>3,546,104</b>

The following summary of the balance sheets of the electricity undertakings of municipal, shire, and county councils shows the extent of capital investment and loan debt outstanding at 31st December, 1955:—

**Table 384. Local Authority Electricity Undertakings: Liabilities and Assets, 1955**

Particulars.	Municipalities.		Shires.	County Councils.			Total.
	City of Newcastle.	Other.		Sydney.	St. George.	Other.	
£ thousand							
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
Capital Debt ... ..	2,024	7,411	3,775	21,944	636	19,889	55,679
Overdrafts ... ..	638	947	508	713	172	1,418	4,396
Creditors, etc. ... ..	453	1,098	375	2,297	227	1,191	5,641
<b>Total Liabilities ..</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>9,456</b>	<b>4,658</b>	<b>24,954</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>22,498</b>	<b>65,716</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Land, Plant, etc. ...	4,238	11,697	5,363	23,401	1,410	22,153	68,262
Debtors ... ..	483	1,538	566	2,894	282	1,410	7,173
Outstanding Rates ...	...	4	12	...	...	11	27
<b>Cash and Investments—</b>							
Trading Accounts ...	33	148	51	3	143	110	488
Reserve Accounts ...	69	170	159	5,711	67	612	6,788
Loan Accounts ...	8	412	418	...	93	1,434	2,365
<b>Total Assets ... ..</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>13,969</b>	<b>6,569</b>	<b>32,009</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>25,730</b>	<b>85,103</b>
<b>Excess of Assets ...</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>4,513</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>19,387</b>

The capital indebtedness comprises debenture loans £54,821,000, repayable government advances £837,000, time payment debts £18,000, and loans from other funds of the councils £3,000. This capital indebtedness was offset by sinking funds for debt redemption (totalling £5,309,000) included in assets.

The surplus funds of the Sydney Council Council amounted to £7,055,063 and comprised General Reserve £566,416, Sinking Fund Reserve £5,251,435, Insurance Fund Reserve £533,394, other reserves £317,841, and accumulated trading surplus £385,977. At 31st December, 1955, the capital cost of the Council's land, plant, etc., with stores on hand, amounted to £34,742,593, but this total was reduced to £23,400,740 by the deduction of depreciation reserve, £11,341,853.

## GASWORKS TRADING FUNDS

The supply of coal gas for lighting and heating in New South Wales is undertaken mainly by private companies.

The gasworks operated by municipal and shire councils are situated in country towns, and numbered 22 in 1947 and 23 in 1955. A summary of their revenue accounts in each year since 1947 is shown below:—

Table 385. Local Authority Gasworks: Revenue Accounts

Year ended 31st December.	No. of Councils.	Expenditure.	Revenue.					Surplus or Deficiency (—).
			Sales.		Loan Rates.	Other.	Total.	
			Gas.	Residuals.				
			£	£	£	£	£	
1947	22	253,001	181,613	43,435	2,653	35,623	263,324	10,323
1948	22	317,531	223,740	53,837	3,916	62,405	343,898	26,367
1949	22	350,811	228,619	60,064	3,858	55,572	348,113	(—) 2,693
1950	22	434,356	271,255	82,684	6,665	71,592	432,196	(—) 2,160
1951	23	569,290	362,814	118,678	10,749	86,432	578,673	9,383
1952	23	726,921	455,905	162,306	14,446	83,067	715,724	(—)11,197
1953	23	766,723	507,770	175,246	15,149	93,935	792,100	25,377
1954	23	811,600	534,629	203,882	19,941	83,644	842,096	30,496
1955	23	900,312	562,928	241,698	31,641	112,763	949,030	48,718

The charges included in expenditure for depreciation of assets amounted to £51,670 in 1955, and interest on loans, overdrafts, etc., to £31,820.

The quantity of gas sold was 640,485,000 cubic feet in 1954 and 686,397,000 cubic feet in 1955. The average price realised per 1,000 cubic feet of gas sold was 16s. 8d. in 1954 and 16s. 5d. in 1955.

The balance sheets of the municipal and shire gasworks trading undertakings at 31st December, 1955 are summarised in the following statement.

Table 386. Local Authority Gasworks: Liabilities and Assets, 1955

Liabilities.				Assets.			
£				£			
Capital Debt ... ..	818,609			Buildings, land, stock, plant, etc.	1,304,921		
Sundry Creditors, etc. ... ..	133,189			Debtors ... ..	145,965		
Overdrafts ... ..	245,963			Outstanding Rates ... ..	2,732		
				Cash and Investments—			
				Trading Accounts ... ..	4,341		
				Reserve Accounts ... ..	48,749		
				Loan Accounts ... ..	107,480		
Total Liabilities ... ..	1,197,761						
Excess of Assets ... ..	416,427						
Total ... ..	£1,614,188			Total ... ..	£1,614,188		

The capital debt comprised debenture loans £812,052, repayable advances from the Government £1,144, and loans from other funds £5,413.

Capital expenditure on the acquisition and improvement of assets amounted to £207,771 in 1955, including £172,385 from loan funds. Repayments of capital debt totalled £47,298 in 1955.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE FUNDS

The water supply and sewerage systems of the Sydney metropolitan and Newcastle districts and Broken Hill are administered by statutory boards, representative of the State Government and the local councils, and several water storage systems are under direct Government control. The larger systems are described on page 444 et seq. The Grafton and South Grafton Water Board administered water supply services within the municipalities of Grafton and South Grafton until the end of 1956, when its functions were taken over by the Council formed from the union of the two municipalities on 1st January, 1957. Other domestic water supply and sewerage works in New South Wales, except those associated with irrigation schemes, are vested in municipal, shire, and county councils.

It was usual for country water and sewerage works to be constructed by the State and transferred on completion to the councils, which were required to repay the cost, with interest, over a period fixed according to the durability of the works. Since 1935, it has been the practice for councils to undertake the construction of new works with State assistance, the councils raising loans to finance their share of the cost.

Under the scheme of assistance to councils for the establishment and extension of water supply and sewerage works, the State makes capital grants in approved cases, which are determined on the basis that the annual charge per head to be borne by the population served should not exceed 50s. for water and 44s. for sewerage. As a general rule, however, the State grant is limited to one-half of the total capital cost. Assistance is given in respect of outlying areas served by the Metropolitan and Newcastle Boards, as well as in country areas.

At 31st December, 1955, country water supply services were conducted or were being constructed by 60 municipalities, 69 shires, and 4 county councils, and country sewerage services by 55 municipalities and 21 shires.

The following table summarises the revenue accounts of the undertakings for 1955:—

**Table 387. Local Authority Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings:  
Revenue Accounts, 1955**

Particulars.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
	£ thousand						
Revenue—							
Rates ... ..	808	397	100	1,305	595	102	697
Water Sales ... ..	282	76	70	428	...	...	...
Government Grants ...	223	159	61	443	89	59	148
Other ... ..	38	19	66	123	59	8	67
Total ... ..	1,351	651	297	2,299	743	169	912
Expenditure ... ..	968	420	297	1,685	563	114	677
Surplus ... ..	383	231	...	614	180	55	235

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Expenditure relates to management and working expenses, depreciation and interest. In water supply works, the charge for depreciation was £140,000 in 1955, and interest amounted to £519,000. For sewerage works, the charges in 1955 were £70,502 for depreciation, and £223,154 for interest.

Particulars of capital expenditure from loan funds and government grants, etc., and of redemptions of capital indebtedness during 1955 are as follows:—

**Table 388. Local Authority Water Supply and Sewerage Undertakings:  
Capital Expenditure and Debt Repayment, 1955**

Particulars.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		
	Municipalities.	Shires.	County Councils. *	Total.	Municipalities.	Shires.	Total.
	£ thousand						
Capital Expenditure—							
From Loans ... ..	764	610	364	1,738	423	331	754
Other ... ..	304	186	19	509	119	43	162
Total ... ..	1,068	796	383	2,247	542	374	916
Provision for Debt Redemption ...	120	63	32	215	95	15	110

\* Including Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.



The capital debts of the water supply undertakings aggregated £14,225,000 at 31st December, 1955, viz., municipalities £6,402,000, shires £3,853,000, and county councils £3,970,000. An amount of £5,714,000 for sewerage works consisted of £4,255,000 owing by the municipalities and £1,459,000 by the shires. The combined capital debt of the water and sewerage works was represented by debenture loans, £19,452,000, Government advances, £474,000, time payment debts, £1,000, and debts to other funds, £12,000.

#### ABATTOIR TRADING FUNDS

The Local Government Act authorises the councils of municipalities and shires, other than those in areas under the jurisdiction of the Meat Industry Act, to conduct abattoirs. This power was exercised by only ten municipalities at the end of 1955.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the municipal abattoirs in the last six years is shown below:—

**Table 389. Municipal Abattoirs: Revenue Accounts**

Year ended 31st December.	Expenditure.	Revenue.				Surplus.
		Sales, Dues, etc.	Government Grants.	Other.	Total.	
£ thousand						
1950 ...	1,042	1,042	...	5	1,047	5
1951 ...	1,316	1,319	...	9	1,328	12
1952 ...	1,902	1,973	...	2	1,975	72
1953 ...	2,283	2,363	...	2	2,365	82
1954 ...	2,323	2,467	...	2	2,469	146
1955 ...	2,546	2,619	...	8	2,627	81

The largest municipal abattoirs are at Newcastle, where revenue amounted to £1,800,514 and expenditure to £1,769,139 in 1955.

The expenditure for 1955 includes charges for interest £22,000 and depreciation of assets £65,000.

Capital expenditure amounted to £325,000 in 1954 and £271,000 in 1955, of which £270,000 and £213,000, respectively, was financed from loans. Redemptions of capital indebtedness totalled £36,000 in 1954 and £37,000 in 1955.

Assets, valued at £2,822,000 at 31st December, 1955, included premises, plant, stores, £2,242,000, and exceeded liabilities by £695,000. The excess of assets in the Newcastle abattoirs was £448,700.

The liabilities included loans and government advances amounting to £523,000 and £1,417,000, respectively.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENT

The State Government affords financial assistance to the local government authorities by supplementing general revenues and contributing to the cost of specified works and services.

Assistance to general revenues is paid in the form of endowment to shires and to certain municipalities in respect of portions of their areas which, prior to incorporation in the municipalities, were constituted as shires or formed part of a shire. The amount of endowment distributable annually was fixed at £179,750 from 1946 to 1951, £200,000 from 1952 to 1954, and £225,000 from 1955 to 1958.

The individual areas participate in endowment according to an apportionment made by the Government in every third year. The matters to be taken into account in making the apportionment are specified in the Local Government 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, and the rate levied.

In addition to endowment, grants by the State are made to municipalities and shires for specific purposes such as roads, parks, playgrounds, baths, beaches, baby health centres, libraries, and country water supply, sewerage and electricity services. Large sums are paid to councils which act as construction authorities for the Department of Main Roads, and portion of the funds received by the State under the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act for roads in sparsely settled areas is allocated to councils. Since 1948, the Joint Coal Board has made grants to councils in coal fields areas.

The State Government makes grants to the Cumberland County Council for its share of the cost of the town planning scheme. Government grants to other county councils are for water supply, rural electricity extensions, and the eradication of noxious weeds.

Moneys paid to local government authorities for any of the abovementioned purposes are included in the following statement of funds provided by the State or Commonwealth Government and expended by councils.

**Table 390. Local Government Authorities: Receipts from State and Commonwealth Governments\***

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.					County Councils	Grand Total.
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other.	Total.			
				All Municipalities.	All Shires.		
£ thousand							
1947	185	24	1,569	332	1,446	41	1,819
1948	215	48	2,133	415	1,981	55	2,451
1949	250	80	2,729	559	2,500	80	3,139
1950	308	98	3,145	701	2,850	106	3,657
1951	391	144	4,466	1,024	3,977	142	5,143
1952	655	204	5,668	1,566	4,961	272	6,799
1953	658	174	5,322	1,397	4,757	361	6,515
1954	749	193	6,224	1,621	5,545	405	7,571
1955	927	159	7,805	1,894	6,997	494	9,355

\* Including amounts to be disbursed by councils as agents for these Governments.

A classification of moneys paid by the State or Commonwealth Government to local government authorities, showing broadly the objects of expenditure, is given in the next table. Payments to water supply and sewerage funds include substantial contributions towards the capital cost of new works.

**Table 391. Local Government Authorities: Receipts from State and Commonwealth Governments\*—Objects**

Year.	Ordinary Services.			Trading Funds.		Total.
	Endow- ment.	Main Roads.	Other.	Electricity, Gas and Abattoirs.	Water and Sewerage.	
£ thousand						
1947 ... ..	178	1,282	219	25	115	1,819
1948 ... ..	181	1,475	589	52	154	2,451
1949 ... ..	181	1,766	897	103	192	3,139
1950 ... ..	180	1,951	1,201	151	174	3,657
1951 ... ..	180	2,518	1,963	209	273	5,143
1952 ... ..	199	2,984	2,741	245	630	6,799
1953 ... ..	201	2,921	2,501	318	574	6,515
1954 ... ..	200	3,868	2,540	410	553	7,571
1955 ... ..	223	4,714	3,328	529	591	9,385

\* Including amounts paid to councils for disbursement as agents for these Governments.

### LOAN FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Long-term borrowing by local government authorities in New South Wales is classified for statistical purposes under three headings:—

(i) *Loans*, i.e., amounts raised by the issue of mortgage-deeds, debentures, bonds, and inscribed stock to private individuals and financial institutions, mostly banks, superannuation boards, and life assurance societies;

(ii) *Government Advances*, comprising repayable advances in cash and the cost of works and services performed or materials supplied by the State for which councils are liable; and

(iii) *Time Payment Debts*, also known as deferred payment debts, relating generally to plant and property acquired by hire purchase, and sometimes to work performed under terms of extended payment.

## BORROWING POWERS

Under the Local Government Act, loans may be raised by three methods, viz., by limited overdraft and by renewal and ordinary loans. The Governor's approval is required for all loan raisings with the exception of limited overdrafts. Loans may be expended only for the specific purposes approved by the Governor, or for repaying principal of the loan. The Minister, however, may consent to the residue of a loan, after completion of all approved works, being expended on further works of the same kind.

Limited overdrafts may be obtained for any purpose upon which a council is authorised to expend a fund other than a trust fund. The amount of overdraft may not exceed half the income (exclusive of government grants other than endowment) in the preceding year of the fund in respect of which it is obtained.

Renewal loans may be raised for the repayment or renewal of existing loans and the payment of incidental expenses of such renewals, and ordinary loans for any other purpose.

Limits of borrowing by loans were prescribed until 1st January, 1953. Details of these are given on page 922 of Year Book No. 52.

A limited overdraft is secured upon the income of the fund for which the overdraft is raised. A renewal or ordinary loan is secured, firstly, upon the income of the fund to which the loan belongs and, secondly, upon the income of the council arising from any source.

The Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Minister, to guarantee the repayment of loans raised by the municipalities and shires situated within the Western Division (also the municipality of Nyngan) and by county councils engaged in the supply of water or electricity services. The amount of guaranteed loans outstanding was £802,246 at 30th June, 1957.

Loan rates must be levied in respect of renewal and ordinary loans, but a council may be exempted from doing so if it satisfies the Minister that it will meet interest and principal from its ordinary funds. Such loans are repayable in accordance with the terms as approved by the Governor, and unless they are repayable by instalments at yearly or half-yearly intervals, a sinking fund must be established to which appropriations are made in each year and to which interest earnings are credited.

County councils may raise loans if expressly authorised under the powers delegated by constituent councils.

In addition, councils may accept advances from ratepayers and enter into time payment contracts, subject to certain restrictions.

A ratepayer's advance may be accepted for the purpose of carrying out necessary works applied for by the ratepayer. The maximum amount of any such advance is £2,000, and the total liability for ratepayers' advances is restricted to 10 per cent. of the total revenue in the preceding year. The rate of interest payable may not exceed 4 per cent. per annum, and repayments may not extend beyond ten years.

Time payment contracts may be entered into to pay for purchases and works by instalments spread over a period of years. In a particular fund, the annual charges payable under time payment contracts may not exceed 10 per cent. of the income of that fund.

LOAN EXPENDITURE

The following table shows particulars of the expenditure by local government authorities in 1954 and 1955 from loans, repayable Government advances, and time payment debts. Expenditure from inter-fund loans is omitted, though included in particulars shown in previous tables relating to trading funds.

Table 392. Local Government Authorities: Objects of Loan Expenditure

Object.	1954.				1955.			
	Loan Expenditure.		Government Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.	Loan Expenditure.		Government Advances and Time Payment Debts.	Total.
	Municipalities and Shires	County Councils.*			Municipalities and Shires	County Councils.*		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
<b>Ordinary Services—</b>								
Roads, Bridges, etc....	2,008,649	...	26,025	2,034,674	2,461,527	...	503	2,462,030
Parks, Baths, Beaches	424,898	...	...	424,898	478,341	...	...	478,341
Council Property and Plant—								
Sanitary & Garbage	55,283	...	...	55,283	160,517	...	20,679	181,196
Baby Health Centres	11,042	...	...	11,042	23,209	...	...	23,209
Libraries ...	27,270	...	...	27,270	28,754	...	...	28,754
Public Markets ...	16,512	...	5,000	21,512	13,739	...	...	13,739
Other ...	1,121,343	...	141,203	1,262,546	2,191,124	4,886	262,182	2,458,192
<b>Housing—Construction Advances</b>	53,958	...	...	53,958	17,092	...	...	17,092
	65,949	...	...	65,949	73,022	...	...	73,022
Town Planning ...	29,073	161,143	...	190,216	787	141,309	...	142,096
Other ...	155,457	8,360	2,122	165,939	203,193	18,717	...	221,910
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,969,434</b>	<b>169,503</b>	<b>174,350</b>	<b>4,313,287</b>	<b>6,651,305</b>	<b>164,912</b>	<b>283,364</b>	<b>6,099,581</b>
<b>Trading Undertakings—</b>								
Electricity ...	2,831,236	3,435,113	4,021	6,270,370	2,482,152	4,270,132	2,200	6,754,484
Gas ...	100,620	...	...	100,620	172,385	...	...	172,385
Water ...	1,332,031	487,625	32,810	1,852,466	1,374,151	332,400	31,797	1,738,348
Sewerage ...	554,835	...	...	554,835	753,454	...	3,336	756,790
Abattoirs ...	58,627	...	210,930	269,557	86,540	...	126,498	213,038
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>8,846,783</b>	<b>4,092,241</b>	<b>422,111</b>	<b>13,361,135</b>	<b>10,519,987</b>	<b>4,767,444</b>	<b>447,195</b>	<b>15,734,626</b>

\* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The expenditure from repayable Government advances amounted to £258,430 in 1954 and £211,160 in 1955, whilst time payment debts incurred amounted to £163,681 and £236,035 in the respective years.

The distribution of "Ordinary Services" expenditure as shown in the table is approximate. Only new expenditure on works and services is included, repayments of old loans, Government advances, and time payment debts from borrowed funds being excluded.

The loan expenditure of the local government authorities in New South Wales in each year since 1947 is shown below:—

**Table 393. Local Government Authorities: Loan Expenditure**

Year.	Municipalities and Shires.						County Councils. *	Grand Total.
	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other.	Total.			
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.		

£ thousand

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS

1947	25	1,268	163	1,557	2,198	815	721	3,734
1948	61	1,761	252	2,110	3,041	1,143	2,395	6,579
1949	47	1,808	309	2,633	3,298	1,499	4,160	8,957
1950	157	1,951	383	3,395	3,745	2,141	5,979	11,865
1951	307	2,162	538	4,497	4,582	2,922	8,563	16,067
1952	479	2,471	768	4,657	5,491	2,884	6,538	14,913
1953	499	2,303	762	4,366	5,490	2,440	6,251	14,181
1954	596	2,014	893	5,344	5,748	3,099	4,092	12,939
1955	564	2,517	711	6,728	6,375	4,145	4,767	15,287

EXPENDITURE FROM GOVERNMENT ADVANCES

1947	...	...	1	6	2	5	...	7
1948	...	...	...	62	61	1	...	62
1949	...	...	...	156	155	1	...	156
1950	...	...	...	318	317	1	...	318
1951	...	...	...	268	268	...	...	268
1952	...	17	...	153	169	1	17	187
1953	...	7	...	202	209	...	27	236
1954	...	15	...	214	211	18	29	258
1955	...	...	1	178	130	49	32	211

TIME PAYMENT DEBTS CONTRACTED

1947	...	3	...	10	3	10	...	13
1948	...	4	...	3	1	6	...	7
1949	...	1	...	12	10	3	...	13
1950	...	1	...	8	4	5	...	9
1951	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	4
1952	...	33	1	22	44	12	...	56
1953	...	16	...	122	26	112	2	140
1954	...	76	...	88	91	73	...	164
1955	...	36	...	198	17	217	2	236

\* Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

## LOAN AND OTHER LONG-TERM INDEBTEDNESS

At 31st December, 1955, the *gross* loan debt of local government authorities in New South Wales totalled £110,530,000 against which were held sinking fund balances of £10,822,000. The *net* loan debt therefore amounted to £99,708,000, and this, with amounts owing for repayable Government advances £2,867,000 and time payment debts £318,000, represented a total net long-term indebtedness of £102,893,000.

Table 394. Local Government Authorities: Long-term Debt, 1955

Local Authorities.	Loan Debt.			Govern- ment Advances.	Time Payment Debts.	Total (Net Debt).
	Gross Amount.	Less Sinking Fund.	Net Amount.			
£ thousand						
<b>Municipalities and Shires—</b>						
<b>Sydney Metropolitan—</b>						
City of Sydney ...	10,181	4,800	5,291	...	...	5,291
Suburbs ... ..	14,649	585	14,064	22	75	14,161
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>24,830</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>19,355</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>19,452</b>
<b>City of—</b>						
Newcastle ... ..	2,753	6	2,747	...	...	2,747
Wollongong, Greater	1,410	...	1,410	27	2	1,430
Other ... ..	35,100	49	35,051	1,756	236	37,043
<b>Total—</b>						
All Municipalities ...	47,026	5,508	41,518	1,820	63	43,201
All Shires ... ..	17,067	22	17,045	185	250	17,480
<b>County Councils—</b>						
Sydney ... ..	21,944	5,252	16,692	...	...	16,692
Other* ... ..	24,493	40	24,453	1,062	5	25,520
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>46,437</b>	<b>5,292</b>	<b>41,145</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>42,212</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>110,530</b>	<b>10,822</b>	<b>99,708</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>102,893</b>

\* Includes Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

The gross loan debt at 31st December, 1955 consisted of £105,718,000 owing in Australia and £stg.4,811,600 owing in London. Throughout these tables, the Australian and London loans have been included in Australian and sterling currencies, respectively. The London loans are owed by the City of Sydney (£stg.1,811,600) and Sydney County Council (£stg.3,000,000).

Practically all the loan debts owing by councils under the Local Government Act (with the exception of the City of Sydney) are repayable by half-yearly instalments, and consequently their accumulated sinking funds are small. On the other hand, most of the loans of the City of Sydney and Sydney County Council were floated for fixed terms with provision for sinking funds, and thus these two bodies have accumulated large sinking funds. At the end of 1955, they were equivalent to 48 per cent. and 24 per cent. of the respective loan debts.

The following table shows particulars of the net long-term debt at the end of each year since 1945:—

**Table 395. Local Government Authorities: Net Long-term Debt**

At 31st December.	Municipalities and Shires.						County Councils.	Grand Total.
	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollon- gong.	Other.	Total.			
	City of Sydney.	Sub- urbs.			All Municip- alities.	All Shires.		
			£ thousand					

**NET LOAN DEBT**

1947	4,825	4,232	1,295	9,972	17,165	3,159	13,892	34,216
1948	4,432	5,997†	1,364	11,465†	18,845	4,413	15,945	39,203
1949	4,151	7,215	1,431	14,208	21,297	5,708	19,884	46,889
1950	3,844	8,666	1,637	16,842	23,623	7,366	25,329	56,318
1951	3,825	9,917	2,020	20,316	26,501	9,577	33,796	69,874
1952	3,797	11,002	2,537	23,474	29,333	11,477	25,740†	66,550†
1953	4,582	12,012	2,923	27,002	32,311	13,208	32,320	78,839
1954	5,028	13,764	3,577	30,752	37,709	15,412	36,214	89,335
1955	5,291	14,064	4,157	35,051	41,518	17,045	41,145	99,708

**GOVERNMENT ADVANCES**

1947	7	53	52	577	537	152	79	768
1948	6	45	53	624	566	162	78	806
1949	5	38	56	578	536	141	79	756
1950	4	31	61	867	824	139	86	1,049
1951	3	26	60	1,119	1,074	134	99	1,307
1952	2	37†	61†	1,257	1,228	129	122†	1,479†
1953	1	37	63	1,465	1,442	124	146†	1,712†
1954	...	37	26	1,598	1,531	130	184	1,845
1955	...	22	27	1,756	1,620	185	1,062	2,867

**TIME PAYMENT DEBTS**

1947	1	16	...	29	24	22	...	46
1948	...	18	...	19	17	20	...	37
1949	...	15	...	18	18	15	...	33
1950	...	11	...	22	19	14	...	33
1951	...	7	...	19	15	11	...	26
1952	...	32	2	36	52	18	...	70
1953	...	32	2	134	51	117	4	172
1954	...	71	2	152	98	127	13	238
1955	...	75	2	236	63	250	5	318

\* Includes the Sydney County Council and the Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

† See text below table.

‡ Revised.

In 1952 the Electricity Commission of New South Wales took over the generating assets of the Sydney County Council and assumed responsibility for net loan debt amounting to £13,112,000. This amount is omitted from the above table in 1952 and later years.



The net long-term indebtedness at the end of 1955 was distributed as follows:—Electricity works, £50,366,000 (49 per cent.); abattoirs, £1,936,000; gasworks £811,000; water supply, £14,221,000 (14 per cent.); sewerage, £5,705,000 (6 per cent.); building materials, £19,000; and general works such as roads, bridges, buildings, parks and reserves, baths, plant, property, etc., £29,835,000 (29 per cent.).

The following comparative table shows the amount of indebtedness under each of these headings since 1947:—

**Table 396. Local Government Authorities: Net Long-term Debt According to Services**

At 31st December.	Ordinary Services. *	Electricity Fund.	Gas Fund.	Abattoir Fund.	Water Supply Fund.	Sewerage Fund.	Total.
£ thousand							
<b>NET LOAN DEBT</b>							
1947	11,605 (a)	15,326	158	262	4,277	2,586	34,216†
1948	13,241 (b)	18,032	184	281	4,707	2,756	39,203†
1949	14,883 (c)	22,910	258	307	5,466	3,063	46,889†
1950	16,948 (d)	29,433	271	311	6,117	3,237	56,318†
1951	19,524 (e)	39,133	355	336	7,081	3,425	69,874‡
1952	21,157 (f)	32,287	473	374	8,419	3,814	66,550‡
1953	23,468 (g)	39,776	541	373	10,376	4,282	78,839‡
1954	26,178 (h)	44,950	625	486	12,039	5,036	89,335‡
1955	29,398 (j)	49,511	810	519	13,816	5,635	99,708‡
<b>GOVERNMENT ADVANCES</b>							
1947	190	6	2	...	486	84	768
1948	166	5	2	80	469	84	806
1949	145	1	1	231	298	80	756
1950	129	1	1	545	295	78	1,049
1951	117	...	1	812	301	76	1,307
1952	123	...	1	965	317 ¶	73	1,479¶
1953	172§	...	1	1,133	334 ¶	71	1,712¶
1954	117§	...	1	1,288	370	69	1,845
1955	138§	837	1	1,417	405	69	2,867
<b>TIME PAYMENT DEBTS</b>							
1947	40	5	...	...	...	1	46
1948	35	2	...	...	...	...	37
1949	32	1	...	...	...	...	33
1950	32	1	...	...	...	...	33
1951	26	...	...	...	...	...	26
1952	62	8	...	...	...	...	70
1953	149	23	...	...	...	...	172
1954	208	30	...	...	...	...	238
1955	299	18	...	...	...	1	318

\* Includes loans for housing construction and advances to home builders: (a) £596,305, (b) £1,292,885, (c) £2,103,882, (d) £2,599,828, (e) £2,785,232, (f) £2,455,952, (g) £2,489,334, (h) £2,550,529, and (j) £2,294,226.

† Includes Ice Works Trading Funds; £2,350 in 1947, £2,198 in 1948, £2,041 in 1949, and £490 in 1950.

‡ Includes Building Materials Trading Fund: £19,322 in 1951, £24,703 in 1952, £22,792 in 1953, £20,810 in 1954, and £18,755 in 1955.

§ Includes advances for purchase of houses, £48,000, in 1953, £37,038 in 1954, and £26,914 in 1955.

¶ Revised.

## REDEMPTION OF DEBT

Amounts applied in each year to the redemption of loans, as shown in the following table, include direct repayments to lenders where loans, etc., are repayable by yearly or half-yearly instalments and credits to sinking fund, including interest earnings on accumulated balances, where loans are of fixed term. Repayments of loans from sinking funds and from renewal or conversion loans are not included.

Table 397. Local Government Authorities: Redemption of Long-term Debt

Year.	Provision for Repayment of Loans.							Total Redemption of Long-term Debt. *
	Municipalities and Shires.						County Councils. †	
	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other.	Total.			
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.		
£ thousand								
1947	408	638	128	379	1,214	334	592	2,218
1948	453	498	133	485	1,282	288	517	2,146
1949	297	566	151	593	1,233	374	584	2,245
1950	307	591	159	750	1,318	490	688	2,536
1951	368	747	178	962	1,595	661	812	3,100
1952	279	1,279	200	1,294	2,150	902	653	3,753
1953	245	894	219	1,477	1,821	1,014	777	3,688
1954	374	965	233	1,682	2,099	1,155	978	4,434
1955	287	1,063	270	2,057	2,382	1,295	1,141	5,029

\* Includes repayments of Government Advances and Deferred Debts not in foregoing columns. In 1955 they amounted to £50,000 and £161,000 respectively.

† Includes Sydney County Council and Grafton and South Grafton Water Board.

Fluctuations in the amounts shown as repayments in the City of Sydney are due to the inclusion of special items, viz., the proceeds of sales of resumed property when invested for repayment of loans at maturity, and transfers to revenue account of surplus sinking fund accumulations in respect of matured loans.

Fluctuations in repayments by county councils are due to the fact that in some years the Sydney County Council used cash accumulated in trading operations for the retirement of debentures.

## MUNICIPAL AND SHIRE ELECTIONS

The local government electoral system in New South Wales is described on page 409.

The ordinary triennial elections of most municipal and shire councils and of the Lord Mayor of Sydney were held on 1st December, 1956. Elections were postponed to a later date in 20 municipalities and shires, 19 of which were affected by area changes on 1st January, 1957 (resulting in a decrease of 6 councils) and 1 of which was under an Administrator. In Table 398, the figures of electors enrolled are for all municipalities and shires in New South Wales and include estimates for those in which elections were postponed; all other particulars in the table relate to the 216 local areas in which elections were held in 1956.

Table 398. Municipal and Shire Elections, 1956

Particulars.	Sydney Metropolitan.		Cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong.	Other Municipalities and Shires.	Total.		
	City of Sydney.	Suburbs.			All Municipalities.	All Shires.	Total.
<b>ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS *</b>							
Electors Enrolled—							
Ratepayers ...	22,288	507,781	61,510	386,064	627,594	350,049	977,643
Other ...	101,212	712,190	80,826	463,005	1,011,805	345,428	1,357,233
Total Electors	123,500	1,219,971	142,336	849,069	1,639,399	695,477	2,334,876
<b>AREAS IN WHICH ELECTIONS WERE HELD</b>							
Aldermen or Councillors—							
Elected after Contest ...	21†	387	31	1,123	923	639	1,562
Returned Unopposed ...	...	33	5	384	107	315	422
Vacant Seats ...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3
Total in Full Councils	21†	420	36	1,510	1,031	956	1,987
Contested Elections—							
Seats ...	20	387	31	1,123	922	639	1,561
Candidates ...	100	989	88	1,966	1,924	1,219	3,143
Electors Enrolled ...	123,500	1,140,321	126,430	625,052	1,501,318	513,985	2,015,303
Electors who Voted—							
Formally ...	83,564	758,605	92,999	411,172	1,019,188	327,152	1,346,340
Informally ...	9,378	60,664	5,903	22,289	84,148	14,086	98,234
Total Voters	92,942	819,269	98,902	433,461	1,103,336	341,238	1,444,574
Proportion of—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ratepayers to Electors Enrolled ...	18.0	41.6	43.2	45.5	38.3	50.3	41.9
Voters to Electors ...	75.3	71.8	78.2	69.3	73.5	66.4	71.7
Formal to Total Votes ...	89.9	92.6	94.0	94.9	92.4	95.9	93.2

\* See text above.

† Includes the Lord Mayor—see text below.

All seats were contested in 116 councils (76 municipalities and 40 shires) and no seats were contested in 14 councils, 2 of which had one unfilled vacancy. In the remaining 86 councils (12 municipalities and 74 shires), some but not all seats were contested, and there was one unfilled vacancy.

The election of the Lord Mayor of Sydney was held concurrently with the election of the City Council. The particulars shown under "City of Sydney" in the above table with respect to electors enrolled and proportions of ratepayers and voters to electors are the same for both elections,

but those for contested elections and formal and informal votes relate only to the election of aldermen other than the Lord Mayor. There were 5 candidates for the office of Lord Mayor, and voters numbered 92,942, of whom 5,312 or 5.8 per cent. voted informally.

### METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board controls the water supply and sewerage services in the County of Cumberland. The Board's jurisdiction covers an area of 3,993 square miles, extending to a large district outside the County of Cumberland and embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour Municipality. It supplies water to a population of more than 2,000,000 and sewerage service to 1,425,000 people.

The Board is composed of seven members. Two members, the president and vice-president, are appointed by the Governor for a period of five years, and five members are elected by the aldermen and councillors of the municipalities and shires concerned and hold office for four years. For the purposes of the elections, the municipalities and shires have been grouped into five constituencies, and one member is elected by aldermen and councillors of each group.

The catchment areas of the Sydney water supply are the Nepean (347 square miles), Woronora (29 square miles), and Warragamba (3,383 square miles). The capacity of the storage reservoirs is 124,944 million gallons. There are 114 service reservoirs in the area reticulated, with a total capacity of 553,481,000 gallons.

The following table shows particulars of services administered by the Board in each year since 1947:—

**Table 399. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board Services**

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.		Length of Stormwater Drains.
	Improved Properties for which Service is available.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Improved Properties for which Service is available.	Length of Sewers.	
			During Year.	Daily Average.			
			million gallons.				
No.	miles.	million gallons.		No.	miles.		
1947	387,980	4,743	47,874	131.2	287,098	2,805	117
1948	400,615	4,817	44,682	122.1	291,069	2,829	129
1949	414,893	4,894	47,925	131.3	294,822	2,855	153
1950	428,302	4,993	47,735	130.8	298,996	2,899	154
1951	442,913	5,114	50,689	138.9	303,508	2,951	173
1952	461,294	5,252	57,069	155.9	309,995	3,000	176
1953	478,598	5,357	54,621	149.6	316,439	3,055	174
1954	496,025	5,502	59,810	163.9	324,737	3,163	175
1955	513,855	5,656	59,064	161.8	334,280	3,252	175
1956	531,977	5,788	63,791	174.3	344,655	3,349	175

General rates for water and sewerage are levied on the assessed annual value of the premises. The rate for water was 9½d. in the £ from 1948-49 to 1950-51 and 10d. from 1951-52 to 1956-57. For sewerage, the rate was 9½d. in the £ from 1948-49 to 1950-51, 10½d. in 1951-52, 10½d. in 1952-53 and 1953-54, and 9½d. from 1954-55 to 1956-57.

The charge for water supplied by meter for gardens, livestock, and trade purposes was 1s. 6d. per thousand gallons from 1948-49 to 1951-52, 1s. 9d. from 1952-53 to 1955-56, and 2s. 3d. in 1956-57. Water is supplied without

a meter to areas, mostly small gardens, not exceeding 1,000 square feet for a special fee, which was increased from 10s. per annum in 1948-49 to 15s. in 1951-52, and to 25s. in 1956-57.

Stormwater drainage rates are fixed so as to yield sufficient revenue to meet expenses, interest, and sinking fund charges. Up to 30th June, 1950, the rate varied in each drainage area; e.g., in 1949-50 it ranged from  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 3d. in the £ on assessed annual value. Since 1st July, 1950, a flat rate has been levied for all areas. It was  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. until increased to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1956-57. In lieu of levying a drainage rate, the Board may arrange that the council of an area pay from its general fund a sum equivalent to the proceeds of such rate.

The Board's capital works are financed mainly from the proceeds of loans and of repayable advances and grants received from the State Government. In 1955-56, total capital expenditure for all services amounted to £8,681,000 compared with £8,470,000 in 1954-55.

The capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1956, amounted to £98,801,814, against which were balances in loan repayment sinking fund totalling £5,976,478.

**Table 400. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board—  
Capital Debt at 30th June, 1956**

Particulars.	Water.	Sewerage.	Drainage.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Due to State Government—				
Loan Funds ... ..	8,174,350	3,360,905	...	11,535,255
Special Advances ... ..	5,844,073	3,286,154	...	9,130,227*
Total to State ... ..	14,018,423	6,647,059	...	20,665,482*
Loans owing by Board ... ..	55,084,265	21,766,607	1,285,460	78,136,332†
Less Sinking Fund ... ..	3,596,406	2,214,872	165,200	5,976,478
Net Loan Debt ... ..	51,487,859	19,551,735	1,120,260	72,159,854
Total Net Capital Debt ... ..	65,506,282	26,198,794	1,120,260	92,825,336

\* Includes unemployment relief loans, £448,261.

† Includes £A2,500,000 owing in London.

The Board is required to pay interest on its debt to the State and also a proportion of exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. The rates of interest on unemployment relief loans are from 3 to 4 per cent.; on loans and advances from the State made before July, 1928, the rate is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and on other loans and advances from the State, interest is charged at the average rate paid on the public debt each year.

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 rateable for that service. A sinking fund provision of 10s. per cent. is required in respect of such loans. In 1955-56 and 1956-57, the actual rate of contribution to the sinking fund was 20s. and 30s. per cent., respectively.

The authority to raise loans was granted in 1925, but the Board's first loan was not floated until July, 1928. In the intervening years, the Treasury advanced moneys for the construction of works, and these advances, amounting to £6,495,000, were to be repaid by annual instalments of £324,750 over a period of twenty years from 1st January, 1930. The

amount outstanding at 30th June, 1938, was £5,196,000. Then it was arranged that repayment should be spread over 40 years, and be made from revenue by annual instalments of £243,314, including principal and interest.

At 30th June, 1956, the amount outstanding in respect of the Board's loans was £78,136,332, of which £A.2,500,000, at 4 per cent. interest, was owing in London and the balance, £75,636,332, was outstanding in Australia. The rates of interest on the debt outstanding in Australia were as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
No interest	56,901	3 12 6	1,101,699	5 0 0	1,180,650
3 4 0	1,500,000	4 0 0	2,500,000	5 5 0	2,232,465
3 5 0	14,371,500	4 2 6	7,315,800	5 6 6	250,000
3 6 3	2,900,000	4 10 0	2,645,630	5 7 6	113,850
3 7 6	7,916,204	4 12 6	700,000	5 8 9	130,500
3 8 9	2,799,400	4 15 0	15,017,750		
3 10 0	2,779,523	4 17 6	10,124,460		
				Total ...	75,636,332

The following statement shows particulars of the financial transactions relating to the services controlled by the Board in each year since 1946-47:—

**Table 401. Metropolitan Water, Sewerage, and Drainage Board—Finances**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Indebtedness.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Net Revenue.	Interest on Capital.	Ex-change.	Debt Re-demption.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>								
1947	30,091,515	2,506,085	1,090,618	1,415,467	1,091,873	65,141	241,675	17,278
1948	32,220,977	2,562,670	1,123,517	1,439,153	1,137,978	60,301	240,069	805
1949	35,302,110	2,878,023	1,351,349	1,526,674	1,206,445	56,603	261,269	2,417
1950	38,687,480	3,141,906	1,525,602	1,616,304	1,265,787	59,909	286,152	4,456
1951	42,540,485	3,397,828	1,673,496	1,724,332	1,383,943	32,441	306,377	1,571
1952	47,660,924	3,918,881	2,020,806	1,898,075	1,514,460	29,176	354,292	147
1953	52,261,715	4,122,412*	1,976,777*	2,145,635	1,745,667	27,259	372,378	331
1954	57,708,754	4,874,646*	2,487,730*	2,386,916	1,942,500	23,391	404,403	16,822
1955	63,370,744	5,415,142*	2,843,299*	2,571,843	2,098,412	20,556	435,160	17,715
1956	69,102,688	5,923,997*	2,788,588*	3,135,409	2,388,734	17,931	725,810	2,934
<b>SEWERAGE</b>								
1947	17,771,447	1,445,285	615,771	829,514	683,411	38,135	124,847	(-)16,879
1948	18,029,075	1,554,141	689,004	865,137	688,317	36,111	130,287	10,422
1949	18,561,111	1,691,343	809,284	882,059	688,997	34,571	136,609	21,882
1950	20,212,978	1,793,660	903,282	890,378	691,339	37,787	143,763	17,489
1951	20,781,382	1,901,041	1,000,551	900,490	724,535	13,544	161,773	638
1952	21,769,515	2,160,948	1,226,467	934,481	743,556	12,209	178,275	441
1953	23,590,491	2,430,471	1,448,777	981,694	791,325	11,539	174,254	4,676
1954	25,525,737	2,875,320	1,785,672	1,089,648	860,849	11,275	186,436	31,088
1955	26,823,067	2,933,887	1,779,155	1,154,732	939,967	11,227	198,209	5,329
1956	28,413,666	3,252,856	1,947,053	1,305,803	988,407	10,224	304,678	2,494
<b>DRAINAGE</b>								
1947	923,693	80,202	32,624	47,578	37,275	2,272	7,831	200
1948	935,042	81,975	34,799	47,176	37,348	2,271	5,580	1,977
1949	933,680	83,946	38,527	45,419	36,507	2,272	5,646	994
1950	1,017,900	116,811	59,740	56,571	35,417	2,650	5,745	12,759
1951	1,028,400	111,817	66,238	45,579	35,866	4	7,402	2,307
1952	1,240,460	119,265	66,534	52,731	44,518	5	8,113	95
1953	1,265,460	119,693	68,909	50,784	42,835	5	7,803	141
1954	1,240,460	141,050	92,523	48,527	39,985	5	7,795	742
1955	1,240,460	158,635	110,171	48,464	39,580	5	7,795	1,084
1956	1,285,460	172,557	115,947	56,610	41,297	5	13,615	1,693

\* Since 1941-42 the Sewerage Fund has recouped the Water Fund for water used in flushing. Until 1951-52 the amount was included in gross revenue of the Water Fund, but in subsequent years it was offset against working expenses of that Fund. The amounts were £350,000 in 1952-53, £450,000 in 1953-54 and 1954-55, and £510,000 in 1955-56.

The working expenses shown in the table include charges made annually for the renewal of works, e.g., £700,000 in 1954-55 and £570,000 in 1955-56. The amounts in 1954-55 and 1955-56 were transferred to renewals reserve account, which received additional credits of £73,141 and £7,765 (mainly from revenue surpluses) in the respective years. Actual expenditure on renewals amounted to £463,953 in 1954-55 and £610,227 in 1955-56, and the balance held in renewals reserve was £1,395,721 at 30th June, 1956.

### THE HUNTER DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

The Hunter District Water Board provides water, sewerage, and drainage services in Newcastle, Maitland, Greater Cessnock, and four shires.

Water is obtained mainly from a dam of 5,000 million gallons capacity on the Chichester River, and the catchment area is 76 square miles. This supply is supplemented by water extracted from sandbeds lying to the north of the Hunter River estuary. The source of water is rainfall on the sandbeds, which are about 50 square miles in extent. A continuous yield of 18 million gallons per day is expected from an area of 36 square miles being worked at present. There are 79 service reservoirs with a total capacity of 110,540,510 gallons. The estimated population served at 30th June, 1956, was 305,000 for water and 201,000 for sewerage.

Particulars relating to the water supply and sewerage services of the Board since 1950-51 are shown below:—

Table 402. Hunter District Water and Sewerage—Services

Year ended 30th June.	Water Supply.				Sewerage.	
	Occupied Lands Connected.	Length of Mains.	Consumption.		Properties Connected.	Length of Sewer.
			During Year.	Daily Average.		
	No.	miles.	million gallons.		No.	miles.
1951	65,445	1,234	8,131	22.3	44,300	615
1952	67,122	1,257	9,144	25.0	45,268	622
1953	69,244	1,262	8,720	23.9	46,317	625
1954	71,307	1,284	9,416	25.8	47,497	632
1955	73,770	1,322	9,179	25.1	49,093	640
1956	76,272	1,354	9,945	27.2	50,209	655

The Hunter District Water Board consists of seven members. The president and vice-president are appointed by the Governor for a maximum period of seven years, and five members are elected by the councils of constituent municipalities and shires and hold office for four years.

Water and sewerage rates are levied on the assessed annual value. The sewerage rate was 17d. in the £ on premises and 15d. in the £ on vacant land in 1952-53, 15d. and 12d., respectively, in 1953-54 and 1954-55, and 13½d. and 10½d., respectively, in 1955-56 and 1956-57. The water rate was 18d. on premises and 15d. on vacant land in 1952-53, 20d. and 17d. respectively in 1953-54 and 1954-55, and 18½d. and 15½d., respectively, since 1955-56. Unless fixed by special agreement, the charge for water by meter was 24d. per 1,000 gallons from 1952-53 to 1955-56, and 30d. in 1956-57. A stormwater drainage rate was 2d. in the £ on the assessed annual value of areas drained from 1947-48 to 1954-55 and 1½d. in 1955-56 and 1956-57.

The net capital debt of the Board at 30th June, 1956 was £12,676,611, viz., £2,842,585 owing to the State Government, and loans raised by the Board, £9,834,026. The gross amount owing in respect of loans was £10,281,685, but this was offset by £447,659 held in sinking fund for repayment.

The Board is authorised, with the Governor's approval, to obtain bank overdrafts and to raise loans, locally or oversea, for the construction of additional works, the renewal of loans, and the repayment of indebtedness to the State or any financial institution. The State Government will guarantee loans raised by the Board and the Board must establish sinking funds to provide for their repayment in accordance with the terms of the Governor's approval.

The Board is required to pay interest and sinking fund charges on its loans, and to pay interest on its debt to the State at the rate of 3½ per cent., together with a proportion of the exchange, flotation, and sinking fund charges payable on the public debt of the State. At 30th June, 1956, the nominal rates of interest on loans raised by the Board, all of which were owing in Australia, were as follows:—

Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.
£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£
3 5 0	730,000	3 12 6	700,000	4 17 6	4,354,685
3 6 3	450,000	4 2 6	500,000	5 0 0	75,000
3 7 6	1,500,000	4 10 0	102,000	5 6 6	150,000
3 8 9	800,000	4 12 6	50,000		
3 10 0	800,000	4 15 0	70,000		
Total ...					£10,281,685

Capital expenditure of the Board is financed from the proceeds of loans and State Government grants. The total amount spent was £1,453,000 in 1954-55 and £1,377,000 in 1955-56.



Particulars of the finances of the Hunter District Water Board in each year since 1950-51 are shown in the following table :—

**Table 403. Hunter District Water, Sewerage, and Drainage—Finances**

Year ended 30th June.	Capital Debt.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses and Management.	Interest on Loan Capital.	Exchange.	Sinking Fund.	Surplus.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>							
1951	5,387,104	503,176	289,035	170,669	8,048	35,325	99
1952	5,948,111	562,462	393,411	175,757	7,236	37,800	(—) 51,742
1953	6,508,158	746,079	491,579	189,750	6,701	40,953	17,096
1954	7,359,914	877,978	584,730	223,048	5,812	46,470	17,918
1955	8,611,163	1,046,322	667,397	267,556	4,980	52,061	54,328
1956	9,710,068	1,081,178	675,480	316,392	4,410	60,078	24,818
<b>SEWERAGE</b>							
1951	2,600,815	245,816	142,990	89,086	2,890	16,015	(—) 5,165
1952	2,694,670	271,273	164,092	87,464	2,598	16,890	229
1953	2,775,719	348,139	219,566	91,005	2,406	17,622	17,550
1954	2,910,695	341,513	224,353	96,139	2,087	18,664	270
1955	3,044,252	386,202	257,128	102,095	1,789	19,847	5,343
1956	3,271,699	418,866	282,169	106,472	1,586	21,128	7,511
<b>STORMWATER DRAINAGE</b>							
1951	151,593	16,797	10,214	4,841	340	1,139	263
1952	151,929	24,993	14,879	4,852	304	1,198	3,760
1953	148,115	25,566	15,002	4,638	268	1,172	4,476
1954	169,619	25,953	18,938	5,320	222	1,273	200
1955	186,850	33,131	18,857	6,053	190	1,422	6,609
1956	193,990	34,547	23,824	6,176	167	1,561	2,819

Working expenses include amounts transferred from revenue to the renewals reserve account. Such transfers amounted to £136,852 in 1954-55 and £137,640 in 1955-56, and comprised £106,210 and £103,194 charged to the water supply fund, £23,538 and £24,251 to the sewerage fund, and £7,104 and £10,195 to the drainage fund in the respective years. At 30th June, 1956, the renewals reserve account had a credit balance of £615,167.



# SOCIAL CONDITION

## SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AMELIORATION

The following table shows the expenditure (from revenue) by the Commonwealth and State Governments on social amelioration in New South Wales. Loan expenditure and the administrative costs associated with the Commonwealth benefits are excluded.

**Table 404. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Social Amelioration in New South Wales\***

Item	1938-39	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Age and invalid pensions .. ..	6,414,899	34,042,096	36,953,789	42,515,180	45,418,502
Funeral benefits for pensioners ..	..	113,919	128,256	131,330	136,524
Maternity allowances .. ..	167,710	1,173,058	1,262,819	1,222,596	1,268,967
Child endowment .. ..	..	19,137,687	19,591,156	22,209,602	20,975,500
Widows' pensions .. ..	..	2,766,555	2,826,624	3,171,885	3,656,303
Unemployment, sickness, and special benefits .. ..	..	2,077,962	1,057,356	986,258	1,432,625
Community rehabilitation .. ..	..	89,385	101,803	119,024	144,778
<b>Total, Commonwealth ..</b>	<b>6,582,609</b>	<b>59,400,662</b>	<b>61,921,803</b>	<b>70,355,875</b>	<b>73,033,199</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Relief of destitute, blind, aged, etc... ..	430,369	1,999,814	2,458,080	2,118,811	2,438,955
Maintenance of deserted wives, widows, children .. ..	350,278	355,235	409,059	438,949	466,880
Widows' pensions .. ..	630,321	117,193	140,604	143,832	113,747
Legal aid .. ..	3,446	24,578	26,309	28,156	29,816
Care of aboriginals .. ..	76,454	165,524	173,548	174,967	181,585
Unemployment relief .. ..	608,579	..	..	..	..
Food relief .. ..	1,419,836	116,304	111,620	117,475	141,507
Family allowances .. ..	1,363,833	..	..	..	..
Administration .. ..	264,550	120,329	138,419	143,267	141,895
Housing .. ..	23,168	37,308	21,831	21,783	373,929
Contribution to miners' pensions .. ..	..	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Workers' Compensation (Broken Hill) .. ..	51,939	61,867	53,498	48,631	47,338
<b>Total, State .. ..</b>	<b>5,222,773</b>	<b>3,078,152</b>	<b>3,612,968</b>	<b>3,315,871</b>	<b>4,015,652</b>
<b>Total in New South Wales*</b> ..	<b>11,805,382</b>	<b>62,478,814</b>	<b>65,534,771</b>	<b>73,671,746</b>	<b>77,048,851</b>

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

The growing expenditure reflects the expansion in the scope of government social services, higher rates of benefit, and increased numbers of beneficiaries. Certain State benefits have been discontinued since 1938-39.

### COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The principal social service benefits provided by the Commonwealth Government are maternity allowances, child endowment, unemployment, sickness, and special benefits, and age, invalid, and widows' pensions. These services are administered by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services in terms of the Social Services Act, 1947-1957. Particulars of the pension benefits are given in the chapter "Pensions", and the other benefits are described below.

The Commonwealth Government has entered into agreements with New Zealand (in 1949) and the United Kingdom (in 1954) for reciprocity in relation to pensions, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits.

Under the National Health Service, the Commonwealth also provides hospital and other benefits for the treatment and prevention of sickness. An outline of these health services is given in the chapter "Public Health".

#### *National Welfare Fund*

The National Welfare Fund was established to finance the payment of Commonwealth social and health services benefits.

The Fund operated from 1st July, 1943. At first, it was used to finance funeral benefits for pensioners and maternity allowances, but from July, 1945, all except a few minor social and health benefits have been paid from the Fund. The Fund is used only to finance the benefits themselves; it is not used to meet the cost of administering the benefits or of capital works associated with the benefits.

In 1943-44 and 1944-45, the Fund received 25 per cent. of income tax collections from individuals (other than companies), up to a maximum of £30,000,000 per annum. In the next two years, receipts consisted of a fixed amount from Consolidated Revenue and a sum equivalent to pay-roll tax collections. In the years 1947-48 to 1950-51 inclusive, the amount of social services contribution payable was substituted for the fixed sum from Consolidated Revenue, but in 1951-52, as a result of the amalgamation of income tax and social services contribution, the principle of a special contribution from Revenue plus pay-roll tax collections was restored. In the last five years, the Fund has received an amount from Consolidated Revenue equal to the actual expenditure from the Fund each year, and the balance in the Fund is increased only by interest on its investments.

The income and expenditure of the Fund in Australia in each of the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 405. National Welfare Fund: Income and Expenditure in Australia**

Year	Income		Expenditure	Credit Balance at 30th June
	Transfers from Revenue	Interest on Investments		
	£	£	£	£
1951-52	171,708,698	1,129,198	137,607,996	185,027,046
1952-53	165,511,396	1,808,670	165,511,396	186,835,716
1953-54	176,564,604	2,094,474	176,564,604	188,930,190
1954-55	189,318,866	2,107,715	189,318,866	191,037,905
1955-56	214,865,671	2,086,435	214,865,671	193,124,340
1956-57	223,922,596	1,937,970	223,922,596	195,062,310

Particulars of disbursements from the Fund in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

**Table 406. National Welfare Fund: Benefits Paid in Anstralia**

Type of Benefit	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£
Age and Invalid Pensions .. ..	72,423,900	81,293,003	88,006,077	101,625,066	109,209,972
Funeral Benefits to Pensioners ..	270,448	287,798	303,784	318,941	341,257
Widows' Pensions .. .. .	6,333,689	6,625,679	6,862,422	7,722,796	8,862,401
Maternity Allowances .. .. .	3,248,305	3,225,919	3,362,307	3,410,406	3,482,206
Child Endowment .. .. .	53,243,722	50,760,799	52,529,902	60,380,685	57,036,962
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	6,255,472	4,543,454	2,639,867	2,563,112	3,999,428
Hospital Benefits .. .. .	7,223,241	8,330,053	9,320,602	9,552,944	9,813,283
Medical Benefits .. .. .	...	1,434,166	4,209,495	5,413,320	6,146,029
Pharmaceutical Benefits .. .. .	6,486,651	8,218,633	9,444,631	10,379,474	9,923,724
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	1,739,953	2,115,539	2,516,077	2,874,364	2,998,886
Pharmaceutical Benefits for Pensioners	728,658	1,010,780	1,294,836	1,507,960	1,793,101
Nutrition of Children .. .. .	1,521,394	1,999,312	2,237,425	2,405,349	2,607,040
Tuberculosis Campaign .. .. .	4,875,957	5,579,648	5,657,323	5,696,644	6,215,416
Mental Institution Benefits .. .. .	522,552	494,833	225,585	...	...
Other .. .. .	637,454	644,988	708,533	1,014,610	1,492,891
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>165,511,396</b>	<b>176,564,604</b>	<b>189,318,866</b>	<b>214,865,671</b>	<b>223,922,596</b>

#### *Maternity Allowances*

Maternity allowances in respect of births of living or viable children in Australia have been paid by the Commonwealth since 10th October, 1912.

Only one allowance is granted where more than one child is born at a birth, but, since April, 1944, the allowance has been paid at an increased rate in such cases. If a child is stillborn or dies within twelve hours after birth, allowance is not payable unless the period of intra-uterine life was at least 5½ calendar months.

Maternity allowance is paid in respect of births which occur on ships proceeding to Australia or between ports in Australia or Commonwealth Territories, if the mother is residing in Australia at date of claim and intends to remain here. Allowance is not paid in the case of births which occur outside Australian territorial waters and for which the mother is entitled to a similar benefit under the law of any other country. Allowance is payable, under certain conditions, to qualified Australians temporarily absent from Australia, and to aliens and aboriginal natives in Australia.

Maternity allowance is payable at the rate (since August, 1956) of £15 where there is no other child under 16 years of age, £16 where there is one or two such children, and £17 10s. where there are three or more. In cases of plural births, £5 is added in respect of each additional child born. Since 1944, the allowance has not been subject to a means test.

The following statement shows the number of claims passed for payment in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory), and the number of confinements, in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 497. Maternity Allowances Paid in New South Wales \*

Year ended June	Amount of Allowance †	Confinements (approximate)	Claims passed for Payment		Amount Paid
			Number	As proportion of Confinements	
	£	No.		Per cent.	£
1947	15 to 17½	74,400	73,110	99	1,154,674
1948	15 to 17½	68,400	68,116	99	1,089,449
1949	15 to 17½	68,200	67,534	99	1,070,126
1950	15 to 17½	72,500	73,566	100	1,155,379
1951	15 to 17½	73,200	72,003	98	1,149,164
1952	15 to 17½	74,500	72,688	98	1,182,358
1953	15 to 17½	76,200	74,011	97	1,195,046
1954	15 to 17½	75,300	72,380	96	1,173,058
1955	15 to 17½	74,700	77,401	100	1,262,819
1956	15 to 17½	76,300	76,552	100	1,222,596
1957	15 to 17½	78,600	78,454	100	1,268,967

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† For plural births, £5 is added for each additional child born.

In 1956-57, there were 912 claims granted in respect of twins, 14 in respect of triplets, and one in respect of quadruplets.

#### Child Endowment

The Commonwealth system of child endowment commenced on 1st July, 1941. Allowances are payable, irrespective of the amount of family income, for all children (including ex-nuptial children) in the family under sixteen years of age, as well as for children under sixteen years who are inmates of approved charitable institutions. (Prior to 20th June, 1950, no allowance was payable in respect of the first child in the family under 16 years of age.) Endowment may be paid in respect of a child whose father is not a British subject if the child was born in Australia or the mother is a British subject, or if the child is likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Endowment is payable at the rate (since August, 1956) of 5s. per week for the first child under sixteen years, and 10s. per week for each other child in the family under sixteen years of age. As a general rule, endowment is paid to the mother.

To qualify for endowment, claimants and children must be resident in Australia at date of claim and, if not Australian-born, must have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately preceding claim, except in cases where the Director-General of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant

and children are likely to remain permanently in Australia. Endowment may be granted to aboriginals unless they are nomadic, or the children concerned are dependent on the State or Commonwealth Government for support.

Particulars of Commonwealth child endowment in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years are shown below:—

**Table 408. Commonwealth Child Endowment in New South Wales\***

At 30th June	Family Units†				Approved Institutions		Endowment Paid during year ended 30th June	
	Claims in Force	Number of Endowed Children		Annual Liability		Number		Endowed Children
		Total	Per Claim	Total	Per Claim			
1947	222,668	390,915	1.756	£ 7,622,842	34.233	114	5,776	£ 7,727,859
1948	233,826	407,368	1.742	7,943,676	33.975	115	5,815	7,602,692
1949	247,027	426,991	1.729	11,101,766	44.942	115	5,466	9,313,460
1950‡	263,959	463,112	1.754	12,040,912	45.618	115	5,892	11,610,670
1951	458,829	930,697	2.028	18,233,345	39.739	111	6,392	16,872,169
1952	476,684	971,586	2.038	19,064,344	39.994	112	6,904	17,793,919
1953	491,848	1,005,887	2.045	19,759,038	40.173	112	6,743	20,012,263
1954	501,272	1,031,898	2.059	20,312,812	40.523	115	8,425	19,137,687
1955	499,072	1,034,865	2.074	20,418,554	40.913	117	6,438	19,591,156
1956	511,359	1,060,544	2.074	20,926,477	40.923	117	5,650	22,209,602
1957	524,239	1,092,858	2.085	21,599,201	41.200	119	5,606	20,975,500

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.  
 † Figures for 1951 to 1954 are slightly overstated.  
 ‡ Excluding claims in respect of first child, payable from 20th June, 1950.

The following table shows, for recent years, a classification of the endowed family units in New South Wales according to the number of children under 16 years of age in the family:—

**Table 409. Commonwealth Child Endowment: Family Units in New South Wales\***

Number of Children under age 16 Years in Family Unit	Family Units receiving Endowment at 30th June						
	1951†	1952†	1953†	1954†	1955	1956	1957
1	183,898	188,417	193,213	193,753	189,463	194,114	198,212
2	156,541	162,763	167,436	171,458	171,104	174,551	177,505
3	71,831	76,870	80,436	83,332	83,874	86,976	89,881
4	27,526	29,180	30,487	31,742	34,284	35,083	36,925
5	11,429	11,718	12,415	12,959	12,441	12,423	12,982
6	4,285	4,408	4,563	4,745	4,874	5,155	5,515
7	1,962	1,974	1,933	1,882	1,838	1,933	2,025
8	897	928	923	977	790	761	795
9	297	269	282	269	287	263	286
10 and over	163	157	160	155	117	100	113
Total Family Units	458,829	476,684	491,848	501,272	499,072	511,359	524,239
Endowed Children	930,697	971,586	1,005,887	1,031,898	1,034,865	1,060,544	1,092,858

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.  
 † Figures for 1951 to 1954 are slightly overstated.

*Unemployment and Sickness Benefits*

The scheme of unemployment and sickness benefits provided by the Commonwealth came into operation on 1st July, 1945. The benefits are for persons, except pensioners, between the ages of 16 and 65 years (or in the case of women, 60 years) who have resided in Australia for twelve months immediately prior to the date of claim, or intend to remain permanently in Australia.

For unemployment benefit, it must be shown that unemployment is not due to participation in a strike, and that the claimant is able and willing to undertake suitable work and has endeavoured to obtain it. Requirements for sickness benefit are temporary incapacity for work by reason of sickness or accident and the loss thereby of wages or other income up to the amount of benefit claimed.

Unemployment benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes unemployed, or from the date of application, whichever is the later. Sickness benefit is payable from the seventh day after the claimant becomes incapacitated, if the claim is made within 13 weeks; if the claim is made after 13 weeks, benefit is payable from the date of application.

A means test is imposed, and benefit is reduced by the amount of income in excess of the limit shown below. "Income" does not include sickness pay from an approved friendly society up to £2 per week, payments for dependent children, maternity allowances, hospital benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and war pensions. There is no means test on property.

The maximum rates of benefit and permissible income (current since October, 1957) are as follows:—

	Benefit per week		Permissible Income per week
	s.	d.	s.
Married Person (Any Age) .. .. .	65	0	40
Single Person—			
21 years and over .. .. .	65	0	40
18 to 20 years .. .. .	47	6	20
16 or 17 years .. .. .	35	0	20

Additional benefit of 47s. 6d. per week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 10s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under age 16 and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but not employed by him. A married woman is not entitled to benefit if her husband can maintain her.

Special benefits may be granted to persons not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who, by reason of age, disability, or domestic circumstances, are unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for themselves and their dependants.



Particulars of claims admitted, beneficiaries, and payments in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) in 1945-46 and later years are shown below:—

**Table 410. Commonwealth Unemployment, Sickness, and Special Benefits in New South Wales\***

Year ended 30th June	Claims Admitted			Receiving Benefit at 30th June			Amount of Benefits Paid £
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT							
1946	38,592	10,197	48,789	1,203	95	1,298	275,205
1950	103,599	23,901	127,500	254	81	335	1,064,698
1951	5,605	601	6,206	181	65	246	25,324
1952	7,680	3,258	10,938	3,376	1,237	4,613	55,135
1953	76,668	11,972	88,640	12,044	2,585	14,629	2,686,297
1954	18,854	4,599	23,453	1,876	934	2,810	1,247,215
1955	5,152	2,475	7,627	569	473	1,042	254,558
1956	8,126	2,591	10,717	1,592	733	2,325	216,400
1957	23,217	5,683	28,900	4,719	1,523	6,242	672,431
SICKNESS BENEFIT							
1946	11,822	2,435	14,257	2,063	438	2,501	198,943
1950	18,263	6,030	24,293	3,763	1,266	5,029	307,315
1951	17,722	5,805	23,527	†	†	2,868	296,418
1952	14,904	4,648	19,552	1,913	620	2,533	262,244
1953	15,435	4,692	20,127	2,500	913	3,413	546,432
1954	16,972	5,671	22,643	2,374	946	3,320	697,949
1955	17,512	5,804	23,316	2,412	954	3,366	676,148
1956	16,945	5,516	22,461	2,307	807	3,114	644,464
1957	15,720	5,189	20,909	2,144	764	2,908	643,269
SPECIAL BENEFIT							
1946	87	61	148	9	39	48	1,068
1950	2,016	435	2,451	149	226	375	176,698†
1951	680	316	996	†	†	348	50,303†
1952	710	347	1,057	169	320	489	33,502†
1953	640	247	887	652	422	1,074	72,932†
1954	889	481	1,370	274	493	767	132,797†
1955	783	481	1,264	182	565	747	126,650†
1956	815	430	1,245	198	485	683	125,394†
1957	930	456	1,386	221	451	672	116,925†
TOTAL							
1946	50,501	12,693	63,194	3,275	572	3,847	475,216
1950	123,878	30,366	154,244	4,166	1,573	5,739	1,548,711
1951	24,007	6,722	30,729	†	†	3,462	372,045
1952	23,294	8,253	31,547	5,458	2,177	7,635	350,881
1953	92,743	16,911	109,654	15,196	3,920	19,116	3,305,661
1954	36,715	10,751	47,466	4,524	2,373	6,897	2,077,961
1955	23,447	8,760	32,207	3,163	1,992	5,155	1,057,356
1956	25,886	8,537	34,423	4,097	2,025	6,122	986,258
1957	39,867	11,328	51,195	7,084	2,738	9,822	1,432,625

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Including payments to immigrants during training for employment.

‡ Not available.

The amount of special benefits paid in 1949-50 and later years includes payments to immigrants during training for employment, but other particulars relating to the special benefit claims of immigrants are not included in the table.

The exceptionally large number of claims for unemployment benefit in 1949-50 was due to the industrial dislocation caused by a general coal strike in the months June to August, 1949; payments in September Quarter, 1949 amounted to £1,057,085 or 99 per cent. of the total for the year. The large number of claims in 1952-53 reflects the decline in employment and business activity which began late in 1951.

#### STATE SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State social welfare services are limited, for the most part, to the assistance of persons not eligible for Commonwealth benefit and the provision of certain forms of assistance not available from the Commonwealth. The services are intended to provide some form of help in any case of genuine hardship, particularly where families with children are concerned. There is no specific statutory limitation to the relief that can be provided, and all cases are dealt with individually.

The services, which were reorganised in 1956, are administered by the State Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare, through its Social Welfare Division. They are classified as primary and secondary social aids, emergency aids, children's allowances, and miscellaneous services.

#### *Primary Social Aids*

Primary social aids, which are generally subject to a means test, consist of food relief, cash sustenance and cash supplementation, and ancillary services. Assistance of this type is provided for persons in need who have applied for, but have not yet received, Commonwealth benefits, persons not eligible or excluded from Commonwealth assistance for various reasons, persons temporarily or suddenly deprived of a means of existence, and many other classes of people.

Payments are made according to the following scale:---

	Per fortnight
Man or woman, 21 years and over—	s.
With no dependent children under 16 years .. ..	50
With one or more dependent children over 12 months and under 16 years .. .. .	60
Man and spouse—	
With no dependent children under 16 years .. ..	90
With one or more dependent children over 12 months and under 16 years .. .. .	100

In each of the above cases, a permissible income of 40s. per fortnight from other sources is allowed. Unmarried persons, 16 years and under 21 years of age, receive lesser payments and are allowed a smaller permissible income.

Payments to cash sustenance recipients may be augmented by supplementary payments, dependent upon individual circumstances. Certain groups of women with children, to whom Commonwealth assistance is not paid, receive a supplementary payment of 60s. per fortnight. The groups comprise divorcees where the father is not supporting his children; wives who have been deserted less than six months; women whose husbands are in gaol with a period served of less than six months; unmarried mothers; deserted wives, divorcees, and de jure widows with only illegitimate children; wives with husbands in mental hospitals and ineligible for Commonwealth special benefit; and de jure widows not residually qualified for Commonwealth pensions and ineligible for Commonwealth special benefit.

The ancillary services that may be provided for recipients of food relief and cash sustenance include clothing and footwear, additional milk and special foods for infants and nursing mothers, special foods for persons suffering from malnutrition, and medical treatment.

The expenditure on primary social aids amounted to £162,844 in 1956-57.

#### *Secondary Social Aids*

Secondary social aids, for which there is no exact means test, are designed to meet special needs. They include the provision of surgical aids, artificial limbs, spectacles and hearing aids, the transport of necessitous persons for medical treatment at hospitals and for other special purposes, the issue of blankets and baby outfits, and financial assistance to meet funeral charges and other special needs. Expenditure on secondary social aids amounted to £61,946 in 1956-57.

#### *Emergency Aids*

Emergency aids are provided, to meet distress caused by fire, flood, or other catastrophe, in the form of cash grants, clothing, bedding, food orders, household effects, and alternative accommodation.

There is also a Housekeepers' Emergency Service, which operates in the Sydney metropolitan area and a number of country centres, and which provides help where the householder is unable to carry out normal household duties because of sickness or other emergency. The service is provided for a limited period, except in special circumstances such as where a mother has had tuberculosis or poliomyelitis. The amount charged for the service depends upon individual family circumstances.

Home aids, as distinct from housekeepers, are available for aged persons and for certain cases of particular need to perform heavy work, such as washing and ironing, for one or two days per week.

Expenditure on the emergency aids amounted to £27,500 in 1956-57.

#### *Children's Allowances*

Allowances for children may be paid to a mother or father who is widowed, deserted, or divorced, or whose spouse is incapacitated or in gaol or is an age pensioner. Assistance in this form is also granted for the children or adopted children of single women. The allowances are paid for children up to school-leaving age of 15 years; but if a child is an invalid or is otherwise incapacitated, or if the case has unusual features which call for special consideration, the allowance may be continued for a period beyond school-leaving age.

The rate of allowance varies in accordance with the claimant's means, and ranges from 2s. to 22s. 6d. per week for the first child and up to 12s. 6d. per week for each other eligible child.

The number of parents in receipt of allowances for children during 1956-57, according to grounds of eligibility, was as follows:—

Widows .. .. .	2,100
Deserted Wives, Divorcees ..	886
Unmarried Mothers .. ..	240
Husbands Incapacitated .. ..	759
Husbands in Gaol .. ..	178
Other .. .. .	249
Total .. .. .	4,412

The number of children for whom allowances were paid during 1956-57 was 10,463, and expenditure amounted to £279,018.

#### *Miscellaneous Social Aids*

Miscellaneous social aids include grants to church and philanthropic organisations, special Christmas grants, and the provision of temporary accommodation for homeless women and children. Expenditure on these aids amounted to £57,076 in 1956-57.

#### **CHILD WELFARE**

The care of children under the supervision of the State is a function of the Department of Child Welfare in terms of the Child Welfare Act, 1939. There is an Advisory Council to advise the Minister upon matters relevant to the welfare of children. Social workers for the Department are trained in child welfare work at the University of Sydney and by means of courses of study specially arranged for them.

The Child Welfare Act provides for the care and maintenance of State wards, the assistance of children of necessitous parents, the supervision of children in foster homes and in institutions, and the protection of children from ill-treatment and neglect. It prevents their employment in dangerous occupations and regulates their employment in public performances and in street trading, and governs the adoption of children. Special courts, called Children's Courts, are maintained to deal with offences committed by or against children and to adjudicate in regard to affiliation proceedings.

Other Acts having special reference to the welfare of children are the Deserted Wives and Children Act, 1910-1939, described below, and the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1934, by which, in legal disputes as to guardianship, the mother is accorded equal rights with the father.

The use of tobacco by juveniles and the supply of intoxicating liquor to them are prohibited by the Juvenile Smoking Suppression Act and the Liquor Act, respectively. A period of compulsory school attendance, viz., from 6 to 15 years of age, is prescribed by the Public Instruction Act. Exemptions from school attendance may be granted in certain cases by the Child Welfare Department.

The Department also supervises immigrant children in New South Wales not under the care of parents or relatives.

CHILDREN UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

The number of children under the supervision of the Child Welfare Department in 1939 and later years is shown in the following table:—

Table 411. Children under State Supervision at 30th June

Classification	1939	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
State Wards—						
Boarded out, adopted, apprenticed, or with own parents .. .. .	3,643	1,901	1,982	2,001	2,344	2,516
In depots, homes or hostels .. .. .	333	630	650	673	676	706
Juvenile offenders in State institutions or shelters .. .. .	679	686	718	768	932	1,015
Children living in own homes .. .. .	9,787	5,437	5,511	5,756	5,960	6,363
Children in licensed foster homes and institutions .. .. .	1,207	1,209	1,226	1,435	1,311	1,303
Children on probation from courts or institutions .. .. .	1,728	3,072	2,448	2,643	3,057	3,682
After-care—Ex-institution inmates .. .. .						
Total .. .. .	17,377	13,456	13,079	13,739	14,806	16,244

These figures do not include children licensed for street trading, or for employment in theatres or public entertainments.

The number of State wards at 30th June, 1957 was 3,222, viz., 1,711 boys and 1,511 girls. Of these, 706 were in depots, homes or hostels, 2,059 were boarded out and supported by the Government, 336 were adopted or boarded out without subsidy, 37 were apprenticed, and 84 were restored to their parents.

STATE WARDS

Under the Child Welfare Act, children may be admitted to control as State wards upon application by parents or other guardians where the conditions of home life are unsatisfactory or the children are orphaned or deserted. Neglected or uncontrollable or delinquent children may be admitted by order of the Children's Courts.

The Minister is the guardian of State wards. His guardianship usually terminates at 18 years, but in certain cases supervision may continue until the age of 21 years.

Where practicable, State wards are placed with approved foster parents to be maintained under normal conditions of home life. Allowances are paid to the foster parents, and medical, dental and other special expenses, such as equipment for school or employment, are met by the Department. The allowances may be continued beyond normal school-leaving age to enable backward children to remain at school, and those with special scholastic ability to complete courses at secondary school or technical college or university; they may also be continued in cases of ill-health or physical disability. Departmental field officers exercise supervision over wards placed with foster parents.

Earnings of wards placed in employment after they leave school may be supplemented by the Department.

The Department of Child Welfare maintains depots for State wards pending placement with foster parents or transfer; homes where boys are trained in farm work and girls in domestic science; and homes for sub-normal children, for sick in invalid wards, for babies and for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers. The establishments for State wards in 1956-57 consisted of 17 hostels and homes and 2 training schools.

For mentally deficient children who are educable, the Department of Education also provide special classes at some State schools and conducts a residential school at Glenfield.

Allowances paid for children boarded out amounted to £80,495 in 1955-56 and £119,586 in 1956-57.

#### CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES

Children may be placed by their guardians in foster homes or institutions conducted by religious bodies and other organisations in preference to being boarded out as State wards. Under certain conditions, the Minister is authorised to pay to charitable institutions, in respect of the children, allowances similar to those paid to foster parents of State wards. Allowances may be paid to institutions which were in existence when the Child Welfare Act commenced in December, 1939, for the number of inmates in excess of the average number during the period of two years immediately before that date.

Any place used for the reception of one or more children under 7 years of age apart from their parents, or other blood relatives, must be licensed, and the children must be registered with the Director of the Child Welfare Department.

The reception of children in foster homes, other than the foster homes of State wards and institutions controlled or open to inspection by the State, is subject to general regulation in terms of the Child Welfare Act.

Without an order of a Children's Court, no person may receive a child under 7 years of age to be maintained apart from its mother or other parent in consideration of the payment of money otherwise than by way of periodical instalments. Moreover, no such instalment may be paid for more than four weeks in advance, nor exceed the sum of 50s. per week.

In 1956-57, the number of institutions licensed under this section of the Child Welfare Act was 111, and at the end of the year the number of inmates under 7 years of age was 1,052. In the same year, the number of private foster homes licensed was 241 and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 251.

#### RELIEF OF CHILDREN OF NECESSITIOUS PARENTS

An important activity of the Child Welfare Department relates to the maintenance of the children of necessitous parents in their own homes. Allowances for this purpose are paid under the system of allowances for children outlined on page 459.

CHILDREN LICENSED FOR EMPLOYMENT IN PUBLIC PERFORMANCES, ETC.

The following table shows the number of boys and girls licensed to be employed in public entertainment, and boys licensed to engage in street-trading:—

**Table 412. Children Licensed for Employment in Public Entertainment**

Year ended 30th June	Licenses for Employment in Public Entertainment						Street-trading Licenses Issued
	Issued during Year			At end of Year			
	Boys	Girls	Children	Boys	Girls	Children	
1951	30	239	269	8	18	26	275
1952	46	341	387	14	18	32	375
1953	53	333	386	4	2	6	528
1954	95	310	405	9	9	18	631
1955	42	316	358	3	2	5	542
1956	56	404	460	2	2	4	538

Considerably more girls than boys are licensed for employment in public entertainment. Of the children licensed during the year, 247 were less than 12 years of age, 197 were aged 12 to 15 years, and 16 were 15 years or over.

The boys licensed to engage in street-trading in 1955-56 comprised 460 aged 14 or 15 years and 78 aged 15 or 16 years.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

Legal provision is contained in the Child Welfare Act for the permanent adoption of children upon order of the Supreme Court in its equity jurisdictions. Application to the Court may be made by adopting parents or by the Minister 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; orders of adoption are registered by the Registrar-General.

The following table shows particulars of children adopted in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 413. Child Welfare Department: Children Adopted**

Year ended 30th June	Sex		Age		Relationship of Adopting Parents			Total Children Adopted
	Boys	Girls	Under 1 year	1 year and over	Natural Parent	Other Relative	Not Related	
1939	547	565	287	825	504	137	471	1,112
1951	551	538	465	624	470	63	556	1,089
1952	640	559	594	605	451	48	700	1,199
1953	709	581	690	600	424	51	815	1,290
1954	704	737	541	900	698	104	639	1,441
1955	555	530	542	543	401	60	624	1,085
1956	514	498	470	542	365	69	578	1,012

In some cases, more than one child is adopted into the family. The number of family units in 1955-56 was 900; of these, 482 were families with children, and 418 were childless. The adopting parents in 1955-56 included 28 with an income of less than £500 per annum, 608 with an income between £500 and £1,000, and 264 with £1,000 or more.

#### 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. No child under the age of 8 years is held responsible for an offence, and the sentence of death may not be pronounced or recorded against a person under the age of 18 years.

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. Committal to an institution is a final resort, and many of the children brought before the courts are released after admonition, or on probation. The Child Welfare Department exercises control of delinquent children committed to State institutions and supervises those released on probation.

There are four shelters and hostels for the reception and temporary detention of delinquent children, as well as farm training schools for delinquent boys at Mittagong, Muswellbrook, and Gosford and training schools for girls at Parramatta and Thornleigh. There is a special school for truants at Burradoo, and a special institution at Tamworth for those who have failed to respond to the rehabilitation training at other training schools.

Statistics of the Children's Court, Sydney, are shown on page 642 of this volume. Particulars of truancy are given in the chapter "Education".

#### 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 Act, 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. Mothers may be required to contribute towards the support of their children in certain cases.

A wife who has been deserted by her husband, without just cause, for a period of six months, is eligible to apply for widow's pension in terms of the (Commonwealth) Social Services Act, 1947-1957.

Legislation provides for reciprocity in respect of orders for maintenance between New South Wales and other parts of the British Commonwealth.

For disobedience to or non-compliance with the orders, 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.

In 1956, the Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts made 1,611 orders for maintenance of wife, 1,157 for maintenance of child, and 53 for expenses incidental to the birth of an ex-nuptial child. Further statistics are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".



## IMMIGRANT CHILDREN

By delegation of ministerial powers under the Commonwealth Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act, 1946-52, the Director of the Child Welfare Department supervises immigrant children in New South Wales under 21 years of age and not under the care of a parent or relative.

The number of immigrant children under supervision at 30th June, 1957 was 754. During the year, there were 228 arrivals and 339 were discharged from supervision.

## CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT—EXPENDITURE

The expenditure and receipts of the Child Welfare Department in 1938-39 and the last six years are shown below:—

Table 414. Child Welfare Department: Expenditure and Receipts

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure*						Receipts †	
	Allowances to Invalid Husbands, Deserted Wives, etc.	Allowances for Children Boarded Out	Head Office—Administration		State Institutions			Total
			Salaries and Wages	Other	Salaries and Wages	Other		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
1939	244,915	87,143	39,466	15,504	51,152	40,322	478,502	20,990
1951	127,556	51,068	136,789	37,548	181,667	141,919	676,547	58,383
1952	122,722	58,758	172,540	43,621	243,697	169,283	810,621	70,210
1953	131,322	68,308	191,966	49,242	269,374	195,656	905,868	67,500
1954	134,712	69,512	198,694	50,090	282,077	194,064	929,149	71,501
1955	166,026	74,037	208,912	57,197	320,366	206,079	1,032,617	83,307
1956	173,311	80,495	247,124	59,977	348,630	211,950	1,121,487	78,897

\* Excluding items, e.g., rates, charged to the votes of other Departments.

† Maintenance of State wards, sales of farm produce, etc.

Of the total expenditure of the Department in 1955-56, £560,580 or 50 per cent. was expended on institutions.

Table 414 does not include loan expenditure on child welfare institutions, which totalled £81,119 in 1954-55 and £81,060 in 1955-56.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES

The State maintains three homes for the aged and infirm—two for men and one for women. The institutions are also used for the treatment of chronic ailments. They contain special wards for persons suffering from cancer, tuberculosis, and venereal disease, and a hospital for infectious diseases is attached to the institution at Lidcombe.

The average number resident in the State homes during the year 1956 was 2,072. In the hospitals attached to the institutions, 5,005 cases of illness were treated during 1956—males 4,701 and females 304—and at the end of the year 1,204 patients remained under treatment.

Several societies are engaged in charitable relief. Some conduct institutions such as homes for children and the aged; others supply casual

aid for indigent persons, help for discharged prisoners, shipwreck relief, etc. In many suburbs and country towns, benevolent societies are active in the relief of local distress.

Charitable societies, as a general rule, must be registered under the Charitable Collections Act, 1934-1941. It is not lawful for any person to make an appeal for support for any charity unless the charity is registered, or is exempted from registration, under the Act.

Registered charities must be administered by a responsible committee or other body consisting of not less than three persons; proper books of account must be kept, and the accounts are subject to audit and inspection. Charities failing to observe the provisions of the Act may be de-registered.

### FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Friendly societies may be divided into two classes, viz., friendly societies proper, and miscellaneous societies which are within the scope of friendly societies legislation, though their benefits differ somewhat from those of ordinary friendly societies.

The benefits assured by the societies proper usually consist of sick pay for the member, funeral allowances for the member and his wife, and medical benefits. The sickness benefit in the largest societies is 21s. per week during the first six months of illness, 15s. for the second six months, 5s. or 10s. for the third, and 5s. for the fourth period of six months; a rate of 2s. 6d. per week is paid during the remainder of illness, that is, after the first two years. Provision has also been made for a new type of sickness benefit, of approximately £3 per week, for new members; such benefit is for periods of 10 to 15 weeks only, after which a member becomes ineligible for further benefit until two years have elapsed.

The funeral benefits usually range 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 some of them it is possible to assure for £500, 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 rates of contribution for sick pay and funeral donations vary according to the rates of benefit, the average contribution being about 5d. per week for sick pay and 2½d. per week for funeral benefits. The rate of contribution for the new type of sickness benefit, mentioned above, is generally from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week.

In most cases, the form of medical benefit available to members is the reimbursement of a portion (varying according to rate of contribution) of the costs of medical attention or medicines.

The activities of the miscellaneous societies are confined to the dispensing of medicine for members of friendly societies proper.

At 30th June, 1956, there were 61 societies, including 22 miscellaneous; 16 possessed branches and 23 were classed as single societies. Membership consisted of 133,707 men, 12,289 women, and 12,011 juveniles, i.e., a total of 158,007.

Information regarding receipts and expenditure of friendly societies and the accumulated assets is shown in the chapter "Private Finance".

## STATE SUBVENTION TO FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Since 1908, the State has paid an annual subvention to the friendly societies to relieve aged members of the necessity of paying contributions.

The amount of subvention which may be claimed in each year is a sum equal to the amount of contributions for sickness, funeral, and medical benefits in respect of men over 65 years of age and women over 60 years, as follows:—(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 had been members for 15 years continuously; (c) widows and widowed mothers in respect of whom subvention was being paid at 30th June, 1932. A proportion of each year's subvention in respect of medical benefits is advanced to the societies at quarterly intervals pending determination of the annual claims.

Particulars of the amounts paid to the societies in various years since 1938-39 are as follows:—

Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount	Year	Amount
	£		£		£		£
1938-39	76,117	1947-48	108,885	1950-51	136,417	1953-54	132,468
1945-46	101,662	1948-49	118,062	1951-52	107,133	1954-55	148,840
1946-47	106,309	1949-50	134,157	1952-53	113,286	1955-56	126,269

## COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND SETTLEMENT SOCIETIES

The Co-operation Act, 1932-1954, 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 supply water, gas, and electricity, to establish factories, to purchase machinery for members, to buy land, purchase or erect dwellings for sale or rental to members, to maintain buildings for education, recreation, etc.

Community settlement societies may be formed for the purpose of acquiring land in order to settle or retain people thereon, and providing any community service.

Up to 30th June, 1956, 201 community advancement societies had been registered under the Act, and there were 115 societies in active operation at that date. Most of these societies were formed with the object of erecting and maintaining public halls, or for establishing recreation or social clubs. Eight community settlement societies have been registered, but only two were on the register at 30th June, 1956.

## 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 regarding the use of the land by the public and for the protection of shrubs, trees, etc. The largest such area is Kosciusko State Park, comprising more than 1,250,000 acres set apart in 1944. It embraces Crown lands in the Kosciusko highlands extending about 100 miles northward from the Victorian border

to the Australian Capital Territory. The National Park (34,392 acres) and Ku-ring-gai Chase (38,263 acres) are situated on the southern and northern borders of Sydney respectively. In 1954 an area of 14,000 acres in the Warrumbungle Mountains, situated in the north-western part of the State, was gazetted as a national park. Other national parks of smaller area have been established at Gloucester Tops and Barrington (near Dungog) and in the vicinity of the dams at Wyangala (near Cowra), Burrinjuck (near Yass), and Keepit (near Gunnedah).

The public parks and recreation reserves which are not committed to special trustees are controlled by municipal and shire councils. All the towns of importance possess extensive parks and recreation reserves. In 1954, local government expenditure on parks and reserves was £2,251,000.

Surrounding many country towns there exist considerable areas of land reserved as commons, on which stock owned by the townfolk 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. Local Land Boards investigate the requirements for commons in country centres. In this way, the size of many commons has been reduced, and areas have been made available from them for rural pursuits.

The Zoological Gardens at Taronga Park, on the northern side of Sydney Harbour, were opened in 1916. The area is about 50 acres. 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. In 1955-56 admissions numbered 784,596 to the grounds and 310,579 to the aquarium. Receipts of the Zoological Department Trust totalled £130,021 in 1955-56, including an annual State grant of £3,250; expenditure was £124,178, leaving a net profit of £5,843. Exhibits at 30th June, 1956 comprised 690 mammals, 1,937 birds, 99 reptiles, and 1,056 fish.

### WELFARE OF ABORIGINALS

The protection of the aboriginal natives of New South Wales is the function of the Aborigines Welfare Board, of which the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's Department is chairman. Provision is made for ten other members, comprising the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare, officers of the Departments of Education and Public Health, a police officer, experts in agriculture, sociology or anthropology, two members appointed by the Minister, and two members (one a full-blood and the other a full-blood or having an admixture of aboriginal blood) representing the aboriginal race.

The Board exercises general supervision over matters affecting the welfare of the aborigines, manages the reserves set apart for them, and provides for the custody and maintenance of aboriginal children.

It is the policy of the Board to encourage the assimilation of the better-class aborigines, particularly those of lighter caste, into the general community. Under the Aborigines Protection Act, the Board may issue to any person of aboriginal blood a certificate exempting him from the provisions of the Act and conferring full rights of citizenship. In 1956-57, 137 exemption certificates were issued.

The Board maintains a number of Aboriginal Stations and Reserves in various parts of the State. Each station is administered by a resident manager, and is an aboriginal community settlement with a home for each family, a school, a ration store where required, and a recreation hall. Every family on the station is expected to provide for its own needs, and able-bodied men are required to seek employment; the sick, aged and indigent may receive free food, clothing, and medical attention. Aboriginal reserves do not have the same facilities as stations, and are usually supervised by non-resident officers on a part-time basis.

Children committed to the Board's control may be boarded out with foster parents or in approved charitable institutions, or may be placed in suitable employment. There is a training home for girls at Cootamundra, and a home for boys at Kinchela on the Macleay River; at 30th June, 1957, the enrolment at these homes was 42 and 47 respectively. A home for young children is maintained at Bombaderry by the United Aborigines' Mission, with assistance from the State.

The following table shows particulars of the aboriginal stations and reserves and of the Board's expenditure in 1946-47 and the last six years. Expenditure by the Department of Education on the education of aboriginal children in special schools is not included.

**Table 415. Aborigines Welfare Board: Stations and Reserves, Exemption Certificates, and Expenditure**

At 30th June	Aboriginal Stations			Aboriginal Reserves			Exemption Certificates Granted †	Expenditure during Year ended 30th June	
	Number	Resident Aborig- inals	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations *	Number	Resident Aborig- inals	Aborig- inals Receiving Rations *		From Revenue	From Loans (New Bldgs., etc.)
								£	£
1947	18	2,530	373	32	2,048	159	43	57,588	5,270
1952	20	2,726	286	31	2,475	77	49	130,459	104,890
1953	18	2,946	303	31	2,155	81	56	147,237	36,747
1954	18	2,968	426	31	1,820	102	50	165,524	29,008
1955	16	2,919	317	30	1,961	116	99	173,548	44,055
1956	16	2,860	318	27	1,928	66	110	174,967	13,640
1957	16	2,878	379	29	1,880	64	137	181,585	4,772

\* Included in "resident aboriginals".

† Year ended 30th June.

Aboriginals are not eligible for Commonwealth age, invalid, and widows' pensions unless they have obtained certificates of exemption from the provisions of the Aborigines Protection Act. All aborigines are eligible for Commonwealth maternity allowances, child endowment, and unemployment and sickness benefits, but the child endowment payments may be administered by the Aborigines Welfare Board if this is considered to be in the best interests of the mother and children.

Particulars of the aboriginal population of New South Wales are given on page 99 of this volume.

## RELIGION

In New South Wales, there is no established church and freedom of worship is accorded to all religious denominations.

When the census is taken in Australia, there is no legal obligation to answer the question as to religion. A classification of the population according to religion, as recorded at the censuses of 1933, 1947, and 1954, is shown below. Those not stating religion represented 12.4, 11.1, and 8.9 per cent. of the total population at the respective censuses.

Table 416. Religions of the Population, N.S.W.

Religion	Number of Persons			Proportion per cent. of Total stating Religion		
	1933	1947	1954	1933	1947	1954
Christian—						
Church of England ..	1,143,493	1,293,964	1,446,571	49.63	48.78	46.97
Catholic, Roman* ..	489,163	268,496	289,637	} 24.14	} 25.52	} 27.05
Catholic* ..	66,943	408,497	554,816			
Presbyterian ..	257,522	262,166	302,984	11.18	9.88	9.70
Methodist ..	203,042	246,876	275,188	8.81	9.31	8.81
Baptist ..	29,981	34,935	40,283	1.30	1.32	1.29
Greek Orthodox ..	3,916	7,226	29,133	.17	.28	.93
Congregational ..	20,274	19,331	21,280	.88	.73	.68
Lutheran ..	5,956	5,915	17,033	.26	.22	.55
Salvation Army ..	9,610	10,871	12,825	.42	.41	.41
Church of Christ ..	8,658	10,269	10,567	.38	.39	.34
Seventh Day Adventist ..	5,912	7,157	10,476	.26	.27	.34
Other Christian ..	38,419	46,465	75,015	1.66	1.75	1.76
Total Christian ..	2,282,889	2,622,168	3,085,808	99.09	98.86	98.83
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew ..	10,305	13,194	19,583	.45	.50	.63
Other ..	1,823	1,409	1,704	.08	.05	.05
Indefinite, No Religion ..	8,796	15,537	15,231	.38	.59	.49
No reply ..	297,034	332,530	301,203			
Total Population	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529			

\* So described on individual Census schedules.

## PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS

## THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS, ETC.

Buildings in which public meetings (other than meetings for religious worship) or public entertainments are held, and, since December, 1954, drive-in and open-air theatres, must be licensed under the Theatres and Public Halls Act. A licence 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 as theatres and public halls must be approved by the Chief Secretary before erection is begun.

Cinematograph films are subject to censorship before exhibition in New South Wales. The Commonwealth Customs authorities review the films imported from overseas countries. State officials review the films made in Australia, and may take action in terms of the Theatres and Public Halls

Act in respect of imported films. This Act also provides for limitation of the number of licences granted for the exhibition of cinematograph films, and applications in regard thereto are dealt with by the Theatres and Films Commission, subject to appeal to the District Court.

In 1957, the number of picture theatres showing 35 millimetre films in New South Wales was 646 and their aggregate seating capacity was 478,356, representing an average of 740 per theatre. Of the total, 199, with an average seating capacity of 1,169, were located in Sydney and suburbs, and 447, with an average capacity of 550, in other districts. In addition, there were 9 drive-in and 29 open-air theatres in New South Wales (8 and 1, respectively, in Sydney and suburbs) showing 35 millimetre films. There were also 5 touring theatres showing 35 millimetre films and 40 theatres (including 6 touring) for 16 millimetre films.

#### HORSE RACING, TROTTING, AND GREYHOUND RACING

Horse racing, trotting, and greyhound racing are popular in New South Wales. Trotting, in particular, has become popular since an amendment of the law in 1948, which authorised the conduct of night trotting races and betting at them.

Racecourses are licensed by the Chief Secretary under the Gaming and Betting Act, which prescribes that licences may be issued only to non-proprietary associations. So far as the actual conduct of races is concerned, horse racing is controlled by the Australian Jockey Club, trotting by the New South Wales Trotting Club Ltd., and greyhound racing by the Greyhound Racing Control Board (which is appointed by the Governor).

There are certain limits on the number of race meetings which may be held and the racecourses which may be licensed within 40 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, and within 40 miles of the principal post office in Newcastle. In other parts of the State, the following rules apply:—

- (i) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for horse racing or the number of meetings which may be held for this class of racing, except that 12 meetings per annum is the limit for licensed racecourses beyond 40 miles but within 65 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney;
- (ii) There is no limit as to the number of racecourses which may be licensed for trotting, but meetings are restricted to 12 per annum at each course;
- (iii) Only one course may be licensed for greyhound racing in any one country town, and meetings at each of these courses are limited to 40 per annum.

Betting or wagering is prohibited in connection with any sports except horse, pony, trotting, and greyhound races on licensed racecourses. Under the Totalisator Act, in force since 1916, racing clubs may be required to install totalisators on their racecourses and to use them at every race meeting.

The following statement shows for recent years the amount of totalisator investments and of bookmakers' turnover (estimated on the basis of tax collected on the total amount of bets made).

Table 417. Totalisator Investments and Bookmakers' Turnover

Year ended June	Totalisator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)	Year ended June	Totalisator Investments	Licensed Bookmakers' Turnover (approximate)
	£	£		£	£
1946	7,482,819	51,594,400	1952	16,343,841	115,484,600
1947	7,224,274	55,380,800	1953	14,189,928	110,080,000
1948	8,543,920	65,739,200	1954	14,201,809	114,401,900
1949	8,742,535	68,183,000	1955	13,100,536	112,875,700
1950	9,701,635	74,774,000	1956	13,644,841	113,224,800
1951	11,550,451	82,073,200	1957	13,213,104	113,169,600

Particulars of taxes in connection with racing are shown in the chapter "Public Finance".

#### POKER MACHINES

The operation of poker machines in non-proprietary clubs was sanctioned by the Gaming and Betting (Poker Machines) Act, 1956. The clubs must have a licence for the machines and must pay an annual licence tax on them. The general rate of tax is £50 for each 6d. machine, £100 for each 1s. machine, and £250 for each of the first five 2s. machines and £350 for each in excess of five. Further particulars of the tax are given in the chapter "Public Finance". The proceeds of the tax are paid to the Hospital Fund.

At 30th June, 1957, the number of clubs licensed to operate poker machines was 952 and the number of machines licensed was 5,596. From 19th September, 1956 to 30th June, 1957, tax amounting to £763,433 was collected, including £49,850 pre-paid in respect of the following year.

#### ENTERTAINMENT TAXES

Entertainments taxes were levied by the State Government from 1930 to 1942 and by the Commonwealth from 1917 to 1933 and from 1942 to 1953. Details of the Commonwealth tax which was discontinued in 1953 are given on page 599 of Year Book No. 55.

#### STATE LOTTERIES

State lotteries, with cash prizes, have been conducted in New South Wales since August, 1931, in terms of the State Lotteries Act. In addition to the ordinary lotteries, "special" and "mammoth" lotteries have been conducted regularly since July, 1947 and November, 1954, respectively. "Opera House" lotteries were introduced in November, 1957 to help in providing funds for building the Sydney Opera House.

Each lottery comprises 100,000 tickets. The price of a ticket is 5s. 6d. in the ordinary lotteries, 10s. in the special lotteries, £1 in the mammoth lotteries, and £5 in the Opera House lotteries. The first prize for each type of lottery is £6,000, £12,000, £30,000 and £100,000, respectively.

From the proceeds of the sale of tickets in each lottery, a sum is apportioned for prizes and the balance is paid to Consolidated Revenue or, in the case of Opera House Lotteries, to the Sydney Opera House Appeal Fund.



Particulars regarding the lotteries filled in each of the last ten years are shown below:—

Table 418. State Lotteries

Year ended June	Lotteries Filled during each Year						Administrative Expenses
	Number			Subscriptions	Prizes Allotted	Excess of Subscriptions over Prizes	
	Ordinary	Special	Mammoth				
				£	£	£	£
1948	164	23	...	5 660 000	3 607 300	2 052 700	112 155
1949	195	19	...	6 312 500	4 024 555	2 287 945	135 981
1950	216	21	...	6 990 000	4 456 505	2 533 495	151 882
1951	237	27	...	7 867 500	5 015 255	2 852 245	194 819
1952	252	38	...	8 830 000	5 627 205	3,202,795	266,307
1953	272	57	...	10,330,000	6,580,500	3,749,500	317,128
1954	265	66	...	10,587,500	6,742,990	3,844,510	373,958
1955	256	66	9	11,240,000	7,162,810	4,077,190	398,596
1956	261	74	9	11,777,500	7,504,180	4,273,320	413,161
1957	251	79	19	12,752,500	8,161,590	4,590,910	434,912

### ART UNIONS

The Lotteries and Art Unions Act makes provision for the legal promotion of art unions. During the year ended 30th June, 1957, 202 art unions were conducted, at prices ranging from 6d. to £10 per ticket. Of the 4,434,012 tickets sold, 4,350,451, or 98 per cent., were at prices of 10s. or less. Total income amounted to £859,849 and expenditure was £452,005, leaving net proceeds of £407,844. The main items of expenditure were prizes £270,921, advertising, postage, etc., £98,638, and salaries, commissions, etc., £73,367.

### REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRADE

The sale of intoxicating liquor is subject to regulation by the State Government in terms of the Liquor Act, 1912, as subsequently amended. Substantial amendments in respect of trading hours, registrations of clubs, the supply of liquor to restaurants and canteens, and the standard of accommodation in hotels were enacted in 1946 and 1954. The 1954 amendment incorporated the findings of a Royal Commission on the Liquor Trade (which are summarised on page 608 of Year Book No. 55) and the result of a referendum on trading hours (see page 478 of this issue).

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 104 licensing districts. Under the amending Act of 1954, not less than three nor more than five stipendiary magistrates, appointed as licensing magistrates, constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State. Among the Court's functions are the control of licensed premises and the determination of applications for new licences. The same bench of magistrates also constitutes the Licences Reduction Board, first appointed in 1920 to reduce the number of publicans' (and, later, wine) licences.

### LIQUOR LICENCES

The sale of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales, except by persons holding a licence, is prohibited. The kinds of liquor licences and permits issued, the authorities they confer, and the fees for new licences and permits and for annual renewal thereof (current in January, 1957) are summarised in Table 419.

Table 419. Liquor

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit	
		New	Annual Renewal
Publican's Licence .. .. .	Sale of liquor on premises (hotel) specified in licence.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £500*	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.*†
Club Certificate of Registration ..	Sale of liquor on club premises under prescribed conditions.	Not exceeding £1 per member at date of application; maximum, £500.	5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Hotels and Clubs—Permit to supply liquor with meals.	Supply of liquor with meals until midnight by licensee or club.	Assessed on sliding scale relative to fee for licence or certificate.	As for new permit.
Australian Wine Licence‡ .. .. .	Sale of wine, cider or perry made from Australian fruit, not containing more than 35 per cent. proof spirit, in quantities up to 2 gallons.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £50.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Packet Licence§ .. .. .	Sale of liquor on ships and aircraft to passengers during voyages or flights.	As assessed by Court; maximum, £20.	2 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Booth or Stand Licence .. .. .	To holder of publican's licence or to non-proprietary association for sale of liquor on a particular day or days at sports, agricultural shows, etc.	£2 per day	.....

\* Owner of hotel liable for two-fifths of licence fee, but if his share exceeds one-third of the rent, the Board may

‡ Licences may permit or not permit of consumption on the premises.

Conditions under which the Licensing Court may approve applications for removal of publicans', Australian wine, or spirit merchants' licences from one place to another in New South Wales were amended in 1946 and 1954, with a view to their more equitable distribution throughout the State. The Court may not make an order of removal unless satisfied that it is in the interests of the public in the neighbourhood of the proposed new site, and not detrimental to public interests in the area from which the licence is to be removed.

The Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorised local government authorities to conduct community hotels. A council may establish a community hotel by purchase of existing licensed premises, or a new licence may be applied for in respect of premises owned by the council. The profits of a community hotel must be applied towards a public purpose, e.g.,

Licences and Permits

Kind of Licence or Permit	Authority conferred by Licence or Permit	Fee for Licence or Permit		
		New	Annual Renewal	
Spirit Merchant's Licence ..	Sale on specified premises of either (a) malted liquor or (b) liquor other than malted, in quantities of not less than 2 gallons.	Metropolitan £30; other £20.	district, £20. districts,	2 per cent. of cost price of liquor sold to unlicensed persons in preceding calendar year—minimum as for new licence.
Brewer's Licence .. ..	To trade as brewer and sell liquor made in quantities of not less than 2 gallons of the same kind.	Metropolitan £50; other £25.	district, £25. districts,	As for new licence.
Restaurant Permit .. ..	Supply of light Australian wines and malted liquors with meals between noon and 2.30 p.m., and between 6 p.m. and midnight.	£30		5 per cent. of expenditure on liquor in preceding calendar year.
Railway Refreshment Rooms—				
Licence .. .. .	Issued by Governor for sale of liquor at refreshment rooms at railway stations	As for publican's licence		As for publican's licence.
Permit .. .. .	Issued by Railway Commissioner for sale of Australian Wines at refreshment rooms at railway stations.	Exempt.		Exempted, but in practice fee assessed as for Australian Wine Licence.
Liquor with meals on trains ..	Liquor (Amendment) Act, 1946, authorised Commissioner for Railways to supply liquor to passengers to be consumed with meals on State Railways.			
Canteens at Construction Camps, etc.	Issued by Minister on recommendation of Licensing Court for sale of liquor in canteens at construction camps or works of a public nature, subject to conditions determined by the Court.			
Accommodation Hotel or Accommodation House Licence.	Issued by Governor, subject to conditions, for sale of liquor at accommodation hotels or accommodation houses within public reserves. Subject to the conditions, provisions relating to publicans' licences apply.			

approve refund of the whole or part of the excess. † Exclusive of liquor sold to persons licensed to sell liquor

§ Not available for ships plying only within Sydney Harbour.

hospital, library, facilities for recreation, health or welfare. Since 1946 approval has been given for the establishment of community hotels at Forster (in 1948), Randwick Municipality (1950), Griffith (1952), Leeton (1953), and Comboyne (1954). However, the approvals in respect of Randwick, Griffith, and Comboyne have been allowed to lapse, and the hotels at Forster and Leeton have not yet been established.

*Number of Liquor Licences*

By action of the Licences Reduction Board, publicans' licences were reduced from 2,539 in 1920 to 2,028 in 1943. There was no change between 1943 and June, 1955, but the number has since fallen to 2,025. Australian wine licenses were reduced from 441 in 1922 to 347 in 1943, and the number has since been unchanged.

Compensation has been paid from the Compensation Fund (into which were paid annual levies collected from licensees and owners between 1920 and 1926) in respect of licences terminated by order of or surrender to the Board, as indicated on page 890 of the Year Book No. 50. The compensation payments to the end of 1956 amounted to £900,420, comprising £836,530 in respect of 498 publicans' licences and £63,890 to 78 holders of Australian wine licences. The net balance of the fund at 30th June, 1956 was £58,052.

Registered clubs in New South Wales were limited in number to 85 (the number existing in March, 1906) until 1st April, 1947, when provisions for additional registrations increased the maximum permissible number to 414. The apportionment of this number between different areas of the State was described on page 316 of Year Book No. 53. The limit on the number of club licences issuable by the Licensing Court was removed by the Act of 1954, relevant provisions of which came into operation from 1st February, 1955. Under this Act, a non-proprietary club is eligible for registration if it possesses amenities other than facilities for the serving of liquor and, where it is situated within 15 miles of the General Post Office, Sydney, has a minimum membership of 200 persons. Outside that radius, a minimum of 100 members is necessary. In certain circumstances, a lower membership may be accepted at the discretion of the Court. The Act provides that persons objecting to the granting of an application for a club licence, on the grounds of financial detriment, etc., may give evidence at the hearing by the Licensing Court.

The number of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor current in 1929 and later years is shown below:—

**Table 420. Liquor Licences at 31st December**

Kind of Licence	1929	1939	1950	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Publicans' .. .. .	2,142	2,038	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,028	2,026	2,025
Club .. .. .	80	84	376	388	388	395	790	928
Railway Refreshment—								
General Liquor .. .. .	35	43	43	43	43	44	44	43
Wine .. .. .	19	11	11	11	11	11	11	12
Booth or Stand* .. .. .	3,057	2,255	3,328	3,848	3,924	4,685	6,008	6,554
Packet .. .. .	8	4	3	2	2	...	...	7
Australian Wine .. .. .	363	348	347	347	347	347	347	347
Spirit Merchants' .. .. .	255	237	456	539	539	584	603	590
Brewers' .. .. .	9	6	6	9	9	8	8	7
Permits to supply liquor with meals in—								
Hotels and Clubs* .. .. .	164	249	293	312	317	367	516	424
Restaurants .. .. .	...	...	99	110	110	121	156	166

\* Number issued during the year.

The increase since 1939 in club licences and permits to supply liquor with meals reflects the legislation of 1946 and 1954 (see above). The number of spirit merchants' licences in 1956 was more than double the number in 1939.

The following statement shows the amount expended by licensees in the purchase of liquor in 1939 and later years:—

Table 421. Purchases of Liquor by Licensees

Year	Wholesale Value of Liquor Purchased—Type of Licence							
	Publicans'	Australian Wine	Spirit Merchants'	Club	Restaurant Permits	Packet	Railway Refreshment	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8,812,282	244,959	479,927	215,887	...	726	40,184	9,793,965
1946	18,317,477	659,184	1,481,885	512,920	...	111	88,779	21,060,306
1949	22,646,735	920,120	2,468,360	1,388,871	72,583	1,628	69,424	27,567,721
1950	25,536,913	894,854	2,681,728	1,506,903	75,776	2,597	70,865	30,769,636
1951	31,663,330	1,088,104	3,637,412	1,896,840	151,887	2,042	86,294	38,525,909
1952	39,197,016	1,063,358	3,996,381	2,547,711	153,876	2,419	104,523	47,065,284
1953	42,203,509	930,535	4,169,444	2,891,251	155,472	1,839	124,949	50,476,999
1954	46,319,358	812,835	4,513,136	3,251,200	196,361	...	135,415	55,228,305
1955	51,217,790	657,349	4,198,740	4,523,880	213,970	...	117,584	60,929,313
1956	58,369,446	712,133	4,130,446	6,808,741	248,258	...	100,301	70,369,325

The amount expended in each calendar year, as shown above, is the basis of the fees for the renewal of various classes of licences as from 1st July of the following year. The amount of fees assessed in 1939 and later years is shown below:—

Table 422. Liquor Licences: Fees Assessed

Licence	1939	1946	1949	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Fees assessed on purchases—</b>								
Publicans' .. ..	421,647	673,635	1,032,962	1,959,851	2,110,175	2,315,968	2,560,889	2,918,472
Club .. ..	4,000	6,955	59,831	127,716	144,563	197,333	226,194	340,438
Restaurant Permit .. ..	...	2,986	8,193	8,422	9,596	10,698	12,413	12,413
Railway Refreshment .. ..	1,674	4,013	2,921	4,684	5,737	6,215	5,354	4,439
Packet .. ..	17	5	23	48	37	18	43	54
Australian Wine .. ..	4,868	9,678	17,232	21,268	18,605	16,258	13,327	14,243
Spirit Merchants' .. ..	10,473	22,322	45,138	84,386	86,767	91,978	85,845	84,114
<b>New Licences .. ..</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Other Fees—</b>								
Brewers' .. ..	250	250	250	350	325	400	300	*
Booth or Stand .. ..	5,326	5,395	6,896	7,935	9,400	12,050	13,535	*
Permits to supply liquor with meals .. ..	1,288	1,120	2,164	3,709	4,718	6,865	6,374	*

\* Not available.

### Trading Hours for Licensed Premises

Licensed premises may not be opened for the sale of liquor on any Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or other day proclaimed by the Governor, or upon the day of any general election of members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales or of the Commonwealth Parliament, or upon the morning of the day on which Anzac Day is observed.

The hours of liquor trading in hotels were prescribed by the Liquor Act (or the Licensing Act) as follows:— 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. from 1881 to 1916, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1916 to 1946, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from 1946 to 1955, and 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (with a compulsory closure between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.) since 1st February, 1955. Premises licensed to sell Australian wine observe the same trading hours as for hotels, but the trading time of spirit merchants is fixed at 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Since 1955, the Licensing Court has been given authority to vary the trading hours of licensed premises, where local circumstances warrant it. This discretionary power

of the Court is limited to the extent that no hotel may trade beyond 10 p.m., between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., or for a period longer than eleven hours. Liquor may be supplied until midnight with meals in hotels, clubs, and licensed restaurants.

Restrictions on hours, in terms of the Liquor Act, do not apply to the sale of liquor to *bona fide* travellers or inmates of hotels and registered clubs, but liquor may not be sold at the bar of licensed premises except during prescribed hours.

Referenda on the question of closing hours for licensed premises and registered clubs were taken in New South Wales on 10th June, 1916, 15th February, 1947, and 13th November, 1954. Electors were given the choice of six closing times in 1916, three in 1947, and only two in 1954. In 1916, voting was optional and only 54 per cent. of the electors voted, but voting was compulsory at the last two referenda. A summary of the voting is shown below:—

**Table 423. Voting at Referenda on Closing Hours for Hotels and Registered Clubs**

Choice of Closing Hours	Number of Formal Votes Recorded			Proportion of Total Formal Votes		
	1916	1947	1954	1916	1947	1954
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
6 p.m.	347,494	1,051,620	892,740	62.4	62.5	49.7
7 p.m.	4,830	...	...	0.9	...	...
8 p.m.	21,134	...	...	3.8	...	...
9 p.m.	178,842	26,954	...	32.1	1.6	...
10 p.m.	1,405	604,833	902,532	0.3	35.9	50.3
11 p.m.	3,193	...	...	0.5	...	...
Total	556,898	1,683,407	1,795,272	100.0	100.0	100.0

#### CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICANTS

The particulars of quantity in the next table were recorded by the Licences Reduction Board, and comprise the quantity of spirits, wine, and beer purchased by holders of liquor licences for retailing to the public and the quantity sold direct to the public by wholesale wine and spirit merchants.

**Table 424. Intoxicants: Consumption and Expenditure in N.S.W.**

Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants	Year	Quantity Purchased			Estimated Expenditure by the Public on Intoxicants
	Beer	Wine	Spirits *			Beer	Wine	Spirits *	
	Thousand gallons			£000		Thousand gallons			£000
1929†	28,137	1,534	1,325	17,440	1951	66,021	5,643	1,949	58,800
1939	35,379	1,640	884	16,620	1952	70,080	4,606	1,420	71,000
1947	52,027	3,582	1,230	38,960	1953	75,731	4,518	1,239	77,300
1948	47,403	4,391	1,696	40,530	1954	84,215	4,194	1,517	84,600
1949	50,090	4,963	1,659	45,140	1955	93,727	3,757	1,844	95,100
1950	58,390	4,733	1,651	49,870	1956	92,501	4,152	1,811	106,900

\* Liquid, not proof, gallons.

† Average of three years, 1927 to 1929.

The figures in the table represent approximately the consumption of intoxicating liquor in New South Wales exclusive of military canteens, etc. not supplied by licensees under the Licences Reduction Board. It is difficult to estimate the retail expenditure on intoxicating liquor, because it is sold at varying prices, not only in different localities, but in hotels in the same district and in the different bars of the same hotel.

There has been a substantial increase in the consumption of beer since 1939, most of the increase occurring since 1949. In 1956, the amount consumed was more than two and a half times the amount in 1939 and almost double the amount in 1949. The consumption of wine and spirits expanded rapidly in the post-war years until 1951; despite a decline since then, consumption in 1956 was more than double the amount in 1939.

Much of the increase in the estimated expenditure by the public on intoxicants since 1939 has been due to increased taxation. Excise duty on beer was raised from 1s. 9d. per gallon to 2s. in September, 1939, to 2s. 9d. in November, 1940, to 3s. in October, 1941, to 4s. 7d. in September, 1942, to 7s. 2d. in September, 1951, and to 9s. 10d. in March, 1956. Customs and excise duties on spirits were also increased substantially in 1940, 1942, 1951, and 1956. Details of excise duties are shown in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

Practically the whole of the beer and the wine and a large proportion of the spirits consumed in the State are of Australian origin. Information as to the operations of breweries in New South Wales is shown in the chapter "Factories".

#### *Sales of Wine and Brandy*

The next table gives details of the wine and brandy sold in recent years by wholesalers operating in New South Wales. The statistics cover both local and interstate sales from stocks held in wineries, depots, bulk stores, etc. operated in this State, but exclude sales to agents or wholesalers in other States, oversea exports, and ships' stores. The figures should not be taken as an indication of actual consumption in New South Wales, as they include sales to retailers or consumers in other States and, conversely, exclude purchases by New South Wales retailers or consumers direct from wholesalers in other States.

**Table 425. Wholesale Sales of Wine and Brandy of Australian Origin, N.S.W.**

Type	Year ended 30th June	
	1956	1957
	Thous. gallons	Thous. gallons
Wine—Sherry: Flor .. .. .	68	69
Other Dry .. .. .	363	385
Sweet .. .. .	1,470	1,510
Dessert Wines: Sweet White .. .. .	358	346
Sweet Red .. .. .	500	463
Table Wines: Dry White .. .. .	204	247
Dry Red .. .. .	272	346
Sweet (incl. Sauternes)	148	159
Sparkling*: White .. .. .	42	50
Red† .. .. .	76	90
Vermouth .. .. .	47	47
Total Wine .. .. .	3,548	3,712
Brandy .. .. .	Thous. pf. gal. 318	Thous. pf. gal. 296

\* Includes natural fermentation and carbonated.

† Includes wine cocktails.

In addition, sales by New South Wales wholesalers of imported wine and brandy amounted to 11,913 gallons of wine and 9,259 proof gallons of brandy in 1955-56, and 9,213 gallons and 9,502 proof gallons, respectively, in 1956-57.

### DRUNKENNESS

Persons apprehended by the police for drunkenness in public places may be charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions. It is the practice 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.

The following statement shows particulars of the cases of drunkenness and convictions in various years since 1939:—

**Table 426. Drunkenness: Cases and Convictions**

Year	Persons Charged*	Persons Discharged, etc.	Persons Convicted†						Per 10,000 of Population
			Fined	Imprisoned.	Other‡	Total			
						Males	Females	Persons	
1939	32,472	67	17,182	111	15,112	30,066	2,339	32,405	118
1946	62,211	91	11,594	72	50,454	57,854	4,266	62,120	210
1949	78,401	195	15,010	101	63,095	74,568	3,638	78,206	253
1950	78,727	250	14,054	112	64,311	74,619	3,858	78,477	246
1951	83,178	341	13,172	108	69,557	78,865	3,972	82,837	253
1952	79,217	129	11,899	133	67,056	75,166	3,922	79,088	237
1953	72,765	118	12,157	244	60,246	69,122	3,525	72,647	215
1954	72,591	50	11,105	29	61,407	68,837	3,704	72,541	212
1955	81,199	742	13,239	54	67,164	76,277	4,180	80,457	230
1956	77,867	672	13,288	375	63,532	72,461	4,734	77,195	217

\* Counted each time charged.

† Counted each time convicted.

‡ Mainly bail forfeited.

In addition to cases of drunkenness to which the foregoing table relates, convictions on the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug numbered 4,166 in 1955 and 4,124 in 1956.

### TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

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 recognizances and to report periodically to the police for a period of not less than twelve months; or he may be placed in a State institution.

For the care and treatment of inebriates other than those convicted of an offence, State institutions may be established under the control of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals. Judges, 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. An inebriate may enter voluntarily into recognizances to abstain.



Inebriates are detained in some of the State Mental Hospitals. At 30th June, 1956, the number under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals was 264 (viz., 196 men and 68 women). The number admitted for the first time in the year 1955-56 was 215, including 52 women.

#### LICENCES FOR CERTAIN OCCUPATIONS, ETC.

Partly as a means of raising revenue, and partly to ensure a certain amount of supervision over persons who follow callings which bring them into contact with the general public or are carried on under special conditions, licences must be obtained by auctioneers, stock and station agents, real estate agents, business agents, 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 following table shows particulars of licences issued in connection with certain occupations in the last four years:—

Table 427. Licences for Certain Occupations

Class of Licence	Number of Licences				Fees Collected			
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956
					£	£	£	£
Pawnbrokers' .. .. .	48	58	56	68	480	580	560	680
Moneylenders' .. .. .	352	375	465	566	3,920	4,180	5,685	6,852
Hawkers' and Pedlars' .. .. .	1,639	1,765	1,763	1,573	2,117	2,287	2,325	2,140
Secondhand Dealers' and Collectors' .. .. .	2,642	2,857	2,818	2,880	1,568	1,658	1,602	1,678
Tobacco .. .. .	24,494	24,733	25,651	24,222	6,124	6,183	6,413	6,056
Sunday Trading .. .. .	9,583	10,565	10,189	10,218	2,558	2,810	2,794	5,990
Billiards .. .. .	68	57	56	59	681	521	555	498
Business Agents' .. .. .	1,138	1,380	1,309	807	1,457	1,794	1,775	1,143
Wool, Hide and Skin .. .. .	373	197	439	368	357	196	435	363
Fishermen's .. .. .	2,689	3,054	2,483	2,905	2,689	3,054	2,483	2,905
Fishing Boat .. .. .	2,387	2,829	2,218	2,602	3,312	3,991	3,054	3,823

For pawnbrokers' licences the annual fee is £10. The hours for receiving pledges are limited, with certain exceptions, to those between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., but no restriction is placed on the rate of interest charged.

No person may purchase, carry or have in his possession a pistol unless he holds a licence under the Pistol Act, 1927-1946. A separate licence is required for each pistol. Licences may not be issued to persons under 18 years of age. In 1956, the number of licensed pistol dealers was 102 and the number of licences to purchase, etc., issued during the year was 10,043.

Dogs are required to be licensed in proclaimed urban areas, the fee being 2s. 6d. per annum for each dog; dogs in rural districts are not registered. In 1956, dog licences issued numbered 131,105 and the fees totalled £14,776.

#### LICENSING OF AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS

Auctioneers, stock and station agents, and real estate agents must be licensed under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act, 1941-1946. Registration is also required in the case of real estate salesmen employed by real estate agents or by real estate dealers (persons not licensed as real estate agents whose sole or principal business is the selling, as owner, of land in allotments).

Auctioneers' licences are classified as (1) general licences available for all parts of New South Wales (annual fee £16), (2) country licences for all districts outside the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland (annual

fee £6), (3) district licences for the police district outside the metropolitan area for which the licence is taken out (annual fee £3), and (4) primary products licences for the market in the metropolitan police district which is specified in the licence. In the metropolitan districts, an auctioneer must take out a general licence unless he has a primary products licence and acts as auctioneer only for selling firewood, coal, coke, fish, or a product within the meaning of the Primary Products Act.

An auctioneer's licence may not be granted to a licensed pawnbroker. Provision has been made for reciprocity in granting general licences to auctioneers resident in reciprocating States of Australia, and general country and district licences to those resident in the Australian Capital Territory.

The fee for a stock and station or real estate agent's licence is £2. A corporation carrying on business as auctioneer, stock and station agent, or real estate agent must take out a licence on its own behalf (fee £6), as well as a licence for each employee in charge of an office or branch.

The licences must be renewed annually. Upon the grant of each application for a licence or renewal, the licensee pays, in addition to the licence fee, a fee of £2, which is placed in a special account for expenses of administration.

Licensees are also required to contribute to a fidelity guarantee fund established under the Act to reimburse persons who suffer loss by reason of theft or fraudulent misapplication of their property by a licensee. The maximum reimbursement payable from the fund in respect of any one licensee was increased from £2,000 to £10,000 in September, 1957. Contributions to the fund amounted to £5,845 in 1956-57, and the balance in the fund was £60,171 at 30th June, 1957.

Particulars of applications for licences in recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 428. Auctioneers and Agents: Applications for Licences**

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Auctioneers—</b>						
General .. .. .	429	435	444	501	593	610
Country .. .. .	473	477	498	509	560	684
District .. .. .	1,399	1,432	1,485	1,299	1,322	1,337
Primary Products .. .. .	14	12	15	10	9	8
<b>Total, Auctioneers' Licences</b> .. .. .	<b>2,315</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>2,484</b>	<b>2,639</b>
<b>Stock and Station Agents</b> .. .. .	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,369</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>2,662</b>
<b>Real Estate Agents</b> .. .. .	<b>3,718</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>4,111</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>4,797</b>
<b>Corporations</b> .. .. .	<b>244</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>Individual Licensees (including employees of corporation)</b> .. .. .	<b>5,039</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>5,453</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>5,770</b>	<b>6,165</b>
<b>Real Estate Salesmen—Certificate of registration issued</b> .. .. .	<b>250</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>498</b>

In terms of the Business Agents Act, 1935-1941, agents who dealt with or negotiated the sale or purchase of various classes of businesses were required to take out a licence and to provide a fidelity bond in respect of trust moneys received by them in the course of business. This Act was repealed, as from 1st September, 1957, and business agents are now required to obtain licences under provisions of the Auctioneers, Stock and Station, Real Estate, and Business Agents Act, 1941-1957. Under the new Act, business agents are not required to pay a fidelity bond, but to make annual contributions to the fidelity guarantee fund mentioned above.

## FIRE BRIGADES

A Board of Fire Commissioners, constituted under the Fire Brigades Act, controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the City of Sydney and suburban municipalities, City of Newcastle, Broken Hill, and other municipalities, and 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 and shires, 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.

Prior to 1950, the cost of the Board's services in each district was borne in the proportions of one-half by the insurance companies and one-quarter each by the State Government and the municipalities and shires concerned. As from 1st January, 1950, the proportion payable by the insurance companies was increased to three-quarters, and that by the State and the local authorities was reduced to one-eighth each. Payments by the insurance companies are based on the amount of premiums payable in respect of fire risks within each district.

The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer brigades which are subsidised out of the funds. In the Sydney Fire District in 1956, the fire brigades comprised 1,198 officers and permanent firemen whose services are wholly at the Board's disposal, and 355 volunteers. The country brigades consisted of 122 officers and permanent firemen and 2,155 volunteers.

The following table shows particulars of the revenue and expenditure of the Board in each of the last six years:—

Table 429. Fire Brigades: Revenue and Expenditure

Year	Fire Stations at end of Year			Revenue					Expenditure
	Sydney Fire District	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Subsidies			Other	Total	
				State Government	Local Government	Insurance Companies			
				£	£	£	£	£	£
1951	53	188	241	157,311	157,311	943,866	20,643	1,279,131	1,300,097
1952	54	190	244	200,654	200,654	1,203,924	19,063	1,624,295	1,629,488
1953	55	191	246	230,009	230,009	1,380,054	24,576	1,864,648	1,700,591
1954	55	193	248	231,253	231,253	1,387,521	23,379	1,873,406	1,808,991
1955	54	196	250	228,099	228,099	1,368,594	25,807	1,850,599	1,889,996
1956	54	197	251	294,253	294,253	1,765,518	17,764	2,371,788	2,350,262

Of the Board's expenditure in 1956, the salaries of firemen (including volunteers) represented £1,496,414 or 64 per cent. Of the balance, administration comprised £69,540, superannuation £132,573, and maintenance and miscellaneous expenditure £651,735. The assets of the Board at 31st December, 1956 included land and buildings valued at £659,520 and fire appliances valued at £615,422.

## PENSIONS

In New South Wales, statutory pensions are provided for aged persons, permanent invalids, widows, members of the Forces suffering disability due to war service, the dependants of war pensioners and of members of the Forces who died on war service, and coal and oil-shale miners. Provision is also made for superannuation in the Government services and for certain employees of local governing bodies. Numerous private companies and firms have made arrangements for the superannuation of employees.

### AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay old-age pensions for men and women at age 65 years (or 60 years if permanently incapacitated) from 1st July, 1909, and old-age pensions for women at age 60 years and invalid pensions from December, 1910. Allowances for wives and children of invalid and permanently incapacitated or blind pensioners, and funeral benefits for pensioners, were introduced in July, 1943. The payment of these pensions, allowances, and benefits is regulated under the Social Services Act, 1947-1957. Since July, 1947, old-age pensions have been known as age pensions.

Payment of age and invalid pensions in Australia is subject to age and residence qualifications and a means test. The pensions are restricted, in general, to natural-born or naturalised British subjects. No person may receive at the same time both an age pension and an invalid or widows' pension or a tuberculosis allowance.

Age pensions are payable to men of 65 years of age or more, and to women of 60 years or more, who have resided in Australia continuously (apart from absences in certain circumstances) for at least 20 years. Invalid pensions are payable to persons of 16 years of age or over not receiving age pensions, who have resided for at least five years in Australia and became permanently incapacitated or blind in or during temporary absence from Australia; pensions are also payable to persons whose incapacity or blindness occurred outside Australia, provided that they have resided here for at least twenty years.

Invalid pensioners or claimants for invalid pensions may be required to undergo vocational training or treatment for physical rehabilitation as a condition of grant or continuation of pension. Such persons receive invalid pension during treatment, and during training a rehabilitation allowance at the same rate, together with a training allowance.

In assessing income for the purposes of the means test the following are excluded—income derived from property, benefits from friendly societies, sick pay from trade unions, food relief from the State, maternity allowances, child endowment, hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical benefits, payments under the Tuberculosis Act, and gifts and allowances from parents or children. The value of board and lodging received is computed at a maximum of £32 10s. per annum (12s. 6d. per week).

In computing the value of the property of a claimant or pensioner for the means test, certain classes of property are disregarded. These include his home, furniture, and personal effects, the surrender value (up to £750) of life assurance policies, the capital value of annuities, the present value of reversionary interests, and war gratuities.

The maximum basic rate of age or invalid pension has been 87s. 6d. per week, or £227 10s. per annum, since October, 1957. The annual rate is reduced by the amount of income (other than pension, and after a reduction of £26 for each dependent child under 16 years) in excess of £182. The rate is further reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of property in excess of £200, and no pension is payable if the value of the property exceeds £1,750. In the case of husband and wife (except where they are legally separated or in other special circumstances), the income of each is taken to be half the income of both and each is regarded as owning half the property of both, even if only one is a pensioner. Permanently blind persons have been eligible since 1954 for the maximum rate of pension, free of the means test, but there are special limits to the combined amount a blind person may receive from age or invalid and war pensions.

Allowances are payable to the wives of invalid pensioners and of permanently incapacitated and blind age pensioners; the maximum rate of allowance, which is subject to the same means test that applies to age or invalid pensions, is 35s. per week, or £91 per annum. Where a pensioner is an invalid and is maintaining one or more children under 16 years of age, an allowance of 11s. 6d. per week (£29 18s. per annum) is payable, free of the means test, for the first child, and additional pension of up to 10s. per week (£26 per annum) is payable, subject to the means test, for each other child.

Changes since 1947 in the maximum rates of pension and allowances and in the prescribed limits of income and property are shown in the following table:—

**Table 430. Age and Invalid Pension Rates**

Month of Change	Maximum Basic Rate of Pension		Maximum Additional Amounts Payable Weekly to Pensioners who are Invalids			Limit of Income (other than Pension) per Annum	Limit of Property
	Per Annum	Per Week	Wife	First Child	Each Other Child		
	£ s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s.	£	£
1947: July	97 10	37 6	20	5 0	...	52	650
1948: October	110 10	42 6	20	5 0	...	78	750
1949: June	110 10	42 6	24	9 0	...	78	750
1950: November	130 0	50 0	24	9 0	...	78	750
1951: October	156 0	60 0	30	11 6	...	78	1,000
1952: September	175 10	67 6	35	11 6	...	78	1,000
1953: October	182 0	70 0	35	11 6	...	104	1,250
1954: October	182 0	70 0	35	11 6	...	182	1,750
1955: October	208 0	80 0	35	11 6	...	182	1,750
1956: October	208 0	80 0	35	11 6	10	182	1,750
1957: October	227 10	87 6	35	11 6	10	182	1,750

A pensioner who is an inmate of an approved benevolent home is paid so much of his pension as does not exceed 30s. 6d. per week. The balance, if any, of the inmate's pension is paid to the institution for his maintenance.

Funeral benefit has been payable since July, 1943, in respect of deceased age or invalid pensioners. The benefit payable is the cost of the funeral (excluding payment from a contributory funeral benefit fund other than a friendly society or trade union fund) or £10, whichever is the less.

The next table shows the number of age and invalid pensioners and the total amount of pensions and allowances paid in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in each of the last eleven years. The number of pensioners has increased steadily during the post-war years, mainly as a result of the changing age composition of the population and the modification of the means test. The rise in total payments reflects the increase in the number of pensioners and higher rates of pension.

Table 431. Age and Invalid Pensioners and Payments, N.S.W.\*

Year ended 30th June	Pensioners at 30th June				Payments		
	Age	Invalid	Inmates of Benevolent Homes	Total	To Pensioners †	To Institutions for Maintenance of Pensioners	Total
					£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1947	119,236	30,490	1,515	151,241	12,242	35	12,277
1948	123,763	33,110	1,558	158,431	15,024	37	15,061
1949	131,941	35,521	1,559	169,021	17,442	47	17,489
1950	138,121	34,604	1,130	173,855	18,705	31	18,736
1951	141,658	32,709	1,341	175,708	20,805	51	20,856
1952	145,057	32,396	1,250	178,703	25,019	56	25,075
1953	154,936	33,546	1,618	190,100	30,475	58	30,533
1954	164,706	35,611	1,498	201,815	33,953	89	34,042
1955	174,308	38,226	876	213,410	36,874	80	36,954
1956	181,120	40,588	892	222,600	42,465	50	42,515
1957	186,233	42,649	‡	228,882	45,318	101	45,419

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† Including payments for wives and children of pensioners who were invalids.

‡ Included in "Age" or "Invalid".

At 30th June, 1957, allowances were being paid for 5,979 wives and 4,260 first children of pensioners who were invalids.

The claims for funeral benefit admitted in recent years were as follows:—

Year	Claims Granted	Amount Paid	Year	Claims Granted	Amount Paid
1951-52	11,367	£ 107,678	1954-55	13,128	£ 128,256
1952-53	11,405	112,369	1955-56	13,179	131,330
1953-54	11,397	113,919	1956-57	13,955	136,524

The following table shows the number of new claims for age or invalid pensions and the sex of pensioners in each of the last six years:---

**Table 432. Age and Invalid Pensions, N.S.W.\***

At 30th June	Age Pensions				Invalid Pensions			
	New Claims†	Pensioners			New Claims†	Pensioners		
		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
1952	17,405	50,876	94,181	145,057	5,102	17,986	14,410	32,396
1953	22,663	54,521	100,415	154,936	6,570	18,652	14,894	33,546
1954	24,179	62,230	102,476	164,706	6,939	21,215	14,396	35,611
1955	25,698	64,465	109,843	174,308	6,528	22,580	15,646	38,226
1956	23,476	65,562	115,558	181,120	6,554	23,792	16,796	40,588
1957‡	21,178	67,225	119,008	186,233	6,218	25,401	17,248	42,649

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

† During year ended 30th June.

‡ Including pensioners in benevolent homes.

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS

A pension scheme for widows and their dependent children was initiated by the Commonwealth Government in June, 1942. Since that date, payments under the State scheme of widows' pensions, which had operated since March, 1926, have been limited to supplementary allowances for children of widows (see page 459).

Under the Commonwealth scheme, the term "widow" is defined as including a woman who, though not legally married to him, was maintained by a man as his wife for at least three years immediately prior to his death; a wife deserted by her husband for not less than six months; a divorced woman who has not remarried; a woman whose husband is in a hospital for the insane; and a woman whose husband is in prison and has been so for at least six months.

Widows' pensions are payable, subject to a means test, to widows resident in Australia during the five years (in certain circumstances one year) immediately prior to the date of claiming pension. Pensions may be granted under certain circumstances to aboriginal women. Aliens, except those who were British subjects prior to marriage, are not eligible.

In computing a claimant's income for the purpose of the means test, income from property, and the value of benefits, such as child endowment, hospital and friendly society benefits, and State food relief, are excluded, and the value of free board and lodging is assessed at not more than 12s. 6d. a week. In the case of a deserted wife or divorced woman, any amount in excess of 15s. a week received from the husband for maintenance of a child is included as income.

In valuing property owned by a widow, the value of her permanent home, furniture, and personal effects, war gratuity, and certain other property is disregarded.

Dependent children are those under 16 years of age under custody, care and control of the widow or being maintained by her. (Child endowment is paid for all such children in the family.) Any child adopted after widowhood (or desertion, etc.) is not taken into account unless maintained by the widow as a member of her family on 5th June, 1942.

“Widows” eligible for pension are classified as follows:—

*Class A* widows are those with one or more dependent children. Since October, 1957, the maximum rate of pension for these widows has been 92s. 6d. per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child after the first. The rate of pension is reduced by the amount of income (other than pension, etc.) in excess of 70s. per week and 10s. per week for each dependent child. No pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 162s. 6d. per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child, or if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,750. The pension of a Class A widow may be continued while she has a dependent child up to 18 years of age attending a school or university full-time.

*Classes B and D.* Class B widows are those who have no dependent children and are at least 50 years of age, or who are 45 or more years of age and have ceased to receive a Class A pension because they no longer have a dependent child. Class D consists of wives whose husband has been imprisoned for at least six months, who are at least 50 years of age, and who have one or more dependent children. The maximum rate of pension for these widows has been 75s. per week since October, 1957. The rate is reduced by the amount of income (from other sources) in excess of 70s. per week, and is further reduced by £1 per annum for every complete £12 of property in excess of £200. No pension is payable if income from other sources exceeds 145s. per week or if the value of the widow's property exceeds £1,750.

Pensioners in Classes B and D who are not less than 50 years of age and are inmates of an approved benevolent home are paid so much of their pensions as does not exceed 27s. per week, and the balance is paid to the institution for their maintenance.

*Class C.* The widows in this group have no dependent children, and are less than 50 years of age and in necessitous circumstances. Pension is payable for not more than six months following the husband's death. The rate of pension has been 75s. per week since October, 1957.

The maximum rates of pension payable from the various dates of change since the inception of the Commonwealth scheme are shown below:—

**Table 433. Widows' Pensions: Maximum Rates per Week**

Date of Change	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Date of Change	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1942: June	30 0	25 0	25 0	...	1948: Oct.	47 6	37 0	42 6	37 0
Oct.	30 6	25 6	25 6	...	1950: Oct.	55 0	42 0	47 6	42 0
1943: Jan.	31 0	26 0	26 0	...	1951: Oct.	65 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
Apr.	31 6	26 6	26 6	...	1952: Sept.	72 6	55 0	55 0	55 0
Aug.	32 0	27 0	27 0	...	1953: Nov.	75 0	57 6	57 6	57 6
1945: Oct.	37 6	...	32 6	...	1955: Nov.	85 0	67 6	67 6	67 6
1947: July	42 6	32 0	37 6	32 0	1957: Oct.	92 6	75 0	75 0	75 0



The next table gives particulars of the widows' pensions paid in New South Wales (and the Australian Capital Territory) during the last eleven years:—

Table 434. Commonwealth Widows' Pensions in New South Wales\*

Year ended 30th June	Pensions Current at 30th June						Payments during the Year	
	Class A		Class B		Classes C and D	Total Widows Receiving Pension		
	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Average Weekly Rate	Number	Number		Average Weekly Rate
		s. d.		s. d.			s. d.	£
1947	7,456	36 2	9,055	25 5	61	16,572	30 3	1,355,302
1948	7,764	40 8	9,374	30 1	95	17,233	34 10	1,583,089
1949	7,751	45 8	9,537	35 3	114	17,402	39 11	1,761,978
1950	7,573	45 4	9,395	35 0	111	17,079	39 7	1,773,422
1951	7,651	52 3	9,194	39 8	130	16,975	45 5	1,971,798
1952	7,533	61 11	8,844	47 5	109	16,486	54 1	2,315,178
1953	7,815	69 5	8,863	52 1	134	16,812	60 2	2,630,192
1954	7,844	73 6	8,667	55 7	164	16,675	64 0	2,766,555
1955	8,109	74 4	8,761	56 3	196	17,066	64 10	2,826,624
1956	8,297	84 3	8,911	66 0	219	17,427	74 8	3,171,885
1957	8,660	92 7	9,534	65 9	273	18,467	78 4	3,656,303

\* Including Australian Capital Territory.

#### WAR AND SERVICE PENSIONS

War pensions are provided by the Commonwealth in terms of the Repatriation Act, 1920-1957. The provisions of the Act relating to pensions were extended in 1940 to the Forces of the 1939-45 war, and in 1950 to certain members of the Forces engaged in Korea and Malaya. In 1943 the rates of pensions were substantially increased, conditions regarding eligibility were modified, and the scope of benefits was widened. Certain pension rates were increased again in July, 1947, and all rates were increased in each year from 1950 to 1955 and in 1957.

War pensions are payable to ex-members of the Naval, Military, and Air Forces who are incapacitated, wholly or in part, as the result of service, and to dependants of war pensioners and members who died as a result of war service.

In cases of disability, the rate of pension is determined according to the degree of incapacity. Rates of full pension (current in December, 1957) range from £10 5s. to £12 1s. per fortnight according to service rank, plus £3 11s. 0d. for the pensioners' wife and £1 7s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age. Those temporarily (i.e., for at least three months) unable to earn more than a negligible percentage of a living wage on account of a war service disability may receive a supplementary pension to raise the total amount payable to £22 per fortnight. The pension for the totally blind, totally and permanently incapacitated, and certain pulmonary tuberculosis cases is £22 per fortnight, plus an attendant's allowance of £5 10s. for those deemed to require such service. In the case of a blind pensioner who is also afflicted with total loss of speech or deafness, the allowance payable is £9 per fortnight. For disability by amputation or loss of vision of an eye, pension at assessed rate for the extent of incapacity suffered is supplemented by amounts ranging from 17s. to £11 15s. per fortnight.

The rate of pension for the widow of a member whose death resulted from war service ranges from £9 15s. to £11 11s. per fortnight according to service rank of the member, and the rates for his children under 16 years of age are £2 13s. for the first and £1 17s. for each other child. The rate for orphaned children is £4 16s. up to 16 years of age.

Pension is payable to the widowed mother of a member if she was widowed prior to or within three years after his death, provided that he had not been married and his death is attributed to war service. The rate ranges from £4 10s. to £8 6s. a fortnight, according to service rank of the member.

Service pensions (as distinct from war pensions) for certain classes of ex-members of the Forces were introduced in January, 1936. These pensions are subject to a means test but are not conditional upon disabilities arising from war service. Those eligible are men who have served in a theatre of war, and women who have served abroad or embarked for service abroad, and who are above the age of 60 years and 55 years respectively, and those who are permanently unemployable or are suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of age or sphere of service. Pension is also payable for the wife and up to four children of permanently unemployable and tubercular service pensioners. Unless suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, no person may receive a service pension and an invalid or age pension at the same time.

Since December, 1957, the maximum fortnightly rate of service pension has been £8 15s. for the pensioner and, in the case of permanently unemployable and tubercular pensioners, £3 10s. for the pensioner's wife, £1 3s. for the first child, and 5s. for each of up to three other children under 16 years of age. A permanently unemployable or tubercular pensioner with two or more dependent children is eligible for a further £1 per fortnight for each child after the first.

Particulars of war and service pensions in New South Wales are shown below:—

**Table 435. War and Service Pensions in New South Wales\***

At 30th June	Number of Pensions				Average Pension per week			Amount Paid during year ended 30th June  £
	Members of Forces	Dependants		Total	Members of Forces	Dependants		
		Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members			Of Incapacitated Members	Of Deceased Members	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£
<b>WAR PENSIONS</b>								
1947	59,148	75,756	16,855	151,759	18 8	5 3	34 8	5,663,529
1948	60,464	79,709	16,813	156,986	19 9	5 4	37 5	5,984,610
1949	62,552	84,808	16,881	164,241	23 4	5 10	42 6	6,713,900
1950	64,998	91,558	17,133	173,689	24 8	6 0	43 0	7,392,793
1951	65,157	97,882	17,109	180,148	32 7	7 9	52 7	9,395,694
1952	66,436	102,350	16,943	185,729	35 10	7 9	54 2	10,887,742
1953	66,787	105,848	16,806	189,441	39 7	9 1	56 8	11,510,681
1954	67,366	109,757	16,900	194,023	42 6	9 2	60 0	12,224,553
1955	67,975	113,282	16,902	198,159	45 4	9 2	66 11	14,100,305
1956	68,403	116,313	16,995	201,711	48 9	9 3	74 6	14,501,426
1957	69,080	119,287	16,957	205,324	49 6	9 4	75 9	15,297,734
1957—								
'39 W.†	50,629	101,923	9,614	162,166	39 1	7 8	67 0	8,971,311‡
'14 War	18,451	17,364	7,343	43,158	77 9	18 9	87 2	6,326,423‡
<b>SERVICE PENSIONS</b>								
1952	4,448	1,433	...	5,881	50 7	22 3	...	609,432
1953	5,030	1,712	...	6,742	56 11	23 11	...	764,803
1954	5,631	1,846	...	7,477	61 3	25 4	...	977,814
1955	6,051	1,982	...	8,033	63 5	26 9	...	1,050,594
1956	8,177	3,961	...	12,138	65 4	26 6	...	1,472,949
1957	9,162	4,415	...	13,577	64 7¶	26 4	...	1,727,099

\* Including Australian Capital Territory. † Including service in Korea and Malaya (1,267 pensions). ‡ Estimated. ¶ Includes additional pension payable for children after the first; see text above table.

## PENSIONS FOR COAL AND OIL-SHALE MINE WORKERS

A pension scheme for coal and oil-shale mine workers in New South Wales is administered by the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers Superannuation Tribunal, which consists of representatives of mine owners and mine workers with the Secretary for Mines as Chairman.

The scheme applies to various classes of persons (including engineers, clerks, etc.) employed in or about coal and shale mines in New South Wales, or so employed at any time since 1st January, 1928. Subject to certain qualifications as to residence in the State and period of employment, the workers are entitled to pension on compulsory retirement at the age of sixty-five years (and on optional retirement after sixty years) in the cases of managers, colliery engineers, and clerks, and at the age of sixty years in other cases. Others eligible include mine workers partially or wholly incapacitated in the course of their employment subsequent to 1st February, 1930, and those permanently incapacitated subsequent to 1st January, 1920. On the death of a pensioner or mine worker, pension is payable to his widow or, under certain circumstances, to one female dependant.

The weekly rate of pension (as in June, 1956) is £5 2s. 6d. for mine workers or £4 12s. 6d. for widows. In addition, allowances are payable for dependants, viz., £4 7s. 6d. for wife or one female dependant over 16 years of age and 15s. for one child only (or in some cases a dependent brother or sister). The maximum amount of pension and allowances is therefore £10 5s. per week, subject to deduction of any invalid, age or widow's pension, or the earnings of men under 60 years of age permanently incapacitated for mine work. In addition, if a pensioner, or any dependant for whom he may receive allowance, engages in employment, his pension, including allowances, is reduced by any excess of average earnings of the pensioner and dependants over £5 10s. a week, except that where the average weekly earnings of a dependant exceed the allowance payable for him, they are deemed to be the amount of allowance only.

The weekly rate of contribution by employees, as from 14th December, 1952, is 6s. per week, subject to certain concessions on account of sickness, holidays, etc. Mine owners contribute at the rate of four and a half times the amount payable by each employee.

Contributions are paid into and pensions paid from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Superannuation Fund. In addition to the contributions of mine owners and mine workers, the fund receives an annual contribution from the State Government of £80,000 or one-fourth of the total expenditure, whichever is the less.

Particulars of income and expenditure of the fund in recent years are as follows:—

**Table 436. Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Pension Funds**

Particulars	Year ended 30th June						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>INCOME—</b>							
Contributions—							
State Treasury	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Mine Owners..	674,271	904,307	1,220,057	1,310,135	1,273,449	1,215,836	1,210,310
Mine Workers	205,421	237,198	290,270	310,159	303,595	288,204	274,531
Interest .. ..	32,974	35,038	45,818	60,858	79,044	97,721	112,093
Total ..	992,666	1,256,543	1,636,145	1,761,152	1,736,088	1,681,761	1,676,934
<b>EXPENDITURE—</b>							
Pensions .. ..	846,317	1,024,278	1,294,286	1,361,581	1,283,716	1,336,063	1,346,410
Administration, etc. .. ..	11,149	17,109	19,502	21,418	22,673	24,106	26,581
Provision for Reserve .. ..	106,500	200,000	130,000	150,000	185,000	200,000	200,000
Total ..	963,966	1,241,387	1,443,788	1,532,999	1,491,389	1,560,169	1,572,991
<b>SURPLUS .. ..</b>	<b>28,700</b>	<b>15,156</b>	<b>192,357</b>	<b>228,153</b>	<b>244,699</b>	<b>121,592</b>	<b>103,943</b>

The number of pensions in force in June, 1957 was 7,971, as compared with 7,840 in June, 1956.

Coal and oil-shale mine workers over 60 years of age and in receipt of weekly worker's compensation payments for dust inhalation, are also entitled to the equivalent of a mine worker's pension from the Coal and Oil-Shale Mine Workers' Compensation Subsidy Fund. Incapacitated mine workers of any age who are suffering from dust inhalation and are not in receipt of compensation, are entitled to receive from the Subsidy Fund either the equivalent of maximum weekly compensation allowed for total incapacity, or the amount of a miner's pension, whichever is the greater. Mine workers under 60 years of age and receiving compensation are entitled to the same benefit, subject to deduction of compensation payments.

The Subsidy Fund is administered by the Superannuation Tribunal, and it is financed by an annual levy on mine owners fixed by the Tribunal. In 1955-56, contributions by mine owners totalled £334,369, and subsidy payments £290,062. The number of workers receiving subsidy was 736 in June, 1957.

#### GOVERNMENT SERVICE PENSIONS

The Commonwealth and State Governments have established pension or superannuation schemes for their employees. These schemes are operated through funds to which both the Government and the employees make contributions.

*Commonwealth Superannuation Fund*

The Superannuation Fund for employees of the Commonwealth was commenced in November, 1922. Contributions by employees are deducted from their salaries, during service, and contributions by the Commonwealth as employer are paid when the officers retire on pension. There is provision for payment of Commonwealth subsidy to the Fund if the average interest yield on its investments falls below 3½ per cent. in any year.

Each employee contributes for a number of units, according to his salary, at a rate appropriate to his age when commencing to contribute for the units. He may contribute for retirement at 60 or 65 years of age. Married women are not eligible to become contributors, and women contributors who marry are deemed to have resigned. New contributors are subjected to a medical examination.

In 1954, the value of the pension unit was increased from £39 to £45 10s. 0d. per annum, without increase in the contributions payable by employees. The maximum number of pension units was raised from 26 (pension of £1,183 per annum) to 36 (pension of £1,638 per annum).

Pension is payable when the contributor retires on or after attaining retiring age or, in cases of invalidity or incapacity, at an earlier age. Benefit for the widow of a contributor or pensioner is half the pension to which her husband was entitled. Benefit in respect of children under 16 years of age on the death of the father is £26 per annum, or, where both parents are deceased, £39 per annum.

If retrenched after ten or more years as a contributor, a contributor is entitled to receive a lump sum or pension which is the actuarial equivalent of contributions paid by him and an appropriate amount to represent employer contributions. Where service is terminated by resignation or dismissal, the contributor receives a refund of the contributions paid by him.

In 1937 a Provident Account was created as part of the Superannuation Fund for the benefit of employees who fail to pass the medical examination and therefore cannot contribute to the Fund. Certain employees may elect to contribute to either the Superannuation Fund or the Provident Account, viz., those whose contribution for the first two units of pension would be at a rate exceeding the rate prescribed for age 45 years, based on a retiring age of 65 years, and would exceed the rate of contribution to the fund, which is equivalent to 5 per cent. of salary.

Benefit from the Provident Account on retirement at the age of 60 years or later, or on retrenchment after service of ten years or more, is a sum equal to three times the amount contributed, with compound interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, but not less than an amount equal to six months' salary. On the death before retirement of a male contributor to the Account, benefit is paid to his widow, or, if he is not survived by a widow, to his children under 16 years of age. On resignation or discharge, a contributor receives an amount equal to his contributions with compound interest at 3 per cent. Similar benefit is payable to personal representatives on the death of a contributor without dependants.

The next table shows the number of contributors and the contributions received and payments made by the Superannuation Fund and Provident Account in recent years:—

**Table 437. Commonwealth Superannuation Fund and Provident Account**

Year ended 30th June	Superannuation Fund				Provident Account			
	Contributors *	Contributions		Pension Payments	Contributors *	Contributions		Benefits Paid
		Employees	Government			Employees	Government	
1952	68,251	3,308,212	1,904,894	2,431,868	9,359	338,731	145,190	249,879
1953	75,247	3,567,382	1,906,939	2,499,449	10,522	392,667	136,916	226,960
1954	78,351	3,799,400	2,245,087	2,917,944	10,843	432,162	191,146	315,423
1955	79,142	4,302,156	2,679,169	3,445,837	11,483	486,922	240,404	405,448
1956	80,859	4,908,219	2,994,086	3,884,892	12,188	549,220	314,887	517,364
1957	85,243	5,157,042	3,265,377	4,348,778	12,367	589,035	433,747	702,031

\* At 30th June.

#### *Defence Forces Retirement Benefits*

A scheme of retirement benefits for members of the permanent Navy, Army, and Air Force follows, as nearly as practicable, the provisions of the Superannuation Act applicable to the Commonwealth Public Service. However, the scheme makes provision for compensation for the earlier ages at which members of the armed services are retired, and bases pensions on a member's rank on retirement and not directly on units of pension contributed for. All contributors are covered for death or invalidity during their service, with pensions for widows and dependent children if the member dies during service or after retirement as a pensioner. Special provisions are made for payment of gratuities to personnel whose service falls short of the qualifying period for pension, and the amount of gratuity is greater if the ex-member agrees to serve on the reserve.

Contributions are paid into and benefits are met from the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. The rates of contribution by members are the same as those made by Commonwealth employees to the Superannuation Fund, and are related to the member's rank, but because of the earlier ages of retirement from the forces, the Government contributes a greater proportion of the costs of benefits than under the public service superannuation scheme.

#### *State Superannuation Fund*

The State Superannuation Fund for employees of the Government of New South Wales and certain governmental bodies commenced on 1st July, 1919. Originally, the fund was based on regular compulsory contributions in equal proportions by the employing authorities and the employees. The scheme was amended, as from 1st July, 1929, to provide that contributions to the Superannuation Fund by the Government and two of the corporate bodies (*viz.*, the Sydney Harbour Trust and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission) would be made in the

form of pension subsidy as pensions became due, and not as regular contributions during the service of the employee concerned. It was subsequently prescribed that the contributions already paid by the Crown in respect of unmatured pensions would be repaid to the Treasury by the Superannuation Fund. The amount of £3,832,000, with interest, was to be repaid in instalments over fifteen years from 1st July, 1933. By an amending Act of 1944, the period for repayment of the balance outstanding at 30th June, 1943 was extended to 1953, and the original principle of regular contributions by the Crown was restored in respect of additional units of pension of existing contributors, and all units of new contributors as from 1st July, 1944. The State Treasurer was also required to pay the sum of £3,832,000 to the Superannuation Fund in instalments of at least £80,000 per annum, but the amounts so paid (with interest thereon) might be used, under agreement with the Superannuation Board, to reduce the Government's liability in respect of pension subsidy under the 1930 Act. The amounts contributed by the Treasurer under this provision were as follows:—

1943-44	£80,000	1948-49	£80,000	1953-54	£320,000
1944-45	£80,000	1949-50	£80,000	1954-55	£80,000
1945-46	£80,000	1950-51	£240,000	1955-56	£80,000
1946-47	£80,000	1951-52	£1,580,000	1956-57	£80,000
1947-48	£240,000	1952-53	£80,000		

Contribution by permanent employees is compulsory, though since April, 1944, a satisfactory medical report has been a condition of acceptance of new contributors to the Fund. Unless the employee's service is terminated sooner, pension is payable and contributions cease at age 60 years, or at age 55 years in the case of women who have contributed for retirement at this age.

In 1952, pensions were increased by one-fifth or £26 per annum, whichever was the greater. The value of the pension unit became £39 per annum. In the case of actual pensioners, the whole of the extra cost was placed on the employer, while existing contributors were required to increase their contributions by 10 per cent. The maximum number of pension units payable was increased to 26 (pension of £1,014 per annum).

From 1st January, 1955, pensions were increased by one-sixth or £26 per annum, whichever was the greater, the whole of the additional cost being placed on the employer. The value of the pension unit became £45 10s. per annum. In addition, from 1st July, 1955, the maximum number of units was increased to 36, the top of the salary range being raised from £1,665 to £3,380 per annum. The maximum pension became £1,638 per annum.

The widow of a deceased contributor or pensioner is paid a pension at half the rate for which her deceased husband contributed. Pension is payable in respect of the children of a deceased contributor or pensioner at the rate of £26 per annum up to 18 years of age. Where both parents are deceased, the child's pension is £52 per annum.

On resignation, dismissal or discharge, an employee receives the refund of a sum equal to his contributions to the Fund. On the death before retirement of an unmarried male, a widower, or a female contributor, the refund is payable to the personal representative of the deceased.

At 30th June, 1957, contributors to the State Superannuation Fund numbered 34,647 and comprised 25,087 men and 3,500 women contributing for retirement at age 60 years and 6,060 women contributing for retirement at age 55 years. The contributory pensions in force numbered 9,393. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 438. State Superannuation Fund: Contributors and Pensions**

At 30th June	Contributors	Pensions Current					
		Officers		Widows	Children	Total	
		Men	Women			Number	Amount per annum
							£
1952	28,285	3,482	1,630	2,765	354	8,231	1,428,407
1953	30,167	3,553	1,658	2,852	336	8,399	1,531,746
1954	31,084	3,682	1,738	2,915	330	8,665	1,698,201
1955	32,445	3,800	1,790	2,971	354	8,915	2,192,864
1956	33,405	3,824	1,828	3,064	413	9,129	2,364,251
1957	34,647	3,942	1,858	3,123	470	9,393	2,601,259

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State Superannuation Fund in recent years are given in the next table. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1957 was £61,857,660.

**Table 439. State Superannuation Fund: Receipts and Expenditure**

Year ended June	Receipts					Expenditure			
	Contributions by Employees	Payments by Employers *	Interest	Other	Total Receipts	Pensions	Refunds	Administration, etc.	Total Expenditure
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	1,916,977	3,953,410	1,048,924	3,021	6,922,332	1,246,358	158,224	42,154	1,446,736
1953	2,311,242	2,909,575	1,306,944	1,069	6,528,830	1,474,314	152,643	45,935	1,672,892
1954	2,380,756	3,287,339	1,566,276	827	7,235,198	1,609,698	218,997	50,044	1,878,739
1955	2,648,697	3,549,367	1,892,914	1,399	8,092,377	1,944,876	317,735	53,367	2,315,978
1956	2,998,903	4,109,403	2,221,914	949	9,331,169	2,273,203	359,550	57,436	2,690,189
1957	3,166,950	4,371,819	2,627,884	796	10,167,449	2,478,950	394,581	56,735	2,930,266

\* Includes annual contributions, pension subsidies, and repayments by the State Treasurer (see page 195).

Non-contributory pensions (not included in the previous tables) are payable in respect of officers who were over the age of 60 years when the Superannuation Act was brought into operation. The number current at 30th June, 1957 was 92; the beneficiaries were 6 retired officers and 86 widows. Of these pensions, 66 amounting to £7,374 per annum were payable from Consolidated Revenue Fund, and 26, aggregating £3,123 per annum, from funds of corporate bodies.

In addition to the pensions of which particulars are shown above, public service pensions were payable under the Civil Service Act, 1884, to 24 retired officers and to widows of 11 deceased officers at 30th June, 1957. The annual amount of these pensions was £14,301.

The pensions of New South Wales judges and certain other State officers are paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.



*Police Superannuation and Reward Fund*

Pensions for the police are paid from the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund, to which the police contribute at the rate of 4 per cent. of salary while in the service and 3 per cent. of pension when superannuated. The proceeds of the sale of unclaimed goods are paid to the Fund. The balance required to meet claims is appropriated annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Since 1952-53, the annual contribution from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund in respect of police engaged in traffic duties has been paid direct to the Consolidated Revenue Fund instead of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund. Payment of a moiety of fines and penalties to the fund ceased in 1954.

Police pensions are graduated according to length of service and the rate of salary at date of retirement. The pension for men who entered the police service after 1906 and have served for 20 years or longer is one-fortieth of salary at retirement for every year of service, up to a maximum of three-quarters of such salary. From 1st January, 1952, pensions awarded prior to that date were increased by one-fifth or by an amount equal to the difference between the existing pension and that which would be paid to a member of the police force of equivalent rank and service retiring on 1st January, 1952, whichever is the less. From 1st May, 1955, pensions awarded prior to that date were increased by one-sixth or by an amount equal to the difference between the existing pension and that which would be payable to a member of the Police Force of equivalent rank and service retiring on 1st May, 1955, whichever is the less. Normal retiring age is 60 years, but members may be retained in the force until age 65 years. Gratuities may be paid to or on behalf of dependants of police who die while in the service.

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the Police Superannuation and Reward Fund are given in the next table. Contributors numbered 4,727 in June, 1957.

**Table 440. Police Superannuation and Reward Fund**

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Road Transport and Traffic Fund *	Fines, etc.	Consolidated Revenue	Total	Pensions and Gratuities	Other	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.
1952	142,807	49,405	75,021	305,595	572,828	574,460	729	575,189	1,338
1953	160,243	...	71,668	445,000	676,911	676,908	511	677,419	1,347
1954	169,058	...	66,244	491,000	726,302	724,141	675	724,816	1,348
1955	178,003	...	4,088	533,750	715,841	717,483	305	717,788	1,380
1956	204,622	...	3,388	688,038	896,048	895,655	348	896,003	1,416
1957	217,659	...	3,122	753,000	973,781	972,170	937	973,107	1,448

\* Since 1952-53, contributions payable from this fund have been paid direct to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

*Government Railways Superannuation Board*

The Government Railways Superannuation Account was established in October, 1910, for employees in the State railway and tramway services. Employees contribute at the rate of 1.65 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-fortieth of the average annual salary during term of service, multiplied by the number of years of service. Where an officer has 40 or more years of service, the average annual salary over the last 40 years before retirement constitutes the pension, subject to a maximum of £800 per annum. The scheme is administered by a Board representing employers and employees.

The following table shows the number of pensions current and particulars of receipts and expenditure from the Account in recent years. In June, 1957, the number of contributors was 50,376.

**Table 441. Government Railways Superannuation Account**

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure			Pensions Current
	Contributions by Employees	Govt. Railways Fund	Transport Funds	Other	Total	Pensions, Gratuities and Refunds	Other	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	No.
1952	635,111	1,449,537	443,307	1,151	2,529,106	2,522,497	940	2,523,437	12,401
1953	691,838	1,796,776	529,453	829	3,018,896	3,027,406	1,582	3,028,988	13,206
1954	692,068	2,001,030	544,855	1,192	3,239,145	3,222,842	2,974	3,225,816	13,477
1955	701,368	2,237,471	583,422	1,408	3,523,669	3,523,449	1,609	3,525,058	13,838
1956	685,334	2,352,000	651,983	1,945	3,691,262	3,675,084	1,386	3,676,470	14,042
1957	701,858	2,407,822	635,621	2,794	3,748,095	3,776,439	979	3,777,418	14,196

*Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport—Gratuity Scheme*

Under a gratuity scheme which commenced in 1948, employees of the Departments of Government Transport and Motor Transport who do not contribute to other government superannuation funds are entitled to the payment of a lump sum on retirement. If retirement is before the age of 60 and for reasons other than total incapacity, the gratuity is equal to a weeks' salary for each year of service, with a limit of 13 weeks; in other cases, it is equal to two weeks' salary for each year of service, without limit. The scheme is non-contributory.

*Local Government Superannuation Board*

A scheme of superannuation for the employees of local government authorities and certain other undertakings is administered by the Local Government Superannuation Board. The scheme provides for compulsory endowment insurance with approved societies. The policies mature at age 65 or previous death, and the premiums are payable by the councils and the employees at prescribed rates. The scale of compulsory cover ranges from £200 to £1,000 according to age and salary, but there is provision for optional cover up to a maximum of £2,000. There is also a provident fund formed by contributions from councils and employees for those who are debarred from insurance on account of age or other circumstances.

The following statement shows the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions, with particulars of the assurance cover (including premiums) intact and the accumulated funds of the provident fund at 31st March in each year since 1952:—

**Table 442. Local Government Superannuation: Assurances and Provident Fund**

At 31st March	Assurances			Provident Fund		
	Employees Covered	Assurances (including Premiums) Intact	Average Assurance Cover per Employee	Contributors	Accumulated Funds	Average Funds per Contributor
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£
1952	10,776	9,170,534	851	4,915	552,841	112
1953	12,700	10,853,269	854	5,732	629,966	110
1954	14,227	12,964,465	911	6,653	780,388	117
1955	14,631	14,123,199	965	6,753	941,688	139
1956	16,814	18,406,200	1,095	15,924	1,447,905	91
1957	19,370	22,974,107	1,186	21,205	2,286,692	108

The increase in the last two years in the number of employees covered by the assurance and the provident fund provisions was due mainly to the inclusion of certain hospital employees within the scope of the schemes.

Particulars of death and retirement benefit payments under the two schemes are shown in the following table:—

**Table 443. Local Government Superannuation: Death and Retirement Benefits**

Year ended 31st March	Death Benefits		Retirement Benefits		Total Benefits	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
		£		£		£
ASSURANCE SCHEME						
1952	43	29,840	699	50,347	742	80,187
1953	58	41,196	365	40,703	423	81,899
1954	49	30,315	761	54,586	810	84,901
1955	50	37,392	1,043	61,054	1,093	98,446
1956	47	37,136	1,009	89,776	1,056	126,912
1957	57	46,857	919	94,652	976	141,509
PROVIDENT FUND						
1952	38	4,100	1,005	105,738	1,043	109,838
1953	36	4,657	889	100,035	925	104,692
1954	48	8,796	959	136,582	1,007	145,378
1955	45	8,110	1,402	137,453	1,447	145,563
1956	52	9,566	1,747	170,433	1,799	179,999
1957	71	12,461	4,064	311,002	4,135	323,463

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### ADMINISTRATION

Health services in New South Wales are administered by Commonwealth, State, and local government authorities.

There are State Government institutions and public and private hospitals for the treatment of sickness, State and private institutions for the mentally afflicted, and repatriation hospitals for ex-service personnel suffering from war-caused injuries or illness. In recent years, the Commonwealth Government has provided general hospital and medical benefits, has given financial assistance to State Governments to improve the control and treatment of tuberculosis, and has instituted, in conjunction with the State Governments, an anti-poliomyelitis campaign. In local areas, municipal and shire councils administer ordinances under the Local Government Act as to hygiene and sanitation.

The notification of infectious diseases is compulsory, and the Commonwealth maintains a strict system of quarantine to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad. The Pure Food Act prescribes standards of quality and purity for food products, and the manufacture and supply of poisons and drugs is regulated under a licensing system. Medical practitioners, pharmacists, etc., must be registered before engaging in their profession.

#### *State and Commonwealth Departments of Health*

The New South Wales Department of Public Health is under the control of the Minister for Health, with an Under-Secretary as permanent head for administrative purposes. It is organised as follows:—

- (a) Director-General of Public Health. This branch of the Department includes the Board of Health, divisions for maternal and baby welfare (baby health centres), tuberculosis, industrial hygiene, pathological laboratories, epidemiology, dental services, and the school medical service, and the Government Analyst. The branch also supervises the work of local government authorities relating to public health matters, administers the Pure Food Act and laws relating to sanitation, controls the State hospitals and homes and the State tuberculosis sanatoria, and conducts the anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales.
- (b) Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals—control of mental hospitals and inebriate institutions.
- (c) Master-in-Lunacy—control and administration of the estates of patients in mental hospitals.
- (d) Hospitals Commission of New South Wales—supervision of public hospital services.
- (e) Ambulance Transport Service Board—supervision of district ambulance services throughout New South Wales.
- (f) A number of Boards established for the registration of the following professions: dental, medical, nursing, optometrical, pharmacy, and physiotherapy.

The Commonwealth Department of Health administers the Commonwealth schemes relating to hospital, medical, pharmaceutical, and tuberculosis benefits, health benefits for age and other types of pensioners, the quarantine services, and various serum and health laboratories throughout Australia. It also supervises the activities of the National Fitness Council, administers the Medical Research Endowment Fund, and, in association with the University of Sydney, conducts the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine at the University.

Medical research in Australia is conducted in association with international research organisations. The Medical Research Endowment Fund was established by the Commonwealth in 1937 to promote medical research. It is administered by the National Health and Medical Research Council, which also advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on health questions generally.

#### *Local Government Health Services*

Certain public health services are administered by local government authorities. In the County of Cumberland, which includes the Sydney metropolitan area, sewerage and stormwater drainage services are provided by the Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board; similar services are provided in the Newcastle district by the Hunter District Water Board, at Broken Hill by the Broken Hill Water Board, and in other districts by municipal, shire, or county councils.

Municipal and shire councils are responsible for the collection and disposal of garbage, and for the provision of sanitary services in unsewered built-up areas. Miscellaneous health services administered by local authorities include street cleaning and drainage, supervision of the sanitation and drainage of buildings, the prevention of nuisances, and the control of dairies and the sale of milk. The councils also assist the State Department of Public Health in such matters as the control of infectious diseases and the administration of the Pure Food Act.

Further particulars of the activities of local authorities are given in the chapter "Local Government".

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

The expenditure (from revenue) by Commonwealth and State Governments on health and related services in New South Wales is shown in Table 444. The table does not include expenditure by the Commonwealth in the administration of its health services and upon medical treatment of ex-service personnel in repatriation hospitals, etc. It also excludes expenditure from loans (e.g., on works such as hospital buildings) and capital charges on loans.

Payments by the Commonwealth to the State for benefits in respect of patients in public hospitals and mental institutions, and sufferers from tuberculosis, are classified as Commonwealth expenditure. In compiling Table 444, the amount of these payments has been deducted from the gross expenditure by the State.

**Table 444. Government Expenditure (from Revenue) on Public Health in New South Wales\***

Item	1938-39	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Commonwealth—</b>					
Hospital benefits .. .. .	...	3,463,501	4,019,007	4,000,607	4,070,831
Medical benefits .. .. .	...	645,311	1,855,211	2,449,426	2,715,955
Tuberculosis campaign .. .. .	...	2,003,012	2,192,402	2,149,641	2 150,161
Pharmaceutical benefits .. .. .	...	3,152,467	3,947,215	4,403,693	4,061,253
Mental institution benefits .. .. .	...	209,772	106,525	...	...
Nutrition of children .. .. .	...	886,144	991,349	1,053,771	1,109,115
Benefits to pensioners: Medical .. .. .	...	991,967	1,190,144	1,351,769	1,385,244
Pharmaceutical .. .. .	...	503,525	618,902	708,948	825,873
Miscellaneous .. .. .	...	38,521	46,878	358,815	764,961
<b>Total, Commonwealth .. .. .</b>	...	<b>11,894,220</b>	<b>14,967,633</b>	<b>16,476,670</b>	<b>17,083,393</b>
<b>State—</b>					
Government hospitals, subsidies to hospitals, etc. .. .. .	1,160,640	11,202,532	10,721,745	10,961,648	12,887,587
Mental hospitals and like institutions .. .. .	809,705	3,429,077	3,691,905	4,238,480	4,609,214
Baby health centres and maternity homes, etc. .. .. .	70,476	188,270	200,129	212,358	218,085
Inspection of food, dairies, etc. .. .. .	18,007	210,017	244,154	232,862	241,518
Medical examination and health of school children .. .. .	37,540	151,190	157,015	222,272	201,586
Administration, medical services, etc. .. .. .	171,395	839,836	919,396	1,029,766	1,054,672
Encouragement of national fitness .. .. .	...	73,970	69,826	75,999	71,527
Other .. .. .	523	6,021	3,526	416	25
<b>Total, State .. .. .</b>	<b>2,268,286</b>	<b>16,100,913</b>	<b>16,007,696</b>	<b>16,973,801</b>	<b>19,284,214</b>
<b>Total in New South Wales* .. .. .</b>	<b>2,268,286</b>	<b>27,995,133</b>	<b>30,975,329</b>	<b>33,450,471</b>	<b>36,367,607</b>

\* Including Australian Capital Territory in respect of expenditure by the Commonwealth.

During the last five years, expenditure by the State on public health increased by one-quarter, while expenditure in New South Wales by the Commonwealth almost doubled. The large increase in 1955-56 and 1956-57 in "miscellaneous" Commonwealth expenditure was due to the inclusion with expenditure in the Australian Capital Territory of the whole of the cost of producing poliomyelitis vaccine, because the cost could not be allocated between the various States; the amounts included were £250,000 and £650,242, respectively.

The expenditure of the State is mainly from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The Commonwealth expenditure shown in the table is met from the National Welfare Fund, particulars of which are given on page 452 of this issue.

## HEALTH BENEFITS

### MEDICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Since 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth has subsidised the medical expenses of members of approved medical insurance organisations, and their dependants. The amount of Commonwealth benefit paid to a member varies according to the nature of the medical service (e.g., 6s. for each attendance of a medical practitioner). In respect of certain basic services, the insurance organisation must provide an amount of benefit at least equal to the amount of Commonwealth benefit.

In 1956-57, Commonwealth benefits paid under the scheme amounted to £2,715,955 in New South Wales and the benefits paid by the insurance organisations amounted to £3,428,933. There were 26 registered organisations at 30th June, 1957.

## PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS SCHEME

The Commonwealth Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, introduced in September, 1950, applies to certain life-saving and disease-preventing drugs (such as insulin, penicillin, and streptomycin). These drugs may be obtained free of charge from any chemist, on production of two copies of a prescription from a medical practitioner. One copy of the prescription is sent by the chemist to the (Commonwealth) Department of Health for payment.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the scheme in New South Wales in 1956-57 totalled £4,061,253, including £447,000 paid to the State in respect of drugs issued free to patients in public hospitals. The number of prescriptions in 1956-57 was 3,748,286.

## MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS FOR PENSIONERS

A scheme of free medical services for pensioners and their dependants was inaugurated by the Commonwealth in August, 1950. Persons entitled to benefit comprise those in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension or tuberculosis allowance.

The scheme provides for free medical attention by a general practitioner, either in the latter's surgery or the patient's home, but excludes specialist services. Expenditure in New South Wales on this aspect of the scheme was £1,398,599 in 1956-57. At 30th June, 1957, the number of pensioners and their wives registered for benefit in New South Wales was £247,999.

In addition, since July, 1951, pensioners and their dependants have been entitled to the free supply of medicines prescribed by a medical practitioner. Expenditure by the Commonwealth on pharmaceutical benefits for pensioners in New South Wales in 1956-57 was £849,406.

## HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEME

Under the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme, which commenced in 1946, persons ordinarily resident in Australia at the time of admission to a public or approved private hospital are eligible for hospital benefit. From July, 1946, the benefit was extended, under certain conditions, to Australian residents temporarily abroad and their dependants.

Benefit in respect of patients in public (including State) hospitals is provided under agreement between the Commonwealth and the State. The Commonwealth agreed to make payments to the State according to the number of beds occupied by qualified persons in public hospitals. The State undertook that patients in public wards would receive free treatment, without the application of a means test, and that charges payable by patients in non-public wards would be reduced by an amount equivalent to the rate of payment by the Commonwealth. The rate of payment was 6s. per day per occupied bed from 1st July, 1946 to 1st July, 1948, when it was increased to 8s. per day.

Under a subsequent agreement, which commenced in October, 1952, the Commonwealth provides an additional 4s. per day in respect to patients who are members of an approved hospital benefits organisation which pays benefit at the rate of at least 6s. per day to its members. The extra 4s. is paid to the hospitals through the contribution organisations, of which there are 28 registered with the Commonwealth.

The payment of the extra 4s. by the Commonwealth is also conditional on hospital charges being fixed at not less than 18s. per day. As a result, free treatment in public wards ceased from October, 1952. Patients in public hospitals are classified according to income and are required to pay prescribed charges, subject to a means test and to such deductions as they qualify for under the Commonwealth scheme. In June, 1957, the usual daily charges payable in public hospitals were 36s. for public wards, 54s. for intermediate wards, and 72s. for private wards.

Under the agreement which commenced in October, 1952, the Commonwealth provides a hospital benefit rate of 12s. per day in respect of age or invalid pensioners, provided that the pensioner is not being treated in a State benevolent home and is not a contributor to a hospital benefits organisation. The pensioner must also be enrolled for benefit under the Commonwealth Medical Benefits for Pensioners Scheme. By decision of the State Government, pensioners who are patients in public hospitals are not required to contribute towards their maintenance.

Benefit has been provided by the Commonwealth in respect of patients in approved private hospitals since February, 1946. The amount of benefit was 6s. per day per patient until 1st November, 1948, when it was increased to 8s. per day. It is deducted from the accounts rendered to patients and is paid to the proprietors by the Commonwealth Department of Health. Patients in private hospitals are also entitled to an additional 4s. per day from the Commonwealth if they are members of an approved hospital benefit organisation which pays benefit at the rate of at least 6s. per day. Approval or renewal of approval of a private hospital may be granted by the Commonwealth Minister for Health, upon application by the proprietor, for a period not exceeding a year, and may be revoked at any time.

The following table shows the Commonwealth benefits paid to the State (for patients in public hospitals), to approved private hospitals, or through approved benefits organisations and the benefits paid by approved hospital benefits organisations in New South Wales during the last six years:—

**Table 445. Hospital Benefits Paid in New South Wales**

Year ended 30th June	Commonwealth Benefits Paid—				Benefit Organisation Benefits
	To State (for Public Hospitals)	To Private Hospitals	Through Benefit Organisations	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£
1952	2,020,000	677,613	...	2,697,613	231,128
1953	1,760,000	651,098	374,847	2,785,945	740,332
1954	2,050,000	718,940	674,833	3,443,773	1,706,910
1955	2,399,351	769,928	839,107	4,008,386	2,404,398
1956	2,325,028	804,687	849,614	3,979,329	2,743,953
1957	2,200,000	865,935	980,613	4,046,548	4,258,485



Since the inception of the benefits scheme, a total of £21,124,319 has been paid by the Commonwealth to the State in respect of patients in public hospitals. The greater part of this amount was used by the State to supplement moneys made available to the Hospitals Commission of New South Wales for subsidies to public hospitals to assist in meeting maintenance expenses. The amount of annual subsidy paid to each public hospital is determined by the Commission.

#### HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTION FUND OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales provides certain hospital benefits on a contributory basis in respect of treatment in public and licensed private hospitals.

The Fund originated in 1932 as the Metropolitan Hospitals Contribution Fund, which was a joint scheme for hospitals in the metropolitan district. Systematic contribution schemes were also organised in connection with a number of country hospitals. Following the introduction of the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme (see above), the country funds were terminated on 30th June, 1946 and the scope of the Metropolitan Fund was extended to cover the whole State.

The Fund is controlled by a committee of 24 members, 19 of whom are appointed by the boards of public hospitals, 3 by the Hospital Saturday Fund of New South Wales, 1 by the New South Wales branch of the British Medical Association, and 1 by the Hospitals Commission.

A contributor to the Fund elects to pay contributions at one of several rates. For each rate there is a corresponding benefit which the contributor (and each eligible dependant) is entitled to receive from the Fund for a maximum period of twelve weeks in any twelve consecutive months. In addition, a contributor becomes eligible for Commonwealth hospital benefit of 12s. per day. Particulars of the various rates of contribution and benefits payable are as follows:—

**Table 446. Rates of Contribution to Hospitals Contribution Fund, and Benefits Payable\***

Weekly Contribution Rates		Weekly Benefits Payable		
For Family	For Single Person	By Fund	By Commonwealth	Total
s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
6	3	2 2	4 4	6 6
1 0	6	4 4	4 4	8 8
2 0	1 0	8 8	4 4	12 12
3 0	1 6	12 12	4 4	16 16
4 0	2 0	16 16	4 4	21 0

\* Current in June, 1957.

Details of the operation of the Fund in recent years are shown in the following statement. The marked increase in the activities of the Fund was largely due to abolition of free treatment in public wards in 1952 and the re-introduction of the means test in public hospitals.

Table 447. Hospitals Contribution Fund of New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Number of Claims Approved	Income *	Expenditure		
			Claims *	Payments to Hospitals †	Adminis- trative Expenses
		£	£	£	£
1950	88,361	574,928	398,341	51,072	78,846
1951	88,594	604,951	408,716	70,000	90,282
1952	89,326	671,633	431,625	95,000	112,143
1953	‡	1,323,450	616,858	107,552	187,831
1954	201,232	2,017,571	1,369,182	113,209	216,927
1955	227,926	2,285,530	1,802,829	114,439	245,927
1956	208,371	3,031,586	2,112,647	...	320,325
1957	233,501	3,843,336	3,170,408	...	369,584

\* Excludes hospital benefit disbursed on behalf of Commonwealth Government.

† Grants to public hospitals (for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment) and to medical charities.

‡ Not available.

### HOSPITAL SERVICES

Institutions for the treatment of sickness and disease comprise 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; repatriation hospitals, maintained by the Commonwealth for the treatment of ex-service personnel in certain circumstances; special hospitals, State and private, for the treatment of mental and nervous ailments; and a State lazaret.

#### PRIVATE HOSPITALS

In New South Wales, a private hospital may be conducted only under licence issued annually in accordance with the Private Hospitals Act, which prescribes that every private hospital and rest home must be under the direct control of a person approved by the Board of Health. Licensees are required to comply with regulations as to structure, management, and inspection of premises.

The number of private hospitals in New South Wales and their accommodation in 1939 and recent years is shown in the following table. Accommodation in private hospitals in the metropolis has increased during the last few years, but it is still much less than in 1939; there has been a substantial fall since 1939 in private hospitals outside the metropolis.

**Table 448. Private Hospitals: Number and Accommodation**

At 31st December	Hospitals			Beds		
	Metropolis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Metropolis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.
1939	203	334	537	2,939	2,315	5,254
1951	107	89	196	2,243	658	2,901
1952	100	80	180	2,089	624	2,713
1953	95	77	172	2,028	597	2,625
1954	94	77	171	2,081	553	2,634
1955	108	80	188	2,346	599	2,945
1956	106	69	175	2,372	530	2,902

Most private hospitals are small. At 31st December, 1956, there were 33 private hospitals with more than 20 beds each, 59 with 11 to 20 beds, and 83 with 10 or fewer beds. Of those in the metropolis, the numbers were 30, 42, and 34, respectively.

The next table gives a classification of private hospitals in New South Wales at 31st December, 1956 according to the nature of the cases admitted:—

**Table 449. Types of Private Hospitals**

Nature of Cases Admitted	Number of Hospitals			Number of Beds		
	Metro- polis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.	Metro- polis	Other Districts	Total, N.S.W.
Medical and Surgical ..	52	10	62	1,227	102	1,329
Medical, Surgical, and Lying-in .. ..	21	36	57	711	240	951
Medical and Post- operative .. ..	18	5	23	392	48	440
Lying-in .. ..	10	14	24	37	99	136
Other .. ..	5	4	9	5	41	46
Total .. ..	106	69	175	2,372	530	2,902

#### PUBLIC HOSPITALS

Institutions for the care of the sick are classed as public hospitals, unless they are owned and maintained entirely by private persons or are hospitals conducted by the Commonwealth Repatriation Commission.

Some of the public hospitals are maintained wholly by the State, viz., a convalescent hospital in the metropolitan area, the Sanatorium for Consumptives at Waterfall, the David Berry Hospital at Berry, and the hospitals attached to the homes for the infirm (see page 465). Some are under the aegis of religious denominations, and are conducted by religious communities who own the establishments or by committees nominated by subscribers.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1929-1943, provides for the systematic organisation of the public hospital services. The Act is administered by the Hospitals Commission, which consists of three salaried full-time members, including the chairman, appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years.

The public hospitals and organisations which provide district and bush nursing services and aerial medical services are classified in two main groups, according to the schedules of the Public Hospitals 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 hospitals of the Benevolent Society of New South Wales and the Australian Red Cross Society, the hospitals for children, tubercular cases, convalescents or incurables, the dental hospital, the hospitals conducted by religious organisations, and the Australian Aerial Medical Services (New South Wales section).

Each incorporated hospital is managed by a board of between nine and twelve directors appointed by the Government. At a few of these hospitals, which conduct contribution schemes for out-patients, between five and seven of the directors are elected triennially.

The Hospitals Commission determines which hospitals shall be subsidised, and the amount of subsidy to be paid to each institution. It also has power to establish new hospitals and to close down or amalgamate existing hospitals. If authorised by the Commission, portion of a public hospital may be set aside for patients who may contract for private or intermediate accommodation.

Special facilities for dental treatment are provided at the Dental Hospital, Sydney, at other public hospitals in Sydney and Newcastle, and by dental clinics which are transported by train through country districts.

Particulars of the accommodation provided in hospitals under the supervision of the Hospital Commission are shown below:—

**Table 450. Public Hospitals: Number and Accommodation**

At 30th June	Hospitals			Beds					
	Metro- politan	Other Districts	Total	Private	Inter- mediate	Public	Private, Intermediate, and Public		
							Metro- politan	Other Districts	Total
1947	50	177	227	1,289	2,615	13,331	7,362	9,873	17,235
1948	56	182	238	1,085	2,642	13,953	7,796	9,884	17,680
1949	53	190	243	1,131	2,564	14,142	7,693	10,144	17,837
1950	55	196	251	1,122	2,760	14,375	7,816	10,441	18,257
1951	54	201	255	993	2,733	14,810	7,757	10,779	18,536
1952	55	202	257	1,008	2,802	14,952	7,905	10,857	18,762
1953	58	203	261	1,152	2,965	14,988	8,201	10,904	19,105
1954	56	203	259	1,062	3,084	15,089	8,253	10,982	19,235
1955	59	203	262	1,104	3,224	15,436	8,574	11,190	19,764
1956	59	205	264	1,112	3,585	15,503	8,753	11,447	20,200
1957	62	206	268	1,161	3,816	16,016	9,333	11,660	20,993

The number of beds available in public hospitals increased by 22 per cent. between 1947 and 1957, with metropolitan hospitals (27 per cent. more beds) expanding more rapidly than those in other districts (18 per cent. more beds). Accommodation in private wards declined during this period, but the number of beds in intermediate wards increased by 50 per cent. and in public wards by 20 per cent. In 1957, the average accommodation in public hospitals was 78 beds (151 in metropolitan hospitals and 57 in hospitals in other districts).

In addition to the accommodation provided by the public hospitals to which Table 450 relates, beds in the State hospitals (the Waterfall Sanatorium, the auxiliary hospital at Randwick, the David Berry Hospital, the Strickland Convalescent Hospital, and those at the homes for the infirm) numbered 1,843 in 1956. Accommodation in State hospitals has declined in recent years, due to a reduction in the number of patients at the Waterfall Sanatorium.

The following table shows particulars of patients and bed-days in public hospitals in New South Wales:—

**Table 451. Public Hospitals: Patients and Bed-days**

Year ended 30th June	In-patients*			Out-patients		Average Total Cost per Occupied Bed per Day†	Babies born in Hospital	
	Treated	No. of Bed-days	Average Daily No. of Occupied Beds	Treated	Attendances		No.	Bed-days
						s. d.		
1947	298,031	4,257,576	11,665	735,249	2,132,878	22 8	36,745	389,866
1948	317,475	4,452,485	12,165	823,084	2,365,877	28 5	38,855	402,051
1949	338,234	4,556,664	12,484	865,803	2,375,145	34 4	41,890	392,047
1950	343,997	4,744,815	12,999	927,459	2,511,339	38 2	48,291	463,733
1951	362,665	4,944,420	13,547	991,710	2,698,485	44 8	51,681	480,778
1952	376,343	4,978,953	13,604	1,046,507	2,835,714	58 6	56,617	519,500
1953	394,509	5,092,645	13,952	1,084,875	2,930,649	64 2	60,989	544,690
1954	398,863	5,092,318	13,952	1,083,857	2,919,637	67 6	61,516	576,372
1955	406,901	5,196,388	14,237	1,090,879	2,929,266	70 6	62,288	579,329
1956	414,132	5,210,229	14,236	1,077,618	2,822,631	78 4	63,873	581,098
1957	424,618	5,320,062	14,576	1,073,044	2,762,791	84 0	66,411	590,862

\* Excluding newly-born babies.

† See text following table.

In calculating the average cost per occupied bed per day, each 700 out-patients treated during the year is taken as equivalent to 365 bed-days; the "total cost" is the total expenditure on maintenance as shown in Table 453. The average cost per occupied bed per day in 1956-57 was nearly four times the average cost in 1946-47.

The number of in-patients treated during 1956-57 was 42 per cent. greater than in 1946-47, and their average stay in hospital was 12.5 days, as compared with 14.3 days in 1946-47. The number of out-patients treated was 46 per cent. greater in 1956-57 than in 1946-47.

In recent years there has been a steady increase in the number of babies born in public hospitals. In 1956-57 the number was 86 per cent. of all live births in the State, as compared with 28 per cent. in 1938-39. The average number of bed-days per baby was 12.5 in 1938-39 and 8.9 in 1956-57.

Further particulars of in-patients in public hospitals are shown below:—

**Table 452. Public Hospitals: In-patients**

Year ended 30th June	Patients treated during Year	Discharges and Deaths during Year			In Hospital at 30th June		
		Deaths	Discharges	Total	Males	Females	Persons
1952	376,343	11,236	350,936	362,172	6,093	8,078	14,171
1953	394,509	11,181	368,946	380,127	6,232	8,150	14,382
1954	398,863	11,602	372,432	384,034	6,327	8,502	14,829
1955	406,901	11,800	380,099	391,899	6,302	8,700	15,002
1956	414,132	12,260	387,605	399,865	5,974	8,293	14,267
1957	424,618	12,869	396,862	409,731	6,190	8,697	14,887

The next table shows the income and expenditure for maintenance of the public hospitals in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years. Income and expenditure of State institutions are not included in the table.

**Table 453. Public Hospitals: Income and Expenditure**

Year ended 30th June	Income for Maintenance					Expenditure for Maintenance
	Government Aid*	Subscriptions and Donations	Patients' Fees	Other	Total Income for Maintenance*	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947	3,764,996	223,702	946,222	135,839	5,070,759	5,264,499
1948	5,391,839	176,809	1,133,863	173,768	6,876,279	6,928,359
1949	6,700,222	146,627	1,387,067	189,543	8,423,459	8,585,591
1950	8,025,592	169,512	1,488,127	207,194	9,890,425	9,939,274
1951	10,341,292	128,341	1,594,651	236,266	12,300,550	12,201,348
1952	13,139,649	128,788	1,856,780	249,853	15,375,070	16,174,354
1953	14,878,567	132,770	3,876,972	279,578	19,167,887	18,158,905
1954	14,054,376	114,390	4,784,788	293,154	19,246,708	19,083,885
1955	14,523,544	127,591	5,142,451	285,629	20,079,215	20,316,032
1956	14,580,317	133,521	6,792,368	299,273	21,805,479	22,607,817
1957	16,298,129	143,196	7,765,598	343,873	24,550,796	24,685,869

\* Includes Commonwealth hospital benefits disbursed by the State.

The principal source of the income of public hospitals is government aid, which accounted for 66 per cent. of total income for maintenance in 1956-57. Patients' fees accounted for 32 per cent. of the total.

Of the total expenditure for maintenance in 1956-57, salaries and wages accounted for £16,170,166 (or 65 per cent.) and drugs, provisions, etc., for £5,947,403 (or 24 per cent.).

The amounts shown in Table 453 are exclusive of loan receipts and loan expenditure. State loan expenditure on public hospitals amounted to £3,730,000 in 1955-56 and £3,350,000 in 1956-57.

The salaries and wages of staff of the public hospitals at 30th June, 1957 totalled £25,867, and included 684 medical officers and 11,734 nurses. In addition, honorary appointments numbered 4,259, including 3,807 appointments as medical officers. Of the salaries and wages staff, 14,164 were attached to metropolitan hospitals and 11,703 to hospitals in other districts.

#### REPATRIATION HOSPITALS

In accordance with provisions of the Repatriation Act, 1920-57, free medical and surgical treatment is provided by the Repatriation Commission for ex-service personnel in respect of disabilities accepted as attributable to or aggravated by war service. Any member of the forces suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, irrespective of whether or not he served in a theatre of war and irrespective of the origin of the disease, is entitled to medical treatment. There is also a medical benefits scheme which provides for treatment of certain dependants of deceased members of the forces whose death has been accepted as due to war service.

The hospitals conducted in New South Wales by the Repatriation Commission are the Repatriation General Hospital at Concord and the Repatriation Sanatorium (Lady Davidson Home) at Turramurra. At 30th June, 1956, the number of beds available in the Repatriation General Hospital was 1,208 and the average stay in days 18.9, the corresponding figures for the Lady Davidson Home being 256 and 104, respectively. In addition, there is a Repatriation Block at the Callan Park Mental Hospital and a treatment centre for tuberculous females at Queen Victoria Homes, Thirlmere, as well as an Out-patients Clinic in the Grace Building in Sydney. Out-patient treatment is also provided in some circumstances at repatriation hospitals.

The Commission's Local Medical Officer Scheme, operated with the co-operation of the British Medical Association, enables ex-service personnel to be treated by the doctor chosen by them from an area panel.

#### MENTAL HOSPITALS

The law relating to persons suffering from mental disease is contained in the Lunacy Act of 1898-1955. Persons certified as insane by two qualified medical practitioners may be admitted to an institution, either at the request of relatives or friends, or upon the order of a Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace. Relatives have the right of custody of insane persons 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. Voluntary patients may be received into mental hospitals and licensed houses with the consent of the Inspector-General of Mental Hospitals, but may not be detained for more than seven days after written notice is given by the patient of his intention or desire to leave.

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. Estates of voluntary patients are placed under his care only at the written request of the patient.

The State Government maintains twelve institutions for the reception and treatment of insane persons and also operates a small convalescent hostel for mental patients. There are two private hospitals (Mt. St. Margaret's Hospital, Ryde, for female patients, and St. John of God Hospital, Richmond, for males) licensed under the Lunacy Act for the reception of mental patients.

There are also Reception Houses in Sydney, Newcastle, Goulburn, and Orange, where persons showing symptoms of mental diseases are placed under observation.

Although most of the State mental hospitals are authorised to treat inebriates, in practice these patients are accommodated at the mental hospitals located in the country centres of Morisset, Kenmore, and Bloomfield.

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 released on leave, or they may be discharged to relatives or friends who undertake to care for them.

Under an arrangement with the Government of South Australia, patients from Broken Hill are accommodated in hospitals in that State, the cost of their maintenance being paid by the Government of New South Wales.

The Commonwealth Mental Institution Benefits Act, 1948, made provision for the payment of benefits in respect of inmates of State or approved State-assisted mental institutions, in accordance with agreements to be made for a period of five years between the Commonwealth and the State Governments. The Commonwealth recouped to the States an amount of 1s. per bed-day, subject to the condition that no charges for maintenance were imposed and no means test applied. Patients whose fees were borne by the Commonwealth were excluded from benefit. The agreement with New South Wales operated from 1st October, 1948 to 30th September, 1954; the amounts of benefit received by the State during the period are shown in Table 457.

Under the State Grants (Mental Institutions) Act, 1955, the Commonwealth undertakes to make a grant (subject to a prescribed maximum) to each State equal to one-third of the amount (or total of amounts) spent by the State on buildings and equipment of mental institutions at any time after 1st July, 1955. The maximum sum payable to New South Wales under this Act is £3,830,000 and the total expenditure by the State necessary to qualify for the maximum grant is £11,490,000.



From 1st January, 1949, private mental hospitals were made eligible to be approved hospitals under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, and in respect of qualified patients in such hospitals, the hospital benefit rate of 8s. a day is payable.

The statistics of "patients" given in the next three tables relate to persons certified as insane, and include both resident patients and patients on leave from State mental hospitals (excluding reception houses) and licensed private institutions in New South Wales. They exclude voluntary patients and patients from this State in South Australian hospitals. At 30th June, 1956, there were 11,721 patients (5,872 males and 5,849 females) resident in the mental hospitals and 2,046 (840 males and 1,206 females) on leave from the hospitals; in addition, there were 346 voluntary patients, 4 patients from this State in South Australian hospitals, and 75 persons in reception houses and observation wards of gaols.

Table 454 shows the number of mental patients in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years:—

Table 454. Mental Hospitals: Number of Patients\*

Year ended 30th June	Ad-missions	Re-admissions	Dis-charges and Deaths	On Register at 30th June					
				Number			Proportion per 1,000 of Population		
				Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	1,401	276	1,472	6,078	5,600	11,678	4.39	4.11	4.25
1946	1,437	258	1,680	5,929	5,936	11,865	4.03	4.03	4.03
1947	1,412	219	1,662	5,854	5,980	11,834	3.92	4.01	3.96
1948	1,451	250	1,699	5,823	6,013	11,836	3.86	3.99	3.93
1949	1,456	202	1,671	5,836	5,987	11,823	3.77	3.88	3.82
1950	1,649	221	1,670	5,898	6,125	12,023	3.68	3.85	3.76
1951	1,992	235	1,745	6,138	6,367	12,505	3.72	3.91	3.81
1952	2,013	295	1,940	6,300	6,573	12,873	3.74	3.97	3.85
1953	2,006	245	2,145	6,334	6,645	12,979	3.72	3.95	3.84
1954	1,889	289	1,988	6,402	6,767	13,169	3.72	3.97	3.85
1955	1,978	314	2,039	6,533	6,889	13,422	3.73	3.97	3.85
1956	2,105	353	2,113	6,712	7,055	13,767	3.76	3.99	3.87

\* See text above table.

Between 1939 and 1956, the number of patients on the register increased by 18 per cent., but the ratio per 1,000 of population declined from 4.25 to 3.87. In recent years there has been a greater willingness to submit mentally afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, and the increase in the number of patients may not therefore reflect an increase in mental diseases. In contrast with experience before 1946, female patients now outnumber male patients.

Particulars of mental patients recovered or relieved are as follows:—

**Table 455. Mental Hospitals: Recoveries, Deaths, etc. of Patients\***

Year ended 30th June	Patients Recovered			Patients Relieved			Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER									
1939	231	240	471	142	102	244	363	337	700
1951	293	341	634	119	130	249	396	398	794
1952	301	365	666	146	149	295	447	458	905
1953	279	373	652	190	180	370	502	502	1,004
1954	304	388	692	119	154	273	421	497	918
1955	299	395	694	122	173	295	448	482	930
1956	300	441	741	156	173	329	456	466	922
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AVERAGE NUMBER OF RESIDENT PATIENTS									
1939	4.14	4.73	4.42	2.54	2.01	2.29	6.49	6.65	6.57
1951	5.31	6.17	5.74	2.20	2.35	2.27	7.19	7.20	7.19
1952	5.39	6.46	5.93	2.61	2.64	2.63	8.00	8.11	8.06
1953	4.86	6.48	5.67	3.31	3.13	3.22	8.74	8.73	8.73
1954	5.54	6.31	5.95	2.18	2.49	2.35	7.74	8.06	7.89
1955	5.45	6.28	5.85	2.22	2.75	2.50	8.17	7.66	7.90
1956	5.10	7.44	6.28	2.49	2.92	2.79	7.79	7.86	7.81

\* See text above Table 454.

Since 1938-39, except for a slight drop in 1952-53, there has been a steady increase in the number of mental patients recovered; in 1955-56 the number was 57 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The proportion of females who recover is considerably higher than that of males.

A comparative statement of the ages of mental patients under care during 1938-39 and later years is shown in the following table. In general, the proportions in the various age groups remain fairly constant from year to year.

**Table 456. Mental Hospitals: Ages of Patients\***

Year ended 30th June	Age (in years) of Patients under care during Year†									Total Patients
	Under 15	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over	Not stated	
1939	534	549	1,592	2,221	2,752	2,606	2,013	1,310	...	13,577
1951	576	494	1,320	2,192	2,758	2,720	2,571	1,810	4	14,445
1952	636	514	1,384	2,251	2,799	2,788	2,671	1,951	4	14,998
1953	589	458	1,538	2,304	2,834	2,826	2,776	2,135	...	15,460
1954	642	420	1,583	2,326	2,885	2,783	2,667	2,185	...	15,491
1955	596	415	1,608	2,531	2,916	2,821	2,628	2,203	...	15,718
1956	604	422	1,733	2,577	2,918	2,906	2,713	2,230	3	16,106

\* See text above Table 454.

† Transfers from one hospital to another have been counted as both hospitals (87 males and 139 females in 1955-56).

At 30th June, 1956 there were 12,652 beds in the twelve State mental hospitals and two licensed private institutions in New South Wales. The medical staff in the State mental hospitals totalled 46, and the nursing staff 2,016 (998 males and 1,018 females).

Particulars of the receipts and expenditure of the State mental hospitals and institutions are shown below:—

**Table 457. State Mental Hospitals and Institutions: Receipts and Expenditure**

Year ended 30th June	Receipts					Expenditure (from Revenue)		
	Maintenance Collections from Estates and Relatives of Patients	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, etc.	Commonwealth Government		Total	Salaries and Wages	Other	Total
			Hospital Benefits	Mental Institution Benefits				
1946	£ 165,508	£ 17,365	...	...	£ 182,873	£ 571,477	£ 468,278	£ 1,039,755
1947	164,923	23,763	11,973	...	200,659	651,525	550,515	1,202,040
1948	176,737	25,539	14,290	...	216,566	853,272	603,705	1,456,977
1949	205,535	28,252	28,196	...	261,983	942,974	765,904	1,708,878
1950	174,581	33,671	29,359	97,035	334,646	1,060,100	933,884	1,993,984
1951	114,211	43,355	29,953	198,165	385,684	1,325,637	1,011,623	2,337,260
1952	125,329	56,533	31,318	203,505	416,685	1,657,148	1,383,781	3,040,929
1953	209,007	58,245	33,078	208,888	509,218	1,830,099	1,602,472	3,432,571
1954	210,702	55,617	33,181	209,772	509,272	1,936,789	1,675,202	3,611,991
1955	220,388	46,751	30,171	106,524	403,834	2,056,966	1,705,251	3,762,217
1956	231,940	56,877	28,716	...	317,533	2,320,442	1,878,958	4,199,400

State loan expenditure on mental hospitals was £947,174 in 1955-56 and £1,104,978 in 1956-57.

#### 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 Commonwealth Government is responsible for the administration of the quarantine laws in respect of vessels, aircraft, persons, and goods arriving from overseas ports.

The following diseases are notifiable under the Public Health Act, 1902-52—leprosy, plague, smallpox, scarlet fever, rheumatic fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, diphtheria, infantile diarrhoea, acute anterior poliomyelitis, ancylostomiasis, ascariasis, brucellosis, chorea (rheumatic), infectious hepatitis, meningococcal infection, puerperal fever, typhus fever, yellow fever, dengue fever, cholera, pulmonary tuberculosis, virus encephalitis, undulant fever, ornithosis, and leptospirosis.

The following table shows the notifications of the principal infectious diseases during recent years. Particulars of deaths and death rates are shown in the chapter "Vital Statistics".

Table 458. Infectious Diseases: Cases Notified

Year	Typhus Fever	Typhoid and Paraty- phoid Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Tuber- culosis	Acute Anterior Poli- myelitis	Menin- gococcal Infection	Virus Enceph- alitis	Puerperal Fever
1946	43	25	3,090	1,279	1,671	656	89	3	185
1947	24	28	1,540	761	1,751	83	65	2	85
1948	12	17	1,358	600	1,711	87	82	...	72
1949	11	8	1,514	627	1,642	182	87	6	26
1950	21	16	1,052	390	1,787	789	98	2	14
1951	15	12	866	362	1,743	1,528	99	4	8
1952	4	15	923	266	1,803	414	161	12	8
1953	9	102	646	499	1,896	630	128	20	18
1954	3	31	703	366	2,156	555	198	33	17
1955	7	17	619	140	1,909	222	128	30	43
1956	5	19	569	65	1,690	239	105	31	34

There were also 165 cases of rheumatic fever, 259 of infantile diarrhoea, and 4,422 cases of infectious hepatitis notified during 1956.

#### *Tuberculosis*

There is a special Division of Tuberculosis in the State Department of Health to co-ordinate measures for the cure and prevention of the disease, to regulate the admission of patients to institutions, to investigate conditions of homes and places of employment of tuberculous persons, to arrange for the treatment of patients not in institutions and for the examination of contacts, and to undertake publicity in regard to tuberculosis. In certain cases, tuberculous sufferers may be compelled to enter hospital.

Under the Tuberculosis Act, 1948, the Commonwealth pays a single comprehensive allowance to tuberculous persons, who are required to refrain from working and to undergo treatment. Since October, 1957, the rates of allowance have been: for a man with dependent wife, £10 7s. 6d. per week; person whose only dependant is one or more children, £6 10s. per week; person without dependants, £6 10s. if living at home, or £4 if maintained in an institution. A further amount of 10s. per week is payable for each dependent child under the age of 16 years, in addition to child endowment. The allowances are subject to a means test in regard to income only; for example, a married couple in receipt of an allowance of £10 7s. 6d. per week may have a maximum additional income of £7 per week without reduction of allowance. The number of persons in New South Wales receiving allowances under this scheme was 1,392 in June, 1957, and the amount of allowances paid in 1956-57 was £528,333.

The general administration of the tuberculosis allowance scheme is the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Health. The medical eligibility of applicants is assessed by the Tuberculosis Division of the State Department of Public Health, and benefit is assessed and paid by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services.

Institutions for the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis have been established by the Commonwealth and State Governments, and other institutions are assisted by State subsidy to provide treatment for such patients.

Members of the defence forces are treated at Commonwealth institutions (the Repatriation Hospital, Concord, and the Repatriation Sanatorium, Turramaurra). Treatment for civilians is provided at a number of State and private institutions. The State institutions are under the control of the Director-General of Public Health, and they include the Waterfall Sanatorium, Randwick Auxiliary Hospital, and an annexe to Lidcombe State Hospital and Home.

Chest clinics are attached to nine public hospitals in the metropolitan area and seventeen in other districts. Mass X-ray surveys are conducted by the Tuberculosis Division and by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association of New South Wales. Under an amendment of the Public Health Act in April, 1952, which makes it compulsory for all persons over the age of 14 years in proclaimed districts to submit themselves for X-ray examination, an attempt is being made to examine the whole adult population of the State.

#### *Anti-Poliomyelitis Campaign*

In November, 1955, the State agreed to co-operate with the Commonwealth in the conduct of an anti-poliomyelitis campaign in New South Wales. The Commonwealth undertook to supply vaccine free of charge, and the State accepted responsibility for the other costs of the campaign.

The State Department of Public Health, which directed the campaign, arranged for local government authorities to set up vaccination centres in their areas and to provide medical and other staff for the centres. The authorities were permitted to make a small charge for the vaccination, except where hardship would be caused, and the State undertook to meet costs not covered by these charges. The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service undertook the preparation and sterilization of all equipment needed, and was reimbursed for the expenditure incurred.

Salk vaccine produced in the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories was used for the vaccinations. The vaccine was required to meet most stringent tests before being issued, and supplies were interrupted at times during the campaign because batches of the vaccine failed to pass the tests. Three injections of the vaccine are necessary; the second injection is given about four weeks after the first, and the third is given not less than thirty-two weeks after the first.

The first group to be vaccinated comprised children under 15 years of age and persons subjected to special risk. No child was to be vaccinated without the consent of parents or guardians, and no child under three months of age was to be given the vaccine. Supplies of the vaccine were distributed first to local authorities in the Sydney Metropolitan area, Newcastle, and Greater Wollongong; distribution to authorities in the rest of the State commenced in August, 1956.

By the end of 1957, a total of 2,208,213 injections had been given. A first injection had been given to 902,233 children and other persons, and of these, 879,631 had received their second and 426,249 their third injection.

*Venereal Diseases*

The Venereal Diseases Act, 1918, 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. Treatment by unqualified persons is prohibited, and certain drugs used in connection with these diseases may not be sold unless prescribed by a qualified medical practitioner. There are clinics in operation in the metropolitan district and at Newcastle Hospital, and free treatment is provided at subsidised hospitals in other localities, drugs and instruments being provided by the Government.

Medical practitioners are required to notify all cases to the Commissioner appointed under the Act, but it is considered that notification is not fully effective.

**Table 459. Venereal Disease**

Year	Number of Notifications, by Type of Disease						Attendances at Clinics
	Syphillis	Gonorrhoea	Other	Total			
				Males	Females	Persons	
1951	443	1,179	139	1,500	261	1,761	49,152
1952	486	1,078	82	1,398	248	1,646	47,150
1953	317	1,324	102	1,536	207	1,743	41,318
1954	255	1,042	110	1,239	168	1,407	38,288
1955	275	1,398	124	1,597	200	1,797	39,940
1956	240	1,584	103	1,718	209	1,927	47,043

*Leprosy*

Persons suffering from leprosy are segregated in the Leper Lazaret at Little Bay, Sydney. The number of patients at the end of 1957 was 6 (2 males and 4 females); the cost of the lazaret during the year 1956-57 was £9,852.

**HEALTH OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS****MATERNAL AND BABY WELFARE**

In recent years, the care of mothers and babies has become an important part of the activities of public hospitals. In 1956-57, for instance, 66,411 or 86 per cent. of all live births in New South Wales occurred in public hospitals. In the same year, baby bed-days in public hospitals numbered 590,862, as compared with 5,320,062 bed-days for all other in-patients. Particulars of babies born in private hospitals are not available.

The opening of new obstetric units in metropolitan hospitals has reduced attendances at the eleven pre-natal clinics conducted at baby health centres by medical staff of the State Health Department's Division of Maternal and Baby Welfare.

Assistance with the control of staphylococcal infection is given to obstetric hospitals, and a Department of Health booklet dealing with control of the infection and the care of premature babies has been distributed to all hospitals which admit obstetric cases and to all medical practitioners in New South Wales. Notification of cases of puerperal infection is compulsory, and a special medical committee investigates every maternal death occurring in the State.

Five mobile transfusion units, organised by the Department of Public Health with the co-operation of the Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service and the five major obstetric hospitals, are available when required for maternity cases. Arrangements have been made for every expectant mother to have her Rh factor and blood group determined so as to avoid delay in an emergency.

Two voluntary organisations (the Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies and the Australian Mothercraft Society) conduct homes in Sydney where nurses may obtain training in mothercraft, where mothers and babies are admitted for investigation of feeding problems, and where premature babies, who have been born at home or at a hospital without the necessary facilities, may receive proper care.

#### *Baby Health Centres, etc.*

The baby health centres established by the State Government are specially concerned with the health of children below school age. The nurses instruct the mothers in the care and management of their babies.

Service and sustenance expenses of the nursing staff are provided by the State, and the costs of maintaining premises and equipment are, in many instances, borne by local councils or by branches of the Country Women's Association. A subsidy of 75 per cent. of the cost of building and equipping new centres is available when a new centre is considered to be warranted.

Statistics of baby health centres and their activities are given in the following table:—

**Table 460. Baby Health Centres: Staff, Expenditure, etc.**

Year	No. of Centres	Nursing Staff (full-time)	New Cases Enrolled	Attendances at Centres	Expenditure in Year ended 30th June following
					£
1947	264	180	46,991	1,174,711	92,419
1948	269	181	44,578	1,066,489	100,197
1949	275	188	45,705	1,080,330	107,455
1950	278	172	46,068	1,072,174	118,633
1951	284	176	45,614	1,022,884	151,837
1952	295	176	48,622	1,061,371	175,980
1953	303	185	49,048	1,100,709	178,811
1954	315	186	48,285	1,063,357	189,683
1955	323	175	49,155	1,032,852	201,960
1956	335	169	50,407	1,010,404	205,801
1957	343	163	52,544	1,041,273	

In 1957, first visits by nurses to the homes of newly-born babies numbered 20,924, and subsequent visits totalled 9,760. The 343 centres in this year included 104 in the metropolitan area.

There is a close liaison between the Health Department and the voluntary organisations which make provision for the day care of young children, i.e., the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association, and the Kindergarten Union of New South Wales (see page 586). Mothers who work outside their homes may leave their children at the nurseries or nursery schools during the daytime. Food, clothing, and medical and dental care are provided. A small daily fee is charged.

In the outlying country districts, nurses engaged by the Bush Nursing Association at various centres give assistance to mothers and advise them as to the feeding and treatment of children, and the Far West Children's Health Scheme conducts travelling health clinics. The Bush Nursing Association and the Far West Children's Health Scheme receive annual grants of £7,000 and £1,000 respectively, from the State Government.

#### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The school medical and dental services in New South Wales are under the control of the State Department of Public Health. The staff of the medical service in December, 1956 included 34 medical officers (32 permanent and 2 part-time), 6 psychiatrists, 3 part-time ear, nose and throat surgeons, 5 psychologists, 32 nurses, 9 social workers, and 10 special therapists.

The aim of the school medical service is to examine all school children in the State, in order to discover any departure from normal health, physical or mental, and to notify the parent or guardian of any need for further investigation or treatment. Annual visits are made to schools in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in some of the larger country towns. Children in the kindergarten in primary schools and in first and fourth years in secondary schools are fully examined, and children in other classes are examined as necessary. The vision and hearing of all pupils is tested in 4th class primary schools. An attempt is made to visit schools in country areas every three years, and to examine all children attending such schools.

In 1956, a full medical examination was given to 86,666 children in the metropolitan area and 76,279 were reviewed. The service was not able to examine any country school children in 1956.

The school medical service administers five child guidance clinics in the metropolitan area. Speech therapy clinics operate at a number of metropolitan schools, and there are a hearing clinic and an asthma clinic at the head office of the service.

The school dental service had a staff of 21 dental officers and 11 dental assistants at the end of 1956. The service is provided by travelling dental clinics. Owing to the limited number of clinics available, treatment is provided in the large schools for the younger children only; but in small rural schools children of all ages are treated. The number of children examined in 1956 was 36,931, and of these, 19,566 were treated by the clinics.

Free milk is distributed daily to all children under 13 years of age attending public and private schools, kindergarten and day nurseries, etc. Under an arrangement introduced in April, 1951, the Commonwealth pays



the State the whole cost of the milk supplied, and half the capital and incidental expenses. The amount paid by the Commonwealth to the State in 1955-56 was £1,020,000.

#### SOCIETIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

The New South Wales Society for Crippled Children cares for physically-handicapped children and young people up to the age of 21 years in the metropolitan and south coast areas. Trained social workers supervise more than 2,000 crippled children, and the Society provides the services of occupational- and physio- therapists. The Society maintains three hospitals for crippled children in the metropolitan area, and three special schools (for physically handicapped children) at Lakemba, Rockdale, and Parramatta. It also holds clinics at regular intervals in country centres. The Society is supported principally by public donations, by payments under the Commonwealth hospital benefits scheme, and by assistance from the Hospitals Commission towards the cost of maintaining its hospitals.

The care of crippled children in the Newcastle and north coast districts is undertaken by the Newcastle Association for Crippled Children, and there are similar societies in Lithgow and Wollongong. In the western districts of the State, crippled children are cared for under the Far West Children's Health Scheme; services provided include an annual camp at Manly for children who have never seen the sea, a travelling baby health service, and systematic searches for crippled children.

The Spastic Centre at Mosman (Sydney) and the Spastic Centre's Hostel for Country Children (French's Forest) undertake the care and training of children suffering from infantile cerebral palsy.

#### NATIONAL FITNESS

A movement for the advancement of national fitness, particularly the fitness of young persons, is fostered in New South Wales by the activities of a State Council for Physical Fitness under the presidency of the Minister for Education. Similar bodies have been formed in the other Australian States, and there is a Commonwealth body which allocates Commonwealth grants for the encouragement of the movement.

Expenditure by the State on national fitness in 1956-57 was £71,527. In addition, the State received an amount of £10,077 from the Commonwealth for national fitness purposes.

The activities of the State Council include the maintenance of a number of camps and hostels.

#### MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICES

Medical practitioners practising in outlying bush settlements are subsidised by the State Government. Subsidies in 1956-57 amounted to £25,401.

Aerial medical services, subsidised by the Commonwealth and State, are provided at a number of inland centres in Australia including Broken Hill (see chapter "Civil Aviation"); and two organisations, the Bush Nursing Association and the Country Women's Association, make provision for nurses in country districts and maintain cottage homes in a number of remote localities. The District Nursing Association engages nurses to visit the sick, gratuitously if necessary, in the metropolitan district.

The Australian Red Cross Society conducts a blood transfusion service to hospitals and medical practitioners; blood is obtained from voluntary donors, and no charge is made for blood supplied by the service. The Society also conducts a number of convalescent homes, sanatoria, etc. in New South Wales.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade (New South Wales District) was established in 1903. It is a voluntary and unpaid organisation which provides first aid services on sports grounds, at pleasure resorts, places of entertainment, public gatherings, and in emergencies generally. The Brigade treated 158,323 persons for accidents, etc. in 1956, and had 3,649 members at the end of the year.

The State Government assists a number of these organisations financially; grants provided in 1956-57 included £9,000 to the Bush Nursing Association.

Ambulance transport services for sick and injured persons are controlled by a Board, incorporated in 1919. The Board delimits certain districts for administrative purposes, and in each district a committee is elected triennially by the contributors to its funds. The Board receives an annual grant from the State for the services; in 1956-57 the amount was £157,888. The number of cases transported was 373,182 in 1955-56, and 371,859 in 1956-57, and the mileage travelled in these years was 4,591,511 and 4,625,715, respectively.

#### REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, NURSES, ETC.

The State exercises a measure of supervision over the practice of professional persons engaged in the treatment of sickness and disease. Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, optometrists, and physiotherapists are required to register with a board established for each profession under statutory authority.

The number of medical practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, etc. on the register in 1956 and selected earlier years is shown below:—

**Table 461. Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Optometrists, Pharmacists, etc. on Register**

At 31st December	Medical Practitioners	Dentists	Optome- trists	Physio- thera- pists	Pharma- cists	Dealers in Poison (not Pharma- cists).	Drug Dealers	
							Manu- facturers	Distri- butors
1929	3,124	1,416	*	*	1,843	381	7	11
1939	3,598	1,495	598	*	2,281	349	7	60
1947	4,589	1,470	543	420	2,027	330	20	87
1951	5,130	1,806	559	607	2,354	307	32	115
1952	5,494	1,845	559	642	2,571	318	32	120
1953	5,695	1,896	556	675	2,702	331	37	122
1954	4,601	1,931	546	703	2,812	273	38	132
1955	4,837	1,931	538	733	2,949	252	42	134
1956	4,984	1,949	531	752	3,116	241	38	132

\* Not registered.

The decline in the number of medical practitioners in 1954 was due to the removal from the register of the names of doctors no longer in practice.

Persons (other than pharmacists) dealing in poisons, or engaged in the manufacture or distribution of dangerous drugs such as opium, are licensed by the Chief Secretary's Department.

Nurses are required to register in terms of the Nurses Registration Act, 1953, which replaced the previous statute operative since 1924. Four classes of nurses are registered (general, mental, midwifery, and infants'), but nurses may register under more than one classification. All nurses are now required to renew their registration annually; prior to 1953, only midwifery nurses were required to register annually.

The number of new registrations of the various classes of nurses in recent years is shown in the next table. New registrations in any year include some nurses who were already registered under another classification.

**Table 462. Nurses: New Registrations during Year**

Year	General	Mid-wifery	Mental	Infants'	Year	General	Mid-wifery	Mental	Infants'
1947	1,053	611	58	2	1952	1,353	696	60	6
1948	1,116	618	57	11	1953	1,349	833	58	3
1949	1,140	633	39	5	1954	1,404	773	63	11
1950	1,184	696	57	6	1955	1,520	677	62	3
1951	1,212	617	77	6	1956	1,744	627	62	1

### DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

The care and education of the deaf and dumb and the blind are undertaken at the Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children (maintained partly by a State Government subsidy of £2,000 per annum and partly by public subscriptions) and the Royal Sydney Industrial Blind Institute (which provides industrial training to enable blind persons to earn a livelihood, and conducts homes for them). Institutions for deaf mutes are conducted by Roman Catholic religious societies, at Waratah for girls and at Castle Hill for boys; there are also Roman Catholic schools for blind children at Homebush and Wahroonga.

Under the Commonwealth invalid pension system, provision is made for the payment of pensions to permanently blind persons above the age of 16 years, as described on page 484. Provisions for the education of deaf, dumb and blind children in public and private schools are outlined in the chapter "Education".

### DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD BY CREMATION

The provisions of the law dealing with cremation are contained in the Public Health Act. There are six crematoria in New South Wales—four in the metropolitan district, one in Newcastle, and one at Orange; the first, situated at Rookwood, Sydney, was opened in 1925, and the last (at Orange) in 1956.

The next table shows the number of deaths and cremations in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years. The proportion of cremations to deaths has increased steadily since the opening of the first crematorium.

**Table 463. Cremation and Deaths**

Year ended 31st December	Deaths			Cremations			Proportion of Cremations to Deaths		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
							Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1939	15,116	11,699	26,815	2,304	1,825	4,129	15·2	15·6	15·4
1948	17,085	13,318	30,403	4,665	3,608	8,273	27·3	27·1	27·2
1949	16,703	12,661	29,364	4,923	3,668	8,591	29·5	29·0	29·3
1950	17,565	13,400	30,965	5,122	4,048	9,170	29·2	30·2	29·6
1951	18,092	13,840	31,932	5,514	4,301	9,815	30·5	31·1	30·7
1952	18,194	13,844	32,038	5,738	4,427	10,165	31·5	32·0	31·7
1953	17,871	13,836	31,707	5,870	4,686	10,556	32·8	33·9	33·
1954	18,256	14,188	32,444	6,182	4,780	10,962	33·9	33·7	33·8
1955	18,670	13,883	32,553	6,327	4,801	11,128	33·9	34·6	34·2
1956	19,166	14,898	34,064	7,029	5,329	12,358	36·7	35·8	36·3

# HOUSING AND BUILDING

## HOUSING OF THE POPULATION

Information concerning the housing of the population of New South Wales is obtained principally from the householders' schedules collected on the occasion of a census of population. The most recent information available was obtained during the census of 30th June, 1954.

For the purposes of this census, a "dwelling" was defined as "any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building". A separate householder's schedule was required from each such household group. A household group might have contained more than one family unit (e.g., parents living with a married son), but unless a separate householder's schedule had been lodged in respect of each family unit, the household group was recorded as occupying a single dwelling. If a house were occupied by more than one household group, from each of which separate householders' schedules were collected, the house was regarded as containing more than one dwelling. Where two or more household groups provided separate schedules and occupied a house without structural subdivision, each was instructed to record its class of dwelling as "share of private house"; if the number of such household groups in one building exceeded three, however, each dwelling was classed with "other dwellings, private", among other types of accommodation which was not self-contained. Because of changes in the definition of shared accommodation and other items, it is difficult to make detailed comparison by class of dwelling between the results of the 1954 census and those of earlier censuses.

The following table summarises some of the principal features of the information given at the 1954 census:—

**Table 464. Occupied Dwellings, by Class of Dwelling, N.S.W., 1954**

Class of Dwelling	Metropolitan Urban*	Other Urban*	Rural	Total, New South Wales
<b>Private Dwellings—</b>				
<b>Private House—</b>				
House .. .. .	391,920	215,107	133,919	740,946
Shed, Hut, etc.* .. ..	9,275	6,782	8,742	24,799
<b>Total Private Houses ..</b>	<b>401,195</b>	<b>221,889</b>	<b>142,661</b>	<b>765,745</b>
Share of Private House ..	27,699	11,501	2,271	41,471
Flat* .. .. .	59,725	8,071	824	68,620
Other* .. .. .	21,133	2,845	345	24,323
<b>Total Private Dwellings ..</b>	<b>509,752</b>	<b>244,306</b>	<b>146,101</b>	<b>900,159</b>
<b>Non-private Dwellings*—</b>				
Hotel .. .. .	605	935	460	2,000
Boarding House, etc. ..	5,259	1,714	250	7,223
Other .. .. .	1,392	910	1,193	3,495
<b>Total Non-private Dwellings*</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>3,559</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>12,718</b>
<b>Total Occupied Dwellings</b>	<b>517,008</b>	<b>247,865</b>	<b>148,004</b>	<b>912,877</b>

\* For definitions, see text.

"Metropolitan urban" refers to the statistical metropolis of Sydney, the boundaries of which were extended (as described on page 62) from 1st January, 1954.

"Other urban" includes all municipal towns and those non-municipal towns, outside the metropolis, with a population of 1,000 persons or more.

"Sheds, huts, etc." (including garages), used for dwelling purposes and so described in census schedules, were tabulated separately for the first time at the 1954 census. Previously they had been included in the "private house" group. Many dwellings of this character were buildings occupied temporarily during the construction of a house on the same site, but not all such temporary dwellings were reported by their occupiers as "sheds, huts, etc.". Others were permanent dwellings of a sub-standard character, but, again, some of these permanent dwellings would not have been reported by their occupiers as "sheds, huts, etc.", but as private houses. In New South Wales, the group includes converted military huts used as emergency housing, which had been classified in the 1947 census as "flats".

"Flat" is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which includes bathing and cooking facilities.

"Other" private dwellings include rooms, "flatettes", or similar accommodation which is not self-contained; tenements (rooms available for letting without provision of meals); and "private houses" shared by four or more domestic units (see above).

"Non-private" dwellings include hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, hospitals, educational, charitable or religious institutions, defence and penal establishments, etc.

The following table gives some information on a comparable basis for the 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954 censuses. Difficulties in definition, or differences in conditions at the various census dates, affect comparisons, but in detail rather than in respect of the broad classes of dwellings shown here.

Table 465. Class of Dwelling, New South Wales

Class of Dwelling	Number at Census				Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings			
	1921	1933	1947	1954	1921	1933	1947	1954
Occupied Dwelling—								
Private House ..	396,619	543,850	613,310	765,745*	91·60	90·68	82·17	83·88*
Share of Private House	...	...	38,371	41,471	...	...	5·14	4·54
Flat .. .. .	17,849	41,600	64,450	68,620	} 4·12	} 6·94	8·64	7·52
Other .. .. .			16,379	24,323			2·20	2·66
<b>Total Private Dwellings</b>	<b>414,468</b>	<b>585,450</b>	<b>732,510</b>	<b>900,159</b>	<b>95·72</b>	<b>97·62</b>	<b>98·15</b>	<b>98·60</b>
Non-private Dwellings—								
Hotel .. .. .	2,640	2,104	2,026	2,000	·61	·35	·27	·22
Boarding House, etc.	12,538	8,641	9,205	7,223	2·90	1·44	1·23	·80
Other .. .. .	3,330	3,555	2,602	3,495	·77	·59	·35	·38
<b>Total Non-private Dwellings</b>	<b>18,508</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>13,833</b>	<b>12,718</b>	<b>4·28</b>	<b>2·38</b>	<b>1·85</b>	<b>1·40</b>
<b>Total Occupied Dwellings</b>	<b>432,976</b>	<b>599,750</b>	<b>746,343</b>	<b>912,877</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>100·00</b>
Unoccupied Dwellings ..	18,619	28,737	17,392	42,831				
<b>Total Dwellings</b> .. ..	<b>451,595</b>	<b>628,487</b>	<b>763,735</b>	<b>955,708</b>				

\* Including "Shed, Hut, etc.".

Throughout the following text, "private house" includes sheds, huts, garages, etc., but excludes flats and shared houses. The statistics relate to occupied buildings only.

At the 1954 census, emergency units in the Housing Commission settlements at Herne Bay and Hargrave Park were included as "Shed, Hut,

etc.", whereas at the 1947 census they had been classified as "flats". Precise details are not available, but it is estimated that there were approximately 2,000 of these units in 1947. On this assumption, the increase in dwellings in private houses between the censuses was 150,500 or 25 per cent, while increase in flat dwellings would have been approximately 6,000 or 10 per cent. This increase in flat dwellings was very small, and the proportion of flats included in total occupied dwellings declined from 9 per cent. in 1947 to 8 per cent. in 1954.

"Shared" accommodation showed a slight numerical increase between 1947 and 1954, although shared dwellings appeared as a smaller percentage of total occupied dwellings in 1954. This was due to the inclusion of buildings shared by four or more households under "Other dwellings" (tenements), instead of "Share of private house" as at the 1947 census.

No positive conclusions as to the relief of overcrowding can be obtained by comparison of occupancy of the various classes of dwellings between 1947 and 1954, in the absence of any information as to "family sharing" where separate schedules were not lodged.

Between 1911 and 1947, there was a steady increase in the use of brick, concrete, and stone as materials of external walls of houses. The figures for the 1954 census show that in the post-war period this trend has not been maintained. Between 1947 and 1954, private houses (including sheds, huts, etc.) with external walls of brick increased by 40,210 (15 per cent.), while houses with walls of fibro-cement increased by 96,291 (41 per cent.) and weatherboard houses by 19,977 (8 per cent.). As a percentage of total occupied private houses (including sheds, huts, etc.), brick houses decreased, in the intercensal period, from 44 per cent. to 41 per cent., fibro-cement houses increased from 10 per cent. to 21 per cent., and weatherboard houses decreased from 41 per cent. to 35 per cent. Statistics of building in the period since the 1954 census, given later in this chapter, show that weatherboard houses in the period since the Census are increasing in popularity, while brick construction is maintaining its relatively low level.

Apart from considerations of cost, the construction of timber and fibro-cement houses has been encouraged by the fact that most local government authorities have not, during the post-war years, extended their proclaimed brick areas.

The next table gives a classification by material of external walls of the occupied private houses at the 1954 census:—

**Table 466. Occupied Private Houses\*: Material of External Walls,  
30th June, 1954**

Portion of State	Brick, Concrete or Stone	Weather- board	Fibro- cement	Other Materials	Total Occupied Private Houses
Metropolis of Sydney	248,794	64,045	85,461	2,895	401,195
Newcastle Urban Area†	7,806	30,397	3,971	575	42,749
Other Municipalities	34,789	68,493	27,815	6,392	137,489
Non-municipal Towns	5,278	22,130	12,600	1,643	41,651
Rest of State‡	13,843	85,139	29,492	14,187	142,661
<b>Total, N.S.W.</b>	<b>310,510</b>	<b>270,204</b>	<b>159,339</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>765,745</b>

\* Includes sheds, huts, etc.

† Comprises City of Newcastle and portion of adjoining Lake Macquarie Shire.

‡ Includes Lord Howe Island and Unincorporated Area.

The number of inmates per occupied private house (including sheds, huts, etc.) was 3.71 at 30th June, 1954, compared with 3.97 at the 1947 census. For all occupied private dwellings (houses; sheds, huts, etc.; flats; and shares of house), the average number of inmates was 3.54 in 1954 compared with 3.78 in 1947.

**Table 467. Occupied Private Houses\* and Flats at 30th June 1954:**  
**Average Number of Inmates and Rooms †**

Portion of State	Occupied Private Houses*				Occupied Private Flats			
	Total Number	Average Number of—			Total Number	Average Number of—		
		Inmates	Rooms	Inmates per Room		Inmates	Rooms	Inmates per Room
Metropolis ..	401,195	3.66	5.31	.69	59,725	2.57	4.16	.62
Newcastle Urban Area‡ ..	42,749	3.67	5.12	.71	1,878	2.69	4.06	.66
Other Municipalities	137,489	3.79	4.81	.79	5,127	2.79	3.93	.71
Non-municipal Towns ..	41,651	3.67	5.02	.73	1,066	2.91	3.89	.75
Rest of Shires ..	138,952	3.79	5.22	.73	824	3.20	3.90	.82
Unincorporated¶ ..	3,709	4.05	5.28	.77	...	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W. ..	765,745	3.71	5.24	.71	68,620	2.60	4.14	.63

\* Includes sheds, huts, etc.

† Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry, or storehouse unless generally used for sleeping.

‡ See note † to Table 466.

¶ Includes Lord Howe Island.

During the post-war years, few houses have been built for rental, apart from those erected by the Housing Commission in terms of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The result has been a marked trend towards home ownership (including purchase by instalments). At 30th June, 1954, owner-occupiers and purchasers by instalments together accounted for 67 per cent. of all occupied private houses in the State, compared with 47 per cent. at the 1947 census.

In 1954, the percentage of houses owned or being purchased by their occupiers varied from 21.3 per cent. in the City of Sydney (which includes the older suburbs of Glebe, Wollomooloo, Waterloo, Redfern, Surry Hills, etc.), to 85.5 per cent. in Ku-ring-gai Municipality. Municipalities or shires with 75 per cent. or greater home ownership included Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Concord, Fairfield, Holroyd, Hornsby, Hunter's Hill, Hurstville, Kogarah, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Rockdale, Ryde, Strathfield, Sutherland, and Warringah. The highest percentages of owner-occupation in the country districts were Cessnock Municipality, Kearsley Shire (which includes the Kurri Kurri, Pelaw Main, and other coalfields areas) and Lake Macquarie Shire.

The following table shows the nature of occupancy of the occupied private houses in different parts of the State in 1954. The figures for "Tenant (Governmental Housing)" were compiled from the answers furnished in response to the instruction on the Householder's Schedule that



“Tenant paying rent to a Government authority to write ‘Tenant (g)’”. It is probable that this instruction was not correctly interpreted by a number of Housing Commission tenants.

**Table 468. Occupied Private Houses\*: Nature of Occupancy, 30th June, 1954**

Portion of State	Number of Private Houses Occupied by—					Total Occupied Private Houses
	Owner	Purchased by Instalments	Tenant (Governmental Housing)	Tenant	Other†	
Metropolis .. ..	183,627	84,973	13,661	114,613	4,321	401,195
Newcastle Urban Area‡ ..	21,793	10,485	1,311	8,591	569	42,749
Other Municipalities ..	70,623	20,098	7,033	36,220	3,515	137,489
Non-municipal Towns ..	23,832	4,628	1,314	10,579	1,298	41,651
Rest of Shires .. ..	84,556	4,986	3,205	32,822	13,383	138,952
Unincorporated¶ .. ..	2,119	25	161	638	766	3,709
Total, N.S.W. .. ..	386,550	125,195	26,685	203,463	23,852	765,745

\* Includes sheds, huts, etc.

† Includes “Not Stated”.

‡ See note † to Table 466.

¶ Includes Lord Howe Island.

## SUPERVISION AND CONTROL OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Town and country planning, and the construction and alteration of buildings, are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Act. In general, these provisions are administered by the local government authorities in the areas to which they apply.

### TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The basis for an active and co-ordinated system of town planning was provided by the Local Government (Town and Country Planning) Amendment Act, 1945. Under this legislation, municipal and shire councils, singly or in groups, aided by qualified advisers, may undertake the preparation of plans, and must do so when directed by the Minister for Local Government. A Town and Country Planning Advisory Committee of eight members has been appointed to advise the Minister, and may assist councils. Plans prepared by local councils must be submitted to the Minister, and referred by him to the Committee. When the Committee has reported on the plan, the Minister may refer it to the council for further consideration, may abandon it, or may proceed with it in the original or an amended form. Plans may not be put into operation until they are approved by the Minister and receive the Governor’s assent.

Two county councils (Cumberland and Northumberland) and three joint committees (the Illawarra Planning Authority, embracing the City of Greater Wollongong and Shellharbour Municipality, and the Singleton-Patrick Plains and Gunnedah-Liverpool Plains Planning Authorities) have been formed to prepare general town planning schemes covering their constituent municipalities and shires.

The Cumberland County District comprises the City of Sydney, 34 adjacent municipalities, and 6 shires, which have a population of approximately 2,000,000 persons and an area of 1,632 square miles. The Northumberland County District embraces the Cities of Newcastle and Maitland, Greater Cessnock Municipality and 3 surrounding shires.

### *Cumberland County Council*

The Cumberland County Council, which was constituted in 1945, comprises ten councillors elected by the municipal and shire councils within the County District.

A master plan for the county area was prepared by the Council and, after revision in the light of representations by governmental authorities and the general public, was submitted to the Minister for Local Government in 1948. After modification, the plan was approved by the Minister in 1949, and adopted by the State Parliament in June, 1951.

The object of the plan is to create an improved environment for the community, having regard to health, efficiency, and comfort. Its principal features are a central core preserved as the centre of the County and the State, urban districts ranged around the central zone where communities could function efficiently as independent and largely self-sufficient units, open spaces separating these urban districts and a "green belt" encircling them, rural districts with satellite communities engaged in the supply of rural products, and a road and transport system. The plan contains detailed provisions for the location of roads and public utilities, the restriction of ribbon development, and zoning for specific land uses and densities of population.

The capital cost of the County Scheme is to be shared equally between the State Government and the Cumberland County Council. In the administration of the Scheme, the County Council is responsible for certain specific matters, which include vacant land reserved for open space and for county roads and railways, green belt and special use zones, lands belonging to the Crown or any public utility, places of scientific or historic interest, new roads opening to county roads, and restriction of ribbon development. The constituent local councils are responsible for all other matters.

Since the Scheme received parliamentary approval, the Cumberland County Council has acquired vacant land, valued at approximately £1,500,000, for open space, roads, and railways. It has also received 26,000 claims for compensation for injurious affection arising out of the Scheme.

The local councils within the County District are required to prepare detailed plans for their own areas within the framework of the County Council's broad master plan. Many of these local schemes are in course of preparation, and some are being considered by the Minister for Local Government.

### CONTROL OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

Under the Local Government Act, municipal and shire councils are vested with power to supervise and regulate building construction within their areas. These powers have been applied in all municipalities and to the larger residential areas within shires.

The principal powers and functions of the councils are defined in broad terms in the Act itself, while ordinances under the Act prescribe in detail the minimum building standards which councils are bound to observe. Councils are empowered to insist on standards above those prescribed in the ordinances, provided that their requirements are not unreasonable and do not cause undue hardship. Within the inner portion of the City of Sydney, more detailed requirements are prescribed in by-laws made under the former Sydney Corporation Act; these by-laws are now deemed to be ordinances under the Local Government Act.

In the areas to which the relevant provisions of the Local Government Act apply, no building may be erected, altered, added to, or rebuilt without the prior approval of the council. Detailed plans of the intended structure must be submitted for the council's approval, a permit to build must be obtained from the council, and a fee paid. The fee is calculated at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the cost of the building, subject to a minimum of 10s. and a maximum of £100. The council is required to ensure that the building complies with the Act and ordinances, and with the plans and specifications it has approved.

On the application of a council, the Governor may declare any portion of its area to be a residential district, and may prohibit the erection or use of any land or building in that district for manufacturing or trading purposes (including shops), for public amusement, or for residential flats.

Among the powers conferred on the councils by the Act are the fixing of building lines (subject to ordinances) and the regulation of the number of storeys in a flat building (subject to a statutory maximum of three in certain cases).

Appeal against the decision of a council may be made to the Land and Valuation Court, whose decision is final.

#### *Building Ordinances*

Most of the detailed provisions in regard to the erection of buildings are contained in Local Government Ordinance No. 71. This Ordinance deals with such matters as the size and healthiness of allotments, the preparation of the site to be occupied by a building, the space outside windows on the boundary line, timber construction, height and thickness of walls, drainage, lighting and ventilation, and the size of rooms, and it prescribes minimum standards and specifications. Some of the provisions of more general interest are described briefly in the next few paragraphs.

The Ordinance limits the height of any building to 100 feet. Under the Height of Buildings Act, 1912-1957, however, this limitation does not apply to buildings in the Sydney Metropolitan Area, the City of Newcastle, or any area to which the Act is applied by proclamation. For these areas, the Act prescribes that a building may not be erected to a height greater than 80 feet unless the plans of the building have been approved by the Chief Secretary, nor to a height greater than 150 feet unless the skyline and plans have been approved by the Chief Secretary on the recommendation of the Height of Buildings Advisory Committee. Adequate provision must be made for protection against fire.

A council may, with the approval of the Governor, prohibit the erection within any defined portion of its area, of buildings with external walls of materials other than brick (including brick veneer, stone, concrete, or the like). A building constructed of timber must not exceed two storeys.

The floor area of any room (other than kitchen and laundry) must be at least 80 square feet, subject to the average size of all habitable rooms (other than kitchen and laundry) being at least 100 square feet. One room must have a floor area of at least 144 square feet. The minimum height of a habitable room is 9 feet.

In regard to ventilation, there must be a space of at least 12 inches between the underside of every joist and the ground, unless the ground floor is of concrete or similar construction. Room ventilation must be provided by means of air bricks or similar material at the rate of 8 square inches for every 1,000 cubic feet of room space. Every habitable room must have at least one window, and the minimum size of window area is one-tenth of the floor area.

There are special provisions relating to dwelling houses. The council may fix a minimum size for dwelling house allotments, subject to a statutory minimum of 2,500 square feet. A dwelling house may not occupy more than two-thirds of an allotment, and the unoccupied area must not be less than 500 square feet. A wall of a dwelling in which any door or window is placed must be at least 3 feet from the boundary if the dwelling has one or two storeys, or five feet if there are three or more storeys. Every dwelling house must have a bathroom and laundry, unless the council by resolution exempts any building from this provision. Drains must be provided to carry away all sewage, including waste from the kitchen sink, laundry tubs, and bath.

#### *Control by Planning Authorities*

The development of land within the County of Cumberland is subject to control under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme, and many country areas also have planning schemes in force or in preparation. Before any building is erected in those areas, permission must be obtained from the local planning authority which is, in most cases, the local shire or municipal council.

#### ARCHITECTS

The practice of architecture in New South Wales is regulated by a Board of Architects. Persons using the name "architect" (other than naval architects) are required to be registered. Registration is granted to persons over 21 years of age who possess the requisite qualifications. There were 1,268 architects on the register at 31st December, 1956.

#### BUILDING STATISTICS

The statistics of building activity given in succeeding pages are based on:—

- (a) Local government authorities' returns of building permits issued;
- (b) returns collected from contract and speculative builders who regularly engage in the erection of buildings;
- (c) progress reports on construction from owner builders, i.e., persons other than recognised builders who are erecting buildings owned by themselves (principally their own homes) without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job;
- (d) returns of building by or for governmental authorities.

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other types of construction.

Repairs and renovations are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory records. The statistics of building approved include alterations and additions for which a building permit was issued or which were to be undertaken by or for a governmental authority; but the statistics of building commenced and completed include only those alterations and additions with an estimated cost of £5,000 or more.

The statistics of government building cover the whole of New South Wales. The statistics of private building approved cover that part of the State (all municipalities and the larger residential areas within shires) subject to building control by local government authorities. For private building commenced, completed, or under construction by owner builders, the statistics are also confined to this part of the State, but for private building undertaken by other builders, the statistics cover the whole State. Some building in rural areas is therefore excluded. (Statistics of building on rural holdings, as recorded in the annual agricultural and pastoral censuses, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".)

In these statistics of building activity, building is classified as *private* or *government* according to ownership. Building carried out for governmental authorities by private contractors is therefore classed as "government". Building for private ownership for which finance is provided or material supply is sponsored by governmental authorities is classed as "private".

The term *value* represents the estimated cost of the building when completed, excluding the cost of the land on which the building is erected.

*Value of building approved* is, for private building, the value of building permits issued by local government authorities and, for government building, the value of contracts let or work commenced and day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

The *number of houses and flats approved* is, for private building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by building permits issued by local authorities and, for government building, the number of individual dwelling units covered by contracts let or day labour jobs authorised by governmental authorities.

A building is regarded as having been *commenced* when work on foundations has begun. In this issue of the Year Book, a new series of statistics of houses commenced has been adopted. Numerically, this series differs slightly from the old series, but it is approximately the same in general trend.

A building is regarded as being *under construction* at the end of a period if it has not been completed and work on it has not been abandoned. Statistics of uncompleted houses previously described as houses "Uncompleted" included some "abandoned" projects; this series has been replaced, in this issue of the Year Book, by a new series relating to houses actually under construction.

The numbers of houses and flats are recorded in terms of separate *dwelling units*. Each flat in a group of flats is counted as a separate flat dwelling unit. *Temporary dwellings* (such as garages, sheds, etc.) are not included in the number of houses and flats.

The flat dwelling units that result from *conversions* of existing buildings into flats are not included in the numbers of *new* flats. However, the value of flat conversions is included in the value of flat building approved in all years, and in the value of flat building commenced or completed from December Quarter, 1955.

#### VALUE OF BUILDING APPROVED, COMMENCED, AND COMPLETED

The post-war growth of the economy and the shortage of houses have stimulated activity in the building industry. For many years after the war, the supply of building materials failed to keep pace with the industry's demand, and until late in 1952 control measures were employed to conserve materials for housing needs. In more recent years, since the removal of these controls, the growth of factory and commercial building has been rapid.

These trends are illustrated in the following table, which shows the value of building approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in recent years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building. During the period covered by the table, there has been an almost continuous rise in the cost of building.

**Table 460. Value of Building Approved, Commenced, and Completed, N.S.W.**

Year	Approved*			Commenced†			Completed‡		
	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total
£ million									
1947	38.7	10.4	49.1	26.0	7.2	33.2	17.2	3.1	20.3
1948	48.5	12.3	60.8	33.6	6.7	40.3	26.2	3.8	30.0
1949	57.6	15.6	73.2	36.0	9.1	45.1	32.0	5.6	37.6
1950	74.4	25.1	99.5	46.0	17.4	63.4	37.0	7.4	44.4
1951	81.3	38.8	120.1	59.4	24.6	84.0	47.8	10.3	58.1
1952	54.2	24.5	78.7	50.0	20.2	70.2	65.0	25.8	90.8
1953	79.9	31.7	111.6	63.1	24.5	87.6	69.3	32.0	101.3
1954	83.8	46.7	130.5	73.3	45.3	118.6	75.9	31.8	107.7
1955	83.9	73.3	157.2	71.2	58.0	129.2	78.8	38.6	117.4
1956	78.4	69.8	148.2	67.6	69.5	137.1	73.4	49.3	122.7
1957	93.7	55.9	149.6	76.7	58.7	135.4	74.5	82.4	156.9

\* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† Includes alterations and additions with an estimated cost of £5,000 or more.

Activity in 1952 was affected by a minor recession, but although there was a decline in the value of building approved and commenced, the volume of work in hand was sufficient to prevent a corresponding fall in the value of completions. The annual value of building completed has risen continuously throughout the post-war period. In 1951, prior to the removal of the controls on building, houses and flats accounted for 82 per cent. of the total value of building completed. This proportion fell to 60 per cent. in 1956 and 47 per cent. in 1957, although the value of houses and flats completed in 1957 was only a little below the record level in 1955.

In most of the post-war years, the value of building approved was significantly higher than the value of building commenced. This relationship may be attributed to the fact that many intending builders found it impracticable to continue with their plans, or were obliged to submit new plans for approval, because of rising costs or difficulties and delays in the supply of finance, labour, or building materials.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of private and government building approved in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 470. Value of Building\* Approved: Class of Building

Year	Houses	Flats	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings	Shops Only	Factories	Other Classes	Total
	£ thousand							
PRIVATE								
1947	33,039	1,461	480	466	570	3,852	1,949	41,817
1948	40,486	1,763	247	470	355	4,054	2,068	49,443
1949	49,387	2,104	111	712	466	3,680	2,463	58,923
1950	63,854	3,103	360	1,381	948	7,180	5,292	82,118
1951	68,338	3,283	1,078	1,394	1,423	12,920	9,276	97,712
1952	46,175	921	1,204	778	1,231	7,732	8,363	66,404
1953	64,032	1,006	2,184	1,217	2,907	5,449	13,429	90,224
1954	72,519	1,142	3,333	1,236	6,376	11,591	14,251	110,448
1955	73,947	1,722	3,945	1,080	5,068	13,529	19,229	118,520
1956	69,341	2,111	4,240	737	5,258	13,862	19,342	114,891
1957	78,082	4,794	3,270	827	4,978	13,335	19,693	124,979
GOVERNMENT								
1947	4,001	211	...	3	...	468	2,639	7,322
1948	5,733	504	...	97	...	1,370	3,639	11,343
1949	5,243	887	...	...	...	1,507	6,607	14,244
1950	6,208	1,276	...	...	7	1,439	8,445	17,375
1951	8,729	912	12	14	75	1,540	11,104	22,386
1952	6,678	432	23	...	9	427	4,683	12,252
1953	14,262	626	...	25	6	26	6,416	21,361
1954	9,691	470	13	57	57	473	9,290	20,051
1955	7,704	587	...	37	50	9,694	20,649	38,721
1956	6,656	242	...	...	73	8,090	18,199	33,260
1957	10,270	591	82	23	172	1,832	11,674	24,644
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT								
1947	37,040	1,672	480	469	570	4,320	4,588	49,139
1948	46,219	2,267	247	567	355	5,424	5,707	60,786
1949	54,630	2,991	111	712	466	5,187	9,070	73,167
1950	70,062	4,379	360	1,381	955	8,619	13,737	99,493
1951	77,067	4,195	1,090	1,408	1,498	14,460	20,380	120,098
1952	52,853	1,353	1,227	778	1,240	8,159	13,046	78,656
1953	78,294	1,632	2,184	1,242	2,913	5,475	19,845	111,585
1954	82,210	1,612	3,346	1,293	6,433	12,064	23,541	130,499
1955	81,651	2,309	3,945	1,117	5,118	23,223	39,878	157,241
1956	75,997	2,353	4,240	737	5,331	21,952	37,541	148,151
1957	88,352	5,385	3,352	850	5,150	15,167	31,367	149,623

\* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

In recent years, "Other Classes" have accounted for a substantial proportion of the total building approved. A further classification of this group into several other major categories has been made for the last few years:—

Class	1955	1956	1957
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Office and Bank Premises	11,239	9,096	8,800
Other Business Premises ..	4,894	7,355	5,957
Entertainment, Recreational	3,248	3,781	4,860
Educational .. .. .	7,721	7,553	5,713
Health (hospitals, etc.) ..	3,579	5,907	1,611
Religious .. .. .	941	1,563	1,319
Miscellaneous (incl. Defence)	8,256	2,286	3,107

Building for government ownership has accounted for approximately one-fifth of the total building approved in recent years. The provision of houses and flats has been the major element in government building, but factory, school, hospital, and defence building have expanded rapidly. "Other Classes" of government building comprise:—

Class	1955	1956	1957
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Office and Bank Premises ..	1,663	2,309	2,097
Post Offices, Telephone Exchanges	853	} 2,407	774
Other Business Premises .. ..	696		
Entertainment, Recreational ..	481	497	530
Educational .. .. .	6,516	6,752	5,018
Health (hospitals, etc.) .. ..	3,168	4,580	1,296
Miscellaneous (incl. Defence) ..	7,272	1,654	1,957

A geographical distribution of the value of private building approved in New South Wales during 1957 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building, is given in the next table:—

**Table 471. Value of Private Building\* Approved: Geographical Distribution**

Year	Cumberland Division			North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Tablelands Divisions	Slopes Divisions	Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro- polis †	Balance of Division †	Total								
£ thousand											

HOUSES AND FLATS

1947	15,672	7,558	23,230	1,644	3,520	1,795	1,780	1,714	542	275	34,500
1948	18,288	10,107	28,395	1,807	4,811	2,291	2,085	1,914	625	320	42,248
1949	22,232	11,855	34,087	2,023	5,682	2,995	2,833	2,524	709	638	51,491
1950	28,077	16,582	44,659	2,547	7,426	3,393	3,670	3,501	974	787	66,957
1951	28,002	18,300	46,302	2,460	7,534	4,336	4,413	4,207	1,323	1,046	71,621
1952	17,168	12,252	29,420	1,539	5,666	3,312	2,894	2,465	1,025	775	47,096
1953	24,854	17,130	41,984	1,898	7,579	4,235	3,300	3,838	1,419	785	65,038
1954	45,583	2,002	47,585	2,228	8,571	5,208	3,341	4,318	1,686	724	73,661
1955	46,570	2,894	49,464	2,026	8,798	5,256	3,613	4,144	1,564	804	75,669
1956	44,422	2,998	47,420	1,786	8,450	4,772	3,442	3,383	1,245	954	71,452
1957	51,195	3,830	55,025	2,118	10,532	5,758	3,596	3,562	1,438	847	82,876

NOTE. Table 471 is continued on the following page.



**Table 471. Value of Private Building\* Approved: Geographical Distribution (continued)**

Year	Cumberland Division			North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Tablelands Divisions	Slopes Divisions	Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Metropolis †	Balance of Division †	Total								

£ thousand

OTHER BUILDING

1947	4,580	386	4,966	228	770	395	259	353	102	244	7,317
1948	4,308	638	4,946	240	665	630	267	253	144	50	7,195
1949	4,637	417	5,054	211	559	792	328	304	151	33	7,432
1950	9,137	1,334	10,471	680	1,182	984	550	684	291	319	15,161
1951	14,600	1,478	16,078	712	4,129	2,251	978	1,267	588	88	26,091
1952	10,900	2,098	12,998	573	1,375	1,803	960	1,102	438	59	19,308
1953	14,903	2,433	17,336	767	2,381	1,291	1,456	1,298	554	103	25,186
1954	24,603	732	25,335	844	3,840	2,469	1,329	1,965	778	227	36,787
1955	30,724	1,032	31,756	821	3,110	2,313	1,853	2,048	765	185	42,851
1956	32,602	488	33,090	1,072	3,244	1,858	1,626	1,479	685	384	43,438
1957	27,553	594	28,147	752	5,314	2,982	1,396	2,271	860	381	42,103

TOTAL BUILDING

1947	20,252	7,944	28,196	1,872	4,290	2,190	2,039	2,067	644	519	41,817
1948	22,596	10,745	33,341	2,047	5,476	2,921	2,352	2,167	769	370	49,443
1949	26,869	12,272	39,141	2,234	6,241	3,787	3,161	2,828	860	671	58,923
1950	37,214	17,916	55,130	3,227	8,608	4,377	4,220	4,185	1,265	1,106	82,118
1951	42,602	19,778	62,380	3,172	11,663	6,587	5,391	5,474	1,911	1,134	97,712
1952	28,068	14,350	42,418	2,112	7,041	5,115	3,854	3,567	1,463	834	66,404
1953	39,757	19,563	59,320	2,665	9,960	5,526	4,756	5,136	1,973	888	90,224
1954	70,186	2,734	72,920	3,072	12,411	7,677	4,670	6,283	2,464	951	110,448
1955	77,294	3,926	81,220	2,847	11,908	7,569	5,466	6,192	2,329	989	118,520
1956	77,024	3,486	80,510	2,858	11,694	6,630	5,068	4,862	1,930	1,338	114,890
1957	78,748	4,424	83,172	2,870	15,846	8,740	4,992	5,833	2,298	1,228	124,979

\* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† The Metropolis was enlarged on 1st January, 1954 by the transfer of 425 sq. miles from Balance of Cumberland Division. Figures for 1954 and later years are not comparable with those for earlier years.

Nearly two-thirds of the private building approved in 1957 was to be undertaken in the metropolitan area (67 per cent. was in Cumberland Division). Next in importance were the Hunter and Manning Division (13 per cent.), which contains the City of Newcastle, and the South Coast Division (7 per cent.), which includes the City of Greater Wollongong.

Of the total value of house and flat building approved for private construction, £51,195,000 or 62 per cent. was to be located in the metropolitan area (£55,025,000 or 66 per cent. was in Cumberland Division). The corresponding figures for the Hunter and Manning and South Coast Divisions were 13 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively.

The following table shows a geographical distribution of the value of government building approved in New South Wales during 1957 and earlier years, distinguishing house and flat building from other building:—

**Table 472. Value of Government Building\* Approved: Geographical Distribution**

Year	Metropolis †			Rest of State †			Total, New South Wales		
	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total	Houses and Flats	Other Building	Total
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1947	2,225	2,075	4,300	1,987	1,035	3,022	4,212	3,110	7,322
1948	3,368	2,876	6,244	2,869	2,230	5,099	6,237	5,106	11,343
1949	3,294	4,256	7,550	2,836	3,858	6,694	6,130	8,114	14,244
1950	4,033	4,028	8,061	3,451	5,863	9,314	7,484	9,891	17,375
1951	3,232	6,415	9,647	6,408	6,331	12,739	9,640	12,746	22,386
1952	1,742	2,797	4,539	5,368	2,345	7,713	7,110	5,142	12,252
1953	6,251	3,518	9,769	8,637	2,955	11,592	14,888	6,473	21,361
1954	3,975	6,541	10,516	6,186	3,349	9,535	10,161	9,890	20,051
1955	4,784	17,911	22,695	3,507	12,519	16,026	8,291	30,430	38,721
1956	5,224	13,687	18,911	1,674	12,675	14,349	6,898	26,362	33,260
1957	8,511	6,422	14,933	2,350	7,361	9,711	10,861	13,783	24,644

\* Includes alterations and additions to existing buildings.

† See note † to Table 471.

Approvals to build in the metropolis have represented an increasing proportion of the total government building approved in New South Wales in recent years. The marked increase in the proportion in the case of houses and flats has more than offset the fall in the case of other building. In 1957, government building approved in the metropolis was 60 per cent. (78 per cent. for houses and flats, and 47 per cent. for other building) of the total approved in New South Wales.

The next table shows, by class of building, the value of building commenced and completed in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years. Separate figures for private and government building operations are not available.

**Table 473. Value of Building\* Commenced and Completed: Class of Building**

Year	Houses	Flats	Hotels, Guest Houses, etc.	Shops with Dwellings	Shops Only	Factories	Other Classes	Total
	£ thousand							
COMMENCED								
1947	24,950	1,017	75	157	126	2,998	3,862	33,185
1948	31,581	2,067	171	337	84	2,691	3,378	40,309
1949	33,747	2,275	337	229	136	2,372	6,044	45,140
1950	43,314	2,738	308	579	178	5,378	10,947	63,442
1951	56,532	2,847	108	985	698	7,147	15,668	83,985
1952	48,706	1,176	579	748	622	4,431	13,959	70,221
1953	62,144	948	1,802	1,232	1,769	5,257	14,414	87,566
1954	71,145	2,129	2,770	1,231	3,618	9,211	28,505	118,609
1955	69,565	1,655	3,929	1,206	3,898	13,474	35,458	129,185
1956	65,603	2,004	3,283	839	4,070	30,773	30,575	137,147
1957	73,239	3,512	3,008	886	3,313	18,511	32,939	135,408
COMPLETED								
1947	16,717	513	39	96	114	1,524	1,259	20,262
1948	25,028	1,190	45	187	81	1,601	1,826	29,958
1949	30,261	1,702	231	293	163	2,506	2,446	37,602
1950	35,383	1,606	299	464	138	2,901	3,609	44,400
1951	45,342	2,492	100	611	212	2,611	6,750	58,118
1952	61,875	3,157	154	954	826	8,061	15,799	90,826
1953	65,791	3,499	825	1,100	1,201	7,525	21,361	101,302
1954	74,250	1,595	2,008	1,257	2,052	8,642	17,848	107,652
1955	77,263	1,539	2,870	1,025	2,968	7,902	23,862	117,429
1956	71,109	2,285	3,376	1,125	3,329	12,404	29,034	122,662
1957	72,157	2,377	3,804	866	5,109	29,259	43,354	156,926

\* Includes alterations and additions with an estimated cost of £5,000 or more.

Reference has already been made to the decline in recent years in the proportion of building represented by houses and flats. In 1957, the value of houses and flats commenced, although a record, represented 57 per cent. of the total value of building commenced, compared with 70 per cent. in 1951. In the case of completions, where the 1957 figure was only a little below the record level in 1955, the proportions were 82 per cent. in 1951 and 47 per cent. in 1957.

In recent years the "Other Classes" have accounted for a substantial proportion of the total building commenced and completed. A further classification of this group is:—

Class	Commenced			Completed		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Office and Banks ..	13,904	5,984	7,604	3,852	5,618	17,340
Other Business Premises ..	3,814	5,772	6,732	2,908	4,243	5,404
Entertainment, Recreational ..	2,234	3,957	4,797	1,071	3,038	3,650
Educational ..	4,505	6,152	6,140	4,832	5,918	6,200
Health (Hospitals, etc.) ..	2,935	4,584	2,159	3,266	2,908	5,374
Religious ..	1,286	1,008	1,610	1,424	1,102	1,295
Miscellaneous (incl. Defence)	6,780	3,118	3,897	6,509	6,207	4,091

## NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES AND FLATS

The next table shows the number of houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in New South Wales in 1957 and earlier years. As explained on page 533, these figures exclude temporary dwellings (e.g. garages, sheds), conversions into flats, and some of the houses built on farms and stations in rural areas.

Table 474. New House and Flat Building

Year	Approved			Commenced			Completed		
	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats	Houses	Flats	Houses and Flats
Number of Dwelling Units									
PRIVATE									
1948*	26,496	1,069	27,565	16,180	904	17,084	13,867	602	14,469
1949*	28,359	1,039	29,398	17,056	730	17,786	14,767	734	15,501
1950*	31,020	1,364	32,384	18,563	744	19,307	15,866	634	16,500
1951	28,206	1,091	29,297	20,431*	732	21,163*	16,252	790	17,042
1952	17,827	271	18,098	17,592*	295	17,887*	19,634	744	20,378
1953	23,103	393	23,496	19,448*	306	19,754*	21,051	555	21,606
1954	24,254	499	24,753	21,221*	531	21,752*	22,145	412	22,557
1955	23,173	651	23,824	20,566	499	21,065	23,455	406	23,861
1956	21,049	811	21,860	19,196	628	19,824	20,181	530	20,711
1957	23,387	1,706	25,093	19,913	1,008	20,921	19,843	820	20,663
GOVERNMENT									
1948*	2,689	729	3,418	3,974	427	4,401	3,385	187	3,572
1949*	3,524	639	4,163	3,419	630	4,049	3,509	285	3,794
1950*	3,909	505	4,414	3,739	815	4,554	3,453	335	3,788
1951	5,247	507	5,754	4,305	523	4,828	4,127	330	4,457
1952	843	(-) 25†	818	2,931	236	3,167	5,250	635	5,885
1953	6,232	348	6,580	5,071	148	5,219	4,547	1,000	5,547
1954	4,511	265	4,776	5,448	422	5,870	6,031	273	6,304
1955	3,398	283	3,681	3,697	261	3,958	3,958	276	4,234
1956	3,026	120	3,146	2,957	129	3,086	3,573	409	3,982
1957	4,217	242	4,459	4,278	261	4,539	3,677	107	3,784
PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT									
1948*	29,185	1,798	30,983	20,154*	1,331	21,485*	17,252	789	18,041
1949*	31,883	1,678	33,561	20,475*	1,360	21,835*	18,276	1,019	19,295
1950*	34,929	1,869	36,798	22,302*	1,559	23,861*	19,319	969	20,288
1951	33,453	1,598	35,051	24,736*	1,255	25,991*	20,379	1,120	21,499
1952	18,670	246	18,916	20,523*	531	21,054*	24,884	1,379	26,263
1953	29,335	741	30,076	24,519*	454	24,973*	25,598	1,555	27,153
1954	28,765	764	29,529	26,669*	953	27,622*	28,176	685	28,861
1955	26,571	934	27,505	24,263	760	25,023	27,413	682	28,095
1956	24,075	931	25,006	22,153	757	22,910	23,754	939	24,693
1957	27,604	1,948	29,552	24,191	1,269	25,460	23,520	927	24,447

\* Partly estimated.

† Excess of contracts cancelled over contracts let.

The number of new houses approved rose steadily during the early post-war years to a peak of 34,929 in 1950. The generally high level in these years could have been partly the result of fictitious applications lodged with a view to obtaining supplies of building materials more readily. Furthermore, many of the houses approved during this period were not proceeded with because of rising costs and difficulties or delays in obtaining finance or materials. The number of houses approved fell sharply in 1952, as a result of a recession in business activity, but recovered in the following year to 29,335. Since then, the number has declined slightly.

The number of houses completed rose in every year of the post-war period to a record level of 28,176 in 1954. Completions declined during the next three years, and in 1957 were 83 per cent. of the 1954 total. Except for 1957, the number of houses completed exceeded the number commenced in each year since 1951, and the number of houses under construction at the end of the year fell by almost one-third from 29,389 in 1951 to 18,362 in 1957.

The majority of houses built in New South Wales are built for private owners for their own occupancy. The number built for government ownership has remained at about one-sixth or less of the total in most years. Almost all the government houses are constructed by private contractors, mostly for the Housing Commission of New South Wales.

Flat dwellings approved in 1957 were a record, and represented a sharp increase over the number approved in more recent years. A high proportion of the flats built are for government ownership; of the total number of flat units completed in the last ten years, over one-third have been for government authorities, principally the Housing Commission.

The following table shows the number of new houses and flats approved, commenced, and completed in the Division of Cumberland and the rest of the State in 1957 and earlier years:—

**Table 475. New House and Flat Building: Geographical Distribution**

Year	Division of Cumberland			Rest of State			Total, N.S.W.		
	Approved	Commenced	Completed	Approved	Commenced	Completed	Approved	Commenced	Completed
Number of Dwelling Units									
1948	18,826	13,650*	11,078	12,157	8,747*	6,963	30,983	22,397*	18,041
1949	20,249	13,514*	12,117	13,312	8,321*	7,178	33,561	21,835*	19,295
1950	22,150	15,079*	12,643	14,648	8,782*	7,645	36,798	23,861*	20,288
1951	19,692	15,192*	12,438	15,359	10,799*	9,061	35,051	25,991*	21,499
1952	10,119	11,024*	15,257	8,797	10,030*	11,006	18,916	21,054*	26,263
1953	17,320	13,990*	16,014	12,756	10,983*	11,139	30,076	24,973*	27,153
1954	16,846	15,947*	17,332	12,683	11,675*	11,529	29,529	27,622*	28,861
1955	16,521	14,580	16,219	10,984	10,443	11,876	27,505	25,023	28,095
1956	15,724	14,023	14,974	9,282	8,887	9,719	25,006	22,910	24,693
1957	18,942	16,530	15,810	10,610	8,930	8,637	29,552	25,460	24,447

\* Partly estimated.

Of the total number of house and flat dwelling units completed in 1957, 65 per cent. were in the Division of Cumberland.

A more detailed geographical distribution of the houses approved, commenced, and completed in recent years is given in the next table:—

Table 476. New Houses: Geographical Distribution

Year	Cumberland Division			North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Tablelands Divisions	Slopes Divisions	Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Metro-polis *	Balance of Cum-berland *	Total								
<b>APPROVED</b>											
1949	11,443	7,480	18,923	1,498	4,723	2,482	1,833	1,590	486	348	31,883
1950	11,819	8,973	20,792	1,554	5,231	2,511	2,165	1,808	540	328	34,929
1951	9,416	8,966	18,382	1,336	5,070	3,165	2,579	1,926	607	388	33,453
1952	5,104	4,833	9,937	814	2,685	1,634	1,732	1,192	400	276	18,670
1953	9,686	7,249	16,935	991	4,303	2,654	1,703	1,759	706	284	29,335
1954	15,715	825	16,540	1,066	4,164	2,420	1,637	1,920	756	262	28,765
1955	14,819	1,112	15,931	811	3,730	2,246	1,409	1,572	611	261	26,571
1956	13,981	1,097	15,078	676	3,420	1,857	1,146	1,152	464	282	24,075
1957	15,990	1,422	17,412	772	4,265	2,192	1,095	1,145	470	253	27,604
<b>COMMENCED</b>											
1949†	7,924	4,414	12,338	1,022	2,499	1,810	1,188	1,065	289	264	20,475
1950†	8,670	5,123	13,793	1,040	2,534	1,990	1,325	1,065	296	259	22,302
1951†	8,234	5,965	14,199	1,139	3,065	2,286	1,903	1,473	426	245	24,736
1952†	5,645	4,988	10,633	960	3,202	1,790	1,962	1,223	426	327	20,523
1953†	8,003	5,769	13,772	891	3,369	2,102	1,739	1,744	654	248	24,519
1954†	14,773	680	15,453	995	3,660	2,180	1,576	1,831	718	256	26,669
1955	13,495	679	14,174	845	3,203	2,086	1,425	1,658	636	236	24,263
1956	12,648	889	13,537	730	3,174	1,569	1,094	1,244	511	294	22,153
1957	14,462	1,082	15,544	665	3,292	1,807	1,042	1,108	508	225	24,191
<b>COMPLETED</b>											
1949†	7,742	3,534	11,276	1,024	2,093	1,546	885	996	346	110	18,276
1950†	7,610	4,181	11,791	1,068	2,056	1,800	1,074	1,051	287	192	19,319
1951	7,786	3,736	11,522	1,138	2,493	2,117	1,324	1,200	331	254	20,379
1952	8,714	5,479	14,193	1,153	3,326	2,166	1,899	1,362	505	280	24,884
1953	8,526	6,230	14,756	965	3,514	1,905	1,985	1,543	609	321	25,598
1954	16,282	664	16,946	982	3,698	2,154	1,664	1,764	652	316	28,176
1955	15,088	728	15,816	981	3,739	2,182	1,761	1,880	744	310	27,413
1956	13,658	779	14,437	781	3,159	1,744	1,176	1,583	565	309	23,754
1957	14,261	980	15,241	655	2,967	1,600	1,123	1,179	545	210	23,520

\* See note † to Table 471, page 537.

† Partly estimated.

Since 1954, almost two-thirds of the houses completed in New South Wales have been located in the Division of Cumberland. The areas next in importance are the Hunter and Manning Division (which contains the Newcastle Urban Area and the Gosford-Wyong holiday area) and the South Coast Division (in which the City of Greater Wollongong is included); these divisions accounted for 13 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively, of the State total. Approvals and commencements of new houses show a similar distribution.

The next table gives a separate geographical distribution of the private and government houses completed in New South Wales in the last three years:—

**Table 477. New Private and Government Houses Completed: Geographical Distribution**

Division	Private			Government		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
Cumberland—						
Metropolis .. .. .	13,405	11,509	11,435	1,683	2,149	2,826
Balance .. .. .	628	710	897	100	69	83
Total, Cumberland .. .. .	14,033	12,219	12,332	1,783	2,218	2,909
North Coast .. .. .	851	707	621	130	74	34
Hunter and Manning .. .. .	3,330	2,888	2,813	409	271	154
South Coast .. .. .	1,698	1,443	1,401	484	301	199
Tablelands .. .. .	1,219	948	984	542	228	139
Slopes .. .. .	1,454	1,227	1,022	426	356	157
Plains and Riverina .. .. .	584	456	469	160	109	76
Western Division .. .. .	286	293	201	24	16	9
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	23,455	20,181	19,843	3,958	3,573	3,677

Of the total government houses completed in 1957, 79 per cent. were located in the Cumberland Division, 4 per cent. in Hunter and Manning, and 5 per cent. in the South Coast Division.

A feature of the construction of homes since the end of the war has been the growth of building by persons who erect their own homes without the services of a contractor responsible for the whole job. "Owner-building" can take a variety of forms ranging from the employment on wages of a supervisor, who performs the services usually undertaken by a contractor but takes no responsibility for financing the project, to the work of the owner himself who, alone or with the assistance of friends, undertakes the actual construction at week-ends, during annual holidays, or in other free time. In 1952, owner-builders accounted for over half the number of houses commenced in the State. The proportion has fallen considerably in recent years.

**Table 478. New Houses: Type of Builder**

Period	Houses Commenced			Houses Completed		
	By Contract Builders *	By Owner Builders	Total	By Contract Builders *	By Owner Builders	Total
1951	14,340	10,396	24,736	14,244	6,135	20,379
1952	9,261	11,262	20,523	14,595	10,289	24,884
1953	13,559	10,960	24,519	12,998	12,600	25,598
1954	16,197	10,472	26,669	15,978	12,198	28,176
1955	14,849	9,414	24,263	15,720	11,693	27,413
1956	12,814	9,339	22,153	13,887	9,867	23,754
1957	15,923	8,268	24,191	15,135	8,385	23,520

\* Includes government day-labour jobs; few houses have been built on a day-labour basis since 1951.

The following table illustrates the marked change that has taken place in recent years in the use of materials for external walls of houses:—

**Table 479. New Houses Completed: Materials of External Walls**

Materials of External Walls	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Brick, Stone, etc.*	5,890	5,779	6,528	6,114	6,406	5,568	4,964	4,999
Weatherboard, Wood	2,856	4,351	6,130	6,766	7,249	7,703	6,894	6,942
Fibro-cement	10,503	10,213	12,132	12,675	14,474	14,103	11,858	11,543
Other	70	36	94	43	47	39	38	36
Total	19,319	20,379	24,884	25,598	28,176	27,413	23,754	23,520

\* Includes brick veneer and concrete.

Since the war, there has been a movement towards houses of timber. Brick construction is less used than in earlier years, partly because of cost considerations, and fibro-cement sheeting material (used with a timber frame) is barely maintaining its share of about one-half of all new houses. Between 1950 and 1957, brick houses fell from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the total houses completed in New South Wales and fibro-cement houses fell from 54 per cent. to 48 per cent., while weatherboard houses rose from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. Weatherboard houses have become very popular in recent years, although their costs of construction are, on the average, slightly higher than those of fibro-cement.

#### NEW BUILDING ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Statistics of new building on rural holdings were first collected on annual returns from farmers for the year ended 31st March, 1948. Particulars for the last ten years are given in the following table. It is not known to what extent the building on rural holdings is recorded in the returns received from contract and owner builders, and is therefore included in previous tables.

**Table 480. New Building on Rural Holdings**

Year ended 31st March	New Dwellings Completed		Other Building Completed	Year ended 31st March	New Dwellings Completed		Other Building Completed
	Number	Value			Number	Value	
		£ thous.	£ thous.			£ thous.	£ thous.
1948	725	785	1,437	1953	2,259	5,488	4,254
1949	1,039	1,100	1,524	1954	2,558	5,771	4,851
1950	1,315	1,685	1,517	1955	2,448	5,966	4,211
1951	1,459	2,437	2,190	1956	2,210	5,263	4,064
1952	2,302	4,308	3,682	1957	1,581	4,443	4,303



## FINANCE FOR HOME BUILDING

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in New South Wales is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life assurance offices, private trading and savings banks, Starr-Bowkett and permanent building societies, and private mortgagees. Statistics of the extent of lending from these sources are not available.

The government sources of finance are the War Service Homes Division (which operates a special scheme for the housing of the ex-servicemen), the Commonwealth Bank, the Rural Bank of N.S.W., and the State Government, which also guarantees the loans made by terminating co-operative building societies. The sums advanced to individuals in recent years by the government and government-guaranteed agencies are set out in the following table:—

**Table 481. Advances by Government and Government-guaranteed Agencies for Home Building and Purchase, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Terminating Co-operative Building Societies*	Rural Bank Advances for Homes	State Government Schemes		Commonwealth Bank	War Service Homes	Total
			Home Building	Sale of Homes			
£ thousand							
1948	5,047	2,510	96	...	798	531	8,982
1949	6,145	3,373	204	...	847	1,061	11,630
1950	10,418	4,337	205	...	756	2,027	17,743
1951	13,220	4,357	168	...	894	3,818	22,457
1952	17,582	3,297	142	...	905	5,038	26,964
1953	17,972	2,272	101	...	1,371	6,106	27,822
1954	15,276	2,135	4	...	2,129	7,463	27,007
1955	13,470	3,488	1	289	1,990	10,136	29,374
1956	11,994	2,757	1	34	1,990	11,464	28,240

\* Year ended March.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements, which are described below, the Commonwealth Government has made substantial loans to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes. These loans have not been included in Table 481.

The State Government Home Building Schemes referred to in the table are the Home Building, Government Housing, Building Relief, Soldiers' Families Housing, and Homes for the Unemployed Schemes, which are described on page 388 of the 53rd edition and page 881 of the 50th edition of the Year Book. New loan activity under the Schemes has been negligible in recent years.

The State Government Sales of Homes Scheme is described on page 547.

## COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

*The 1945 Agreement*

The 1945 Housing Agreement was approved by the Commonwealth and States in November, 1945, and ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in April, 1946. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth was to make advances to the State to cover the State's expenditure on housing projects between 3rd December, 1943 and 19th November, 1945 (the date of the Agreement) and on its housing projects during the following ten years. The operation of the Agreement was later extended from November, 1955 to 30th June, 1956, when it was replaced by the 1956 Housing Agreement described below.

Advances made under the 1945 Agreement were repayable by the State in equal annual instalments of principal and interest (at a flat rate of 3 per cent.) over a maximum period of 53 years. Three-fifths of the losses incurred by the State in the sale of houses or in connection with the administration of housing projects under the Agreement were borne by the Commonwealth, and two-fifths by the State. The advances made under the Agreement are shown on page 548.

Dwellings erected in New South Wales under the Agreement were allocated amongst persons requiring proper housing in accordance with a scale of "needs", and ex-servicemen, merchant marinemen, and their dependants received at least 50 per cent. of those erected. Approved applicants for homes were classified into groups according to size of family, and each applicant was admitted to ballot for the homes allocated to his group, the ballots being conducted by the Housing Commission as dwellings became available for allocation.

The nominal rental payable in respect of any dwelling let by the Housing Commission, was an "economic rent", calculated as prescribed in the Agreement. The "rent" included allowances for interest and repayment of principal, maintenance, rates and taxes, insurance, and administrative costs. Actual rental payable was determined by "family income", i.e., the income of the largest wage-earner in the dwelling plus part of the income of each other occupant. If the "family income" was equal to the basic wage, the actual rent was one-fifth of that wage and the difference between this amount and the "economic rent" was said to be a "rental rebate". The "actual rent" payable was increased by one-third of the difference where the family income exceeded the basic wage, and reduced by one-fourth of the difference where the basic wage exceeded the family income.

The following table shows the total number and the location of the houses and flat dwelling units financed under the 1945 Agreement:—

**Table 482. Dwellings Financed under 1945 Housing Agreement**

Location	Dwellings Completed to 30th June, 1956	Dwellings Under Construction, 30th June, 1956	Total Dwellings Completed or Under Construction at 30th June, 1956			
			Brick	Timber-framed	Other	Total
Metropolis	23,863	1,213	12,641	12,154	281	25,076
Rest of State	13,855	805	1,972	12,660	28	14,660
Total, N.S.W.	37,718	2,018	14,613	24,814	309	39,736

The Agreement related primarily to rental housing, but the State was empowered to sell a house after its completion, the Commonwealth Treasurer's consent being required if the sale price was less than capital cost. The full sale price was payable to the Commonwealth, and any loss resulting from the sale was shared.

Initially, tenants could purchase their homes only if they were able to arrange payment of the full purchase price of the house to the Housing Commission immediately on sale. In April, 1955, however, an amendment to the Agreement permitted the sale of houses to tenants on terms. Tenants may now purchase their homes on a deposit of 5 per cent. of the first £2,000 and 10 per cent. of the balance of the purchase price; the balance of indebtedness (which is limited to a maximum of £2,750) is repayable by monthly instalments of principal and interest (at 4½ per cent. per annum) over a maximum period of 45 years. The sale price of dwellings is either the cost of construction (as determined by the Housing Commission) or a valuation by the Rural Bank at the time of completion of the dwelling, whichever is the higher; where application to purchase is made by a tenant other than the original tenant, the valuation by the Rural Bank relates to the date on which the tenant desiring to purchase entered into occupation.

The number of houses sold in New South Wales under the Agreement was:—

1948-49	15	1953-54	403
1949-50	98	1954-55	165
1950-51	122	1955-56	733
1951-52	338	1956-57	1,538
1952-53	528	Total to 30.6.57	3,940

Of the 2,271 houses sold since 1st June, 1955 under the amended Agreement, 1,616 were sold to tenants on terms, 569 sold to tenants who financed the purchase through War Service Homes, and 86 were sold on a cash basis.

#### *The 1956 Agreement*

This new Housing Agreement, which replaced the 1945 Agreement described above, is operative for five years from 1st July, 1956. Under the Agreement, the Commonwealth is to make advances to the States for the erection of dwellings and for the provision of finance to private home builders. The amount to be allocated each year to each State is to be determined finally by the Commonwealth. Of the amount made available in each of the first two years of the Agreement, the State is required to advance 20 per cent. to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private home builders; during the remaining three years of the Agreement, this proportion is to be 30 per cent.

The State is responsible for the repayment of loan money made available by the Commonwealth under the Agreement. Repayments of principal and interest are to be made annually over 53 years. For the first two years of the Agreement, the interest payable is fixed at the long-term bond rate less  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. if the bond rate does not exceed 4½ per cent. and less 1 per cent. if it does exceed 4½ per cent. per annum. Thereafter, the rate is to be a matter of negotiation, although in the event of disagreement between the Commonwealth and State, the rate is to be determined by the Commonwealth Treasurer. In any event, the rate is not to exceed the long-term bond rate less  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

Dwellings erected under the Agreement must be of reasonable size and standard "primarily for families of low or moderate means". Apart from this requirement, the State may determine its own housing policy and the type and location of the houses to be erected. As a matter of policy, the State Government has decided that 20 per cent. of the houses to be erected will be available for rental, and 80 per cent. of the houses will be for sale on deposit of £50 and repayment of the balance over 45 years.

The new Agreement makes no provision for rental rebates to tenants on low incomes or for the sharing with the Commonwealth of losses involved in the sale or letting of houses.

The method of allocating dwellings amongst persons requiring housing follows the provisions of the 1945 Agreement. However, the State housing authority must set aside up to 5 per cent. of its annual allocation for the erection of dwellings for serving members of the defence forces; this is in addition to the requirement that 50 per cent. of the dwellings erected must be allocated to discharged members of the forces or their dependants.

During 1956-57, 3,161 dwellings were completed in New South Wales under the 1956 Housing Agreement. Of these, 2,992 were erected by the State housing authority and 169 by private home builders who had secured finance through building societies and the other approved institutions.

The financial position of the 1945 and 1956 Housing Agreements is summarised in respect of New South Wales in the following table:—

**Table 483. 1945 and 1956 Housing Agreements: Financial Position, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Interest Paid
	Made	Repaid	Outstanding at end of period	
	£	£	£	£
1946 to 1950	26,295,000	517,217	25,777,783	1,652,485
1951	7,890,000	392,080	33,275,703	892,145
1952	8,514,000	844,251	40,945,452	1,140,752
1953	12,100,000	1,318,414	51,727,038	1,402,206
1954	12,450,000	1,178,063	62,998,975	1,659,592
1955	10,800,000	879,891	72,919,084	1,990,653
1956	10,800,000	1,264,335	82,454,749	2,223,772
1957	11,232,000*	1,726,213	91,960,536	2,499,694
Total to 30th June, 1957	100,081,000	8,120,464†	91,960,536	13,461,299

\* Includes £2,160,000 for building societies and other approved institutions.

† Includes £1,194,898 indebtedness taken over by War Service Homes Division for dwellings acquired through the Division.

## HOUSING COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Housing Commission of New South Wales was constituted in February, 1942, with a full-time salaried chairman and four other members remunerated by fees. The principal function of the Commission is the administration of the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements. The Commission is also empowered to make surveys of housing conditions, recommend local government building ordinances, to provide assistance to private home builders, and undertake the manufacture, purchase, and supply of building materials.

The Commission's home building programme includes the erection of permanent homes, mostly under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements and, particularly in earlier years, the conversion of military hutsments for temporary occupation by families in urgent need of accommodation. By the end of 1957, the Commission's projects extended throughout the metropolis, Newcastle, Wollongong-Port Kembla, and more than 240 country centres, and involved the construction of single dwelling units, duplex and triplex units, multi-unit blocks, and shopping centres.

The next table shows the number and value of house and flat dwellings completed by or for the Housing Commission since 1945. Most of the dwellings were erected by private builders on contract to the Commission.

**Table 484. House and Flat Dwellings Completed by or for the Housing Commission**

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		£			£
1945	851	869,946	1951	3,556	5,620,890
1946	1,802	2,094,407	1952	4,223	7,412,411
1947	2,337	2,693,018	1953	4,537	9,136,283
1948	3,254	3,923,331	1954	5,690	12,057,407
1949	3,393	4,591,116	1955	3,587	7,310,129
1950	3,236	4,738,123	1956	3,673	7,729,127

Advances by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement are paid to the State Treasury. The financial resources of the Commission comprise advances from the State Treasury, appropriations by Parliament, and income derived from housing activities.

The following table shows the source of the capital funds of the Housing Commission in 1957 and earlier years:—

**Table 485: Housing Commission: Source of Capital Funds**

At 30th June	Commonwealth Advances	Consolidated Revenue Fund	General Loan Account	Other State Funds	Total, Capital Funds
	£	£	£	£	£
1947	8,035,015	1,216,153	190,774	35,947	9,477,889
1948	13,565,663	1,211,227	1,099,959	35,947	15,912,796
1949	19,480,907	1,209,857	2,496,070	35,947	23,222,781
1950	25,777,783	1,195,549	3,317,385	35,947	30,326,664
1951	33,275,703	1,167,915	4,045,960	35,947	38,525,525
1952	40,945,452	1,155,360	7,523,635	35,947	49,660,394
1953	51,727,038	1,149,920	6,617,582	35,947	59,530,487
1954	62,998,975	1,140,218	6,626,718	35,947	70,801,858
1955	72,919,084	1,134,727	6,779,277	35,947	80,869,035
1956	82,454,749	1,125,075	5,711,520	35,947	89,327,291
1957	89,800,537	1,114,402	5,791,848	35,947	96,742,734

Of the total capital funds of the Housing Commission at 30th June, 1957, 90 per cent. were provided by the Commonwealth. The bulk of the Commission's capital is invested in land and houses and works in progress.

The principal source of the Housing Commission's income is rent, and, apart from administrative expenses and provision for maintenance and depreciation, the main item of expenditure is interest. Particulars of the Commission's income and expenditure in the last six years are given in the following statement:—

Table 486. Housing Commission: Income and Expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income—</b>						
Rents . . . . .	2,271,208	2,849,307	3,666,739	4,639,174	5,281,962	5,706,411
Other . . . . .	117,430	108,799	84,708	78,077	126,322	671,328
<b>Total Income . . . . .</b>	<b>2,388,638</b>	<b>2,958,106</b>	<b>3,751,447</b>	<b>4,717,251</b>	<b>5,408,284</b>	<b>6,377,739</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Administration . . . . .	321,716	314,925	346,525	407,975	464,207	553,057
Rates . . . . .	333,621	416,427	497,276	699,730	786,501	904,808
Fuel, Cleaning, etc. . . . .	112,639	138,809	154,709	157,894	166,886	176,063
Provision for—						
Maintenance . . . . .	434,700	606,241	688,895	827,915	920,215	940,631
Depreciation, etc. . . . .	355,786	449,103	566,942	681,203	776,378	844,997
Interest . . . . .	983,260	1,294,464	1,622,390	1,976,980	2,283,557	2,532,377
<b>Total Expenditure . . . . .</b>	<b>2,541,722</b>	<b>3,219,969</b>	<b>3,876,737</b>	<b>4,751,697</b>	<b>5,397,744</b>	<b>5,951,933</b>
<b>Surplus . . . . .</b>	<b>(—)153,084</b>	<b>(—)261,863</b>	<b>(—)125,290</b>	<b>(—) 34,446</b>	<b>10,540</b>	<b>425,806</b>

(—) Deficiency.

The number of tenants paying rent to the Housing Commission was 40,012 at 30th June, 1957.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Rural Bank of New South Wales provides assistance to individuals for the erection or purchase of homes, for the discharge of mortgages on homes, and for other approved purposes associated with homes. Advances are based on the bank's official valuation of the completed dwelling, and they are either long-term on the amortisation principle or made by way of overdraft. The rate of interest on Rural Bank loans for housing purposes was increased from 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. from 1st August, 1952, and to 5½ per cent. from 1st October, 1956.

The following table shows particulars of advances made by the Rural Bank for the building or purchase of homes (excluding loans made by way of additional overdrafts) during the last eleven years:—

**Table 487. Rural Bank of N.S.W.: Advances for Homes\***

Year ended 30th June	Advances during year		Total Advances to end of year		Advances fully repaid at end of year		Advances outstanding at end of year	
	Number †	Amount	Number †	Amount	Number †	Amount	Number †	Amount
		£		£		£		£
1947	2,673	1,977,403	46,423	27,607,461	27,916	18,855,190	18,507	8,752,271
1948	3,184	2,510,104	49,607	30,117,565	30,011	20,130,530	19,596	9,987,035
1949	3,971	3,373,247	53,578	33,490,812	32,305	21,734,018	21,273	11,756,794
1950	4,666	4,336,909	58,244	37,827,721	35,365	23,881,115	22,879	13,946,606
1951	3,950	4,356,952	62,194	42,184,673	38,722	26,645,016	23,472	15,539,657
1952	2,397	3,297,206	64,591	45,481,879	41,432	29,095,973	23,159	16,385,906
1953	1,141	2,272,002	65,732	47,753,881	44,244	31,540,506	21,488	16,213,375
1954	1,375	2,134,925	67,107	49,888,806	47,062	34,139,488	20,045	15,749,318
1955	2,133	3,487,950	69,240	53,376,756	49,625	36,626,628	19,615	16,750,128
1956	1,399	2,756,984	70,639	56,133,740	51,861	38,714,583	18,778	17,419,157
1957	1,372	2,850,635	72,011	58,984,375	53,913	41,443,391	18,098	17,540,984

\* Excluding advances in the form of additional overdrafts.

† In effect, the number of houses covered.

A Sale of Homes Agency was established in 1954 to arrange for the sale to selected purchasers of 100 houses made available to the Rural Bank by the Housing Commission. The sales, which were completed by June, 1956, were made on the basis of the 10 per cent. deposit, the balance repayable over 40 years with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The Sale of Homes Agency acts as the agent of the Housing Commission in arranging the sale on terms of houses erected under the 1956 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. In allocating the houses to applicants, the Agency follows the policy laid down by the Commission. The terms of sale provide for a minimum deposit of £50 and repayment of the balance over a maximum period of 45 years with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The advances made by the Agency are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 488. Rural Bank of N.S.W.: Advances by Sale of Homes Agency**

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Number of Houses Covered by—	
	Made	Repaid	Outstanding at end of Period*	Advances during Period	Advances Outstanding
	£	£	£		
1955	289,189	34,302	255,467	90	89
1956	34,167	6,216	283,745	10	99
1957	5,078,875	125,856	5,251,653	1,604	1,701
Total to 30.6.57	5,402,231†	166,374	5,251,653‡	1,704	1,701‡

\* Includes amounts due for interest and other charges, as well as principal.

† Includes £323,324 advanced under the 100 houses scheme (see text above).

‡ Includes £275,737 balance outstanding in respect of 97 houses under the 100 houses scheme.

A Building Society Agency was established in 1956 to administer advances made to co-operative building societies from funds allocated to the State

in terms of the 1956 Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement. The societies to which advances may be made are selected by the Chief Secretary and Minister for Co-operative Societies, on the recommendation of a committee set up by the State Government to consider loan applications from societies. The advances to the societies are repayable over 26 years, while repayments by the Agency to the Commonwealth extend over 53 years; the difference between repayments to and by the Agency may be used for further advances to the building societies. The societies pay interest on the advances at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. During 1956-57, advances amounting to £2,068,133 were made to 69 societies; the amount outstanding on these advances was £2,023,889 at 30th June, 1957.

Other activities of the Government Agency Department of the Rural Bank are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

#### COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK

The Commonwealth Savings Bank provides loans to individuals on credit foncier terms (i.e., payment of interest and repayment of principal in periodical instalments), and also finances Government-guaranteed building societies.

The credit foncier loans, which are for the erection of new houses or the purchase of newly erected houses, are secured by first mortgage on land. The maximum loan is 75 per cent. of the Bank's valuation, or £2,500 for brick or brick veneer houses, £2,250 for weatherboard, and £2,000 for fibro-cement houses. (From 1948 to March, 1957, these limits were £1,750, £1,500, and £1,350, respectively.) The maximum term of loans is 32 years for brick houses, 26 years for brick veneer, and 22 years for weatherboard and fibro-cement houses. The rate of interest was raised from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. in April, 1956.

The advances to building societies are for the erection or purchase of homes or for the discharge of mortgages on homes. The advances are for periods up to thirty-two years, interest rate at 30th June, 1957, being 5 per cent.

The following table shows the amount advanced in New South Wales in each of the last six years, and the total amount advanced to the end of each year:—

**Table 489. Commonwealth Savings Bank: Loans for Housing Purposes**

Year ended 30th June	Amount Actually Advanced			Total Amount Advanced to end of Year
	Credit Foncier Loans	Advances to Building Societies	Total	
	£	£	£	£
1952	905,000	6,969,000	7,874,000	26,136,000
1953	1,371,000	9,851,000	11,222,000	37,358,000
1954	2,129,000	10,419,000	12,548,000	49,906,000
1955	1,990,000	7,976,000	9,966,000	59,872,000
1956	1,990,000	8,036,000	10,026,000	69,898,000
1957	1,465,000	6,009,000	7,474,000	77,372,000



## WAR SERVICE HOMES

In terms of the War Service Homes Act, 1918-1954, the Commonwealth Government provides assistance in acquiring a home to persons who were enlisted or appointed for or employed on active service outside Australia during the first and second World Wars. The Act was amended in December, 1951 to extend eligibility to Australian servicemen allotted for duty in an operational area in Korea or Malaya after June, 1950. Persons eligible for assistance include members of the Australian and other British armed forces who had resided in Australia prior to enlistment and certain members of the Mercantile Marine Service. Assistance may be granted also to dependent widowed mothers of unmarried eligible persons and to the widows of eligible persons.

The scheme is administered by the War Service Homes Division of the Commonwealth Department of National Development. The Division may erect homes on land acquired for that purpose or owned by eligible persons, sell homes on a rent-purchase system, and make advances for the erection or purchase of homes and, subject to certain conditions, for the discharge of a mortgage on a home. The maximum loan which may be made available is £2,750 and the maximum period of repayment is, in general, 45 years. The rate of interest is 3½ per cent. per annum.

The following table shows the number of homes provided in New South Wales, the number of loans repaid, and the amount of instalments paid and in arrears in each of the last twelve years:—

Table 490. War Service Homes in New South Wales

Year ended 30th June	Houses Provided				Homes under Con- struction at end of year	Loans Repaid	Instalments	
	By Erection *	By Purchase	By Discharge of Mortgage	Total			Paid	In Arrears at end of year
1946	5	52	20	77	64	482	£ 510,123	£ 172,423
1947	52	284	101	437	119	487	509,181	158,961
1948	168	205	113	486	301	532	530,477	140,200
1949	343	309	156	808	571	585	628,535	125,469
1950	492	619	225	1,336	775	643	732,173	110,868
1951	620	1,315	368	2,303	867	583	904,345	95,827
1952	748	1,579	522	2,849	631	998	1,688,732	88,284
1953	1,213	1,325	138	2,676	888	651	1,370,839	79,412
1954	1,620	1,570	111	3,301	1,005	800	1,808,881	78,121
1955	2,050	1,884	322	4,256	1,303	800	2,263,142	90,628
1956	2,300	2,006	346	4,652	1,069	648	2,837,760	93,804
1957	1,836	2,100	378	4,314	1,135	679	3,318,327	122,280

\* Constructed or sponsored by War Service Homes Division.

The total amount of advances under the War Service Homes Act in New South Wales in 1956-57 was £11,168,904, comprising £5,037,700 for the construction of new homes and £6,131,204 for the purchase of existing properties. The total advances in earlier years are shown in Table 481.

## CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES

Co-operative building societies assist members to finance the building or acquisition of homes. A committee, appointed in 1937 to foster the growth of the societies, selected as most suitable for this purpose a type of terminating building society which obtains funds from outside sources and makes advances to members when they require them. On joining a society, the member takes up the number of shares which corresponds with the amount he intends to borrow. The rates of contribution are related to the term of the society, and the rate payable by a member prior to advance is increased when he obtains a loan. When all shares have been advanced and external obligations have been met, the society is wound up.

The Government has assisted the societies to obtain requisite funds by guaranteeing the repayment of loans made to them by banks, insurance societies, and other approved bodies, thus enabling the societies to advance to members up to 80 per cent. of the value of the security offered. Under certain conditions, the societies are authorised to advance 100 per cent. of valuation, up to a maximum of £1,540, or 90 per cent. of the valuation up to a maximum of £2,500. In the latter case, where a person has been a member of the society for some time without drawing a loan, he is entitled to an additional loan equivalent to the value of his share capital up to a maximum of £275. The rate of interest on building society loans varies according to the source of the society's funds; in January, 1958, the rate was generally 5 per cent.

The remarkable growth of terminating building societies in recent years is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 491. Development of Terminating Building Societies

At 31st March	Metropolitan Societies				Country Societies				Total			
	Societies with Finance		With Gov't Guarantee		Societies with Finance		With Gov't Guarantee		Societies with Finance		With Gov't Guarantee	
	With Gov't Guarantee	Total	Members	Shares Held	With Gov't Guarantee	Total	Members	Shares Held	With Gov't Guarantee	Total	Members	Shares Held
1939	94	105	12,743	167,539	51	53	5,875	64,663	145	158	18,618	232,202
1947	256	276	24,511	397,892	137	143	10,915	168,221	393	419	35,426	566,113
1948	291	315	26,389	447,262	158	161	13,127	217,241	449	476	39,516	664,503
1949	338	387	29,047	525,953	190	200	15,870	281,270	528	587	44,917	807,223
1950	403	454	35,779	719,855	228	229	17,979	376,399	631	683	53,758	1,096,254
1951	470	500	38,648	849,680	257	267	19,684	468,748	727	767	58,332	1,318,428
1952	531	534	43,579	1,034,159	266	285	20,810	566,783	797	819	64,389	1,600,942
1953	572	574	46,876	1,228,429	287	307	22,170	665,080	859	881	69,046	1,893,509
1954	597	603	47,937	1,329,951	329	336	23,118	751,563	926	939	71,055	2,081,514
1955	616	619	47,558	1,386,637	361	363	22,791	853,519	977	982	70,349	2,240,156
1956	640	646	44,592	1,438,057	377	385	22,646	915,231	1,017	1,031	67,238	2,353,288

The next table shows the loans approved and advances actually made to 31st March, 1956 by the societies with government guarantees:—

**Table 492. Terminating Building Societies with Government Guarantees: Advances to 31st March, 1956**

Location of Society	Loans Approved			Advances Actually Made	
	Number	Amount	Average Amount	Number	Amount
		£	£		£
FOR ERECTION, PURCHASE, OR DISCHARGE OF MORTGAGE					
Metropolitan Country	61,794 31,095	93,798,146 42,050,582	1,518 1,352	60,879 30,451	90,005,313 39,552,038
Total	92,889	135,848,728	1,462	91,330	129,557,351
FOR OTHER PURPOSES					
Metropolitan Country	444 581	352,053 311,005	793 535	444 579	343,543 305,518
Total	1,025	663,058	647	1,023	649,061
TOTAL, ALL PURPOSES					
Metropolitan Country	62,238 31,676	94,150,199 42,361,587	1,513 1,337	61,323 31,030	90,348,856 39,857,556
Total	93,914	136,511,786	1,454	92,353	130,206,412

Further particulars of building societies, including permanent and Starr-Bowkett societies, are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

### EMPLOYMENT IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

There is inherent difficulty in ascertaining the number of men actually engaged in the construction of new building, because of frequent movement between jobs and because men of some occupations (e.g., electricians and plumbers) frequently work on a number of jobs which are in progress simultaneously. To overcome this difficulty, contract builders are asked to record on their returns the numbers of men actually working on their jobs on specified days, including men absent on account of weather and other chance causes.

The figures given in Table 493, which shows the occupational status and the trade of the men engaged in the construction of new building in recent years, relate to persons actually working on the jobs of contract builders and governmental authorities. They include persons actually engaged on alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance when these jobs are undertaken by contract builders and governmental authorities.

The figures do not include persons working on owner builders' jobs, persons working on the jobs of builders who undertake only alterations, additions, repairs, and maintenance, and building tradesmen engaged (in factories, etc.) outside the building industry.

**Table 493. Men Engaged on Site in Construction of New Building**

Particulars	At 30th June								
	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<b>Occupational Status —</b>									
Contractors ..	4,538	4,209	4,114	3,586	3,072	3,355	3,471	3,117	3,308
Sub-contractors ..	4,294	4,306	4,793	4,453	3,480	4,334	5,121	4,914	4,998
Wage Earners ..	27,898	29,624	31,916	28,771	22,548	25,885	26,389	29,269	29,031
<b>Trade —</b>									
Carpenters ..	14,181	14,983	15,492	14,414	11,875	13,388	13,330	13,953	13,630
Bricklayers ..	3,575	3,512	3,693	2,989	2,668	3,073	3,329	3,128	3,282
Painters ..	3,057	3,108	3,286	2,924	2,357	2,854	2,917	2,749	2,939
Electricians ..	1,975	1,898	2,297	1,745	1,505	1,652	1,871	2,000	2,185
Plumbers ..	3,153	3,071	3,321	2,848	2,485	3,007	3,168	3,265	3,416
Builders' Labourers ..	5,842	6,336	7,796	7,345	5,011	5,691	5,947	7,353	6,774
Others ..	4,947	5,231	4,938	4,545	3,199	3,909	4,419	4,852	5,111
<b>Total Men Engaged</b>	<b>36,730</b>	<b>38,139</b>	<b>40,823</b>	<b>36,810</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>33,574</b>	<b>34,981</b>	<b>37,300</b>	<b>37,337</b>

**BUILDING MATERIALS AND FITTINGS**

The requirements of the building industry in New South Wales for materials and fittings are met mainly from local production, but important quantities of undressed timber, colour pigments, and plate glass and minor quantities of some other items are imported from oversea countries and the other Australian States.

The following table shows the production of the principal building materials and fittings in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

**Table 494. Production of Building Materials and Fittings**

Item	Unit of Quantity	Year ended 30th June					
		1939	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<b>BUILDING MATERIALS</b>							
<b>Sawn Timber (Native)—</b>							
Softwood ..	th. sup. ft.	49,840	51,159	64,987	74,489	66,042	64,044
Hardwood* ..	"	129,510	296,107	305,293	298,431	296,668	301,503
Weatherboards, Australian timbers ..	"	8,802	9,596	11,643	11,399	11,137	10,731
<b>Floorboards—</b>							
Australian timber ..	"	28,186	25,891	33,783	34,384	33,016	32,338
Imported timber ..	"	2,137	1,565	2,047	1,837	1,392	1,056
Plywood ..	th. sq. ft. †	24,194	22,557	28,601	35,039	39,256	41,921
Bricks (clay) ..	thous.	379,236	300,328	375,593	382,902	374,768	355,233
Tiles (t. cotta and cement) ..	"	20,129	33,726	38,915	39,931	39,596	37,812
Fibrous Plaster Sheets ..	"	2,671	4,616	5,445	6,036	5,637	5,183
Cement, Portland ..	tons	432,487	670,644	726,053	815,603	829,103	849,803
Concrete, Ready-mixed ..	cu. yd.	§	211,354	387,460	418,703	564,267	731,677
Paints and Enamels ‡	th. gals.	1,842	3,117	3,781	4,761	4,986	4,990
<b>BUILDING FITTINGS</b>							
<b>Stoves, Domestic Cooking—</b>							
Solid Fuel ..	No.	17,154	11,316	13,582	13,235	13,106	10,519
Gas ..	No	17,736	17,556	22,729	§	23,818	19,093
Electric ¶	No.	§	8,137	13,263	23,015	27,399	29,211
Coppers (gas and electric) ..	No.	§	23,375	§	26,552	24,843	21,018
Bath Heaters (all types) ..	No.	§	47,523	49,511	50,680	49,210	39,335
Sink Heaters (gas and electric) ..	No.	§	6,800	8,351	10,213	10,350	8,796
Hot Water Systems (all types)	No.	§	18,170	25,418	26,725	25,713	26,261

\* Includes all brushwoods and scrubwoods.

† Paints, Ready Mixed (Not Water) and enamels; includes primers and undercoats.

‡  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch basis.

¶ Excluding stovettes and cookers.

§ Not available.

## EDUCATION

### SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

In New South Wales, the Department of Education is responsible for public primary and secondary education, and post-school technical education is under the control of the Department of Technical Education. There are also numerous private educational institutions, of which the majority are conducted under the auspices of the religious denominations. The University of Sydney (established in 1850), the University of Technology (established in 1948), and the University of New England (a college of the University of Sydney prior to 1954) are maintained partly by government endowment and grants and partly by students' fees and moneys derived from private sources.

The Public Instruction Act of 1880, with amendments, is the basis of the State system of education. This system aims at making education secular, free, and compulsory, these principles being enjoined by statute. General religious instruction is given by teachers, and special religious instruction for limited periods, with the consent of parents, by visiting religious teachers. Education in public primary and secondary schools is free.

Attendance at school is compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 15 years.

Private schools must be certified as efficient for the education of children of statutory school age and, with few exceptions, are subject to inspection by the Department of Education.

The course in the primary schools supplies education of a general character in English, mathematics, natural science, social studies, music, art and handicrafts, health and physical education. Beyond the primary stage there are various types of courses in secondary education.

The full secondary course extends over five years, with the Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and the Leaving Certificate examination at the end of the fifth year. Certain subjects, e.g., English, are regarded as basic, and other subjects may be selected by the pupil; these include foreign languages, science, art, home science (for girls), and technical and commercial subjects.

On leaving school, pupils may continue their training at the technical colleges conducted by the Department of Technical Education, or at private institutions such as business colleges. Those who have completed the full course may matriculate at the universities mentioned above.

Courses in agricultural science and practice and allied subjects are given at district rural schools, agricultural high schools, and certain other schools. Advanced training in agriculture, dairying, etc., is provided for farmers and students at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges administered by the Department of Agriculture. Advanced courses are available at the University of Sydney, where there are degree courses in agriculture and veterinary science, and at the University of New England,

where degree courses in rural science and agricultural economics have been established.

Educational and vocational guidance services are provided in public schools. In this work, school counsellors in various districts and careers advisers in secondary schools co-operate with the Commonwealth employment offices and the youth welfare section of the State Department of Labour and Industry.

A school medical service (described in the chapter "Public Health") is maintained by the State for the benefit of children attending both public and private schools.

The Department of Education provides classes for the training of migrants in English and Civics.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION COUNCIL

The Australian Education Council is composed of the Ministers of Education of the various Australian States and has power to co-opt the services of other Ministers if necessary.

The Council is concerned with such matters as the development of education in Australia in co-ordination with employment and social welfare, and the organisation of technical education with due regard to the requirements of industry.

Associated with the Council is a Standing Committee on Education, composed of the Permanent Heads of the State Departments of Education. The functions of the Committee are to report upon matters referred to it by the Council, to advise the Commonwealth and State Governments, and to co-operate with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation and similar bodies in research into the requirements of industry.

#### COMMONWEALTH OFFICE OF EDUCATION

The Commonwealth Office of Education, established under the Commonwealth Education Act in 1945, advises the Prime Minister in regard to education and financial assistance to the States and other authorities for educational purposes. It is required to maintain liaison with the State educational authorities.

Its responsibilities also include international relations in education (including the association of Australia with the aims and activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), technical aspects of the education of migrants, educational research and statistics, and training arrangements for certain government-sponsored Asian students.

The number of sponsored Asian students in New South Wales at 30th September, 1957 was 293, comprising 105 at the University of Sydney, 99 at the University of Technology, 8 at the University of New England, and 81 at other institutions.

The Office also provides the secretariat for the Universities Commission, which administers the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme and university-type training under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme and similar schemes.

**COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT TRAINING FOR  
EX-SERVICE PERSONNEL**

Re-establishment training of ex-service personnel is provided by the Repatriation Department under three distinct schemes—the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, which caters for those who served in the 1939-45 war; the Korea and Malaya Training Scheme, which provides for those who served overseas in connection with operations in those countries; and the Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme.

Training is available on either full-time or part-time basis in professional, industrial (or technical), and rural courses. Full-time trainees may receive allowances ranging from £6 19s. 6d. per week for a single trainee to £9 3s. 6d. per week for a trainee with dependants. Allowances are also provided for fares, fees, books and equipment. Industrial trainees are placed in subsidised employment at award wages on reaching 40 per cent. proficiency in their trade.

The Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme is now in its final stages. Applications for benefits under the scheme have not been accepted since 30th June, 1950, and only 10 full-time and 51 part-time trainees were in training in New South Wales at 31st December, 1956.

The schemes are administered by the Repatriation Department with the co-operation of the Office of Education, the Department of Labour and National Service, and the Department of the Interior. State educational institutions are used for training purposes.

At the end of 1956, a total of 526 persons were receiving training under the three schemes in New South Wales. They comprised 277 full-time trainees (13 professional and 264 industrial and rural), and 249 part-time trainees (37 professional and 212 industrial).

**EXPENDITURE BY THE STATE ON EDUCATION, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.**

The following table summarises the total expenditure by the State on education and encouragement of science, art, and research in 1938-39 and recent years. The figures exclude the interest on loan moneys expended on buildings, equipment, sites, etc.

**Table 495. Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research**

Year ended 30th June	Education		Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research		Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head of Population
	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)	Expenditure from Revenue	Loan Expenditure (gross)		
	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1939	5,364,801	433,099	73,624	5,982	5,877,506	2 3 0
1948	9,641,769	552,934	188,538	2,717	10,385,958	3 9 2
1949	11,206,662	965,523	218,127	1,463	12,391,775	4 1 3
1950	13,170,263	1,467,610	243,204	581	14,881,658	4 14 7
1951	15,846,273	2,629,714	296,980	6,588	18,779,555	5 16 0
1952	20,513,482	4,423,318	436,557	8,479	25,381,836	7 13 3
1953	25,095,988	4,018,754	517,729	4,587	29,637,058	8 16 1
1954	27,270,125	5,280,514	537,320	310	33,088,269	9 14 4
1955	31,581,350	6,401,177	602,478	...	38,585,005	11 3 1
1956	34,557,384	6,706,769	623,156	...	41,887,309	11 17 8
1957	37,188,807	7,453,493	646,013	...	45,288,313	12 12 5

The rapid increase in expenditure in recent years has been partly due to increased costs, and partly to an expansion in school enrolments and in educational facilities.

Further details of State expenditure on education, etc., in the last five years are given below:—

**Table 496. Classification of Expenditure by the State on Education and Encouragement of Science, Art, and Research**

Particulars	Year ended 30th June				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Expenditure from Revenue—</b>					
<b>Education—</b>					
Primary and Secondary Education, including					
Administrative Expenses .. .. .	20,148,068	21,374,672	24,949,487	27,635,008	29,339,002
Training of Teachers, including Allowances to					
Students .. .. .	978,780	1,056,900	1,236,123	1,431,371	1,662,262
Bursaries and Scholarships .. .. .	76,976	77,553	74,600	88,338	93,600
Total, Primary and Secondary Education .. .. .	21,203,824	22,509,125	26,260,210	29,154,717	31,094,864
Technical Education .. .. .	2,254,099	2,336,764	2,750,077	3,090,443	3,250,051
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges .. .. .	205,186	230,975	238,258	259,689	250,798
Conservatorium of Music .. .. .	41,834	41,125	60,397	52,310	48,732
Aid to University of Sydney .. .. .	627,718	783,779	854,950	481,200	898,700
Aid to University of Technology .. .. .	604,116	832,596	878,516	996,251	1,048,729
Aid to University of New England* .. .. .	...	325,500	317,750	269,350	353,100
Aid to other Educational Institutions, etc. .. .. .	159,211	210,261	221,192	253,424	243,833
Total, Education .. .. .	25,095,988	27,270,125	31,581,350	34,557,384	37,188,807
<b>Encouragement of Science, Art and Research—</b>					
Public Library and Library Board .. .. .	342,280	340,801	383,190	410,794	424,647
Australian Museum .. .. .	56,866	57,881	62,628	71,163	70,150
Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences .. .. .	42,942	51,616	50,590	59,404	52,369
National Art Gallery .. .. .	30,018	33,197	35,546	32,018	33,684
Observatory .. .. .	9,082	10,979	10,674	12,627	13,013
Subsidies to Associations, etc. .. .. .	36,541	42,846	59,850	37,150	52,150
Total, Encouragement of Science, Art and Research .. .. .	517,729	537,320	602,478	623,156	646,013
<b>Total Expenditure from Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>25,613,717</b>	<b>27,807,445</b>	<b>32,183,828</b>	<b>35,180,540</b>	<b>37,834,820</b>
<b>Loan Expenditure (Gross)—</b>					
<b>Education—</b>					
School Buildings, etc. .. .. .	2,880,321	3,485,068	4,231,020	4,680,695	5,406,474
Teachers' Colleges .. .. .	109,884	40,429	105,696	67,848	85,885
Technical Colleges .. .. .	534,761	775,787	810,163	717,861	752,001
University of Technology .. .. .	403,084	612,682	800,000	650,000	600,000
University of Sydney .. .. .	2	250,273	250,000	250,000	250,000
University of New England .. .. .	...	...	...	150,000	200,000
Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges .. .. .	85,020	108,488	145,677	135,151	112,980
Other .. .. .	5,682	7,787	58,621	55,214	46,153
Total, Education .. .. .	4,018,754	5,280,514	6,401,177	6,706,769	7,453,493
<b>Encouragement of Science, Art, etc. .. .. .</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total Loan Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>4,023,341</b>	<b>5,280,824</b>	<b>6,401,177</b>	<b>6,706,769</b>	<b>7,453,493</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE .. .. .</b>	<b>29,637,058</b>	<b>33,088,269</b>	<b>38,585,005</b>	<b>41,887,309</b>	<b>45,288,313</b>

\* New England University College, included with University of Sydney, until February, 1954.

Of the expenditure from revenue on education in 1956-57, 84 per cent. represented the cost of primary and secondary education and the training of teachers, 9 per cent. the cost of technical education, and 6 per cent. the cost of State aid to the universities. Expenditure of the Public Library and Library Board comprised 66 per cent. of the total revenue expenditure on the encouragement of science and art. Expenditure from loan funds is mainly on buildings and sites for schools, technical and agricultural colleges, and universities.



In addition to the amounts expended by the State, considerable sums have been spent by the Commonwealth on education in New South Wales in recent years. In 1956, Commonwealth assistance to universities in New South Wales amounted to £750,308, fees and allowances to university students under the Commonwealth scholarship scheme were £475,878, and fees and allowances to university-type reconstruction trainees were £9,635. Recoupments to the State for expenditure on migrant education and the scholarship scheme totalled £154,246 in 1956-57. The Commonwealth also provides funds for educational purposes under the Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, and makes grants to such bodies as the Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association.

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

### ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

The State system of education is administered by a Minister of the Crown, through a permanent Director-General of Education.

The public school teachers are for the most part full-time employees, and are classified in the Educational Division of the New South Wales Public Service. The State is divided into inspectorial districts, and an inspector supervises the schools and teachers in each district. In 1957, there were 23 districts in the Sydney region and 42 elsewhere.

#### *Area Administration*

A system of area administration covers most parts of the State. Subject to oversight by the Director-General, the functions of the Department within each area are administered by a Director of Education.

The areas functioning in 1957 (with headquarters shown in brackets) were: Sydney Western (Parramatta), South-western (Wagga), Newcastle (Newcastle), North Coast (Lismore), Western (Bathurst), and Southern (Wollongong). The number of inspectorial districts comprised in these areas was 42.

#### *Board of Secondary School Studies*

The Board of Secondary School Studies advises the Minister for Education on secondary education and determines the courses of study leading to public examinations. Special committees are appointed by the Board to advise regarding the course of study in individual subjects.

The Board comprises five representatives of the University; five representatives of the Department of Education, including the Director-General of Education (as Chairman) and the Director of Secondary Education (Deputy-Chairman); a principal teacher of secondary schools (other than Roman Catholic schools) registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; a representative of Roman Catholic schools similarly registered; and a headmaster and a headmistress of the public secondary schools.

#### *Parents and Citizens' Associations*

Parents and citizens' associations and kindred bodies have been organised in connection with public schools, with the object of promoting the interest of local schools and the welfare of the pupils and providing school equipment. The associations do not exercise authority over the staff for the management of the school.

District councils, composed of two representatives of each association and kindred body within the district, may be formed in proclaimed areas. They advise the Minister on certain school matters, and assist in the arrangement of bus transport and the founding of central libraries, etc.

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The next table summarises the expenditure by the State on public primary and secondary education in each of the last eleven years. Expenditure on technical education is not included. The basis used for calculating costs per pupil is the average weekly enrolment.

**Table 497. Expenditure by the State on Public Primary and Secondary Education**

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure from Revenue		Loan Expenditure (gross)		Total Expenditure		
	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Total	Per Pupil	Per Head of Population
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1946	6,204,804	18 11 2	123,478	0 7 5	6,328,282	18 18 7	2 3 2
1947	7,434,059	22 1 4	219,783	0 13 0	7,653,842	22 14 4	2 11 8
1948	8,276,382	24 2 8	405,448	1 3 8	8,681,830	25 6 4	2 17 10
1949	9,524,084	26 19 3	554,247	1 11 5	10,078,331	28 10 8	3 6 1
1950	11,084,200	30 2 8	907,309	2 9 4	11,991,509	32 12 0	3 16 3
1951	13,102,022	33 18 8	2,027,180	5 5 0	15,129,202	39 3 8	4 13 5
1952	17,052,262	41 14 10	3,142,340	7 13 10	20,194,602	49 8 8	6 1 11
1953	21,203,824	48 19 9	2,990,205	6 18 2	24,194,029	55 17 11	7 3 9
1954	22,509,125	49 10 8	3,525,497	7 15 2	26,034,622	57 5 10	7 12 11
1955	26,260,210	55 6 9	4,336,716	9 2 9	30,596,926	64 9 6	8 16 10
1956	29,154,717	58 4 6	4,747,193	9 9 7	33,901,910	67 14 1	9 12 5

#### SCHOOLS IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

By arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, the New South Wales Department of Education conducts the public schools in the Capital Territory. Expenditure on the schools is recouped by the Commonwealth.

In 1956 there were 14 public schools (including the Canberra High School and the Canberra Nursery School, but not the Canberra Technical College), with 170 teachers and an effective enrolment of 5,012 pupils. Expenditure by the Department on these schools in the year ended 30th June, 1956 amounted to £232,973.

There were also 4 private schools, with 63 regular teachers and an effective enrolment of 2,034 pupils.

Except in regard to expenditure, the statistics relating to public and private schools, as given in this chapter, include the schools in the Australian Capital Territory.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, PUPILS, AND TEACHERS

The following table shows the total number of public and private schools in operation in New South Wales at the end of 1956 and earlier years, the average weekly enrolment, and the number of teachers in each group of schools:—

**Table 498. Public and Private Schools\*: Pupils and Teachers**

Year	Schools			Pupils—Average Weekly Enrolment			Teaching Staffs		
	Public	Private	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
1921	3,170	694	3,864	292,264	74,336	366,600	8,672	2,983	11,655
1929	3,104	745	3,849	346,644	86,404	433,048	10,992	3,501	14,493
1939	3,270	754	4,024	341,613	96,595	438,208	11,660	4,011	15,671
1949	2,603	716	3,319	362,258	118,560	480,818	12,563	4,343	16,906
1950	2,578	729	3,307	378,710	124,370	503,080	13,126	4,469	17,595
1951	2,525	740	3,265	398,899	130,790	529,689	13,602	4,542	18,144
1952	2,530	750	3,280	424,152	138,306	562,458	14,169	4,623	18,792
1953	2,533	760	3,293	448,914	145,380	594,294	14,989	4,766	19,755
1954	2,557	768	3,325	467,441	151,882	619,323	15,521	4,826	20,347
1955	2,595	780	3,375	490,595	160,029	650,624	16,214	4,936	21,150
1956	2,614	789	3,403	510,848	167,035	677,883	16,724	5,054	21,778

\* Includes subsidised (public) schools, but excludes evening colleges, technical colleges, private kindergarten and nursery schools, shorthand and business colleges, etc.

The "average weekly enrolment" includes children temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left the school.

The number of teachers in public schools, as shown above, excludes students in training, who numbered 3,599, including 1,522 men, in 1956. In the case of private schools, visiting or part-time teachers are excluded, because some of them attended more than one school and were included in more than one return.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at public and private schools in New South Wales in 1956 and earlier years:—

**Table 499. Public and Private Schools\*: Average Weekly Enrolment**

Year	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1921	152,242	140,022	292,264	34,141	40,195	74,336	186,383	180,217	366,600
1929	181,270	165,374	346,644	39,822	46,582	86,404	221,092	211,956	433,048
1939	178,884	162,729	341,613	46,598	49,997	96,595	225,482	212,726	438,208
1946	175,264	161,351	336,615	53,622	56,104	109,726	228,886	217,455	446,341
1947	177,048	163,819	340,867	54,335	56,868	111,203	231,383	220,687	452,070
1948	180,981	167,874	348,855	55,952	58,114	114,066	236,933	225,988	462,921
1949	187,658	174,600	362,258	57,936	60,624	118,560	245,594	235,224	480,818
1950	196,210	182,500	378,710	60,619	63,751	124,370	256,829	246,251	503,080
1951	206,622	192,277	398,899	64,002	66,788	130,790	270,624	259,065	529,689
1952	219,547	204,605	424,152	67,896	70,410	138,306	287,443	275,015	562,458
1953	232,953	215,961	448,914	71,189	74,191	145,380	304,142	290,152	594,294
1954	242,703	224,738	467,441	74,318	77,564	151,882	317,021	302,302	619,323
1955	254,885	235,710	490,595	78,350	81,679	160,029	333,235	317,389	650,624
1956	265,128	245,720	510,848	82,023	85,012	167,035	347,151	330,732	677,883

\* See note \*, Table 498.

Enrolments at schools are affected by fluctuations in the number of children born and, at certain periods, by migration. The increase in total enrolments during the post-war years reflects the steady growth in the number of births since the mid-thirties and the influence of oversea immigration since 1948. Births increased steadily from an annual average of 44,967 during the period 1931 to 1935 to 68,857 in the period 1946

to 1950 and 73,737 in the period 1951 to 1955, and reached a peak of 75,714 in 1956. The net immigration (i.e., excess of arrivals over departures) from overseas into New South Wales aggregated 266,672 over the nine years 1948 to 1956. Even if immigration ceases and births decline, school enrolments will continue to increase for some years.

The total enrolment of pupils in public and private schools in 1956 was 55 per cent. greater than in 1939. Enrolments at public schools increased by 50 per cent., and at private schools by 73 per cent., during the period. The proportion of children enrolled in public schools has remained at 75 per cent. since 1945.

In the public schools, there are more boys than girls, the proportions in 1956 being 52 per cent. for boys, and 48 per cent. for girls. In the private schools, girls are in a slight majority, the proportion in 1956 being 51 per cent.

#### CHILDREN RECEIVING EDUCATION

There are few children of statutory school age in New South Wales who are not reached in some way by the education system. For children handicapped by physical or mental deficiency or by remoteness from centres of population, special schools have been established by the Department of Education and private organisations; these include a correspondence school, schools at hospitals and child welfare homes, subsidised schools in isolated rural areas, and schools for blind and deaf mutes. In certain cases the Department subsidises the transport of children to school.

Children of statutory school age who are not enrolled consist mainly of those receiving private tuition at home and those exempted from attendance at school for special reasons.

#### *Attendance of Pupils at School*

The following comparison indicates the degree of regularity of attendance among children enrolled at public and private schools:—

**Table 500. Public and Private Schools: Attendance of Pupils**

Year	Public School Pupils			Private School Pupils		
	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.
1921	292,264	248,605	85.1	74,336	65,222	87.7
1929	346,644	298,743	86.1	86,404	77,797	90.0
1931	366,378	322,816	88.1	88,263	80,005	90.6
1936	353,870	310,450	87.7	94,609	84,674	89.5
1946	336,615	291,358	86.8	109,726	97,428	88.8
1950	378,710	327,946	86.6	124,370	110,176	88.6
1951	398,899	349,766	87.7	130,790	116,879	89.4
1952	424,152	376,098	88.7	138,306	124,450	89.9
1953	448,914	401,679	89.5	145,380	134,746	92.7
1954	467,441	415,860	89.0	151,882	137,473	90.5
1955	490,595	439,187	89.5	160,029	145,548	91.0
1956	510,848	457,901	89.6	167,035	155,732	93.2

\* Based on the actual attendance on each school-day in the year.

The proportion of attendance to enrolment signifies that, on the average, children attend on four and a half days in a school week of five days.

Cases of unsatisfactory attendance at public and private schools are required to be reported to the Child Welfare Department. Particulars of such cases in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 501. Public and Private Schools: Cases of Unsatisfactory Attendance Reported**

Year ended 30th June	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
1939	5,694	4,472	10,166	523	516	1,039	6,217	4,988	11,205
1951	5,862	4,674	10,536	628	593	1,221	6,490	5,267	11,757
1952	6,364	4,853	11,217	643	545	1,188	7,007	5,398	12,405
1953	5,780	4,402	10,182	570	495	1,065	6,350	4,897	11,247
1954	5,800	4,551	10,351	623	525	1,148	6,423	5,076	11,499
1955	6,257	4,813	11,070	816	869	1,685	7,073	5,682	12,755
1956	6,355	5,187	11,542	858	785	1,643	7,213	5,972	13,185

The ratio of unsatisfactory attendances to average weekly enrolment has been about 2 per cent. in recent years, compared with 2.5 per cent. in 1938-39. The number of boys with unsatisfactory attendances is usually about 25 per cent. greater than that of girls.

The Child Welfare Department conducts a special school for truant boys at Burradoo, but there is no similar institution for girls. The curriculum at this school is designed to meet the individual needs of the boys and to induce in them a satisfactory attitude towards school. Particulars of admissions and discharges in recent years are shown below:—

**Table 502. Child Welfare Department: Truant School for Boys**

Year ended 30th June	Boys Admitted* during Year—Ages					Boys Discharged*	Inmates at end of Year
	Under 12 years	12 years	13 years	14 years	Total		
1951	11	6	18	19	54	62	59
1952	12	8	14	13	47	37	59
1953	15	6	14	13	48	51	51
1954	16	6	21	20	63	40	74
1955	14	11	22	15	62	65	69
1956	8	12	23	28	71	73	75

\* Excluding transfers.

*Children Exempted from Attendance at School*

In certain circumstances, children of statutory school age may be exempted by the Child Welfare Department from attendance at school. There has been a considerable increase in the post-war years in the number of applications for exemption, mainly because of the exceptional opportunities of employment open for juveniles. The next table gives particulars for recent years:—

**Table 503. Public and Private Schools: Children Exempted from Attendance**

Year ended 30th June	Exemptions Granted					Exemptions Declined	Exemptions Withdrawn
	Boys	Girls	Boys and Girls				
			Complete	Partial	Total		
1939	73	174	229	18	247	367	96
1951	1,376	1,865	2,915	326	3,241	845	196
1952	1,610	1,956	3,209	357	3,566	979	107
1953	1,450	1,869	3,036	283	3,319	746	139
1954	1,541	1,987	3,255	273	3,528	833	121
1955	1,799	2,271	3,730	340	4,070	1,006	145
1956	1,751	2,173	3,600	324	3,924	918	143

The reasons for exemptions granted in 1955-56 were:—domestic necessity—boys 104, girls 588; health—boys 37, girls 57; necessitous circumstances—boys 563, girls 412; attendance at business or technical college, etc.—boys 1,047, girls 1,116.

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS**

The ages between which school attendance was compulsory were 7 and 14 years from 1917 to 1939, 6 and 14 years in 1940, 6 and 14 years 4 months in 1941, 6 and 14 years 8 months in 1942, and 6 and 15 years from the beginning of 1943.

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled at public and private schools in 1956 and earlier years. Figures for years before 1945, which are given in earlier editions of the Year Book, are not comparable with those in the table because of changes in the period of compulsory attendance and in the basis of recording enrolments.

**Table 504. Public and Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils**

Effective Enrolment\*

First Week in August	Public School Pupils				Private School Pupils			
	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years and over	Total	Under 6 years	6 and under 15 years	15 years and over	Total
1946	27,076	295,631	16,629	339,336	11,868	88,192	11,710	111,770
1947	30,150	299,861	15,360	345,371	12,402	89,544	11,350	113,296
1948	30,846	308,623	14,592	354,061	12,854	91,774	10,743	115,371
1949	35,758	319,557	14,095	369,410	14,017	95,616	10,487	120,120
1950	36,807	334,145	14,351	385,303	14,743	100,822	10,818	126,383
1951	38,703	351,786	15,417	405,906	14,634	107,099	11,286	133,019
1952	46,942	366,441	17,130	430,513	16,629	112,462	11,877	140,968
1953	45,119	390,980	19,222	455,321	16,107	118,631	12,460	147,198
1954	45,499	409,579	19,522	474,600	15,595	124,469	12,782	152,846
1955	48,695	427,460	20,395	496,550	17,190	130,858	13,214	161,262
1956	49,971	445,985	22,418	518,374	16,675	138,146	13,983	168,804
1956—								
Boys	25,702	231,255	12,810	269,767	8,261	67,288	7,528	83,077
Girls	24,269	214,730	9,608	248,607	8,414	70,858	6,455	85,727

\* Actual enrolment at a date, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

The increase in the post-war years in the enrolment of children under six years of age is mainly due to the increase in births in New South Wales since 1940; the smaller figure in 1953, as compared with the previous year, was the effect of a slight temporary fall in births in 1948.

Further details of the age and sex distribution of school pupils in 1956 are given below:—

**Table 505. Public and Private Schools: Age and Sex Distribution of Pupils, August, 1956**  
Effective Enrolment

Age in Years	Public Schools			Private Schools			Public and Private Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils	Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	25,702	24,269	49,971	8,261	8,414	16,675	33,963	32,683	66,646
6 and under 7	28,508	26,869	55,377	7,992	8,327	16,319	36,500	35,196	71,696
7 " 8	27,770	26,357	54,127	7,881	8,156	16,037	35,651	34,513	70,164
8 " 9	28,390	26,071	54,461	7,876	8,395	16,271	36,266	34,466	70,732
9 " 10	30,649	28,627	59,276	8,485	8,864	17,349	39,134	37,491	76,625
10 " 11	25,654	23,616	49,270	7,742	7,729	15,471	33,396	31,345	64,741
11 " 12	25,224	23,496	48,720	7,223	7,516	14,739	32,447	31,012	63,459
12 " 13	23,700	21,861	45,561	7,449	7,761	15,210	31,149	29,622	60,771
13 " 14	20,874	19,235	40,109	6,530	7,281	13,811	27,404	26,516	53,920
14 " 15	20,486	18,598	39,084	6,110	6,829	12,939	26,596	25,427	52,023
15 and over	12,810	9,608	22,418	7,528	6,455	13,983	20,338	16,063	36,401
Total	269,767	248,607	518,374	83,077	85,727	168,804	352,844	334,334	687,178

**PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: RELIGIONS OF PUPILS**

Particulars of the religion of each child attending a public school are obtained on 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.

The following table contains a classification, according to the principal religious denominations, of the enrolment in public and private schools in 1956 and earlier years:—

**Table 506. Public and Private Schools: Religions of Pupils**

Year	Public Schools— Denomination of Children Enrolled*					Children in Private Schools— Denomination of Schools†			
	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Other Denominations	Undenominational
PUPILS ENROLLED									
1939 ‡	205,633	40,288	44,872	46,895	25,446	5,430	85,792	4,042	6,124
1946	213,508	40,992	44,655	46,207	24,566	7,813	90,280	5,421	6,212
1951	249,456	45,486	51,438	53,423	32,944	9,625	108,024	6,862	6,279
1952	264,264	46,316	54,713	55,241	33,098	9,444	115,740	7,010	6,112
1953	278,855	48,096	58,179	58,287	35,129	9,726	122,301	7,337	6,016
1954	292,367	51,173	61,221	60,158	37,004	9,871	128,559	7,684	5,786
1955	305,018	54,903	64,121	61,821	39,435	11,264	135,021	7,872	5,872
1956	309,002	52,554	65,030	62,802	39,365	10,523	142,741	8,026	5,745
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL PUPILS ENROLLED									
1939	44.5	8.7	9.7	10.1	5.5	1.1	18.2	0.9	1.3
1946	43.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	5.0	1.8	20.2	1.2	1.4
1951	43.4	8.0	8.9	9.3	5.7	1.8	20.4	1.3	1.2
1952	43.9	7.7	9.1	9.2	5.5	1.7	20.6	1.2	1.1
1953	44.0	7.6	9.2	9.2	5.6	1.6	20.6	1.2	1.0
1954	44.0	7.7	9.2	9.0	5.6	1.6	20.8	1.2	0.9
1955	44.5	8.0	9.4	9.0	5.8	1.6	19.7	1.1	0.9
1956	44.4	7.6	9.3	9.0	5.7	1.5	20.5	1.2	0.8

\* "Individual enrolments", which represent the number of individual children who attended a public school during the whole or any portion of the year, those who attended more than one school being counted only once.

† Average weekly enrolments.

‡ "Gross enrolment" in December term, which includes all pupils on the roll during the term, including those who left school or were transferred to another school.

Of the total enrolment in public schools, children of the Church of England represented 56.6 per cent. in 1939 and 58.4 per cent. in 1956, while children of the Roman Catholic faith represented 11.1 per cent. in 1939 and 9.9 per cent. in 1956. Children attending Roman Catholic schools account for approximately 85 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS: SAVINGS BANKS

A system of school savings banks in connection with public schools was commenced in 1887, and was later extended 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 Commonwealth Savings Bank.

At 30th June, 1957, there were 2,858 school savings banks. The number of depositors was 234,740 and the balance to credit of accounts was £1,401,194 compared with 207,703 accounts and a balance of £1,259,982 at 30th June, 1956.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The number of the various types of public schools open in New South Wales in recent years is shown in the following table. Some secondary schools are conducted in conjunction with primary schools, and these schools are included in both groups in the table. The number of individual public schools, excluding 44 evening colleges, was 2,614 in 1956.

Table 507. Classification of Public Schools

PRIMARY SCHOOLS				SECONDARY SCHOOLS			
Type of School	Number at end of Year			Type of School	Number at end of Year		
	1954	1955	1956		1954	1955	1956
Public	1,898	1,973	2,006	High	72	86	93
Provisional	459	409	382	Home Science	9	8	5
Correspondence	1	1	1	Junior High	11	11	12
Nursery*	8	7	7	Junior Technical	10	10	11
Separate Nursery	2	2	2	Conservatorium	1	1	1
				Other Secondary	9	10	16
Special—				Central†—			
Hospital	22	24	25	Intermediate High	43	36	32
Child Welfare	15	15	12	Junior Technical	14	13	12
Other	10	12	14	Home Science	20	20	19
				District Rural	13	12	12
				Other	118	115	109
Subsidised	38	33	34	Correspondence	1	1	1
Total, Primary	2,453	2,476	2,483	Total, Secondary	321	323	323

\* Attached to primary schools.

† Central schools have a primary and secondary department, and are therefore also counted as primary schools.

Composite courses in secondary education are provided at primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. In 1956 this type of instruction was provided in 739 primary schools for 2,057 pupils.

*Ages of Pupils*

The following table shows the age distribution of the pupils enrolled in public schools in 1956 and earlier years:—

**Table 508. Public Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils**  
Effective Enrolment\*

Age in Years	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Under 6	30,846	35,758	36,807	38,703	46,942	45,119	45,499	48,695	49,971
6 and under 7	39,528	39,217	44,719	47,721	48,436	58,146	53,896	53,718	55,377
7 " 8	36,984	40,755	40,810	46,599	48,636	49,875	59,165	54,563	54,127
8 " 9	35,933	37,171	40,493	40,430	46,127	48,136	48,643	58,702	54,461
9 " 10	35,373	36,468	37,485	41,192	40,786	45,932	48,173	49,102	59,276
10 " 11	34,609	35,302	36,381	37,747	40,969	41,290	46,374	48,498	49,270
11 " 12	34,394	34,647	35,369	35,665	37,820	40,731	41,085	46,702	48,720
12 " 13	32,878	34,161	34,295	35,024	36,312	37,229	40,505	40,768	45,561
13 " 14	30,836	32,362	34,180	34,780	34,823	36,075	36,997	39,810	40,109
14 " 15	28,088	29,474	30,413	32,628	32,532	33,566	34,741	35,597	39,084
15 " 16	9,971	9,667	9,927	10,589	11,896	13,029	13,066	13,978	15,090
16 " 17	3,320	3,266	3,220	3,523	3,847	4,494	4,669	4,787	5,524
17 and over	1,301	1,162	1,204	1,305	1,387	1,699	1,787	1,630	1804
Total	354,061	369,410	385,303	405,906	430,513	455,321	474,600	496,550	518,374

\* Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further particulars of public school pupils in age groups are given on pages 573 and 576.

*Types of Public Primary Schools*

The public schools in which primary work in its various stages is undertaken may be classified broadly into three groups:—

- (a) primary schools in more or less populous centres;
- (b) schools in isolated and sparsely-settled districts (one-teacher small schools);
- (c) a correspondence school instructing children so isolated as to be unable to attend a 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 where the enrolment is large, separate departments are established for boys, girls or infants. There are four classes of primary schools: (1) schools of three departments, or schools of two departments where the average daily attendance of primary and secondary pupils exceeds 320 and a separate infants' department has been established; (2) schools of one or two departments with an average daily attendance of more than 180 pupils; (3) schools of more than 35 but not more than 180 pupils in average daily attendance; and (4) schools of 35 or less pupils in average daily attendance.

Small schools are not established where it is convenient to arrange for the daily conveyance of the pupils to an adjacent school. In such cases the teachers and parents and citizens' associations make arrangements for the transport of the children, and the Department of Education grants a subsidy towards the cost of conveyance; in 1956-57 the subsidy amounted to £1,039,999. Pupils travelling to school by Government transport services are conveyed without charge by trains and at concession rates by trams and omnibuses.

In sparsely populated districts where attendance at a public school is impracticable, a single family with at least three children of school age may establish a subsidised school by engaging a teacher with the approval of the Department of Education, or two or more families may combine to do so. In addition to the remuneration paid by the parents, the teacher receives a subsidy from the Department of Education, based on the average attendance of children. In 1957 the subsidy in the eastern portion of the State was at a minimum rate of 8s. 3d. per day, increasing according to the average monthly attendance to a maximum of £1 4s. 3d. per day. Elsewhere the minimum was 10s. 6d. and the maximum £1 7s. 6d. per day.

The course in subsidised schools 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 schools are subject to inspection by the public school inspectors. Subsidised schools have declined steadily since 1935, when they numbered 771 and catered for 6,413 pupils; at the end of 1956, there were 34 schools with an average weekly enrolment of 305 pupils.

#### *Primary Education: Courses and Pupils*

Where facilities are available, primary education in public schools may include nursery training for children aged two to five years and kindergarten training for 5-year-old children. Formal education begins at the age of six years, when school attendance becomes compulsory. It is given in six grades and is normally completed when the pupil is about 12½ years of age; the first two grades (together with kindergarten classes where established) comprise the infants' course.

At the public nursery schools, children attend from 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. with an interval of two hours for rest. Milk and hot midday meals are provided. Activities include drawing, painting, handwork, and dramatization. In 1957 there were three separate public nursery schools in New South Wales with a total enrolment of 91. In addition, nursery classes were attached to seven infants' departments of primary schools.

Kindergarten classes, providing substantially the same training as nursery schools, are incorporated in schools having sufficient five-year-old pupils to form a class. Infants receive two or more years' instruction in reading, writing, composition, and arithmetic, but a part of each day is reserved for activities such as occupy children in the nursery schools and kindergartens. Primary classes—third to sixth grade inclusive—provide instruction in English (with emphasis on speaking, reading, composition and spelling), social studies (history, civics and geography), mathematics, natural science, music, art, crafts (including woodwork and needlework, etc.), and physical education.

The following table shows the primary school pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years:—

**Table 509. Public Schools: Primary Pupils\* according to Sex and Class**

Year	Effective Enrolment †							
	Kinder- garten ‡	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Total Primary Pupils
<b>BOYS</b>								
1946	12,796	26,100	19,972	19,556	18,847	17,953	17,392	132,616.
1947	14,875	26,362	20,213	19,665	19,587	18,587	17,506	136,795
1948	15,761	28,037	20,560	20,405	19,516	19,313	18,077	141,669
1949	18,106	28,860	22,344	20,612	20,192	19,365	18,713	148,192.
1950	19,183	30,866	23,122	22,045	20,567	19,933	18,955	154,671
1951	20,967	32,590	25,147	23,082	21,792	20,438	19,376	163,392
1952	25,092	33,211	26,768	24,575	22,827	21,658	19,614	173,745
1953	25,714	36,886	28,002	26,062	24,248	22,638	20,767	184,317
1954	25,775	36,099	31,276	27,314	25,721	24,112	22,006	192,403
1955	27,796	35,508	31,481	30,211	27,088	25,547	23,492	201,123
1956	28,919	35,986	30,776	30,613	29,908	26,986	25,108	208,296
<b>GIRLS</b>								
1946	12,136	23,337	18,381	18,252	17,829	17,183	16,915	124,033
1947	13,835	24,142	18,582	18,642	18,240	17,699	17,100	128,240
1948	14,424	25,361	19,349	19,150	18,610	18,068	17,421	132,383
1949	16,716	25,965	20,638	19,878	19,094	18,599	17,941	138,831
1950	17,982	27,760	21,182	20,827	19,513	19,117	18,234	144,615
1951	19,407	29,317	23,455	21,471	20,475	19,634	18,724	152,483
1952	23,391	29,738	24,952	23,279	21,094	20,520	19,183	162,157
1953	23,605	33,552	25,383	24,490	23,039	21,070	19,764	170,903
1954	23,932	32,424	29,214	25,039	24,272	22,830	20,613	178,324
1955	25,785	32,064	28,513	28,492	24,781	24,316	22,442	186,393
1956	26,665	32,866	28,297	28,182	28,132	24,773	23,952	192,867
<b>ALL PUPILS</b>								
1946	24,932	49,437	38,353	37,808	36,676	35,136	34,307	256,649
1947	28,710	50,504	38,795	38,307	37,827	36,286	34,606	265,035
1948	30,185	53,398	39,909	39,555	38,126	37,381	35,498	274,052
1949	34,822	54,825	42,982	40,490	39,286	37,964	36,654	287,023
1950	37,165	58,626	44,304	42,872	40,080	39,050	37,189	299,286
1951	40,374	61,907	48,602	44,553	42,267	40,072	38,100	315,875
1952	48,483	62,949	51,720	47,854	43,921	42,178	38,797	335,902
1953	49,319	70,438	53,385	50,552	47,287	43,708	40,531	355,226
1954	49,807	68,523	60,490	52,353	49,993	46,942	42,619	370,727
1955	53,581	67,572	59,994	58,703	51,869	49,863	45,934	387,516
1956	55,584	68,852	59,073	58,795	58,040	51,759	49,060	401,163

\* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

‡ Including pupils in nursery schools.

The relatively high enrolment in first class is due to the fact that children under six years of age are enrolled in first class for two years in succession at schools where there is no provision for kindergarten classes.

Between 1946 and 1956, the number of fifth and sixth class pupils increased by 45 per cent., and the number of pupils in all other primary classes by 60 per cent.; kindergarten and first class pupils increased by two-thirds. The total number of primary pupils in public schools in 1956 was 56 per cent. greater than in 1946, owing to the increased rate of enrolment in post-war years. The proportion of boys to girls has remained fairly constant, boys being slightly more numerous.

The fluctuations in the enrolment of primary pupils in classes are primarily the result of variations in the number of births in New South Wales. From 1946 to 1953 there was a continuous rise in enrolments in all classes, mainly as a result of the steady increase in births since 1934 (see page 563). The decline in first class pupils in 1954 and 1955, and in second class pupils in 1955 and 1956, was the result of a slight fall in births in 1948 and 1949.

The following table shows the primary pupils in public schools in 1956, according to their age and class:—

**Table 510. Public Schools: Primary Pupils\* according to Age and Class, 1956**  
Effective Enrolment †

Age in Years	Kinder- garten	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Total Primary Pupils
Under 5	2,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,292
5 and under 6	44,548	3,131	...	...	...	...	...	47,679
6 " " 7	8,095	46,195	1,084	3	...	...	...	55,377
7 " " 8	338	17,738	35,209	838	4	...	...	54,127
8 " " 9	67	1,362	20,249	31,922	850	11	...	54,461
9 " " 10	19	268	1,960	22,305	33,647	1,070	7	59,276
10 " " 11	44	78	352	2,897	19,026	26,024	849	49,270
11 " " 12	33	34	104	586	3,440	19,523	24,379	48,099
12 and over	148	46	115	244	1,073	5,131	23,825	30,582
Total	55,584	68,852	59,073	58,795	58,040	51,759	49,060	401,163

\* Excluding pupils in subsidised schools.

† See note †, Table 509.

Of the sixth class pupils in August, 1956, 50 per cent. were 11 years of age and 49 per cent. 12 years or over.

### *Secondary Education in Public Schools*

The principal public schools providing secondary education are classified as high, central, and "secondary" schools. High schools are separate units, providing a full secondary course of five years. Central schools provide both primary and secondary instruction, with an average daily attendance of 20 or more pupils in secondary classes, including at least 8 pupils in classes above first year. "Secondary" schools are separate units providing secondary instruction for three or more years. The schools are usually identified by the courses they provide, rather than by their classification. High schools in the metropolitan area provide language classes in addition to a course of general instruction. They are attended by pupils who gained the best records in the primary schools. Intermediate high and junior high schools provide similar courses for pupils who wish to study foreign languages, and who are considered able to profit from the courses. Junior technical and home science schools provide non-language courses for boys and girls respectively. In country districts, the local post-primary schools, usually high or intermediate high schools, provide a variety of courses. The high schools include technical high, agricultural high, and home science high schools.

The next table shows the number of secondary pupils enrolled in each of the last six years in the different types of public schools which provide secondary education.

**Table 511. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils\* by Type of School**  
Average Weekly Enrolment †

Type of School	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
High .. .. .	36,284	38,887	41,234	45,221	56,314	66,475
Conservatorium .. ..	59	60	60	62	59	61
Other Secondary—						
Junior High .. ..	3,636	3,483	4,988	5,159	3,125	1,831
Junior Technical ..	5,214	5,911	6,731	6,872	7,279	7,825
Home Science .. ..	7,003	7,277	7,230	7,159	7,399	8,001
Central—						
Intermediate High ..	11,026	11,283	11,257	10,708	8,437	7,352
Junior Technical ..	5,612	5,496	5,181	5,286	4,748	4,352
Home Science .. ..	6,063	6,393	7,034	6,402	6,589	6,314
District Rural .. ..	2,610	2,690	2,756	2,804	2,282	2,345
Other .. .. .	7,725	8,516	8,608	8,520	8,318	7,847
Composite Classes ..	2,758	2,799	2,612	2,252	1,998	2,057
Correspondence .. ..	933	1,192	1,653	1,778	1,751	1,724
<b>Total Secondary Pupils</b>	<b>88,923</b>	<b>93,987</b>	<b>99,344</b>	<b>102,223</b>	<b>108,299</b>	<b>116,184</b>

\* Excludes pupils in evening colleges.

† Includes pupils temporarily absent through illness or other causes, but excludes those known to have left school.

Enrolment is competitive at all agricultural high schools and for language courses in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong. Pupils are selected for these courses by special departmental committees on the basis of the child's primary school record, intelligence tests, and the recommendation of the principal of the school last attended. Pupils for all other courses are selected by the district inspectors on the basis of the pupil's primary school record (including the results of intelligence tests made in fourth, fifth, and sixth classes).

Hostels for high school students required to live away from home are conducted by the Department of Education at East and West Maitland and at Albury. Hostels at other places are conducted by local committees and are subsidised by the Department. Students living at the hostels are required to pay board.

During the first three years of secondary education, pupils following courses approved by the Board of Secondary School Studies are required to study not less than six nor more than eight subjects, including English and either history, social studies, or science. The pupil may select the other subjects from six groups which include foreign languages, science, mathematics, business principles, and practical and technical subjects (e.g., music, needlework, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, and farm mechanics). For pupils who do not intend to extend their secondary education beyond three years, there is an alternative course which includes craftwork or home science, or technical, or agricultural subjects. These are studied in addition to the general subjects, which are given a practical bias. In the fourth and fifth years, not more than six subjects must be studied, one being English and the others selected from not less than three out of

six groups of subjects similar to those set for the first three years, except that business principles is replaced by history, social studies, and economics.

The junior technical, home science, and rural schools usually have special facilities for the study of the practical and technical subjects indicated by the designation of the school, but the study of such subjects is not confined to these schools; for instance, commercial courses are provided at home science schools. A full secondary course of five years is provided at the Conservatorium of Music. Particulars of agricultural education in public schools are given on page 577.

The following table shows the secondary pupils enrolled in classes in each of the last eleven years. Secondary pupils at primary schools where the secondary enrolment is less than 20 are included, but pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges are excluded.

**Table 512. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils\* according to Sex and Class**

Effective Enrolment †

Year	Secondary Pupils						All Pupils in Public Schools
	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total Secondary Pupils	
<b>Boys</b>							
1946	18,125	12,982	8,304	2,619	1,966	43,996	176,612
1947	17,528	12,889	7,696	2,327	1,935	42,375	179,170
1948	17,720	12,711	7,557	2,166	1,759	41,913	183,582
1949	18,709	13,299	7,387	2,067	1,653	43,115	191,307
1950	19,591	13,719	7,697	2,379	1,631	45,017	199,688
1951	19,698	14,887	8,158	2,430	1,645	46,818	210,210
1952	20,457	15,481	8,840	2,659	1,706	49,143	222,888
1953	21,373	16,135	9,556	3,094	1,884	52,042	236,359
1954	21,963	17,009	9,885	3,082	2,156	54,095	246,498
1955	22,931	18,146	10,485	3,439	2,131	57,132	258,255
1956	24,043	19,399	11,718	3,794	2,517	61,471	269,767
<b>GIRLS</b>							
1946	16,678	12,380	6,942	1,527	1,164	38,691	162,724
1947	16,289	12,311	6,736	1,522	1,103	37,961	166,201
1948	16,545	12,326	6,773	1,359	1,093	38,096	170,479
1949	17,078	12,868	6,872	1,434	1,020	39,272	178,103
1950	17,931	13,250	7,258	1,557	1,004	41,000	185,615
1951	18,294	14,291	7,696	1,796	1,136	43,213	195,696
1952	18,835	14,857	8,649	1,842	1,285	45,468	207,625
1953	19,754	15,536	9,214	2,126	1,429	48,059	218,962
1954	20,249	16,257	9,513	2,120	1,639	49,778	228,102
1955	20,639	17,153	10,204	2,277	1,629	51,902	238,295
1956	22,124	17,891	11,319	2,579	1,827	55,740	248,607
<b>ALL PUPILS</b>							
1946	34,803	25,362	15,246	4,146	3,130	82,687	339,336
1947	33,817	25,200	14,432	3,849	3,038	80,336	345,371
1948	34,265	25,037	14,330	3,525	2,852	80,009	354,061
1949	35,787	26,167	14,259	3,501	2,673	82,387	369,410
1950	37,522	26,969	14,955	3,956	2,635	86,017	385,303
1951	37,992	29,178	15,854	4,256	2,781	90,031	405,906
1952	39,292	30,338	17,489	4,501	2,991	94,611	430,513
1953	41,127	31,671	18,770	5,220	3,313	100,101	455,321
1954	42,212	33,266	19,398	5,202	3,795	103,873	474,600
1955	43,570	35,299	20,689	5,716	3,760	109,034	496,550
1956	46,167	37,290	23,037	6,373	4,344	117,211	518,374

\* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

† Actual enrolment on 1st Friday of August in each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

These figures indicate that approximately half the first year pupils complete three years of secondary instruction in public schools and about 10 per cent. complete the full course of five years. In 1954 there were 42,212 first-year pupils but in 1956 only 23,037 third-year pupils, indicating that 45 per cent. of the pupils left between first and third year; there were 19,398 third-year pupils in 1954 but only 4,344 fifth-year pupils in 1956, indicating that 78 per cent. left between third and fifth year. The Intermediate Certificate is awarded on completion of three years of the secondary course and, as attendance ceases to be compulsory at the age of 15 years, only a small proportion of the pupils remain for the full five-years' course.

At public schools, slightly more than half the pupils in the first three years of secondary education are boys, and in the fourth and fifth years the proportion is usually about 60 per cent. of the total. In 1956, boys comprised 52.1 per cent. of the first year, 50.9 per cent. of third-year, and 57.9 per cent. of fifth year pupils.

The fluctuations in the number of secondary pupils are primarily the result of variations in the number of births. The decline in the number of secondary pupils in the early post-war years reflects the lower number of births in the depression years. The steady growth in the number of births since the mid-'thirties and the influence of immigration since 1948 are reflected in the increase in secondary enrolments in recent years. The pupils receiving secondary education represent 22 per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in public schools.

The next table shows the secondary pupils in public schools in 1956 according to their age and class:—

**Table 513. Public Schools: Secondary Pupils\* according to Age and Class, 1956**

Effective Enrolment †

Age in Years	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth Year	Fifth Year	Total Secondary Pupils
Under 12	620	1	...	...	...	621
12 and under 13	19,957	469	...	...	...	20,426
13 „ 14	19,717	15,721	327	1	...	35,766
14 „ 15	5,512	19,014	13,574	220	3	38,323
15 „ 16	326	2,006	8,292	4,084	178	14,886
16 „ 17	20	70	810	1,897	2,687	5,484
17 „ 18	8	8	26	148	1,260	1,450
18 and over	7	1	8	23	216	255
Total	46,167	37,290	23,037	6,373	4,344	117,211

\* Excludes pupils in subsidised schools and evening colleges.

† See note †, Table 512.

#### *Secondary Courses in Country Primary Schools*

Composite courses are provided at public primary schools in country districts where secondary schools are not readily accessible. These courses lead to the Intermediate Certificate.

Secondary instruction by means of leaflets, to the Leaving Certificate examination standard, is arranged for children attending small country schools who have completed the primary course and are prepared to continue their education for at least one year. The subjects of instruction



include English, mathematics, languages, art, technical subjects (for boys), and home science subjects (for girls). The pupil's work may be arranged and corrected by the teacher in charge of the school, or the pupil may be enrolled in the Correspondence School.

#### *Correspondence School*

The Correspondence School, located in Sydney, teaches children residing in various parts of the State who are unable to attend school.

Pupils are not admitted to the school until they reach the age of six years. In 1957 the enrolment was 4,417 primary and 1,564 secondary pupils. In addition to teaching these children, the correspondence school issues leaflets for primary education to subsidised schools and for secondary education to small country schools. Certain subjects may be taken by correspondence up to Leaving Certificate standard. Educational talks are broadcast each week by the school.

There is reciprocity between the Correspondence School and the Sydney Technical College in regard to teaching certain secondary and technical subjects by correspondence.

#### *Evening Colleges*

Evening colleges, maintained by the Department of Education, are designed to meet the needs of adults, as well as younger people who have left school, in respect of general education and cultural and leisure activities.

An evening college may be established where a regular attendance of thirty students per evening can be maintained for three evenings per week. In general, the courses of instruction provided at each college are those requested by the students enrolled. Apart from general subjects, such as English, mathematics and science, instruction is given in commercial subjects, physical education, and a wide variety of arts, crafts, and hobbies (e.g., dramatic art, dressmaking, weaving and woodwork). Courses of study may be provided for the Intermediate Certificate, Leaving Certificate, and Public Service examinations. A joining fee of £1 per term, covering all subjects, is charged. School buildings and equipment are made available, but students provide their own materials.

In 1957, there were 40 evening colleges with an enrolment of 20,000.

#### *Agricultural Education*

The Department of Education maintains three agricultural high schools --the Yanco Agricultural High School (503 acres) in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area; the Hurlstone Agricultural High School (255 acres) at Glenfield, 23 miles from Sydney; and the Farrer Memorial High School (462 acres) at Nemingha, 7 miles from Tamworth. The schools at Yanco and Nemingha are mainly for resident pupils, and the Glenfield school is for day and resident pupils.

The course at these schools extends over five years, with an examination for the Intermediate Certificate at the end of three years, and for the Leaving Certificate at the conclusion of the course. Successful candidates at the Intermediate Certificate examination may gain entrance to the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges; those successful at the examinations for the Leaving Certificate may qualify for matriculation at the University of

Sydney or for scholarships at the State teachers' colleges. The enrolment at the Agricultural High Schools in 1957 was 950,498 at Hurlstone, 203 at Yanco, and 249 at Farrer).

Courses in agriculture are also given in other public secondary schools.

In co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, a system of junior farmer clubs operates in country centres. The majority of members are school pupils and their activities are supervised by full-time district supervisors. Advisory committees and regional councils assist in organising competitions and demonstrations and in preparing exhibits for agricultural shows.

At the end of 1957, there were 300 clubs with 7,500 members. Girls, as well as boys, belong to the clubs, and the ages of members range from 10 to 25 years.

#### *School Forestry*

Portions of State forests or Crown lands may be set apart for the purpose of enabling pupils of public schools to acquire some knowledge of scientific forestry and silviculture. The control and management of each school forest area is vested in a trust consisting of the inspector of public schools for the district as chairman, the teacher of the school as deputy-chairman, and two members nominated by the Parents and Citizens' Association. The trust may sell the products of the area, and any surplus over expenses may be used for educational purposes as determined by the Minister for Education.

#### *Provision for Atypical Children*

The Department of Education maintains a number of special schools and classes for children who, because of ability below or above average or because of some physical disability or other special circumstances, would be handicapped in a normal class. The classes are classified as "A", "B", "C", "D", and "F".

Opportunity "A" classes, for children who are dull but educable, are attached to primary schools in the metropolitan area. A syllabus is not fixed, a large measure of discretion being left to the teacher, and participation in the corporate school life is encouraged. Children are usually admitted at age about 9 years and remain until about 12½ years.

For children of the type enrolled in opportunity "A" classes, there is also a special residential school at Glenfield. Individual instruction is given at this school, with emphasis on handicrafts. The enrolment in 1957 was 64 boys and 64 girls. There is also a day school of the same type in Parramatta, the enrolment in 1957 being 120 pupils.

Opportunity "B" classes are designed for primary pupils of normal capacity but backward on account of illness, irregular attendance, or late enrolment, etc. The object of the treatment in the "B" classes is to enable the pupil to return to his normal primary class. In addition, seven itinerant remedial teachers, visiting approximately two schools each per week, provide intensive instruction in arithmetic and reading for children of this type.

Opportunity "C" classes are for primary school children of superior ability. The pupils are selected by means of scholastic and intelligence tests from the pupils between 9½ and 10½ years of age in 4th and 5th classes. They are enrolled for two years and grouped in classes limited to

38 pupils under special teachers. The subjects of study are those of the normal 5th or 6th class, but treatment is more advanced and there is opportunity for a variety of related activities.

Opportunity "D" classes are for children who are backward because of partial deafness. Each class is limited to ten pupils and is attached to either a primary or a secondary school. The children are equipped with individual hearing aids and are instructed in lip-reading.

Opportunity "F" classes are designed for children who are severely mentally handicapped.

In addition to the classes described above, general activities courses are provided for pupils above 12½ years of age who are slow learners and are considered unlikely to benefit from the normal secondary courses or from a repetition of 6th class work. In the smaller country central schools, where numbers are insufficient to form a separate class, children of this type may be taught by means of a special correspondence course under the supervision of one of the teachers of the school.

The following table shows particulars of effective enrolment in opportunity classes in the last four years:—

**Table 514. Public Schools: Pupils Enrolled in "Opportunity" Classes**

Type of "Opportunity" Class	1953	1954	1955	1956		
				Boys	Girls	Pupils
<b>Primary—</b>						
Opportunity "A"	866	794	901	610	276	886
Opportunity "B"	640	599	463	202	160	362
Opportunity "C5"	483	518	515	300	246	546
Opportunity "C6"	511	472	513	305	242	547
Opportunity "D"	104	122	61	175	140	315
Opportunity "F"	58	114	198	139	91	230
<b>Total, Primary</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>2,886</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>						
Opportunity 7th	5,571	5,957	6,348	3,930	2,611	6,541
Opportunity 8th	3,216	3,234	3,809	2,380	1,843	4,223
Opportunity 9th	179	130	102	48	90	138
<b>Total, Secondary</b>	<b>8,966</b>	<b>9,321</b>	<b>10,259</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>10,902</b>
<b>Total, Primary and Secondary</b>	<b>11,628</b>	<b>11,940</b>	<b>12,910</b>	<b>8,089</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>13,788</b>

The Department of Education also maintains schools at certain hospitals for children likely to remain in hospital for long periods. In 1957 there were 22 hospital (including 2 mental hospital) schools, with a total enrolment of 1,041 pupils.

An Act was passed in 1944 to provide for the education and compulsory school attendance of children who, by reason of blindness or other infirmity, are not capable of being educated by ordinary methods. In February, 1948, the Wahroonga School for the Blind was proclaimed a "special school" under the Act, and the whole of New South Wales was proclaimed the

district for that school. As a result of the proclamation, attendance at school is now compulsory for blind children throughout the State between the ages of six and fifteen years. The school at Wahroonga is maintained by the Department and is closely associated with the residential institution maintained by the New South Wales Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind on the same property. In 1957 the school had 109 pupils, and there were 13 teachers.

Children with defects of speech may receive remedial treatment from speech therapists of the School Medical Service.

The Department of Education provides teachers for schools at 7 child welfare homes, and the Child Welfare Department provides staff for an additional 7 homes.

Particulars of private schools for blind and deaf mutes are given on page 586.

#### *Pre-apprenticeship Classes*

Pre-apprenticeship courses are provided at certain secondary schools in association with neighbouring technical colleges. These courses are of one year's duration and are designed for fourth year secondary school pupils who intend to enter a trade. Half of each school week is devoted to trade subjects, and the other half to English, mathematics, social studies, and physical training. History, physics, and additional mathematics are also taught in special cases. The maximum enrolment during 1957 was 340 boys.

#### *Physical Education*

Physical education is compulsory for all pupils in public schools. There is a Director of Physical Education under the Director-General of Education, and a course of training for teachers is provided at the Sydney Teachers' College.

Two forty-minute periods are set aside each week for physical training, and one full afternoon for sport. School camps for pupils over 11 years of age are held throughout the year at National Fitness centres at Broken Bay, Lake Macquarie, and elsewhere. Weekly swimming classes are conducted each summer and during summer vacations; in 1956-57, the number of children taught to swim was 40,377. The Public Schools' Amateur Athletic Association, which has more than 130 affiliated associations throughout the State, organises inter-school sport and athletic competitions.

#### *Educational and Vocational Guidance*

In the public school system, there is a staff of School Counsellors, consisting of teachers trained in psychology, to assist teachers and parents in the selection of suitable school courses for the children and to help those with special difficulties. A counsellor visits the primary schools in each district. Systematic psychological tests are applied to the fourth and higher grades, and a record is kept in respect of each child for guidance purposes.

Attached to each public secondary school is a Careers Adviser to assist parents and pupils in the selection of the pupil's future vocation. Vocational guidance is given to pupils of both public and private schools by the Director of Youth Welfare in the Department of Labour and Industry.

In 1957, there were 31 school counsellors and 1 district guidance officer in the metropolitan area and 33 counsellors and 5 district guidance officers in country areas.

*Educational Aids*

Educational aids employed in schools include school broadcasts, still and motion films, film strips, and school libraries. In the case of public schools, equipment is provided mainly by the Parents and Citizens' Associations, with the assistance of a 20 per cent. subsidy from the Department of Education in respect of the purchase price of film projectors. The Department also provides a subsidy of 8s. for every £1 spent on library books.

The State Advisory Committee on School Broadcasts, which arranges school broadcasts, consists of representatives of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, the Department of Education, and the teachers of public and private schools. In 1957, more than 2,200 public schools were using broadcasts.

The Department of Education assumes responsibility for the maintenance of film projectors in public schools, the purchase and loan of films, and the production of 35 mm. film strips. In August, 1957, there were approximately 935 motion picture projectors and 2,295 film strip projectors in public schools. The film library at the Burwood Visual Education Centre contains over 11,500 motion films. The amount of the film subsidy in the year ended 30th June, 1957 was £29,692.

There is a library at most public schools in the metropolitan area and larger towns, and for the smaller schools there is a central library from which boxes of books may be lent to the schools in the district. Expenditure by the Department on school libraries during the year ended 30th June, 1957 was £22,000.

*Religious Instruction in Public Schools*

The Public Instruction Act, 1880, provides that the teaching in public schools must be strictly non-sectarian. Secular instruction imparted by teachers is defined as including "general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatical or polemical theology". Religious instruction may be given by authorised teachers of any religious persuasion to children of their religion for a maximum period of an hour each school day. The following table indicates the number of lessons in special religious instruction given in public schools during the past six years:—

**Table 515. Public Schools: Lessons in Special Religious Instruction**

Year	Church of England	Roman Catholic	Presbyterian	Methodist	Other Denominations	Total
1951	83,659	28,386	31,604	35,796	28,686	208,131
1952	92,271	30,978	35,688	40,161	32,210	231,308
1953	101,563	33,554	39,114	41,578	36,677	252,486
1954	100,883	33,498	39,207	43,151	36,494	253,233
1955	102,778	35,423	39,498	44,405	37,800	259,904
1956	114,314	42,583	41,400	47,325	42,342	287,964

*Education of Migrants*

Evening classes, with a minimum enrolment of nine students, have been established for adult migrants by the Department of Education. Where practicable, they are held in schools. Instruction is given in Elementary

English and Civics, and usually continues for each migrant for approximately one year or until the migrant has acquired sufficient knowledge of English for general purposes. In 1957 there were 4,930 migrants attending 348 classes.

For those migrants who find it impossible to attend evening classes, a correspondence course of thirty leaflets has been arranged. This material covers essentially the same course as the evening classes. At the end of 1957, there were 5,593 migrants enrolled as correspondence students.

Migrant children residing in school districts are normally enrolled in public schools. In the reception centres, hostels, etc., established for migrants by the Commonwealth, special schools are provided for migrant children of primary school age as part of the State educational system. Migrant camp children of secondary school age attend accessible secondary schools.

Expenditure by the State on migrant education is reimbursed by the Commonwealth.

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The position of private schools in the education system of the State is indicated at the beginning of this chapter.

Children of statutory school age must be provided with efficient education, and a school is not recognised as efficient unless it is certified by the Minister for 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 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 are the same as those of public schools of similar grade.

Fees are usually charged at private schools, but they vary considerably in amount. In some denominational schools the payment of fees is to some extent voluntary, and a number of scholarships and bursaries have been provided by private subscription for the assistance of deserving students. Some of the private schools are residential.

The total number of private schools certified by the Minister for Education in 1957 was 791. Of these, 139 were registered under the Bursary Endowment Act as qualified to provide the full secondary course, and 95 as qualified for the education of secondary pupils to the Intermediate Certificate stage.

#### *The Roman Catholic School System*

The Roman Catholic schools comprise the largest group of private schools in New South Wales. They are organised to provide a complete school system of religious and secular education, comprising kindergarten, primary, and secondary schools; and there are two Roman Catholic colleges within the University of Sydney. Special schools are maintained for the training of deaf mutes and the blind (see page 587), as well as orphanages and refuge schools. There are also the training centres of the religious communities and seminaries for the education of the clergy, but particulars of these are not included in the statistics of schools.

The Roman Catholic school system is organised on a diocesan basis in ten dioceses in New South Wales. Supervision is exercised by the Bishop through clerical and lay inspectors in each diocese, and a Director of Catholic Education, appointed by the Bishop, is charged with general supervision.

The majority of the schools are parochial primary schools for the education of children from 6 to 15 years of age; at many of them, secondary education to the Intermediate Certificate standard is provided—especially in country districts—if a Catholic secondary school is not available. These schools are parochial property, and the parochial authorities are responsible for the buildings, maintenance, repairs and equipment. The cost is provided only to a small extent by school fees, and these are supplemented by parochial collections and voluntary contributions.

Secondary education, usually the five-years' course leading to the Leaving Certificate examination, is provided at boarding colleges and secondary day schools for boys and for girls, and there are day schools where the course leads to the Intermediate Certificate examination. The secondary schools are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act; in secular subjects they follow the curricula of the Department of Education and they are subject to inspection by the departmental inspectors. As a general rule, the secondary schools are the property of the religious communities who conduct them and are supported by the fees charged. In association with some of the secondary schools for boys, a separate primary school, which is parochial property, is conducted for boys from 9 to 15 years of age by the same community as the secondary school. At the secondary day schools for girls, there is, in many localities, a primary department for the elementary education of pupils who proceed to the secondary courses, and the fees are charged at a higher scale than in parochial primary schools.

Commercial and technical training is provided in connection with the secondary day schools, and in some separate institutions; and there are commercial schools for boys and for girls in Sydney. At three institutions, situated at Goulburn, Lismore, and Campbelltown, theoretical and practical study of agriculture is combined with the regular secondary course; farm training is also given at the Westmead Home for orphan boys. In all the orphanages, special attention is given to training the boys and girls in some trade or occupation as a means of future livelihood, and at the Westmead Home there is a fully equipped printing shop where boys are trained in this skilled trade. Home science is a usual subject in the girls' secondary schools; needlework and art form part of the ordinary curriculum, and tuition is given in vocal and instrumental music.

The pupils of the Roman Catholic schools attend the public examinations described on page 587, as well as examinations conducted by the diocesan inspectors at the end of the primary and the intermediate stages. The results of these examinations, scholarships and bursaries are awarded.

The teaching staff are, with few exceptions, members of religious communities. Information relating to their training for teaching is shown on page 590.

#### *Private Schools: Pupils and Teachers*

Particulars of the total number of private schools in New South Wales, the number of teachers, and the average weekly enrolment in private schools in each of the last eleven years are given on page 584. These particulars include the private schools attached to charitable institutions.

The following table shows the religious denomination of the private schools in operation in recent years, and the number of full-time teachers in the schools:—

**Table 516. Private Schools and Teachers**

Classification	Number of Schools			Full-time Teachers*					
	1954	1955	1956	1953	1954	1955	1956		
							Males	Females	Persons
Undenominational ..	52	51	47	336	327	335	62	248	310
Roman Catholic ..	636	648	662	3,501	3,562	3,622	804	2,903	3,707
Church of England ..	41	42	41	547	549	564	236	380	616
Presbyterian ..	12	12	12	206	212	228	103	126	229
Methodist ..	6	6	6	123	120	126	46	82	128
Lutheran ..	3	3	3	10	10	11	7	5	12
Seventh Day Adventist	16	16	16	37	38	40	22	20	42
Hebrew ..	2	2	2	6	8	10	3	7	10
Total ..	768	780	789	4,766	4,826	4,936	1,283	3,771	5,054

\* Excludes visiting teachers.

The number of teachers shown in the table does not include those who visit schools to give tuition in special subjects only, because many of them give instruction in more than one school.

Of the total number of full-time teachers at private schools in 1956, 25 per cent. were males and 75 per cent. were females. The corresponding proportions in public schools were 52 per cent. and 48 per cent., respectively.

The next table shows the average weekly enrolment at private schools in 1956 and earlier years, according to the religious denomination of the schools:—

**Table 517. Private Schools: Average Weekly Enrolment**

Year	Un-denominational	Roman Catholic	Church of England	Presbyterian	Methodist	Seventh Day Adventist	Lutheran	Other Denominations*	Total Pupils in Private Schools
1938	6,114	80,553	5,252	1,945	980	626	80	115	95,665
1946	6,212	90,280	7,813	3,085	1,680	443	56	157	109,726
1947	6,098	91,394	8,025	3,265	1,774	437	39	171	111,203
1948	5,920	93,707	8,549	3,363	1,855	438	43	191	114,066
1949	6,167	97,383	8,879	3,531	1,949	449	47	155	118,560
1950	6,116	102,461	9,300	3,770	2,109	489	51	74	124,370
1951	6,279	108,024	9,625	3,888	2,255	569	65	85	130,790
1952	6,112	115,740	9,444	3,916	2,319	565	125	85	138,306
1953	6,016	122,301	9,726	4,064	2,330	715	125	103	145,380
1954	5,768	128,559	9,871	4,202	2,384	776	156	166	151,882
1955	5,872	135,021	11,264	4,243	2,452	811	170	196	160,029
1956	5,745	142,741	10,523	4,378	2,494	810	175	169	167,035
1956—									
Boys	2,300	70,930	4,989	2,299	909	398	95	103	82,023
Girls	3,445	71,811	5,534	2,079	1,585	412	80	66	85,012

\* Hebrew only, from 1950.

In 1956, Roman Catholic schools accounted for 85 per cent., Church of England schools for 6 per cent., and undenominational schools for 3 per cent. of the total enrolment at private schools.



The ages of pupils enrolled in private schools in recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 518. Private Schools: Age Distribution of Pupils**  
Effective Enrolment \*

Age in Years	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956		
					Boys	Girls	Pupils
Under 6	16,629	16,107	15,595	17,190	8,261	8,414	16,675
6 and under 7	13,290	15,293	14,902	14,960	7,992	8,327	16,319
7 " 8	13,789	14,259	16,477	16,201	7,881	8,156	16,037
8 " 9	13,518	13,817	14,603	16,515	7,876	8,395	16,271
9 " 10	12,161	13,601	13,838	15,030	8,485	8,864	17,349
10 " 11	12,562	12,759	13,994	14,591	7,742	7,729	15,471
11 " 12	12,137	12,464	12,894	14,352	7,223	7,516	14,739
12 " 13	11,929	12,710	13,347	13,524	7,449	7,761	15,210
13 " 14	12,126	12,104	12,810	13,553	6,530	7,281	13,811
14 " 15	10,950	11,624	11,604	12,132	6,110	6,829	12,939
15 and over	11,877	12,460	12,782	13,214	7,528	6,455	13,983
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,968</b>	<b>147,198</b>	<b>152,846</b>	<b>161,262</b>	<b>83,077</b>	<b>85,727</b>	<b>168,804</b>

\* Actual enrolment on a date in August of each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

Further particulars of the ages of pupils in private schools are given on page 566.

Secondary instruction is given in a high proportion of private schools, of which 135 are registered under the Bursary Endowment Act (see page 597) and 90 are recognised as proficient in providing education up to Intermediate Certificate standard.

The following table shows the number of primary and secondary pupils and the number of boarding and day pupils enrolled in private schools in each of the last eleven years:—

**Table 519. Private Schools: Primary and Secondary Pupils**  
Effective Enrolment \*

Year	Primary Pupils			Secondary Pupils			All Pupils		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boarders	Day Pupils	Total
1946	38,571	41,262	79,833	16,027	15,910	31,937	14,686	97,084	111,770
1947	39,428	42,201	81,629	15,822	15,845	31,667	14,826	98,470	113,296
1948	40,454	42,759	83,213	16,090	16,068	32,158	14,791	100,580	115,371
1949	41,953	44,885	86,838	16,536	16,746	33,282	15,070	105,050	120,120
1950	44,478	47,301	91,779	17,153	17,451	34,604	15,867	110,516	126,383
1951	46,867	49,408	96,275	18,266	18,478	36,744	16,373	116,646	133,019
1952	49,926	52,350	102,276	18,994	19,698	38,692	16,441	124,527	140,968
1953	52,451	55,179	107,630	19,621	19,947	39,568	15,917	131,281	147,198
1954	54,732	57,291	112,023	20,000	20,823	40,823	15,909	136,937	152,846
1955	57,705	60,043	117,748	21,494	22,020	43,514	16,136	145,126	161,262
1956	58,724	61,611	120,335	24,353	24,116	48,469	16,257	152,547	168,804

\* Actual enrolment on a date in August of each year, excluding pupils believed to have left the school.

In 1956, the number of secondary pupils represented 29 per cent. of all pupils enrolled in private schools; half of those studying secondary courses were girls. Boarders in private schools represented 10 per cent. of the total enrolment; 8,521 of the boarders were boys and 7,736 were girls.

*Private Schools: Kindergartens and Nurseries*

The Kindergarten Union maintains free kindergartens, nursery schools, and playgrounds in Sydney and Newcastle for children under statutory school age. In August, 1957, there were 38 schools with 98 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 1,962 pupils. The organisation received a State subsidy of £40,000 in 1956-57.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association conducts 21 nursery schools for children between the ages of two and six years; in 1957 the effective enrolment was 1,129 and the number of full-time teachers was 57. Attached to these schools are six day nurseries for children between one month and two years of age. In 1956-57 the Association received as subsidy £35,000 from the State and £9,092 from municipal councils; children's fees and contributions from parents amounted to £52,453.

Particulars of the enrolments at the kindergartens and nursery schools conducted by these organisations are given in the following table for the last six years. Children at these schools are not included in the statistics of private schools shown elsewhere in this chapter.

**Table 520. Private Kindergartens and Nursery Schools: Ages of Children Enrolled**

August	Under 3 years		3 to 4 years		4 to 5 years		5 years and over		Total		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Children
<b>Kindergarten Union of N.S.W.</b>											
1952	57	60	442	377	496	459	36	54	1,031	950	1,981
1953	57	63	421	375	511	427	35	23	1,024	888	1,912
1954	49	39	502	395	547	485	33	29	1,131	948	2,079
1955	32	18	482	412	600	486	50	45	1,164	961	2,125
1956	17	7	457	460	567	501	42	17	1,083	985	2,068
1957	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,010	952	1,962
<b>Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association</b>											
1952	142	133	200	184	273	204	19	25	634	546	1,180
1953	153	121	212	197	230	209	20	9	615	536	1,151
1954	120	141	238	185	240	226	13	15	611	567	1,178
1955	160	127	222	215	280	247	26	12	688	601	1,289
1956	146	115	220	180	250	251	18	13	634	559	1,193
1957	125	115	217	176	259	216	9	12	610	519	1,129

\* Not available.

For children of pre-school age there are also numerous small kindergartens and nursery schools not attached to public or private schools or to the associations described above. Statistics of these small kindergartens and nurseries are not collected.

*Private Schools for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind*

The education of deaf and dumb children is undertaken at a school conducted by the Royal New South Wales Institution for Deaf and Blind Children. Since 1956, the school has been conducted by the Department of Education. In August, 1957, there were 159 children in the school.

Deaf mutes are trained at two Roman Catholic institutions, one at Waratah for girls, with 67 inmates in August, 1957, and the other at Castle Hill, where 66 boys were enrolled. There were 32 children at a Roman Catholic school for blind girls at Homebush, and 23 children at St. Edmund's School for Blind Boys, Wahroonga.

The Samuel Cohen Kindergarten at Pymont serves children of pre-school age who are deficient in hearing. In 1957, 25 children attended the kindergarten.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

To test the proficiency of students in secondary schools, a system of public examinations has been organised by the Department of Education and the Board of Secondary School Studies in co-operation with private secondary schools and the University of Sydney, where appropriate certificates issued by the Department are accepted as evidence of educational qualification.

The Intermediate Certificate marks the satisfactory completion of the first three years of the secondary course in public and private schools. It is issued subject to satisfactory attendance, conduct, and application to studies, and a pass in at least four subjects at an internal examination at each school; there is a public (or external) examination for pupils not attending school. Prior to 1949, the requirements included satisfactory school work in four subjects and a pass in two out of three subjects at a public examination.

At the Leaving Certificate examination, which is held at the close of the five years of the secondary course, candidates may not take more than six subjects nor more than eight papers. A pass in four subjects is required for the issue of the Leaving Certificate. An appropriate pass at the Leaving Certificate examination may qualify a student for matriculation at the University of Sydney, the University of Technology, or the University of New England.

The Intermediate and Leaving Certificates are generally accepted as proof of sufficient educational qualification for admission to the State and Commonwealth Public Services (with a supplementary examination), the teaching profession, banks, and kindred bodies.

The following table shows the number of candidates for the Intermediate and Leaving Certificates and the proportion of passes in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 521. Intermediate and Leaving Certificate Examinations

Year	Intermediate Certificate			Leaving Certificate		
	Candidates	Passes		Candidates	Passes	
		No.	Proportion		No.	Proportion
1947	19,245	15,483	80·4	6,512	4,684	71·9
1948	19,148	15,554	81·2	6,207	4,635	74·7
1949	19,596	17,380	88·7	5,903	4,406	74·6
1950	20,597	18,164	88·2	5,935	4,211	71·0
1951	21,776	19,286	88·5	6,032	4,434	73·5
1952	24,067	20,906	86·9	6,471	4,761	73·5
1953	25,465	22,019	86·4	7,065	5,405	76·5
1954	26,810	23,170	83·0	7,564	6,002	79·4
1955	28,294	24,603	86·9	7,895	6,244	79·1
1956	31,054	27,054	87·1	9,044	6,875	76·0
1957	34,453	29,973	87·0	10,073	7,657	76·0

## TRAINING OF TEACHERS

*State Teachers' Colleges*

Six colleges (at Sydney, Balmain, Armidale, Wagga, Newcastle, and Bathurst) were maintained by the State during 1957 for the training of teachers for public schools.

Scholarships are awarded by the Department of Education on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination for a period of training which is usually two years for primary school teachers and from three to five years for secondary school teachers. University graduates may be awarded a scholarship for a year's course of professional training. Each scholarship-holder must guarantee to serve the Department for three years where the period of training is two years, or for five years in the case of longer periods of training.

In 1957, the scholarship allowance for unmarried students under 21 years of age and living at home ranged from £209 per annum in the first year to £282 in the fourth year; for such students living away from home the rates ranged from £338 per annum in the first year to £422 in the fourth year. For adult students the allowance was £310 if living at home, and £450 if living away from home. Students residing in college hostels receive the living-away-from-home allowance less an adjustment to cover the cost of residence. Male students, if married at the time of applying for a scholarship, were entitled to £450 per annum during the full period of their course, plus 15s. a week for a dependent wife and 10s. a week for each child. In addition to living allowance, the students receive free tuition and £3 per annum for books.

Private students may be admitted to the colleges and are required to pay fees.

Women students away from home live in a hall of residence unless specially exempted. A hall of residence for women is attached to each training college.

Two-year courses are provided for teachers of nursery, infants' and primary schools. There are also two-year courses for specialist teachers in various subjects and a three-year course in physical education. Teaching methods are demonstrated at special schools associated with the teachers' colleges, and practical training is given at other selected schools.

Courses for secondary teachers (four or five years in duration) enable the students to study for a degree in arts, science, agriculture, or economics at the University of Sydney or the University of New England while they receive training in the theory and practice of education. The final year is devoted to professional training at one of the teachers' colleges, and successful students may qualify for the post-graduate Diploma in Education. There is a similar system for training specialist teachers of music at the Conservatorium, and teachers of art at the technical colleges, with the final year at the Sydney Teachers' College. Post-college training and refresher courses are provided for teachers in the service of the Department of Education. Teachers in training are exempt from the payment of university fees.

Particulars of scholarship students enrolled at the teachers' colleges in 1939 and recent years are given in the following table.

**Table 522. State Teachers' Colleges: Scholarship Students Enrolled\***

Year	Two-year Courses			University and Special Courses			Total Scholarship Students		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	529	677	1,206	68	101	169	597	778	1,375
1951	775	1,057	1,832	519	272	791	1,294	1,329	2,623
1952	727	1,047	1,774	439	255	694	1,166	1,302	2,468
1953	796	1,199	1,995	421	262	683	1,217	1,461	2,678
1954	813	1,263	2,076	452	347	799	1,265	1,610	2,875
1955	747	1,340	2,087	613	459	1,072	1,360	1,799	3,159
1956	767	1,506	2,273	755	571	1,326	1,522	2,077	3,599

\* Excludes private students.

Students enrolled at the teachers' college during 1954 are classified in the next table according to college and course:—

**Table 523. State Teachers' Colleges: Students Enrolled, 1956**

College	Two-year Courses			Special Courses	University Courses	Total Scholarship Students	Private Students
	1st Year	2nd Year	Total				
Sydney	410	351	761	316	598	1,675	261
Balmain	129	149	278	...	...	278	...
Newcastle	157	191	348	91	58	497	...
Armidale	150	140	290	36	227	553	...
Wagga	152	128	280	...	...	280	...
Bathurst	165	151	316	...	...	316	...
Males	384	383	767	223	532	1,522	159
Females	779	727	1,506	220	351	2,077	102
Total Students	1,163	1,110	2,273	443	883	3,599	261

In 1956, 759 students of the teachers' colleges, including 301 women, were attending university degree courses; these included 504 students at Sydney University (Arts 323, Science 127, Economics 26, and Agriculture 28), 197 students studying Arts, Science or Agriculture at the New England University, and 58 students of Arts or Science at the Newcastle University

College. In addition, there were 94 at Sydney and 30 at Armidale studying for the post-graduate Diploma in Education.

The libraries at the teachers' colleges contained 155,061 volumes in December, 1956.

#### *Training of Teachers for Private Schools*

Teachers in the Roman Catholic Schools, who are members of religious communities, are trained at twenty-three centres, located in different parts of the State. These centres are registered after inspection by a Board of Registration—a central body appointed by the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of New South Wales. The course of training lasts two years; the first is the novitiate year required by the communities and is devoted largely to the testing and formation of character. The second is the year of professional training; it consists of a course of study in pedagogy, combined with practical exercises and opportunities for observing experienced teachers; it is terminated by an examination in theory and practical work. The entrance qualification is the Leaving Certificate or its equivalent. Certificates of competence are issued in three grades—sub-primary, primary, and super-primary—to those who are successful in the examinations at the end of the course. Those who show special aptitude are enrolled for degree courses in Arts or Science at the University of Sydney or the University of New England.

The Kindergarten Union of New South Wales conducts the Sydney Kindergarten Teachers' College at Waverley. There is accommodation for 30 resident trainees at the College. In 1954, there were 85 girls in training, of whom 28 gained diplomas.

The Sydney Day Nursery and Nursery Schools Association provides a three-year course of training for nursery school teachers at Newtown. In 1957 there were 62 students.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS

Public school teachers are classified according to their educational qualifications. Under the teachers' salary agreement operative from 1st July, 1957, the salary of male teachers who have completed two years' study in a teachers' college rises from £937 in the first year of service to £1,410 after ten years' satisfactory service. For men who are classified as three-year trained teachers, the incremental salary range is £972 to £1,470 on an eleven-year scale. Teachers with four or five years' training (usually university graduates) receive £1,100 in the first year of service, and their salary may rise by annual increments to £1,585 in the eleventh year of service. Women receive salaries equivalent to four-fifths of the male rate.

The salary of teachers in promotion positions ranges from £1,410 for certain special secondary assistants to £2,330 for the headmaster of a high school in his fifth year of service in that position. The salaries of equivalent promotion positions for women are fixed at 90 per cent. of the male rate.

In 1956, 11,707 of the teachers in public schools were primary teachers and 4,983 were secondary teachers. Of the primary teachers, 6,241 or 53 per cent. were women. Most of the secondary teachers were university graduates, and 1,847 or 37 per cent. of them were women. Graduates comprised 20 per cent. of the teachers in public schools in 1956, compared with 18 per cent. in 1939.

Particulars of teachers in public and subsidised schools in 1939 and each of the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

Table 524. Teachers in Public and Subsidised Schools

Year	Public Schools*					Subsidised Schools		
	Males	Females	All Teachers			Males	Females	Total Teachers
			Graduates	Others	Total			
1939	5,832	5,254	1,967	9,119	11,086	90	484	574
1946	5,769	5,913	2,216	9,466	11,682	13	174	187
1947	5,966	5,806	2,077	9,695	11,772	19	152	171
1948	6,142	5,983	2,182	9,943	12,125	12	106	118
1949	6,388	6,083	2,396	10,075	12,471	11	81	92
1950	6,710	6,343	2,639	10,414	13,053	5	68	73
1951	6,998	6,544	2,780	10,762	13,542	3	57	60
1952	7,224	6,884	2,772	11,336	14,108	5	56	61
1953	7,555	7,390	2,989	11,936	14,945	5	39	44
1954	7,930	7,548	3,102	12,376	15,478	5	38	43
1955	8,321	7,859	3,119	13,061	16,180	4	30	34
1956	8,602	8,088	3,190	13,500	16,690	4	30	34

\* Excludes teachers in subsidised schools and technical colleges and casual teachers. In 1956, there were 1,133 casual teachers.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Under the Technical Education and New South Wales University of Technology Act, 1949, a separate Department of Technical Education, administered by a Director, was established under the Minister for Education. Prior to this Act, post-school technical education in New South Wales was administered as a branch of the Department of Education.

The Act established a Technical Education Advisory Council to represent industry, commerce, the professions, the trade union movement, and educational authorities. The Director of Technical Education is chairman of the Council and the Director-General of Education is an *ex officio* member. The council meets at least four times a year, and makes recommendations to the Minister with respect to technical education in the State and the co-ordination of the functions of the Department of Technical Education with those of other educational bodies. The Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Granville areas have been proclaimed technical education districts under the Act, and Technical Education District Councils have been appointed for these districts. District committees have also been appointed for certain metropolitan and country technical colleges.

The Act also established the University of Technology (see page 602).

#### *Technical Colleges and Courses*

The Department of Technical Education conducts a number of technical colleges in various parts of the State. The Sydney Technical College is situated at Ultimo and the East Sydney Technical College at Darlinghurst, and there are six technical colleges in the suburbs, in addition to a Tanning School at Waterloo and a Horticulture School at Ryde. There are large colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, Goulburn, Lithgow, Orange, and Canberra, A.C.T., and smaller colleges in 26 country towns. In addition, four mobile units, each consisting of three rail cars, provide practical instruction in skilled trades in 11 country towns. Instruction in

one or more technical subjects is given by part-time and itinerant teachers in 90 country towns where no technical college is available. There are also correspondence courses in technical subjects for students unable to attend classes.

Apart from preparatory and special courses, the courses provided by the Technical Education Department may be classified broadly into three groups: diploma courses of professional standard in food and nutrition, management, the fine arts, etc. (since 1951, technical college professional courses in the various branches of science, engineering, and architecture, and more recently in accountancy and applied psychology, have been conducted by the University of Technology on behalf of the Department); trade courses for apprentices and others engaged in the skilled trades; and certificate courses, usually of a semi-professional nature, including a growing number of courses for technicians.

A standard of education equivalent to that of university matriculation is required for admission to diploma courses, but there is a qualifying and matriculation course which caters for students who leave school before reaching this standard. Diploma courses (with the exception of full-time courses in art, manual arts, and food and nutrition) are organised on a part-time basis over a period of five or six years, and, in general, students must be engaged in an occupation related to the course undertaken. At least three years' occupational experience is required for most diplomas. On completing a diploma course, a student qualifies for the Associateship of the Sydney Technical College (A.S.T.C.).

The trade courses, also part-time, are designed to supplement work experience; they require attendance for an average of six hours per week over a period of three or four years. There are more than sixty different trade courses in the various branches of the engineering, building, printing, electrical, and other trades, and numerous post-trade courses are available for students who have completed a trade course. The trade courses are designed primarily for apprentices engaged in the trades, but journeymen may also be admitted. Industrial awards provide for the release of apprentices by their employers, without loss of pay, for the equivalent of four hours per week for attendance at technical colleges.

The certificate courses provide three or four years' training in a variety of technical, commercial, and rural subjects, including accountancy, management, science, engineering, agriculture, and woolclassing. There are no occupational qualifications, and the usual standard required is the Intermediate Certificate or its equivalent. With the exception of woolclassing and women's handicrafts, certificate courses are part-time, requiring attendance of six to nine hours per week. On satisfactory completion of the course, a certificate is issued.

Certificate courses which have been recently introduced or revised cover such fields as electrical engineering, electronics and communications, marine engineering technology, mechanical engineering, colliery mechanical engineering, production engineering, survey drafting, and surveying. These courses require an average weekly attendance of nine hours over a period of four years.

Special courses of short duration are provided from time to time to meet particular needs. They include various engineering subjects, commercial and home science courses, women's handicrafts, fine and applied arts, etc. For some of these courses, there are no educational or occupational requirements.



For students who have not the educational qualifications required for most of the technical courses, the Department conducts a certificate entrance course (Intermediate Certificate standard) and a matriculation course (Leaving Certificate standard).

Full-time pre-vocational courses are provided for students who have completed the Intermediate Certificate examination. For boys, there is a choice of twelve pre-apprenticeship courses in the metropolitan area; these are conducted in conjunction with the Department of Education, which provides instruction in the general subjects. For girls, a day secretarial course is conducted at the Sydney Technical College and a number of metropolitan and country centres, and a course in accounting and calculating machine operation at Sydney only.

Advisory committees, consisting of departmental officers and representatives of employers and employees, have been established to advise the Director in regard to the revision or introduction of trade, diploma, and certificate courses. This facilitates the co-ordination of technical college courses with industrial developments.

The fees for technical classes are relatively low. The fee for part-time certificate courses and for trade courses is £8 per annum in each case, and for the part-time diploma courses it is £24 per annum. The fee for full-time courses ranges from £6 to £24 per annum.

For the assistance of students and teachers, the Department provides a general student guidance service. In addition, there is a film library containing more than 1,000 motion films, and there are film projectors in most of the larger colleges.

Since 1952, newly appointed technical teachers undergo a short period of pre-service training, followed by one-day-a-week in-service training throughout the first year of their service. The basic course covers educational psychology, teaching procedures, practice teaching, the principles of technical education, English expression, and special techniques and technologies. In addition, there are special courses in visual education, voice production, and blackboard techniques.

*Technical Education Department: Expenditure*

The following table shows the expenditure on technical education and the receipts from fees during the last eleven years:—

**Table 525. Technical Education: Expenditure and Receipts from Fees**

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure					Receipts from Students' Fees
	Expenditure from Revenue			Loan Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
	Salaries	Other	Total			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1947	671,730	236,336	908,066	40,973	949,039	148,283
1948	834,396	268,987	1,103,383	119,183	1,222,566	248,176
1949	980,176	314,419	1,294,595	354,652	1,649,247	186,915
1950	1,208,248	357,587	1,565,835	384,840	1,950,675	169,485
1951	1,318,497	470,331	1,788,828	409,061	2,197,889	151,304
1952	1,431,356	522,769	1,954,125	695,373	2,649,498	274,787
1953	1,717,055	537,044	2,254,099	534,761	2,788,860	300,384
1954	1,797,599	539,165	2,336,764	775,787	3,112,551	314,080
1955	2,122,137	627,940	2,750,077	810,163	3,560,240	335,507
1956	2,461,488	628,955	3,090,443	714,124	3,804,567	361,673
1957	2,576,295	673,756	3,250,051	749,247	3,999,298	391,714

The substantial increase in revenue expenditure on technical education in post-war years was due partly to higher salaries and other costs and partly to the growth in enrolments. Loan expenditure, which has also increased substantially is mainly on buildings and sites.

The receipts from students' fees include fees paid by the Commonwealth on behalf of part-time reconstruction trainees, but exclude additional contributions by the Commonwealth towards the cost of such training. In 1956-57, these contributions amounted to £4,127.

*Technical Education Department: Teachers and Students*

Particulars of teachers and students at the technical colleges in 1939 and later years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 526. Technical Education: Teachers and Students**

Year	Teaching Staff *					Students†		
	Full-time		Part-time		Total	Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1939	203	98	832	62	1,195	27,403	9,861	37,264
1944	412	98	1,030	105	1,645	29,431	10,319	39,750
1945	416	82	1,479	111	2,088	30,940	11,827	42,767
1946	764	137	1,313	148	2,362	38,874	11,078	49,952
1947	842	160	1,333	326	2,661	45,242	14,058	59,300
1948	851	185	1,482	242	2,760	46,325	15,002	61,327
1949	832	178	1,566	189	2,765	48,547	16,355	64,902
1950	840	198	1,163	157	2,358	49,381	19,704	69,085
1951	709	226	817	130	1,882	43,925†	20,127	64,052†
1952	716	268	907	125	2,016	45,784	21,111	66,895
1953	734	260	919	117	2,030	47,032	21,446	68,478
1954	790	274	1,037	...	2,101	46,571	21,761	68,332

\* In 1950 and later years, excludes teaching staff of the University of Technology.

† The decline in 1951 was partly the result of the transfer of the majority of diploma students to the University of Technology.

In 1954, 21,159 of the students were enrolled at the Sydney and East Sydney technical colleges, 15,347 were at other metropolitan centres, 6,137 were at centres in the Newcastle district, 1,992 at Wollongong, and 16,879 at other country centres. There were also 6,818 correspondence students.

The following table shows the courses of study for which students at technical colleges were enrolled in recent years:—

**Table 527. Technical Education: Students Enrolled, by Courses**

Department of Study	1951	1952	1953	1954				
				Diploma	Certificate	Trade and Post-trade	Others	Total
Architecture and Building	7,160	7,298	6,978	115	118	4,993	2,188	7,414
Art. . . . .	2,977	3,036	2,898	65	...	25	3,289	3,379
Commercial . . . .	7,213	7,486	7,615	366	2,716	...	5,418	8,500
Engineering—								
Civil . . . . .	2,161	2,242	2,507	...	345	2,087	334	2,766
Electrical . . . .	4,071	3,969	4,030	...	...	3,587	235	3,822
Mining . . . . .	414	462	374	...	114	...	188	302
Mechanical . . . .	10,590	11,294	11,862	...	309	8,586	3,637	12,532
Home Science . . . .	1,629	1,836	2,057	27	...	...	2,409	2,436
Management . . . .	1,920	1,847	1,708	61	1,883	...	16	1,960
Preparatory Studies . .	1,882	1,983	2,293	...	...	...	2,365	2,365
Printing . . . . .	888	873	847	...	31	832	25	888
Science . . . . .	192	259	260	...	309	...	...	309
Sheep and Wool . . . .	1,677	1,781	1,798	...	209	...	1,859	2,068
Women's Handicrafts . .	10,801	10,883	10,400	...	237	...	9,641	9,878
Other . . . . .	1,515	1,724	2,113	9	265	1,231	1,390	2,895
Total of above . . . .	55,090	56,973	57,740	643	6,536	21,341	32,994	61,514
Correspondence . . . .	8,962	9,922	10,738	*	*	*	*	6,818
Total Students . . . .	64,052	66,895	68,478	*	*	*	*	68,332

\* Not available.

In 1954, engineering courses occupied 32 per cent. of the students (excluding Correspondence students), women's handicrafts 16 per cent., commercial courses 14 per cent., and architecture and building 12 per cent. Slightly more than a third of the students were enrolled in trades or post-trades courses.

Further details of the students in trades courses in each of the last five years are given in the following table:—

**Table 528. Technical Education: Students Enrolled in Trades Courses**

Trades Course	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>Building and Furniture Trades—</b>					
Bricklaying .. .. .	323	211	197	159	190
Carpentry and Joinery .. .. .	4,001	3,757	3,753	3,153	3,093
House Painting .. .. .	563	192	200	217	220
Plastering .. .. .	75	58	40	35	60
Plumbing .. .. .	1,656	1,527	1,521	1,549	1,639
Wood Machining .. .. .	247	214	194	199	183
Cabinetmaking .. .. .	365	398	368	336	335
Other .. .. .	690	600	525	524	550
<b>Total, Building, etc. ..</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>6,957</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>6,172</b>	<b>6,270</b>
<b>Mechanical Trades—</b>					
Automotive Mechanics .. .. .	2,010	1,940	2,160	2,299	2,524
Boilermaking .. .. .	560	398	525	756	818
Fitting and Machining .. .. .	3,416	3,063	3,158	3,334	3,630
Other .. .. .	953	911	1,145	1,283	1,279
<b>Total, Mechanical ..</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>8,251</b>
<b>Electrical Trades—</b>					
Electrical Fitters .. .. .	3,143	3,043	3,061	3,018	3,154
Radio Mechanics .. .. .	252	240	176	207	156
Telephone Mechanics .. .. .	359	489	476	470	277
<b>Total, Electrical .. ..</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>3,713</b>	<b>3,695</b>	<b>3,587</b>
<b>Printing Trades .. .. .</b>					
Printing Trades .. .. .	784	837	850	774	746
Footwear Trade .. .. .	594	507	473	571	580
Pastrycooking .. .. .	294	182	209	121	96
Other Trades Courses .. .. .	627	462	493	727	952
<b>Total, Trades Courses ..</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>19,029</b>	<b>19,524</b>	<b>19,732</b>	<b>20,482</b>
<b>Post-trades Courses ..</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>877</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21,043</b>	<b>19,309</b>	<b>19,855</b>	<b>20,387</b>	<b>21,359</b>

The students who completed trades courses in 1953 numbered 1,952. Of these, 780 completed training in mechanical engineering, 625 in the building and furniture trades, 348 in the electrical trades, and 150 in printing trades.

#### *Commonwealth Training Schemes—Technical Type*

Under an agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, the Department of Technical Education is responsible for the technical training of students entitled to free tuition under the following Commonwealth Training Schemes:—

*Reconstruction Training Scheme.* A description of this scheme is given on page 446 of Year Book No. 53.

*Korea—Malaya Training Scheme.* This scheme provides training for discharged personnel who served in the Korea-Malaya forces. Students assisted under this scheme include a number attending normal part-time and correspondence courses at technical colleges, as well as a number of full-time vocational (i.e., trades) trainees. After reaching a standard of proficiency equal to an earning capacity of at least 40 per cent. (usually in 6 to 12 months), these trainees are placed in employment for further

practical training. They receive award wages, and their employers are subsidised by the Commonwealth to the extent of the difference between the full wage and the trainee's standard of proficiency, which is assessed at three-monthly intervals. Trainees who had reached the necessary standard of proficiency before demobilisation are placed directly in subsidised employment.

*Disabled Members' and Widows' Training Scheme.* The range of training provide under this scheme is the same as under the Korea—Malaya Scheme. Those eligible for benefits are (a) discharged members of the forces whose disabilities prevented them from returning to their former occupations, and (b) widows of enlisted men.

*Social Services Training Scheme.* Under this scheme, physically handicapped civilians in receipt of a pension or allowance from the Department of Social Services are eligible for part-time or correspondence instruction of a vocational nature.

Particulars of students enrolled in New South Wales under the Commonwealth technical training schemes are given in the following table:—

**Table 529. Students Enrolled in N.S.W. under Commonwealth Training Schemes, January, 1957**

Type of Training	Reconstruction	Korea-Malaya	Disabled Members and Widows	Social Services	Total
Full-time — Vocational	...	32	9	...	41
Professional	...	1	3	...	4
Part-time .. ..	20	133	22	11	186
Correspondence .. ..	5	23	12	25	65
Total Students ..	25	189	46	36	296

### 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. These are supplemented by privately endowed scholarships, etc.

#### *Bursary Endowment Act*

By the Bursary Endowment Act, provision is made for State bursaries tenable in approved public or private secondary schools, in technical colleges, and in three universities in New South Wales. The Act is administered by a Board, consisting of two representatives each of the University of Sydney, the Department of Education, and private secondary schools registered under the Act. The award of bursaries is subject to a condition that the applicant's gross family income does not exceed a prescribed amount; this amount (in 1957), for a family of three or fewer dependants, ranged from £850 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on results of the bursary examination (at the end of the primary course) to £1,150 per annum in the case of bursaries awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

In 1957, 300 bursaries (180 at public high schools and 120 at private schools) were awarded and accepted on the results of primary school examinations at the end of 1956. In addition, 315 bursaries, tenable for two years, were awarded on the results of the Intermediate Certificate examination, and 39 bursaries, tenable at the University of Sydney, the University of New England, or Newcastle University College, were awarded on the results of the Leaving Certificate examination.

The bursaries tenable at a university are awarded to candidates under 19 years of age, subject to the means test described above.

The number of pupils holding bursaries at 30th June, 1957 was 1,954 (1,826 attending courses of secondary education, 7 enrolled at technical colleges, and 121 at the University of Sydney).

The annual monetary allowances payable to bursars at 30th June, 1957, in terms of the Bursary Endowment Act, were as follows:—

**Table 530. Bursary Endowment Act: Rates of Annual Allowances, 30th June, 1957**

For Bursaries tenable in —	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Text-book Allowance (Maximum)	For Bursaries tenable in —	Living at Home Rate	Boarding Rate	Text-book Allowance (Maximum)
	£	£	£ s.		£	£	£ s.
First Year	18	78	1 10	Fourth Year	48	99	2 10
Second Year	18	78	1 10	Fifth Year	48	99	2 10
Third Year	33	84	1 10	University	52	75	7 10

The number of bursars in receipt of the various rates of allowance at 30th June, 1957 was as follows:—

£18	£33	£48	£52	£75	£78	£84	£99	Total
462	236	814	94	38	106	48	156	1,954

In 1956-57, an amount of £90,000 was paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Bursary Endowment Fund for allowances to bursars.

#### *Soldiers' Children Education Scheme*

The Soldiers' Children Education Scheme, administered by the Repatriation Commission, applies to children of deceased and incapacitated ex-servicemen. The scheme takes two forms: (a) assistance to children under the age of 12 years by way of a refund of school requisites and fares; and (b) assistance to children aged 12 years or over in the form of a regular allowance for secondary education, technical training, and in some cases, for university education. In New South Wales, the number of applications for assistance approved in 1955-56 was 1,030 (including 407 for children under 12 years of age and 623 for those aged 12 or over). Of the total number of applications approved, 526 were for children of servicemen of the 1939-45 war and the balance for those of servicemen of the 1914-18 war. Commonwealth expenditure on the scheme in New South Wales was £140,206 in 1955-56.

*Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges: Bursaries, etc.*

The Department of Agriculture awards scholarships and bursaries (tenable at the Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges) on the results of the external Intermediate or Leaving Certificate examinations. Each bursary entitles the holder to exemption from education and maintenance fees up to £175 per annum. In addition, the Department of Education each year awards a number of scholarships and bursaries conferring free tuition, board and residence for two years. Numerous scholarships and bursaries are also awarded by the Bursary Endowment Board, the Royal Agricultural Society, and other organisations.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture from time to time awards cadetships tenable at the Colleges, with a view to selecting and training departmental field officers. Fees at the rate of £160 per annum are paid by the department and allowances are paid to the cadets ranging from £92 to £120 per annum.

There is an Apprenticeship Scholarship Scheme for a number of students in the Dairy Technology Diploma course at the Hawkesbury College.

Commonwealth scholarships may be awarded to students of the various diploma courses.

*Technical College Scholarships, etc.*

Scholarships, conferring free tuition, are awarded annually on the results of the Intermediate and Leaving Certificate examinations, for various courses at the technical colleges. In addition, scholarships entitling the holder to higher technical instruction free of charge are awarded on the results of technical college examinations.

Bursaries for technical college courses are awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 597).

*University of Sydney: Scholarships, etc.*

The system of State exhibitions to the University of Sydney, described on page 1073 of Official Year Book No. 52, was discontinued from 1953.

Matriculation scholarships are awarded by the Senate and by the University colleges from private foundations. A number of University bursaries is awarded each year by the Bursary Endowment Board (see page 597). Two scholarships, tenable at the University of Sydney, with an allowance of £100 per annum for two years, and one with an allowance of £80 per annum for three years, may be awarded annually to certain diploma students of the Sydney Technical College.

The Public Service Board of New South Wales annually selects a number of trainees for free university training. Trainees attending full-time at the University of Sydney receive an allowance of £235 per annum for the first two years, £282 per annum in the third year, and £308 per annum in the fourth and subsequent years, if living at home, or £364, £420 and £448 per annum, respectively, if living away from home. On reaching the age of 21 years, trainees are paid £336 per annum if living at home, or £476 per annum if living away from home. In addition, there are supplementary allowances during practical training, ranging from £3 10s. to £5 10s. per week. Trainees attending at the University of Technology receive the same allowances during university terms, but during long practical training periods, they are paid allowances based on the appropriate

industrial agreements. The university fees are paid by the State, and a trainee is required to enter into a bond in the sum of £500 to continue in the Public Service for a period of five years after obtaining his degree.

Particulars of State teachers' college scholarships and of Commonwealth assistance to reconstruction trainees are described elsewhere in this chapter.

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme, described on page 612, provides free tuition and, in some cases, living allowances for selected students of Sydney University and similar institutions.

*University of Technology: Scholarships, etc.*

Certain Government Departments and business firms select junior officers for free training at the University of Technology. Students selected receive a living allowance and their university fees. Scholarships are also awarded each year by certain private foundations, various industrial and commercial organisations, and Commonwealth and State authorities.

Students of the University of Technology are eligible for scholarships under the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme (see page 612).

### UNIVERSITIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

There are three universities in New South Wales: the University of Sydney, established in 1850—the oldest and largest university in Australia; the New South Wales University of Technology, established in 1948; and the University of New England, which was established as a separate institution in 1954.

#### UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The University of Sydney was incorporated by Act of Parliament on 1st October, 1850, and was granted a Royal Charter on 27th February, 1858. In terms of the Charter, graduates of the University have the same status in the British Commonwealth as 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—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture, Architecture, and Economics. Degrees of Bachelor are awarded in each of these faculties, and degrees of Master or Doctor, on completion of post-graduate studies, in most faculties. Post-graduate degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity may also be awarded. Diplomas are awarded in specified courses.

Particulars of the colleges of the University are given in the 54th and earlier editions of the Year Book.

*University of Sydney: Courses*

Before admission to courses of study leading to degrees, students must pass in prescribed subjects at the Leaving Certificate or matriculation examination. Non-matriculated students are admitted to lectures and to laboratory practice in certain faculties, 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 day-time in all subjects necessary for degrees and diplomas, and evening lectures are provided in the faculties of Arts and Economics. Students are required to attend at least 90 per cent. of the lectures in each course of study leading to a degree.



Lectures are delivered during three terms in each year. The period of study and total cost of graduation vary according to the faculty and, in 1957, ranged from three years and £278 in Arts, to six years and £788 in Medicine.

The principal diploma courses and the term of study in each case are as follows: Education, one year; Social Studies, two years; Anthropology, two or three years; Town and Country Planning, three years part-time; Pharmaceutical Science, three years. Post-graduate diplomas are awarded in a number of special branches of medicine.

#### *University of Sydney: Clinics*

Four metropolitan hospitals (Royal Prince Alfred, Sydney, St. Vincent's, and Royal North Shore) provide clinical schools for students in medicine, who are required to attend at these institutions for clinical lectures, training and practice during the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of the medical course.

At the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children, provision is made for systematic instruction of medical students in diseases of children.

Clinical training and practice in obstetrics is provided at the Royal Hospital for Women (Paddington), the Women's Hospital (Crown Street), and King George V Memorial Hospital for Mothers and Babies.

In connection with the Faculty of Dentistry, the 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.

#### *University of Sydney: Extension Lectures*

University extension lectures are conducted under the direction of a University Extension Board of 20 members appointed annually by the Senate of the University. Single lecture or courses of lectures by members of the University staff and others specially appointed to the panel may be arranged in city and country centres at a small charge. Post-graduate and other refresher courses, and classes in certain foreign languages not included in the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts, are also held at the University. At the conclusion of a systematic course of twenty lectures, an examination may be held and certificates awarded to successful candidates.

#### *University of Sydney: Tutorial Classes*

In conjunction with the Workers' Educational Association (see page 614), the Senate has established evening tutorial classes of study, discussion groups, and groups at which kits are used for practical demonstrations of the subjects being studied. These classes and groups are conducted at the University and in suburban and country centres. There are resident tutors at Newcastle, Wollongong, and Wagga. In 1956, tutorial classes numbered 138, with an enrolment of 3,792; there were 138 discussion groups (with an enrolment of 2,343) and 69 kit groups (with an enrolment of 1,093). Of these 345 classes and groups, 162 (with an enrolment of 2,930) were outside the metropolitan area.

The Department of Tutorial Classes also publishes fortnightly the *Current Affairs Bulletin*, which in 1956 had an average circulation throughout Australia and overseas of 36,300 per issue.

## UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

The New South Wales University of Technology was established by the State Government in 1948 to provide higher specialised instruction in technology and to aid the application of science to industry and commerce. Faculties have been established in Science, Engineering, Technology, Architecture, Commerce, and Humanities and the Social Sciences.

The Council of the University is empowered to decentralise its activities, and under this authority established the Newcastle University College in 1951. Certain technological courses were available at the College from that date, and in 1954 additional courses were provided to enable students to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts awarded by the University of New England. Degree courses in Commerce were instituted at the College in 1957.

Entrance qualifications for a degree course requires a pass in the Leaving Certificate or equivalent examination in at least five approved matriculation subjects (or in four subjects if three "A" passes are gained), including a pass in English and a pass in General Mathematics or Mathematics I or II.

The undergraduate courses in the various fields of applied science and engineering are designed to provide a thorough training in mathematics, physics and chemistry, instruction in the professional topics of the courses, and a close link with industry in regard to the practical aspects of the profession for which a particular course is intended. Suitable industrial experience is regarded as a necessary supplement to the academic training. As part of the full-time courses, planned periods of industrial employment (amounting to five months in each of the first three years in the engineering courses) must be undertaken at certain stages. In the case of part-time courses, the student engages in appropriate employment throughout his course. Students in the Faculty of Commerce and those taking the general course in science are not required to undertake practical training. In all courses, students are required to complete a minimum number of humanities subjects; in most cases, first courses in English, history, and philosophy are compulsory, and additional subjects may be selected from a range including government, economics, and psychology.

There are twenty full-time and nineteen part-time first-degree courses, the latter being of the same standard as the full-time courses. Bachelor degrees are awarded in Science (including special degrees in Optometrical Science, Psychology, and Industrial Arts), Engineering (including a special degree in Applied Geology), Architecture, and Commerce. Masters' degrees are awarded in Science, Science (Psych.), Engineering, Architecture, and Technology. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is awarded in Science, Engineering, and Architecture.

In 1951, arrangements were made for the University to administer many of the courses qualifying for the diploma of Associateship of Sydney Technical College. In 1957, the University conducted twenty-one diploma courses in the fields of science, engineering, and commerce. In addition, "conversion" courses enable holders of technical college diplomas to qualify for degrees of the University of Technology by further study. Degree and diploma courses are conducted at Sydney and Newcastle, and diploma courses at Wollongong, Lithgow, Broken Hill, and Orange.

Advisory panels have been set up for all courses, consisting of industrial and commercial executives, technologists, and professional men.

## UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

The University of New England, situated at Armidale, in the Northern Tablelands, grew out of a college of the University of Sydney established in 1938, and became a separate institution on 1st February, 1954. The ordinary matriculation requirements of the University are substantially the same as those of the University of Sydney, but it is intended to introduce revised requirements from 1st July, 1960.

The University has four faculties—Arts, Science, Rural Science, and Agricultural Economics. The degrees granted in each faculty range from Bachelor to Doctor. The Faculty of Rural Science, which commenced tuition in 1956, provides a four-year course in Animal Husbandry and related subjects of a type substantially different from any courses in other Australian universities. The Faculty of Agricultural Economics, which commenced tuition in 1958, provides introductory and post-graduate training facilities in the economics of agriculture, farm management, and related fields of study.

The Act which established the University of New England includes a provision authorising co-operation with the University of Technology in the provision of degree courses at the Newcastle University College. It also empowers the University to establish a Department of External Studies to provide degree courses for students unable to attend lectures. Students in the Faculty of Arts were enrolled at the Newcastle University College for the first time in 1954, and external courses for the Bachelor of Arts degree and the Diploma in Education commenced in 1955.

Tuition fees in 1958 ranged from £271 10s. for the pass degree in Arts (three years) to £448 10s. for the pass degree in Rural Science (four years). These do not include the residence fee of £119 per annum.

## FINANCES OF UNIVERSITIES

The University of Sydney is supported chiefly by State and Commonwealth Government aid, the fees paid by students, and income derived from the private foundations. Grants from the State and Commonwealth are the principal source of income of the University of Technology and the University of New England.

The State provides the University of Sydney with a permanent statutory endowment of £125,000 per annum, which is supplemented by an additional grant each year. The University of Technology is entitled to receive from the State the amount by which expenditure, as approved by the Governor, exceeds income, which, for this purpose, includes Commonwealth grants.

In terms of the States Grants (Universities) Acts, the Commonwealth has made special grants in each year since 1951 for the Universities in New South Wales. The grants have been for recurrent expenditure and not for capital items, and the yearly grants for each university have been conditional upon the fees and State grants received by the University being in excess of a prescribed amount. For each university, the grants comprised:—

- (a) an amount equal to one-third of the excess of fees and State grants received during the year over the prescribed amount, up to a specified maximum; and
- (b) a lump sum determined from year to year, a specified proportion of which was to be applied towards the teaching and administrative costs of the university's residential colleges.

The maximum grants payable for the universities in New South Wales for the years 1956 and 1957 are shown in the following table. The grants for earlier years are given in previous editions of the Year Book.

**Table 531. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1956 and 1957**

Particulars	University of Sydney		University of Technology		University of New England	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
i. Prescribed Amount of fees and State grants .. .. .	783,369	783,369	605,805	605,805	64,164	64,164
ii. Maximum Grant based on i. (up to one-third of excess) .. .. .	247,677	311,677	155,771	194,471	34,821	46,121
iii. Lump Sum .. .. .	272,323	273,323	83,229	83,529	15,179	16,379
iv. Portion of iii. to be spent on colleges	11,200	12,200	3,700	4,000	2,300	3,500
v. Maximum Possible Grant (ii. plus iii.) .. .. .	520,000	585,000	239,000	278,000	50,000	62,500

In 1957, the Commonwealth Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Keith Murray, Chairman of the University Grants Committee in Great Britain, to investigate the problems of Australian universities. The Committee was asked to consider the role of the university in the Australian community, the extension and co-ordination of university facilities, technological education at university level, the financial needs of universities, and appropriate means of providing for those needs.

The Committee's principal recommendations were that a permanent Australian Universities Committee should be established and that the following financial programme for the years 1958 to 1960 should be adopted, as an interim measure until the permanent committee began to operate, to meet the immediate financial needs of the universities:—

- (a) the general grants for recurrent expenditure (made since 1951, broadly on the basis of £1 for every £3 of fees and State grants) to be raised by 10 per cent., and further general grants to be made, on the same basis, towards increased salaries for academic staffs;
- (b) unconditional emergency grants for recurrent expenditure to be made in each year, on an unmatched basis;
- (c) grants to be made (in general, on the basis of £1 for each £1 of State grants) towards the cost of selected building projects and major equipment, together with further grants (amounting to 16

per cent. of the Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) towards the cost of equipping the buildings; and

- (d) grants to be offered, on the basis of £1 for each £1 provided from State grants or other sources, for the building, extending, or equipping of residential colleges affiliated with universities.

The Commonwealth accepted these recommendations and passed the States Grants (Universities) Act, 1958, to give effect to the proposed financial programme. The maximum Commonwealth grants payable for 1958 for the Universities in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

**Table 532. Commonwealth Grants for Universities in N.S.W., 1958**

Particulars	University of Sydney	University of Technology	University of New England	Total, All Universities
	£	£	£	£
<b>Grants for Recurrent Expenditure—</b>				
Emergency Grant .. .. .	240,000	115,000	33,000	388,000
Maximum Possible General Grant .. ..	685,000	338,300	75,750	1,099,050
Maximum Possible Grant for Recurrent Expenditure .. .. .	925,000	453,300	108,750	1,487,050
<b>Portion to be spent on Colleges—</b>				
Emergency Grant .. .. .	6,100	2,000	1,750	9,850
General Grant .. .. .	13,400	4,400	3,800	21,600
Maximum Possible Grant for Building Projects and Major Equipment* .. .. .	1,300,000	950,000	450,000	2,700,000

\* Excludes grants (amounting to 16 per cent. of Commonwealth's share of the cost of new buildings) for equipment.

In addition, the Commonwealth is to make grants up to a maximum of £180,000 during the years 1958 to 1960 for residential college buildings in New South Wales.

The following table contains a classification of the aggregate receipts in the last three years of the universities in New South Wales. In addition to the State and Commonwealth grants outlined above, the figures include receipts from State loan funds (for capital items such as new buildings) and grants from various Commonwealth authorities (mainly for research).

Table 533. Universities in New South Wales: Receipts

Item	1954	1955	1956			
			University of Sydney	University of Technology	University of New England	All Universities
			£	£	£	£
<b>General Purposes—</b>						
<b>Government Grants—</b>						
State: Consolidated Revenue Fund .. ..	1,643,151	2,026,430	842,421	996,369	312,138	2,150,928
Loan Funds .. ..	615,956	763,738	...	642,046	...	642,046
Commonwealth .. ..	563,983	640,265	462,169	235,300	50,000	747,469
Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations .. ..	60,187	64,509	63,319	...	961	64,280
Students' Fees .. ..	584,239	676,283	606,489	125,267	27,014	758,770
Other .. ..	72,404	124,626	45,305	59,600	45,197	150,102
<b>Total Receipts for General Purposes .. ..</b>	<b>3,539,920</b>	<b>4,295,851</b>	<b>2,019,703</b>	<b>2,058,582</b>	<b>435,310</b>	<b>4,513,595</b>
<b>Special Purposes—</b>						
<b>Government Grants—</b>						
State: Consolidated Revenue Fund .. ..	410,000	155,000	5,000	...	...	5,000
Loan Funds .. ..	250,000	250,000	250,000	...	160,000	410,000
Commonwealth .. ..	60,971	31,079	...	2,839	...	2,839
Interest, Rent, Dividends and Donations .. ..	347,350	472,630	496,107	96,151	34,703	626,961
Other .. ..	63,282	30,050	18,933	43,851	7,887	70,671
<b>Total Receipts for Special Purposes .. ..</b>	<b>1,131,603</b>	<b>938,759</b>	<b>770,040</b>	<b>142,841</b>	<b>202,590</b>	<b>1,115,471</b>
<b>Total Receipts .. ..</b>	<b>4,671,523</b>	<b>5,234,610</b>	<b>2,789,743</b>	<b>2,201,423</b>	<b>637,900</b>	<b>5,629,066</b>

Receipts from Government sources (including State loan funds) accounted for 70 per cent. of the aggregate receipts of the three universities in 1956 from all sources. The University of Sydney received 80 per cent. of the total students' fees collected in 1956.

Particulars of the principal items of expenditure of the universities in the last three years are given in the next table:—

**Table 534. Universities in New South Wales: Expenditure**

Item	1954	1955	1956			
			University of Sydney	University of Technology	University of New England	All Universities
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>General Purposes—</b>						
Administration .. .. .	315,144	401,688	237,520	138,949	63,811	440,280
Teaching and Research Departments .. .. .	2,191,941	2,786,891	1,482,296	1,148,279	209,405	2,839,980
Libraries .. .. .	101,071	120,104	70,032	47,946	25,594	143,572
Maintenance of Premises .. .. .	262,475	365,022	212,692	118,512	37,954	369,158
New Buildings (Purchase and Construction) .. .. .	434,815	476,872	30,624	533,683	2,557	566,864
Special Grants .. .. .	4,653	4,441	6,540	...	77	6,617
Other .. .. .	152,034	201,899	83,402	80,393	108,715	272,510
<b>Total Expenditure for General Purposes .. .. .</b>	<b>3,462,133</b>	<b>4,356,917</b>	<b>2,123,106</b>	<b>2,067,762</b>	<b>448,113</b>	<b>4,638,981</b>
<b>Special Purposes—</b>						
Research and Special Purposes	246,535	362,540	400,823	137,696	18,858	557,377
Scholarships, Bursaries, etc. . .	23,116	23,060	19,247	5,708	205	25,160
Land, Buildings, etc. .. .. .	...	64,974	177,119	...	152,145	329,264
Other .. .. .	15,799	19,149	23,256	...	2,046	25,302
<b>Total Expenditure for Special Purposes .. .. .</b>	<b>285,450</b>	<b>469,723</b>	<b>620,445</b>	<b>143,404</b>	<b>173,254</b>	<b>937,103</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>3,747,583</b>	<b>4,826,640</b>	<b>2,743,551</b>	<b>2,211,166</b>	<b>621,367</b>	<b>5,576,084</b>

The University of Sydney accounted for 49 per cent., the University of Technology for 40 per cent., and New England University for 11 per cent. of the total expenditure by the universities in 1956. Slightly more than half of the total expenditure was spent on general-purpose teaching and research departments. Almost 60 per cent. of the total expenditure on new buildings was incurred by the University of Technology, which was established only in 1948 and is developing its site at Kensington (a suburb of Sydney).

## STAFFS AND STUDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

The following table gives particulars of the staffs of the universities in New South Wales in recent years. The increase during these years in the total number of university staff reflects the establishment and early growth of the University of Technology and the need to provide for greatly increased enrolments. Of the total staff in 1956, 56 per cent. were engaged in teaching and research.

Table 535. Universities in New South Wales: Staff Employed

Particulars	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956			
					University of Sydney	University of Technology	University of New England	All Universities
Teaching and Research—								
Professors	62	62	69	79	54	20	12	86
Other—								
Full-time	664	685	747	775	419	397	81	897
Part-time	750	758	839	822	379	395	24	798
Total	1,476	1,505	1,655	1,676	852	812	117	1,781
Library	62	68	72	72	45	27	6	78
Laboratory	432	436	503	564	370	208	10	588
Administration	343	349	386	414	245	164	45	454
Maintenance	201	207	209	226	93	80	96	269
Total	2,514	2,565	2,825	2,952	1,605	1,291	274	3,170

The next table shows the number of individual students enrolled in each university in the last eleven years:—

Table 536. Universities in New South Wales: Students Enrolled

Year	University of Sydney*		University of Technology†		University of New England‡		All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1946	6,439	2,070	...	...	117	85	6,556	2,155	8,711
1947	7,930	2,056	...	...	148	79	8,078	2,135	10,213
1948	8,321	2,083	...	...	167	89	8,488	2,172	10,660
1949	8,128	2,054	115	...	165	80	8,408	2,134	10,542
1950	7,427	1,956	248	3	161	82	7,836	2,041	9,877
1951	6,303	1,805	4,078	49	147	81	10,528	1,935	12,463
1952	5,626	1,754	4,097	73	128	83	9,851	1,910	11,761
1953	5,252	1,666	3,976	68	142	100	9,370	1,834	11,204
1954	5,194	1,789	4,069	90	136	103	9,399	1,982	11,381
1955	5,428	1,900	3,966	126	432	143	9,826	2,169	11,995
1956	5,811	2,074	4,752	154	690	262	11,253	2,490	13,743

\* Excludes candidates for higher degrees not required to enrol under University by-laws. These numbered 717 (616 males and 101 females) in 1956.

† Includes diploma students transferred from technical colleges.

‡ New England University College until 1954.

The number of university students enrolled rose steeply during the early post-war years, mainly because of the enrolment of reconstruction trainees. The sharp increase in 1951 reflected the enrolment at the University of Technology of former technical college students.



Prior to the war, the proportion of women students was relatively constant at somewhat less than 30 per cent. of the total. The proportion increased during the war, as a result of the withdrawal of male students for war service. In the post-war years, the proportion has declined steeply, and was 18 per cent. in 1956.

The number of students enrolled in the various courses in each of the last three years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 537. Universities in New South Wales: Students Enrolled in each Course**

Course	1954	1955	1956					
			University of Sydney	University of Technology	University of New England	All Universities		
						Males	Females	Students
Higher Degrees ..	243*	310*	112*	214	23	328	21	349
Bachelor Degrees—								
Arts .. .. .	2,088	2,588	2,095	172	746	1,783	1,230	3,013
Law .. .. .	545	599	617	...	...	567	50	617
Economics .. .. .	485	494	493	...	...	470	23	493
Commerce .. .. .	...	...	...	7	...	6	1	7
Science .. .. .	726	776	591	308	59	751	207	958
Medicine .. .. .	1,429	1,485	1,557	...	...	1,297	260	1,557
Engineering .. .. .	856	903	519	523	...	1,041	1	1,042
Agriculture .. .. .	130	157	206	...	17	195	28	223
Veterinary Science .. .. .	188	169	182	...	...	168	14	182
Dental Science .. .. .	296	259	226	...	...	201	25	226
Architecture .. .. .	154	177	118	87	...	181	24	205
Divinity .. .. .	6	3	2	...	...	2	...	2
Diploma (Post-graduate)—								
Anthropology .. .. .	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	2
Education .. .. .	103	139	103	...	107	100	110	210
Social Work .. .. .	...	3	6	...	...	1	5	6
Diploma (Sub-graduate)—								
Pharmacy .. .. .	545	607	717	...	...	509	208	717
Physiotherapy .. .. .	112	119	79	...	...	...	79	79
Social Studies .. .. .	69	64	82	...	...	20	62	82
Medical Social Work .. .. .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Town and Country Planning .. .. .	41	24	37	...	...	34	3	37
Science† .. .. .	960	922	...	1,085	...	1,058	27	1,085
Commerce .. .. .	...	...	...	387	...	374	13	387
Architecture† .. .. .	233	247	...	277	...	272	5	277
Engineering† .. .. .	1,760	1,606	...	1,528	...	1,528	...	1,528
Speech Therapy .. .. .	...	12	13	...	...	...	13	13
Certificates—								
Engineering (Surveying)	95	93	...	108	...	108	...	108
Miscellaneous (Odd Subjects) .. .. .	368	332	173	232	2	311	96	407
Total Enrolments ..	11,433	12,089	7,931	4,928	954	11,308	2,505	13,813
Individual Students ..	11,381	11,995	7,885	4,906	952	11,253	2,490	13,743

\* See note \*, Table 536.

† Includes diploma students transferred to the University of Technology from technical colleges.

The following table shows the number of new university students enrolled in each of the last six years:—

**Table 538. Universities in New South Wales: New Students Enrolled**

Year	University of Sydney		University of Technology		University of New England *		All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
1951	1,626	622	954	21	40	28	2,620	671	3,291
1952	1,649	677	923	46	52	34	2,624	757	3,381
1953	1,553	614	839	36	49	44	2,441	694	3,135
1954	1,252	637	957	57	37	34	2,246	728	2,974
1955	1,433	651	985	74	339	78	2,757	803	3,560
1956	1,610	823	1,651	88	457	155	3,718	1,066	4,784

\* New England University College until 1954.

The ages of the new students enrolled in 1956 are given in the next table. Almost 60 per cent. of the new students (71 per cent. at the University of Sydney and 42 per cent. at the University of Technology) were less than 19 years of age.

**Table 539. Universities in New South Wales: Ages of New Students Enrolled in 1956**

Age in Years	University of Sydney		University of Technology		University of New England *		All Universities		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Students
16 and under	149	114	130	8	21	8	300	130	430
17	582	384	369	13	37	43	988	440	1,428
18	340	155	186	10	22	10	548	175	723
19	140	43	127	7	4	2	271	52	323
20	69	24	82	5	...	...	151	29	180
21	58	15	103	3	2	...	163	18	181
22	44	8	89	4	4	...	137	12	149
23	43	9	60	3	2	...	105	12	117
24	22	7	45	2	...	...	67	9	76
25	30	4	65	1	4	1	99	6	105
26	14	8	36	4	2	1	52	13	65
27	16	7	44	1	...	...	60	8	68
28	11	7	33	1	1	...	45	8	53
29	12	3	33	3	...	...	45	6	51
30	11	1	29	...	...	...	40	1	41
31 and over	69	34	220	23	1	1	290	58	348
Total	1,610	823	1 651	88	100	66	3,361	977	4,338

\* Excludes external students.

*University Degrees Conferred*

The following table shows particulars of the degrees conferred by the three universities in New South Wales in each of the last two years:—

**Table 540. Universities in New South Wales: Degrees Conferred**

Degree	1955	1956			Degree	1955	1956		
		Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Persons
Arts—					Engineering—				
D.Litt. .. ..	1	...	...	...	Ph.D. .. ..	1	1	...	1
M.Ed. .. ..	3	1	...	1	M.Eng.Sc. .. ..	...	3	...	3
M.A. .. ..	12	6	...	6	M.E. .. ..	3	3	...	3
B.A. .. ..	284	176	131	307	B.E. .. ..	131	146	...	146
Law—					Agriculture—				
LL.D. .. ..	3	...	...	...	D.Sc.Agr. .. ..	...	1	...	1
LL.M. .. ..	...	1	...	1	Ph.D. .. ..	2	...	...	...
LL.B. .. ..	62	64	...	6	M.Sc.Agr. .. ..	1	4	...	4
Economics—					B.Sc.Agr. .. ..	25	18	4	22
M.Ec. .. ..	2	...	...	...	Veterinary Science—				
B.Ec. .. ..	50	51	...	2	Ph.D. .. ..	1	...	...	...
Science—					B.V.Sc. .. ..	40	23	3	26
Ph.D. .. ..	18	14	2	16	Dentistry—				
D.Sc. .. ..	3	3	...	3	D.D.Sc. .. ..	1	1	...	1
M.Sc. .. ..	35	34	...	2	M.D.S. .. ..	1	3	...	3
B.Sc. .. ..	167	140	44	184	B.D.S. .. ..	69	68	8	76
B.Sc.For. .. ..	5	5	...	5	Architecture—				
B.Sc.(Med.) .. ..	7	8	...	8	M. Arch. .. ..	...	2	...	2
Medicine—					B. Arch. .. ..	27	11	1	12
Ch.M. .. ..	...	1	...	1	Divinity—				
M.D. .. ..	...	4	...	4	B.D. .. ..	2	2	...	2
M.B. .. ..	198	156	39	195					
B.S. .. ..	200	158	39	197					

In order to qualify for registration as medical practitioners, students must complete a course of six years, which leads to two degrees, viz., M.B. (Bachelor of Medicine) and B.S. (Bachelor of Surgery).

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

The Universities Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1943 to administer a scheme of financial assistance to university students. This scheme, which is described on page 1093 of the 52nd edition of the Year Book, was replaced by the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme described below. Under the Commonwealth Education Act, 1945, the Commission is also required to provide university-type training for discharged members of the Forces, and to advise the Prime Minister in regard to university training and associated matters. The Commission comprises the Director of the Commonwealth Office of Education (as chairman) and three other members.

Reconstruction trainees have their fees paid and receive a living allowance not subject to a means test (see page 559). The Universities Commission controls their training in professional-type courses (both full-time and part-time) at universities and at other governmental and private institutions. At 30th September, 1957, there were 23 trainees (17 at the University of Sydney and 6 at other institutions) studying professional-type courses in New South Wales; the number of full-time students receiving living allowances was 12. Expenditure on the university-type training of reconstruction students in New South Wales amounted to £9,635 in 1956.

*Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme*

The Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme provides for 3,000 competitive scholarships in tertiary education each year, to be divided among the States on a population basis. Scholarships are awarded for approved part-time as well as full-time courses.

In general, an applicant is required to have matriculated and to be under 25 years of age, and, in addition, he and his parents must have permanent residence in Australia. A limited number of "mature age" scholarships is provided for persons between 25 and 30 years of age.

Selection is made entirely on merit. All scholarship holders receive free tuition and, in addition, those taking full-time courses are eligible for a living allowance, subject to a means test. For ordinary scholarships, the maximum allowances payable (January, 1958) are £195 per annum for a student living at home, and £299 per annum for a student living away from home. The maximum allowances are reduced by £3 for every £10 by which the adjusted family income exceeds £650. The adjusted family income comprises the combined income of a student's parents for the preceding financial year, less £100 for the first dependent child under 16 years (other than the applicant) and less £50 for each other dependent child. The student's own income is considered after assessment of his living allowance on the adjusted family income.

A "mature age" student who is single is permitted to have an income of up to £2 5s. per week without deduction from the maximum living allowance of £299 per annum. If he is a married man, the maximum allowance is £299 per annum, plus £1 11s. per week for his wife and 9s. per week for the first dependent child, and there is no deduction unless the combined income of husband and wife exceeds £4 10s. per week.

While the general administration of the scheme is the responsibility of the Universities Commission, its application in detail is carried out by the respective State Departments of Education.

The following table shows particulars of students assisted in New South Wales under the Scholarship Scheme:—

**Table 541. Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme\* in New South Wales: Students and Courses at 30th June**

Institution and Course	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
University of Sydney—						
Arts	403	543	648	666	673	622
Law	105	135	169	204	255	287
Economics	25	61	100	149	156	159
Science	250	256	302	264	272	287
Medicine and Medical Science	608	723	760	767	770	825
Engineering	226	269	279	290	309	290
Agriculture	41	46	54	61	72	86
Veterinary Science	48	48	54	60	48	48
Dentistry	151	169	151	156	159	131
Architecture	44	49	50	57	57	67
Education ‡	‡	17	33	36	43	55
Other Courses†	79	147	216	252	323	360
Total	1,980	2,463	2,816	2,962	3,137	3,217

\* Includes balance of students under former Financial Assistance Scheme.

† Includes Diploma students.

‡ Not available separately; included in "Other Courses".

NOTE. Table 541 is continued on following page.

**Table 541. Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme\* in New South Wales: Students and Courses at 30th June (continued)**

Institution and Course	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
University of Technology—						
Engineering .. ..	30	78	135	120	199	279
Science .. .. .	5	5	39	56	73	137
Other .. .. .	2	16	16	25	45	131
Total .. .. .	37	99	190	201	317	547
University of New England—						
Arts .. .. .	}	¶	¶	82	63	52
Science .. .. .				39	25	25
Other Courses ..				10	15	16
Total .. .. .				131	103	93
Other Institutions ..	123	206	363	418	341	219
Total Scholarship Students	2,140	2,768	3,369	3,712	3,898	4,076

\* Includes balance of students under former Financial Assistance Scheme.

¶ New England University College; included with University of Sydney.

The 219 students at non-university institutions in 1957 included 27 at technical colleges, 31 at the Occupational Therapy Training Centre, 99 at the Australian Physiotherapy Association, and 12 at the Kindergarten Training College.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on the fees and allowances of scholarship students in New South Wales was £558,174 in 1956.

## MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### HAWKESBURY AND WAGGA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

The Hawkesbury and Wagga Agricultural Colleges, administered by the Department of Agriculture, provide training in agriculture, animal husbandry, and allied sciences, mainly for students intending to enter farming and grazing occupations. The Hawkesbury College is situated at Richmond near the Hawkesbury River, and accommodates 240 resident students; it includes a farm of 3,493 acres and a library of 4,000 volumes. The Wagga College (opened in 1949) has accommodation for 94 students and includes a farm of 3,217 acres.

There are diploma courses in Agriculture (3 years) at both Colleges, and in Horticulture (3 years), Dairy Technology (2 years), and Food Technology (2 years) at the Hawkesbury College. Applicants for enrolment must have the Intermediate Certificate, produce a testimonial as to character and fitness for agricultural education, and must be at least 16 years of age for the agriculture and horticulture courses and at least 17 years for the dairy and food technology courses. Education and maintenance fees amount to £160 per annum.

The number of students at the Hawkesbury College in 1957 was 236, of whom 183 were studying Agriculture, 34 Dairy Technology, and 17 Food Technology. There were 79 students of Agriculture at the Wagga College. In 1956 there were 84 diplomas awarded in Agriculture, 8 in Dairy Technology, and 4 in Food Technology. Expenditure on maintenance of the colleges in 1956-57 was £249,578, and loan expenditure on buildings, etc. was £112,980.

## INSTITUTES FOR TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES

Classes for the technical, commercial, and general education of railway employees are conducted by the Railways Institute.

The headquarters of the institute are in Sydney, and there are branches in various parts of the State. The total membership, 33,173 at 30th June, 1957, embraces more than half the railway employees. Instruction is given in elementary railway principles and various subjects to the university matriculation standard. Correspondence courses are provided. The number of students was 11,246 at 30th June, 1957. The Institute possesses a library of 146,499 volumes.

Educational and recreational facilities are provided by the Government Transport Institute. The membership at 30th June, 1957 was 8,669, and 126 students were enrolled. There were 46,726 books in the Institute's library.

## EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

There are many organisations in New South Wales which have as their objective the encouragement of professional interests and the advancement of science, art, and literature.

The learned professions such as solicitors and barristers, engineers, surveyors, architects, chemists, physicians, and surgeons, dentists, and optometrists are represented by institutes, associations or societies.

*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, discussion groups, study circles, summer and holiday schools, and public lectures. In 1956, the membership of the Association consisted of 2,455 individual members and 77 affiliated organisations (other than discussion groups and tutorial classes).

In 1956, 172 tutorial classes were held, including 118 in Sydney and suburbs, 35 in the Newcastle district, and 19 in country towns; the number of students enrolled for the classes was 5,848. Eleven week-end schools and seven schools of longer duration were conducted during the year. The Association co-operates with the University of Sydney in organising discussion groups throughout the State; the number of groups in 1956 was 133, with a total enrolment of 2,343.

The income of the Association in 1956 was £28,357, including grants from the State, £14,832, and subscriptions, fees, etc., £5,528.

## CONSERVATORIUM OF MUSIC

The Conservatorium of Music, which was established by the State in 1915, provides tuition in music, from elementary to advanced stages. The studies are divided into two sections. The music school section provides tuition in theory and practice leading to annual examinations in five grades and the issue of certificates to successful students. On passing the examination at the highest grade, the student may be admitted 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 theoretical course is available for beginners, and an opera school was opened in 1935. Training is also provided in chamber and orchestral music, and there is a full secondary school course

of five years, which includes instruction in music. A branch of the Conservatorium was opened at Newcastle early in 1952.

In 1957, there were 2,228 students enrolled in the various courses of study at the Conservatorium in Sydney and 546 students at the Newcastle branch of the Conservatorium. The Conservatorium diploma was awarded to seven students, and there were 20,305 candidates for examinations under the Australian Music Examination Board's system. Teachers engaged at the Conservatorium are paid from students' tuition fees, less a commission for administrative costs and rental of studios. Tuition and examination fees and proceeds from concerts, etc. amounted to £94,795 during the year, and the gross expenditure was £134,501. Expenditure by the State on the Conservatorium amounted to £44,376 in 1956-57.

#### SYDNEY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The Sydney Symphony Orchestra receives annual subsidies of £25,000 from the State Government and £10,000 from the Municipality of the City of Sydney, and the balance of its expenditure is provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Expenditure in 1955 was £174,913; receipts comprised £59,058 from concerts, etc., £35,000 from the State and municipal grants, and £80,855 from the Broadcasting Commission. The number of concerts given by the orchestra in 1957 was 140, including 117 in Sydney; 49 of the concerts were free.

#### MUSEUMS

The Australian Museum in Sydney is the oldest institution of its kind in Australia. It is incorporated under the control of trustees, with a statutory endowment of £1,000 per year, which is supplemented by annual parliamentary appropriations. It contains fine specimens of the principal objects of natural history and a valuable collection of zoological, mineral and ethnological specimens. A library, containing 31,843 volumes at 30th June, 1957, is attached to the institution. Lectures and gallery demonstrations are given in the Museum and are open to the public. During the year ended 30th June, 1957, visitors to the Museum numbered 295,629 and expenditure amounted to £70,150.

The Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, which is in Sydney and is administered by a Board of Trustees under the Minister for Education, contains a valuable series of specimens illustrative of various stages of manufacturing, and a collection of natural products. The scientific staff conducts research work in connection with the development of the natural resources of Australia. During 1957, the number of visitors to the Sydney Museum was 135,651, and the number of volumes in the museum's library at the end of the year was 8,717. Expenditure in 1956-57 was £51,906. There are also technological museums at Goulburn, Bathurst, and Broken Hill.

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 to the Department of Agriculture.

The public have access to the Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, the Macleay Museum of Natural History, and the Museum of Normal and Morbid Anatomy, which are attached to the University of Sydney, and to the National Herbarium and Botanical Museum at the Botanic Gardens.

## LIBRARIES

*Public Library of New South Wales*

The Australian Subscription Library, established in 1826, became a State institution in 1869. It was incorporated in 1899, as the Public Library of New South Wales, with a body of trustees and an annual statutory endowment of £2,000, which is supplemented by parliamentary appropriations. The Library embraces a General Reference Library, a Country Circulation Department, the Mitchell Library, and William Dixson Gallery.

The Mitchell Library consists of a collection of books, manuscripts and pictures dealing mainly with Australia and the South Pacific, the nucleus of which was bequeathed to the Public Library in 1898. The William Dixson Gallery comprises a collection of pictures and prints relating to Australian history. The Country Circulation Department sends books to rural schools, agricultural bureaux, municipal libraries operating under the Library Act, 1939, schools of arts and similar institutions, as well as to individual students. The Library includes a research department which collects bibliographical references, mainly of a scientific and technical nature, and a school where librarians are trained for the Public and other libraries. The main reading room of the Library accommodates 375 seated readers.

Expenditure on the Library during 1956-57 amounted to £254,218, including £19,997 for books and periodicals. At 30th June, 1957, the Library staff numbered 119. The average number of seated readers during 1956-57 was estimated at 144 on week-days, 260 on Sundays, and 153 on holidays. The number of volumes in the Library at 30th June, 1957, exclusive of pamphlets, was 689,331 (General Reference Library 353,486, Mitchell Library 162,102, Model School Library 2,069, Dixson Library 10,000, and Country Circulation Department 159,671). The Research Department made 383 researches in 1956-57.

*Public Library Services under Library Act, 1939-52*

The Library Act, 1939-52, provides for the payment of State subsidies in respect of libraries maintained by municipal and shire councils, and for the appointment of a Library Board to administer the Act and to assist in the organisation of local library services. The Principal Librarian of the Public Library is executive member of the Board and acts for the local libraries in the purchase and processing of books. Librarians are trained in a school conducted by the Public Library.

Local authorities which adopt the Act are entitled to State subsidy, provided that they administer a library service which is free to all residents (except that a charge may be made for works of fiction) and that they expend on the service, from rates, at least 1s. 6d. per head of population per annum.

At 30th June, 1956, 151 councils had adopted the Act, and, of these, 127 had established libraries. There were 148 libraries in operation, including 33 in Sydney and suburbs, 4 in Newcastle, and 111 in other localities. The staff numbered 439. In 1955-56, the Board expended £170,429, including subsidies to councils £158,622, and the aggregate amount contributed by the councils towards the upkeep of the libraries was £563,748. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries at 30th June, 1956 was 1,322,602.



The largest public library service subsidised under the Library Act is that of the City of Sydney. In 1956, the City's main library and branches together contained 181,347 volumes, and made 848,194 issues of books. Maintenance costs amounted to £135,258 (including £19,677 for new books).

#### *Fisher Library, University of Sydney*

The library of the University of Sydney is the Fisher Library, named after its principal benefactor, Thomas Fisher, from whom a bequest of £30,000 was received in 1885. The Library contained 374,201 volumes at 30th June, 1956. The Fisher Library is primarily for the use of the University, but may be used by officers and students of other universities, scientific societies, and government departments. There is a branch library in the Rockefeller School of Medicine (Clinical), one in the law school in the city, and one in the pre-clinical Medical School. There are also libraries in various teaching departments, and a fine collection of periodicals (especially scientific publications) and valuable old books and manuscripts. The Reading Room, with 18,000 volumes on the open access system, can accommodate 340 students; there is accommodation for 60 readers in the Periodical Room on the same floor level.

#### *Children's Library and Crafts Movement*

The Children's Library and Crafts Movement, which commenced operations in 1924, has established 31 free libraries and centres and a travelling library. The total number of books is approximately 50,000. Books may be borrowed or used at the centres, and facilities are provided for arts and crafts. The funds of the movement are derived mainly from private sources, but are supplemented by an annual grant of £1,750 from the State Government and by grants (amounting to £11,739 in 1956-57) from municipal councils.

#### *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 are dependent upon the monetary support accorded by the public; and free libraries established by municipalities or shires. Under the provisions of the Local Government Act, any shire or municipality may establish a public library, art gallery, or museum. Subject to certain conditions, libraries operated by municipalities and shires are entitled to State subsidy under the Library Act, 1939-52 (see above).

The library of the Australian Museum, though intended primarily as a scientific library for staff use, is accessible to students; it contains 31,843 volumes. There are 8,717 volumes in the library of the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, and approximately 10,000 in that attached to the National Herbarium.

A combined library service is maintained for students of the University of Technology and technical colleges throughout the State. There are 19,000 volumes at the university site at Kensington, 51,000 volumes at the Sydney Technical College at Ultimo, and 49,300 volumes at Newcastle and other centres.

The University of New England Library contains 45,000 volumes.

There are 162,232 volumes in the libraries of the teachers' colleges and 1,554,119 in 2,283 libraries attached to public schools.

The Parliamentary Library contains 122,815 books, and large numbers of volumes are in the libraries of the law courts and Government offices.

The Royal Blind Society of N.S.W. conducts a free Braille Library at East Sydney, containing 25,000 volumes.

#### NATIONAL ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The National Art Gallery contains a number of works of art, including some works of prominent modern artists, and some valuable gifts from private persons.

Apart from 1,971 reproductions, there were 5,950 works of art (1,380 oil paintings, 865 water-colours, 2,106 prints and drawings, 281 sculpture and casts, and 1,318 other works) in the Gallery at the end of 1956. The total amount expended during 1955-56 in purchasing works of art was £4,243. During the year, 41 works of art were acquired by gift and 69 by purchase.

Art students, under certain regulations, may copy works and enjoy the benefit of a collection of books of reference on art subjects. Works of art are lent to Government departments and other institutions.

Maintenance expenditure on the Gallery was £32,018 in 1955-56.

## LAW AND CRIME

A cardinal principle of the legal system of New South Wales, like that of England on which it is based, is the supremacy of the law, to which all persons are bound to conform. No person may be punished except for a breach of law which has been proved in due course of law in a court before which all persons have equal rights. It excludes the existence of arbitrariness or prerogative on the part of the government or of any exemption of officials or others from obedience to the ordinary law or from the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals.

### SOURCES OF LAW

The law in force in New South Wales consists of—

- (i) So much of the common law of England and such English statute laws as came into force on the original settlement of the colony in 1788, or was made applicable by the New South Wales Constitution Act passed in 1828.
- (ii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the State of New South Wales, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iii) Acts passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia within the scope of its allotted powers, together with regulations, rules, orders, etc. made thereunder.
- (iv) Imperial law binding New South Wales as part of the British Commonwealth, as part of the Commonwealth of Australia or as a State—subject, since 1931, to the Statute of Westminster. (These relate mainly to external affairs or matters of Imperial concern.)
- (v) Case law. (This consists of judicial decisions of the English, Commonwealth, or State Courts, respectively, and represents an important part of the law in force in New South Wales.)

The scope of Commonwealth legislation is limited to the subjects specified in the Commonwealth Constitution. In some cases Commonwealth powers of legislation are exclusive of, in others concurrent with, those of the State. In all cases of conflict, valid Commonwealth laws override State laws.

### THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The characteristic features of the judicial system are:—

- (a) the law is enforceable in public courts ;
- (b) the judiciary is independent of control by the executive ;
- (c) officials concerned with the administration of justice do not enjoy any exemption from law ;
- (d) advocates are admitted to practice by the Supreme Court and are subject to control through the Court.

### *Administration*

In New South Wales the duty of administering laws is allotted to Ministers of the Crown in their respective spheres. As a general rule, an Attorney-General and a Minister of Justice are included amongst the Ministers, but sometimes these offices are combined. There is also a Crown Solicitor—a salaried public servant. A common practice is to have an officer known as Assistant Law Officer as a further legal adviser to the Government.

The Attorney-General is the legal adviser of the Government. He 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, Public Solicitor, Public Defender, parliamentary draftsmen, court reporters, and the Adult Probation Service, as well as statute law consolidation and certain Acts, including the Crimes Act. He also advises Ministers on questions on which his legal opinion is required, initiates and defends proceedings by and against the State, and determines whether a bill should be found in cases of indictable offences. The grand jury system has not been adopted. The Attorney-General is in the position of a grand jury to find a bill. No person can be put upon his trial for an indictable offence unless a bill has been found, except where an *ex officio* indictment has been filed by the Attorney-General or the Supreme Court has directed an information to be filed.

The Minister of Justice supervises the working of the magistrates' courts, gaols, and penal establishments, and 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, landlords and tenants, inebriates, real property, land titles, registration of firms, companies and deeds, births, deaths and marriages, and licensed trades and callings.

### *The Courts*

The work of the courts is distributed amongst various jurisdictions with a view to simplifying procedure and avoiding unnecessary delay. Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts), which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in respect of locality, but for a period of three years from 1st July, 1955, they have unlimited jurisdiction in respect of amount, subject to the proviso that, in regard to claims exceeding £1,000, the case may be remitted to the Supreme Court if the defendant objects to its being heard by a District Court. The Supreme Court's jurisdiction is limited only in respect of matters which are reserved for the original jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Courts. In criminal matters, less serious offences are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions, and other offences, not being of a capital nature or which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were not of a capital nature, are dealt with by Courts of Quarter Sessions. Capital charges, and charges which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were of a capital nature, are tried at sittings of the Supreme Court; in practice, offences of an important public nature are often dealt with by the Supreme Court.

A number of legal tribunals have been established to deal with special matters—Licensing Courts, Wardens' Courts (Mining), Courts of Marine Inquiry, Land and Valuation Court, Crown Employees' Appeal Board, and,

among courts of magisterial rank, Coroners' Courts and Children's Courts. Special jurisdictions are exercised by the Industrial Commission and by the Workers' Compensation Commission. Particular 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. Jurisdiction to hear disputes arising under the Friendly Societies Act and the Co-operation Act is given to the Registrar under those Acts.

New South Wales, as a State of the Commonwealth, forms part of the Commonwealth judicial system. By the Commonwealth Judiciary Act, 1903-55, the jurisdiction of the High Court is exclusive in regard to certain matters. In regard to other matters, the courts of the State are invested with Commonwealth jurisdiction, subject to conditions stated in that Act.

Appeal lies to the Privy Council from the Supreme Court of New South Wales and the High Court of Australia, respectively, in proper cases. The Privy Council is the final Court of Appeal.

#### JUDGES, MAGISTRATES, AND COURT OFFICERS

##### *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. 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 cannot be sued for any act done in 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; the rate in December, 1957 was £4,725 per annum, plus an allowance of £250 per annum. 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. A judge, including the Chief Justice, is granted a pension on retirement according to his salary and length of service. The judge of the Land and Valuation Court is a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and each member of the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and the Chairman of the Crown Employees' Appeal Board have the same status and rights as such a judge.

##### *Judges of the District Court*

A barrister of five years' standing or attorney of seven years' standing may be appointed by the Governor as judge of the District Court to exercise the jurisdiction of the Court in districts allotted by the Governor. District Court judges 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 of any District Court is also chairman of every Court of Quarter Sessions in the State. A judge is granted a pension on retirement, the amount of which is dependent on length of service. A judge may not engage in the practice of the legal profession. Members of the Workers' Compensation Commission have the status and rights of a District Court judge.

*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 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 jurisdiction; these are the Prothonotary and the Sheriff.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court is its principal officer in common law and criminal jurisdiction. He acts as registrar of the Courts of Admiralty and Criminal Appeal. The Prothonotary or his deputy is empowered under the 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 Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction has its own Registrar who, with the Deputy Registrars, is empowered by the rules of the Court to exercise certain delegated powers formerly performed by the judge of the jurisdiction sitting in chambers.

The office of Sheriff is regulated by the Sheriff Act, 1900. There is a Sheriff and an Under Sheriff. Sheriff's officers are stationed at convenient country centres, where there is a Deputy Sheriff—usually a leading member of the particular centre. 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 the Public Service Board certifies that no member of the service is suitable and available for such office. Persons so appointed must have reached 35 years of age and passed the prescribed examination in law.

Within the districts of the Metropolis, Parramatta, Newcastle, Broken Hill, Bathurst, Windsor, Richmond, Ryde, 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 Stipendiary Magistrates wherever convenient, and otherwise by honorary justices in minor cases.

The jurisdiction of magistrates is explained later in connection with Courts of Petty Sessions, and their functions comprise those of Justices of the Peace. In addition, they usually act in country centres as District Registrars in Bankruptcy, Revising Magistrates, Visiting Justices to gaols, Mining Wardens, Coroners, and Industrial Magistrates, and exercise delegated jurisdiction under the Liquor Act.

*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 judicial duties of justices are explained on page 639. Their other duties include the issue of warrants for arrests, issue of summonses, administration of oaths, and certification of documents.

At 31st December, 1957, there were 84,255 Justices of the Peace in New South Wales, of whom 5,538 were women.

#### 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 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, 1912-1947, and other Acts regulate special cases.

With certain exceptions, all men entitled to be enrolled as electors for Parliamentary elections are eligible for jury service. Women who submit their names for inclusion in the jury lists for certain areas have been eligible to act as jurors since 1952.

The principal exceptions from liability to serve as jurors are foreign subjects who have resided in New South Wales for less than seven years, and certain persons attainted of treason or felony. Persons specially exempted include judges, members of Parliament, certain public officers, officers of the public service of the Commonwealth, members of the defences forces, salaried officers of the State public service, clergymen, barristers, solicitors, magistrates, police officers, doctors, dentists, druggists, schoolmasters, certain employees of banks, incapacitated persons, and men above the age of 60 years who claim exemption. Special petty sessions, when summoned to revise jury lists, have authority to exempt any person from jury service on the ground of undue hardship or undue public inconvenience.

A jurors' list is compiled annually in October for each Jurors' District by the senior police officer. This list is made available for public inspection, and revised in December before a special petty sessions held before a stipendiary magistrate or by two or more justices.

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 or murder cases, without assigning reasons. In striking the jury in a civil case, sufficient names are drawn from the ballot box to leave the required number of jurors after each party to the case has struck off names equal to one half of the number to be empanelled.

In criminal cases, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. Where agreement is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused tried before another jury. In civil cases where a unanimous agreement has not been reached after four hours' deliberation, the decision of three-fourths of the jury shall be taken as the verdict of all; but if, after having remained six hours or upwards in deliberation, three-fourths of the jury do not concur, the jury shall be discharged and the case may be set down for a new trial.

## POOR PERSON'S 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 either by the Public Defenders or by some other counsel or attorney, and for payment of expenses of all material witnesses.

The Legal Assistance Act, 1943-47, which came into force in 1944, provides for the appointment of a Public Solicitor and lays down the conditions on which legal assistance may be granted.

The Public Solicitor keeps lists of barristers and solicitors who are willing to investigate and report on applications for legal assistance, or to act for assisted persons in proceedings in the Supreme Court and the District Court and in certain proceedings in the Courts of Petty Sessions. He issues certificates of eligibility for assistance. He may act for an assisted person or may assign a solicitor, whose name is on the list, to act. In the case of hardship, he may advance out-of-pocket expenses incurred by assisted persons in connection with proceedings.

## LEGAL PROFESSION

The legal profession in New South Wales is controlled by rules 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. Women are eligible for admission.

By the Legal Practitioners Act, 1898-1954, provision has been made for the admission of conveyancers as solicitors and the discontinuance of the grant of conveyancers' certificates, for the examination of accounts of solicitors and conveyancers, and for the establishment and administration of a solicitors' fidelity guarantee fund. The fund is maintained from annual contributions from or levies imposed on solicitors. From it may be paid the amount of pecuniary loss suffered by persons as the result of theft or fraudulent misapplication by a solicitor of any moneys or other valuable property entrusted to him.

Any solicitor duly admitted to practice has the right of audience in all courts of New South Wales. The law provides for the hearing of charges of professional misconduct upon the part of solicitors by the Statutory Committee of the Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales, which has the power to make an order striking off the roll, suspending from practice, or imposing a fine on any solicitor; appeal lies to the Court from an order of the Statutory Committee. Barristers are organised under the New South Wales Bar Association.

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 cost of suits are taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.

The following table shows the number of members of the legal profession in practice in 1939 and recent years.



Table 542. Barristers and Solicitors

At end of Year	Barristers			Solicitors			Certificated Conveyancers
	Queen's Counsel	Other	Total	Sydney	Other Districts	Total	
1939	28	257	285	1,118	647	1,765	37
1951	43	302	345	1,248	734	1,982	19
1952	44	298	342	1,295	777	2,072	20
1953	44	301	345	1,342	822	2,164	17
1954	45	304	349	1,363	863	2,226	17
1955	49	308	357	1,386	881	2,267	15
1956	53	318	371	1,409	900	2,309	12

The number of barristers stated in the table does not include the District Court judges, the Master in Equity, magistrates, State officials who are barristers, non-practising barristers and those on the roll but not resident in New South Wales.

#### SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of New South Wales was established in 1824 under the Charter of Justice. The various jurisdictions of the Court are Common Law, Commercial Causes, Criminal, Equity, Bankruptcy, Probate, Lunacy, Matrimonial Causes, and Land and Valuation. Jurisdiction is exercised by a Chief Justice and (in December, 1957) 19 Puisne Judges.

The Court possesses original jurisdiction over all litigious matters arising in the State, except where its jurisdiction is excluded by statute, 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. The Supreme Court has power at common law to restrain inferior courts which act in excess of their jurisdiction, and to grant mandamus to enforce a legal right. The right of appeal to the Supreme Court from inferior courts is purely the creation of statute law. 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. Information regarding the criminal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is given in conjunction with that of other Higher Criminal Courts on page 632).

#### *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 next table gives particulars of causes set down and writs issued in the Common Law Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in recent years.

Table 543. Common Law Jurisdiction

Year	Writs Issued	Judgments Signed	Cases Tried					Cases Settled or Not Proceeded with	Total Cases Disposed of
			Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant	Jury Dis-agreed	Non-suit	Total		
1946	2,527	803	172	41	1	9	223	64	287
1951	5,298	1,897	149	25	1	3	178	374	552
1952	8,140	3,282	196	28	...	4	228	516	744
1953	7,462	3,276	242	47	1	3	293	886	1,179
1954	8,694	4,051	266	62	2	5	335	1,055	1,390
1955	10,946	4,527	260	50	...	2	312	1,038	1,350
1956	14,464	6,323	443	64	...	4	511	1,776	2,287

The number of writs issued includes cases which were settled by the parties without further litigation. The difference between the number of writs issued and the number of judgments signed represents the extent to which suits are not proceeded with, and the difference between the number of judgments signed and the number of cases tried represents 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, or by any other Judge of the Supreme Court sitting in Equity. 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 for specific performance, and a jurisdiction in infancy. In making binding declarations of right, the Court 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.

The office of the Court is under the control of the Master in Equity who performs many judicial functions, and, when directed by the Court, determines certain matters such as conducting inquiries, taking accounts, etc. 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, 1957 included 99 decrees, 1,938 orders on motions and petitions, and 282 orders by Judge in Chambers.

#### *Lunacy Jurisdiction*

The Supreme Court in its Lunacy jurisdiction is constituted, except on appeal, by the Chief Judge in Equity or by any other judge sitting for him during his absence or illness or at his request. In respect of the administration of estates, the jurisdiction may be exercised by the Master and the Deputy Master in Lunacy.

Persons whose affairs are brought under control by the Lunacy Act are grouped in three main classes—(1) persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs; (2) persons who are incapable of managing their affairs through mental infirmity arising from disease or age; and (3) insane patients in the mental hospitals. The affairs of those in the first class are administered by committees, and those in the second class by

managers, subject in both cases to the order and direction of the Court constituted by the Master. The affairs of insane patients are administered by the Master in Lunacy.

The trust funds under the control of the Master in Lunacy amounted to £2,939,029 at 30th June, 1957. In addition, there were assets of considerable value in the form of scrip, real estate, etc. A deduction, ranging up to 4 per cent. of the net income of insane persons whose estates are managed by the Master in Lunacy, amounted to £6,584 in 1956-57.

### *Probate Jurisdiction*

The Supreme Court in its probate jurisdiction is the only authority competent to grant probate of the will, or administration of the estate, of any deceased person who leaves real or personal property in the State. Pending a grant of probate or administration, all property of the deceased person is vested in the Public Trustee, and with a few exceptions, the property cannot be dealt with in any way until a grant has been obtained. The court will not issue a grant until an inventory of the estate has been filed and death duty paid.

The powers of the Court are exercised by the Probate Judge and the Registrar. The latter deals with all applications for probate and administration where there is no contention, all matters regarding the filing of accounts by executors and administrators (including the allowance to them of commission for their trouble), and any other matters prescribed by the rules or directed by the Judge. At the request of any interested person, or in cases of doubt or difficulty, the Registrar is required to refer the matter to the Judge sitting in open court, usually without a jury. 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.

The records of the Court are available for public inspection, and copies of wills and other documents may be obtained.

The number and value of estates dealt with in recent years are shown in the next table. The values represent the gross value of estates, including those not subject to duty and those 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 figures.

**Table 544. Probate Jurisdiction**

Year	Probates Granted		Letters of Administration Granted		Total Estates Dealt With	
	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates	Number of Estates	Gross Value of Estates
		£		£		£
1946	9,384	37,078,201	3,426	3,425,861	12,810	40,504,062
1951	9,817	52,626,070	3,267	5,531,254	13,084	58,157,324
1952	10,902	72,115,136	3,619	6,576,176	14,521	78,591,312
1953	9,003	70,945,834	4,837	6,035,338	13,840	76,981,172
1954	10,513	82,765,220	3,548	8,633,513	14,061	91,398,733
1955	10,665	80,829,296	3,087	6,229,172	13,752	87,558,468
1956	11,492	99,218,270	3,564	7,762,198	15,056	106,980,468

*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.

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, jactitation of marriage, and decrees 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 marriages are usually made provisional for a short period (*decrees nisi*); they are made absolute at the expiration of the period if no reason to the contrary, e.g., collusion, is shown. Where there is reason to believe that dissolution of marriage is sought for ulterior motives and that collusion has taken place between the parties, it is customary for the Crown to intervene and place before the Court any relevant facts in its possession. The Crown, however, cannot intervene after the *decree nisi* has been made absolute.

Under the District Courts (Amendment) Act, 1949, certain undefended cases, where the petitioner's solicitor is registered outside the County of Cumberland, are automatically remitted to a District Court for determination of fact. Undefended cases excluded from this provision comprise suits for the restitution of conjugal rights, suits involving claims for damages, cases where the petitioner has committed adultery, and cases under the (Commonwealth) Matrimonial Causes Act, 1945-55.

The grounds on which dissolution may be granted on petition are:—

*Husband v. Wife.* Adultery; desertion for three years; habitual drunkenness for three years, coupled with neglect of domestic duties by the wife, or her rendering herself unfit to discharge them; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings during one year preceding the date of filing the petition.

*Wife v. Husband.* Adultery, rape, sodomy or bestiality; desertion for three years or more; habitual drunkenness for three years, coupled with cruelty or neglect to support; desertion by reason of non-compliance with a decree for restitution of conjugal rights; imprisonment for three years or more at time of petition and under sentence for at least seven years; imprisonment under frequent sentences, amounting in the aggregate to three years, within five years preceding the presentation of the petition, and leaving the wife habitually without means of support; conviction, within one year previously, of attempt to murder or to inflict grievous bodily harm; repeated assaults and cruel beatings during one year preceding the date of filing the petition.

Suits may be instituted for the purpose of obtaining restitution of conjugal rights, and failure to comply with a decree made in such a suit constitutes desertion (even though three years have not elapsed), upon which a suit for desertion may be brought.

A marriage may be declared null and void on the following grounds: incapacity to consummate owing to impotence, marriage within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity; prior marriage (bigamy); breach of a

provision of the Marriage Act essential to validity; want of consent through mental incapacity, mistake, fraud or duress.

Particulars of the petitions lodged in matrimonial causes in 1939 and later years are shown in the following table. Wives generally outnumber husbands in petitions for divorce, but more husbands than wives petition for the restitution of conjugal rights.

**Table 545. Divorces and Matrimonial Causes: Petitions Lodged**

Year	Petitions Lodged					Sex of Petitioner			
	Divorce*	Nullity of Marriage	Judicial Separation	Restitution of Conjugal Rights	Total	Divorce*		Restitution of Conjugal Rights	
						Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife
1939	1,931	11	31	397	2,370	879	1,052	256	141
1946	4,237	47	25	1,538	5,847	2,244	1,993	1,109	429
1947	4,076	34	18	1,057	5,185	2,040	2,036	746	311
1948	3,819	40	19	867	4,745	1,787	2,032	610	257
1949	3,815	39	22	716	4,592	1,695	2,120	473	243
1950	3,879	39	21	796	4,735	1,704	2,175	508	288
1951	4,044	31	29	772	4,876	1,710	2,334	520	252
1952	4,225	43	30	714	5,012	1,777	2,448	491	223
1953	4,230	49	35	699	5,013	1,821	2,409	490	209
1954	4,039	30	31	713	4,813	1,753	2,286	492	221
1955	4,092	36	27	683	4,838	1,729	2,363	492	191
1956	3,943	37	29	675	4,684	1,679	2,264	448	227

\* Includes some who had previously petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights.

The number of petitions lodged with a suspension of fees or *in forma pauperis* during 1956 was 423. Of these, 406 were for divorce, 4 for nullity of marriage, 3 for judicial separation, and 10 for restitution of conjugal rights.

The following table shows the number of decrees granted in matrimonial causes in the last eleven years, in comparison with the average per year in quinquennial periods since 1923:—

**Table 546. Divorces and Matrimonial Causes: Decrees Granted**

Year	Divorce		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation	Restitution of Conjugal Rights
	Decrees Nisi Granted	Decrees Made Absolute	Decrees Nisi Granted	Decrees Made Absolute		
1923-27*	992	903	9	8	13	168
1928-32*	1,060	967	11	9	10	180
1933-37*	1,216	1,124	11	11	13	224
1938-42*	1,589	1,521	6	6	9	285
1943-47*	2,836	2,701	26	23	6	767
1948-52*	3,244	3,193	26	26	6	573
1946	3,453	2,771	22	21	6	1,117
1947	3,222	3,784	31	37	5	840
1948	3,352	3,277	28	23	8	754
1949	2,835	2,631	23	24	5	512
1950	3,319	3,419	30	31	6	523
1951	2,861	3,303	23	25	4	468
1952	3,855	3,335	27	27	7	608
1953	3,782	3,725	27	21	6	516
1954	2,860	2,816	30	28	7	444
1955	2,987	2,874	15	17	9	424
1956	3,331	3,125	29	18	4	443

\* Average per year.

The grounds for divorce in cases where decrees were made absolute in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 547. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Grounds of Decree**

Year	Desertion for 3 years or more	Desertion—Non-compliance with Order for Restitution of Conjugal Rights	Adultery	Habitual Drunkenness with Cruelty or Neglect	Repeated Assaults and Cruel Beatings	Imprisonment of Husband for 3 years or more	Other Grounds	Total
HUSBAND AS PETITIONER								
1939	328	136	199	2	...	...	...	665
1951	751	351	341	8	...	...	...	1,451
1952	719	302	400	5	2	...	...	1,428
1953	790	355	431	5	2	...	...	1,583
1954	606	234	356	5	1	...	...	1,202
1955	606	247	376	18	2	...	1	1,250
1956	637	268	416	9	...	...	...	1,330
WIFE AS PETITIONER								
1939	571	106	150	31	11	6	...	875
1951	1,171	184	311	111	59	15	1	1,852
1952	1,145	196	344	136	70	15	1	1,907
1953	1,296	214	352	146	117	16	1	2,142
1954	923	138	291	139	113	10	...	1,614
1955	932	117	298	149	112	15	1	1,624
1956	1,063	137	297	146	133	17	2	1,795
ALL PETITIONERS								
1939	899	242	349	33	11	6	...	1,540
1951	1,922	535	652	119	59	15	1	3,303
1952	1,864	498	744	141	72	15	1	3,335
1953	2,086	569	783	151	119	16	1	3,725
1954	1,529	372	647	144	114	10	...	2,816
1955	1,538	364	674	167	114	15	2	2,874
1956	1,700	405	713	155	133	17	2	3,125

In all years, more divorces are granted on the ground of desertion for three years or more than for any other reason, the proportion in 1956 being 54 per cent. of all divorces made absolute. Adultery normally ranks next in importance, and accounted for 23 per cent. of the divorces in 1956. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of divorces granted on the ground of habitual drunkenness or assault, the number being 9 per cent. of the total in 1956 compared with 3 per cent. in 1939.

The majority of decrees for divorce are granted on the petition of wives; in 1956, the proportion of husbands was 43 per cent. Wives are

more numerous than husbands as petitioners in all cases except adultery and non-compliance with orders for the restitution of conjugal rights. Very few husbands are granted decrees on the grounds of habitual drunkenness or assault.

Particulars of the duration and issue of marriage in cases in which decrees *nisi* for divorce were made absolute in 1939 and the last three years are shown below:—

**Table 548. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute: Duration of Marriage and Issue**

Duration of Marriage	Divorces				Number of Children	Divorces			
	1939	1954	1955	1956		1939	1954	1955	1956
Years									
Under 5	89	247	233	229	0	476	970	940	1,090
5 to 9	420	932	967	1,073	1	523	838	849	909
10 to 14	457	675	665	761	2	296	611	617	653
15 to 19	264	404	396	477	3	137	229	244	268
20 to 29	259	417	477	431	4	57	106	107	109
30 and over	51	141	136	154	5 and over	51	62	117	96
Total	1,540	2,816	2,874	3,125	Total	1,540	2,816	2,874	3,125

The duration of marriage (i.e., the interval between marriage and the date the decree *nisi* for divorce was made absolute) was less than 5 years in 6 per cent., and less than 10 years in 33 per cent., of the cases in 1939. The corresponding proportions in 1956 were 7 per cent. and 42 per cent.

There was no child of the marriage in 31 per cent. and one child in 34 per cent. of the cases in 1939, and no child in 35 per cent. and one child in 29 per cent. of the cases in 1956.

The ages at marriage of persons divorced in 1956 are shown below:—

**Table 549. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1956: Age of Husband and Wife at Marriage**

Age of Husband at Marriage	Age of Wife at Marriage						Husbands	
	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 years and over	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 21 years	No. 337	No. 82	No. 6	No. 1	No. ...	No. ...	No. 42	14
21 to 24 years	671	552	90	13	2	...	1,321	42
25 to 29 years	221	305	182	43	17	...	761	25
30 to 34 years	36	94	89	53	17	...	281	9
35 years and over	24	48	57	56	107	...	291	9
Not Stated	1	...	...	...	...	21	21	1
Wives—Total	1,290	1,081	424	166	143	21	3,125	...
Per cent.	41	34	14	5	5	1	...	100

Forty-one per cent. of the wives and 14 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1956 were under 21 years of age at marriage, and 75 per cent. of the wives and 56 per cent. of the husbands were under 25 years of age. These proportions vary little from year to year.

The ages at the times of divorce of the same parties covered by Table 549 are shown in the next table:—

**Table 550. Divorce Decrees Made Absolute, 1956: Age of Husband and Wife at Divorce**

Age of Husband at Divorce	Age of Wife at Divorce							Husbands	
	Under 25 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 years and over	Not Stated	Total	Per cent.
Under 25 years	No. 45	No. 9	No. ...	No. ...	No. ...	No. ...	No. ...	No. 54	2
25 to 29 years	133	301	40	4	2	1	...	481	16
30 to 34 years	35	297	322	62	12	1	...	729	23
35 to 39 years	5	61	209	225	32	7	...	539	17
40 to 44 years	2	19	80	182	181	45	...	509	16
45 years and over	...	6	31	89	199	466	...	791	25
Not Stated	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	22	1
Wives—Total	220	693	683	562	426	520	21	3,125	
Per cent.	7	22	22	18	13	17	1	...	100

Twenty-nine per cent. of the wives and 18 per cent. of the husbands divorced in 1956 were under 30 years of age, and 69 per cent. of the wives and 58 per cent. of the husbands were under 40 years of age.

Of the persons divorced in 1956, 19 per cent were married by the Registrar and 81 per cent. (including Church of England 40 per cent. and Roman Catholic 16 per cent.) by ministers of religion. These proportions hardly vary from year to year.

#### *Admiralty Jurisdiction*

Jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty was conferred on the Supreme Court of New South Wales in 1911. The Prize Act (Imperial), 1939, extends to Australia, and prize rules were promulgated in 1939.

#### HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS

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), the Supreme Court on circuit, and Courts of Quarter Sessions (held at important centres throughout the State, each presided over by a Judge of the District Court as chairman of Quarter Sessions). These courts deal with indictable offences, which are the more serious criminal cases. Offences punishable by death and all offences which, immediately prior to the passing of the Crimes (Amendment) Act, 1955, were 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 question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined by the jury after the direction by the presiding judge as to the law and the facts proved by evidence, and the verdict must be unanimous. If unanimity is not reached within six hours, the jury may be discharged and the accused may be tried before another jury.

Indictable offences against Commonwealth law are tried before these courts.



*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 presides at sittings of the Supreme Court in circuit towns. 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 usually tried at the Central Criminal Court. Appeal from 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 or at circuit towns 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.

*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. In 1957, 51 places were appointed, courts being held usually prior to District Court sittings, from two to four times a year in country centres, but ten times in Sydney, ten times in Parramatta, and six times in Newcastle.

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 or sittings of the Supreme Court by persons convicted on indictment are heard by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

*Cases before Higher Criminal Courts*

The following table shows the number of distinct persons tried and the number convicted in 1939 and recent years before Courts of Quarter Sessions, sittings of the Supreme Court at circuit towns, and the Central Criminal Court. Where two or more charges were preferred against the same person in any one year, account has been taken only of the principal charge.

**Table 551. Higher Criminal Courts: Distinct Persons Tried and Convicted**

Year ended 30th June	Distinct Persons Tried	Not Guilty	Convicted				Total Persons Convicted	
			Offences Against the Person *	Offences Against Property *	Other Offences	Number	Per 10,000 of Population	
								1939
1951	1,700	401	399	889	11	1,299	4.01	
1952	1,815	427	432	931	25	1,388	4.19	
1953	2,069	440	459	1,139	31	1,629	4.84	
1954	1,825	376	507	912	30	1,449	4.25	
1955	1,966	335	533	1,074	24	1,631	4.71	
1956	2,260	327	599	1,315	19	1,933	5.48	
1957	2,412	278	672	1,446	16	2,134	5.95	
1957—								
Males	2,323	263	629	1,416	15	2,060	11.43	
Females	89	15	43	30	1	74	0.41	

\* Revised since last issue.

Trials of accused persons in higher criminal courts take place on indictment by the Attorney-General, usually after magisterial inquiry into the sufficiency of evidence for such trials, and the question of guilt is decided by a jury of laymen. Nevertheless, only about 83 per cent. of the persons tried during the five years ended June, 1957 were convicted; in the case of offences against the person, the proportion was approximately 72 per cent.

The majority of convictions are for offences against property, which represented 68 per cent. of all offences in 1956-57. Convictions for offences against the person represented 31 per cent. in that year. The following table shows the number of convictions for each of the principal offences in 1938-39 and recent years:—

**Table 552. Higher Criminal Courts: Convictions, by Principal Offence**

Offence	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>Against the Person—</b>						
Murder .. .. .	6	12	8	6	12	10
Attempted Murder .. .. .	4	...	6	4	5	2
Manslaughter .. .. .	4	15	16	16	14	23
Malicious Wounding .. .. .	*	27	39	35	32	44
Rape .. .. .	2	...	10	5	14	...
Carnal Knowledge .. .. .	48	40	69	54	67	85
Other Offences against Females .. .. .	26	62	66	68	103	111
Indecent Assault on a Male .. .. .	26	109	90	116	108	127
Other Unnatural Offences .. .. .	7	1	8	11	12	15
Abortion .. .. .	7	1	...	4	2	5
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage	19	52	38	58	35	33
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm	*	38	47	55	55	49
Assault, other .. .. .	28	30	24	32	28	45
Robbery .. .. .	37	48	40	43	71	86
Other Offences .. .. .	44	24	46	26	41	37
<b>Total, Against the Person .. .. .</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>672</b>
<b>Offences Against Property—</b>						
Break, Enter and Steal .. .. .	374	669	557	625	764	799
Larceny, including Embezzlement .. .. .	60	258	191	213	311	406
Receiving .. .. .	44	69	32	39	68	81
Fraud and False Pretences .. .. .	46	90	66	112	121	124
Forging and/or Uttering .. .. .	19	8	9	15	20	19
Other .. .. .	33	45	57	70	31	17
<b>Total, Against Property .. .. .</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,446</b>
<b>Other Offences .. .. .</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total Offences .. .. .</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>2,134</b>

\* Not available; included in "other".

The major offences against property are breaking and entering and various types of larceny; in 1956-57, convictions for these crimes accounted for 83 per cent. of all convictions in the higher courts for offences against property. In the case of offences against the person, offences against females and unnatural offences are the most numerous, representing 50 per cent. of the total in 1956-57.

The next table shows the ages of persons convicted in the higher criminal courts in the last six years:—

**Table 553. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages of Distinct Persons Convicted**

Year ended 30th June	Age Groups (years)								Total
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	Over 60	
1952	317	348	263	157	119	119	50	15	1,388
1953	334	406	322	192	150	144	60	21	1,629
1954	308	334	225	205	145	159	46	27	1,449
1955	343	382	321	233	135	138	55	24	1,631
1956	518	439	333	242	165	160	59	17	1,933
1957	649	451	335	246	168	166	79	40	2,134
1957—									
Males	638	437	324	234	158	157	73	39	2,060
Females	11	14	11	12	10	9	6	1	74

About 65 per cent. of the persons convicted in the higher courts are 30 years of age or less. Of the total persons convicted in 1956-57, 30 per cent. were under 21 years of age, 21 per cent. between 21 and 25 years, 16 per cent. between 26 and 30 years, and 33 per cent. were over 30 years of age.

Slightly more than half of the persons convicted of offences against females in 1956-57 were under 26 years of age, but only 37 per cent. of those found guilty of unnatural offences (mainly indecent assault on a male person) belonged to this age group. Of the persons convicted of breaking and entering in 1956-57, 73 per cent. were less than 31 years of age.

Particulars of the ages of persons convicted in 1956-57 for each of the principal offences are given in the following table:—

**Table 554. Higher Criminal Courts: Ages and Offences of Distinct Persons Convicted, 1956-57**

Offence	Age Groups (years)						Total
	Under 21	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41 and Over	
<b>Against the Person—</b>							
Murder .. .. .	...	1	...	3	1	5	10
Attempted Murder .. .. .	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Manslaughter .. .. .	6	...	3	6	2	6	23
Robbery .. .. .	44	19	7	8	5	3	86
Rape .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Offences against Females .. .. .	61	40	22	13	15	45	196
Unnatural Offences .. .. .	18	35	18	25	10	36	142
Bigamy and Offences relating to Marriage .. .. .	...	5	6	6	7	9	33
Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm .. .. .	6	11	11	4	6	11	49
Assault, Other .. .. .	7	13	8	8	4	5	45
Other .. .. .	14	18	13	13	11	17	86
<b>Total, Against the Person .. .. .</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>672</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>							
Breaking and Entering .. .. .	274	167	142	92	50	74	799
Larceny, including Embezzlement .. .. .	177	102	58	27	18	24	406
Receiving .. .. .	28	12	17	10	9	5	81
Fraud and False Pretences .. .. .	5	17	22	20	26	34	124
Forgery and/or Uttering .. .. .	3	3	4	3	1	5	19
Other .. .. .	5	4	2	3	1	2	17
<b>Total, Against Property .. .. .</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>1,446</b>
Other Offences .. .. .	1	4	2	4	2	3	16
<b>Total, All Offences .. .. .</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>2,134</b>

## 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, whose jurisdiction is defined in the District Courts Act, 1912-1955. Sittings are held at places and times appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The courts sit at intervals during ten months of the year in Sydney, and two or more times per year in important country towns. A registrar and other officers are attached to each court. At the close of 1957, there were 70 district courts and 20 district court judges.

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 in equity, probate, and divorce proceedings remitted by the Supreme Court, and over actions cognisable on the common law side of the Supreme Court (subject to a limit of £200 where a title of land is involved). In respect of actions commenced between 12th July, 1955 and 12th July, 1958 and involving an amount exceeding £1,000, the judge must order the case to be transferred to the Supreme Court if the defendant objects to its being tried in the District Court.

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 1939 and the last six years are given in the following table. Of the cases tried during 1956, 489 were tried by jury and 2,522 without a jury.

Table 555. District Courts: Transactions

Year	Cases Tried		Cases Dis-continued or Settled without Hearing	Judgment for Plaintiff by Default, Con-fession, or Agree-ment	Cases Settled by Arbitration	Total Suits disposed of	Total Suits arising during Year	Cases Pending and in Arrear
	Verdict for Plaintiff	Verdict for Defendant (including Non-suits, etc.)						
1939	840	246	4,058	6,890	1	12,035	12,481	4,591
1951	1,214	283	5,353	3,832	5	10,687	11,224	2,928
1952	1,062	249	5,719	4,803	58	11,891	18,323	9,360
1953	2,398	381	9,887	8,876	3	21,545	23,653	11,468
1954	2,765	449	11,810	10,204	3	25,231	26,754	12,991
1955	3,116	465	12,184	12,680	21	28,466	29,022	13,547
1956	2,621	390	13,982	16,219	29	33,241	35,180	15,486

In addition to the suits covered by the foregoing table, District Courts undertake a considerable amount of work under various Acts.

## LAND AND VALUATION COURT

The Land Court of Appeal, established originally in 1889, was reconstituted at the close of 1921 as the Land and Valuation Court. This court is presided over by a judge, who is also a Judge of the Supreme Court; he may sit as an open court at such places as he determines, and, in certain circumstances, 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.

The Court exercises original jurisdiction in claims for compensation arising out of resumption by public authorities or for damages caused by the execution of authorised works, registration of land agents and their charges, and determination of certain rentals under the Landlord and Tenant Act. The Court has appellate jurisdiction in respect of appeals from the decisions of the local land boards under the Crown Lands Act, Pastures Protection Acts, Irrigation Acts and kindred Acts; valuations by the Valuer-General; valuations by rating authorities, including the City Council, where the valuation exceeds £5,000; claims for compensation in respect of delicensed premises; claims for compensation under the Mines Subsidence Act; appeals under the Reclamation Act and the Transport Act; appeals under the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act; appeals from decisions of local authorities in regard to the erection of buildings, the opening of new public roads, or the subdivision of land, and from decisions of town and country planning authorities; appeals in respect of claims under the County of Cumberland Planning Scheme; appeals under the Hunter Valley Flood Mitigation Act; and appeals under the Land Tax Management Act.

#### WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

A special and exclusive jurisdiction has been conferred on the Workers' Compensation Commission of New South Wales to examine and determine questions arising under the Workers' Compensation Act, for which purpose it has certain of the powers of a Royal Commission. The Commission is a body corporate and consists of a chairman and three other members appointed from barristers of more than five years' standing. All have the same status, salary, pension rights, and tenure of office as District Court judges. Each judge sits alone and exercises the jurisdiction, powers and authorities of the Commission. The sittings are arranged by the chairman, who is also the permanent head of the staff of the Commission. Under certain conditions, an acting judge may be appointed.

The chairman of the Commission is also chairman of the Insurance Premiums Committee, which fixes workers' compensation insurance premium rates, administers the workers' compensation Fixed Loss Ratio Scheme, and levies and collects contributions from insurers and self-insurers for purposes of the Silicosis Compensation Fund.

The Commission may appoint qualified medical practitioners to be medical referees, and may obtain medical reports from a referee or a medical board consisting of two or more referees.

The determinations of the Commission on matters of fact are final and may not be challenged in any court. Appeal by way of a case stated on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court, and from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Australia and the Privy Council. The Commission is required to furnish workers and employers with information as to their rights and liabilities under the Workers' Compensation Act, and to endeavour to bring parties to agreement and to avoid litigation. This work is carried out by its Conciliation and Information Bureau under the supervision of the Commission's Registrar as Conciliator. No charge is

made for these services. In practice, 98 per cent. of claims for compensation are settled by agreement, those contested before the Commission laying down the principles on which the majority of such settlements are based.

The cost of the Commission's administration is borne by a fund, for which contributions are levied by the Commission, under statutory authority, both on insurers who undertake the liability to pay compensation and on self-insurers.

Further particulars relating to compensation are given in the chapter "Employment".

#### 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 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. Provision is made in the Navigation Act, 1901-49, for appeal from a Court of Marine Inquiry to the Supreme Court.

#### STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS

Since its inauguration in 1901, the State system of industrial arbitration has undergone fundamental changes from time to time, and the present basis is the Industrial Arbitration Acts, 1940-57.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales, the chief industrial tribunal, is comprised of not more than twelve members, one of whom is President. Members have the same status and rights as a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and must be drawn from judges of the Supreme Court, District Court judges, or barristers or solicitors of not less than five and seven years' standing, respectively. Three members constitute a full bench, and several such benches may sit at the one time. Matters are resolved by majority decision. Where particular matters are delegated to a single member, appeal from his findings lies to the Commission.

It is the function of the Commission, on reference or application, to make awards fixing rates of pay and working conditions, determine the standard hours to be worked in industries within its jurisdiction, and determine any widely defined "industrial matter". It has authority to adjudicate in cases of illegal strikes, lockouts or unlawful dismissals, and may summon persons to a compulsory conference and hear appeals from determinations of subsidiary tribunals. It may also investigate union ballots in cases of alleged irregularities.

The Commission has power to conduct investigations regarding the prices of commodities and services and the rents of dwellings; but during the war (1939-45) these functions were undertaken by Commonwealth authorities, and currently they are discharged under the State Prices Regulation and Landlord and Tenant Acts (see chapter "Food and Prices").

Conciliation Commissioners, up to five in number, inclusive of the Apprenticeship Commissioner, are appointed for a period of seven years, subject to retirement at 65 years of age. They act as the chairmen of Conciliation Committees established for various industries on the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. A Committee has power to inquire into industrial matters in its particular industry and, on referenc

or application, to make orders or awards prescribing rates of wages and other conditions of employment. Where an industrial dispute has occurred or is impending, a Conciliation Commissioner may summon the parties to a compulsory conference.

Apprenticeship Councils have power to regulate wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeship in an industry. They comprise the Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for each particular industry.

Industrial magistrates exercise jurisdiction in cases arising out of non-compliance with awards and statutes governing working conditions of employees. Their powers are cognate with those of stipendiary magistrates.

Further information regarding these tribunals is published in the chapter relating to "Industrial Arbitration".

#### LOWER COURTS OF CIVIL JURISDICTION

##### *Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts)*

A limited civil jurisdiction is conferred by the Small Debts Recovery Act, 1912, as amended, 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 ordinarily limited to cases involving not more than £50, but in respect of certain matters under the Hire Purchase Agreements Act, 1941, and the Moneylenders and Infants Loans Act, 1941, jurisdiction extends to cases involving amounts up to £250. A 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 unliquidated demands, the jurisdiction of two justices 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, a decision of the court is subject to review 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 process.

The transactions of Small Debts Courts during 1939 and recent years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 556. Small Debts Court: Transactions**

Year	Plaints Entered	Verdicts for Plaintiff		Executions Issued	Garnishee Orders Issued
		Number	Amount		
1939	78,970	45,300	£ 426,429	10,664	13,544
1946	20,245	9,832	110,321	2,136	2,432
1952	42,271	15,460	227,734	5,769	2,528
1953	48,827	18,895	288,932	7,412	3,362
1954	53,497	20,285	345,102	7,674	4,485
1955	72,167	23,584	401,999	7,998	5,716
1956	53,881	21,411	315,440	6,222	7,022

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. Garnishee orders in respect of wages or salary may be made only for the excess over an amount, per week, equal to £4 less than the current Sydney basic wage for adult males.

#### *Licensing Courts*

Under the Liquor Act, not less than three nor more than five persons, each of whom is a stipendiary magistrate, are appointed licensing magistrates. They constitute the Licensing Court for each district of the State, and also sit as stipendiary magistrates in the Metropolitan District to deal with offences arising under the Act.

The licensing magistrates are empowered, with the approval of the Minister, to delegate their jurisdiction either generally or in any special matter to stipendiary magistrates. Under a general delegation, applications for renewals, transfers, booth licences, and other minor matters outside the Metropolitan Licensing District are dealt with by stipendiary magistrates.

The Licensing Court sits as an open court. Appeals from its decisions lie to a Court of Quarter Sessions, except in certain matters such as applications for the grant or removal of licences, where appeal, other than by way of prohibition or special case, lies only to the Full Bench of licensing magistrates.

The licensing magistrates also constitute the Licences Reduction Board, which was established to reduce publicans' and Australian wine licences.

Particulars relating to the operations of the Licensing Courts and the Licences Reduction Board are shown on page 473.

#### *Wardens' Courts (Mining)*

Under the Mining Act, 1906-1952, the jurisdiction of Wardens' Courts embraces all matters of dispute between miners (including corporations), their employees, parties interested in mines or lands proposed to be mined, and owners or occupiers of lands affected by mining.

The decisions of the Wardens' Courts are final, where the right or property in dispute does not exceed £50 in value. In other cases, there is a right of appeal to the District Court sitting as a Mining Appeal Court, but any party so appealing loses his right of appeal to the Supreme Court on points of law. Similarly, any party appealing direct to the Supreme Court loses his right of appeal to the Mining Appeal Court.

Generally, a warden is appointed to a Warden's District, but each warden may preside over any Warden's Court in New South Wales. A warden also has certain administrative functions.

#### *Land Boards*

Local Land Boards, each consisting of a salaried chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) possessing legal and administrative experience, and 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 deal with



applications under the Crown Lands and other Acts, and to make reports and recommendations on matters referred to them by the Minister. Sittings are held as required at appointed places in each of thirteen Land Board Districts in the Eastern and Central Divisions of the State. There are also special Land Boards for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and two for War Service Land Settlement matters, having the powers and duties of a Local Land Board.

There are Land Boards in the administrative districts of the western division as in other territorial divisions. The members are the Western Lands Commissioner, one of the two Assistant Commissioners, and a local representative (paid by fees). Two members constitute a quorum.

#### *Fair Rents Boards*

Under the State Landlord and Tenant (Amendment) Act, 1948-1957, rents of certain types of premises are determined by Fair Rents Boards, each constituted by a stipendiary magistrate. Rents of share accommodation in the County of Cumberland are determined by the Rent Controller. For the recovery of possession of premises from a lessee, a Court of Petty Sessions, constituted by a stipendiary magistrate, is the only competent court.

Details regarding the regulation of rents in New South Wales are published in the chapter "Food and Prices".

### LOWER COURTS OF CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL JURISDICTION

#### *Courts of Petty Sessions*

These courts are held daily in large centres and periodically in small centres. Though known as courts of inferior jurisdiction, they are concerned with criminal, quasi-criminal, and civil issues arising from Commonwealth and State legislation.

The criminal jurisdiction arises mainly under the State Crimes Act, the Commonwealth Crimes Act, the Vagrancy Act, and the Police Offences Act, which describe the nature of the offences, penalties, and procedure and prescribe the number of justices or magistrates for the trial of various offences.

In the quasi-criminal and civil jurisdiction, issues arise in tort and contract under the Small Debts Recovery Act (see page 639), and under Commonwealth and State legislation with respect to moratorium orders, hire-purchase agreements, money-lending transactions, detention of property, taxation laws, rights of landlords and tenants, inebriates, lunacy, marriage, husbands and wives, and masters and servants.

Procedure generally is governed by the Justices Act, 1902-1957. Cases are heard in metropolitan and suburban courts and in certain country centres by a stipendiary magistrate; in other districts by a magistrate or justices of the peace, unless the magistrate has exclusive jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction is concerned with offences punishable summarily; it includes most offences against good order and breaches of regulations and certain indictable offences which may be determined summarily with the consent of the defendant. Other offences, originally indictable, may be determined summarily without the consent of the defendant. The State Crimes Act provides that, where the amount of the money or the value of the property in respect of which the offence is charged does not exceed

£50, the matter may be disposed of summarily with the consent of the accused. Under the Commonwealth Crimes Act, offences other than those expressed to be indictable are punishable either on indictment or on summary conviction, and where declared to be indictable, they may be determined summarily with the consent of the accused; offences declared to be indictable may be determined summarily upon the request of the prosecution if they relate to property the value of which does not exceed £50. In other indictable cases, a magisterial inquiry is held, and the accused is committed for trial to a higher court when a *prima facie* case is established.

Reference to the right of appeal to Quarter Sessions is made on page 633.

### *Children's Courts*

Children's courts, first established in 1905, exercise jurisdiction under the Child Welfare Act, 1939-55. 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. Where practicable, children's courts are not held in ordinary court rooms, and at any hearing or trial, persons not directly interested are excluded.

The magistrates exercise all the powers of a Court of Petty Sessions in respect of children under 16 years of age and young persons under 18 years of age, and in respect of offences committed by or against them, to the exclusion of the ordinary courts of law. Jurisdiction is also exercised in respect of neglected and uncontrollable children.

The functions of the Court are reformatory, not punitive. It is endowed with extensive powers, such as committal of children to institutions, to the care of persons other than the parents, or to the care of the Minister for Education to be dealt with as wards, etc.

Children's courts deal with proceedings for the maintenance of illegitimate children under the Child Welfare Act and complaints for maintenance of wife and children under the Deserted Wives and Children Act. They act reciprocally with other States of the Commonwealth under the Interstate Destitute Persons Relief Act, and with other British Dominions under the Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Act, in the making and enforcement of orders for maintenance when one of the parties is resident outside New South Wales. The Courts also deal with disputed questions of custody under the Infants' Custody and Settlements Act, 1899-1934.

Appeal from its decision lies in proper cases to the Supreme Court, Quarter Sessions or, in certain circumstances, to a District Court.

The following table shows the number of children under 18 years of age dealt with in recent years in the two principal children's courts in Sydney. These records have been compiled by the Child Welfare Department; where a juvenile was charged with more than one offence, generally only the principal offence was counted.

**Table 557. Children's Courts, Sydney: Juveniles Dealt With**

Sex	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Boys	1,770	2,028	2,420	2,439	2,551	2,494	3,484
Girls	481	516	602	632	667	700	933
Total	2,251	2,544	3,022	3,071	3,218	3,194	4,417

A dissection of the juveniles according to the nature of the offence and action taken is shown in the next table:—

**Table 558. Children's Courts, Sydney: Offences and Action Taken**

Particulars	Number of Juveniles					
	1944-45	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
OFFENCE						
Criminal—						
Stealing and Breaking and Entering .. .. .	970	901	978	1,056	887	1,372
Other Criminal Offences .. .. .	407	482	304	474	430	664
Child Welfare Act—						
Uncontrollable Child .. .. .	297	84	80	67	100	140
Absconding from Proper Custody .. .. .	235	110	62	57	58	88
Other Offences under Child Welfare Act .. .. .	689	620	672	692	790	971
Tram, Train and Traffic Offences .. .. .	553	767	908	810	883	1,106
Truancy under Public Instruction Act .. .. .	289	58	67	62	46	76
Total Juveniles .. .. .	3,440	3,022	3,071	3,218	3,194	4,417
ACTION TAKEN						
Imprisonment .. .. .	46	7	2	2	2	7
Committed to Prison—Order Suspended .. .. .	510	740	660	656	744	928
Fined .. .. .	44	35	42	55	45	96
Bound over .. .. .	..	4	1	1	1	..
Detained to Rising of Court .. .. .	38	1	17	8	7	25
Committed for Trial .. .. .	540	341	370	357	437	585
Committed to Institution of Child Welfare Department .. .. .	112	154	160	189	154	293
Department—Order Suspended .. .. .	98	49	27	40	32	75
Returned to Former Custody .. .. .	72	11	5	2	7	6
Isolated Detention within Institution .. .. .	232	129	126	117	140	135
Committed to Care of Approved Person .. .. .	155	116	106	142	179	269
Committed to Care of Minister .. .. .	688	1,071	1,042	1,226	1,012	1,363
Released on Probation .. .. .	871	339	487	379	406	603
Admonished, Discharged, etc. .. .. .	34	25	26	27	20	17
Variation of Order .. .. .	..	..	..	17	8	15
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Of the juveniles dealt with in 1955-56, 46 per cent. were charged with criminal offences, 27 per cent. with offences under the Child Welfare Act, and 27 per cent. with truancy and transport offences. Most of the juveniles dealt with are released on probation, fined, or committed to institutions of the Child Welfare Department; in 1955-56 the proportions were 31 per cent., 21 per cent., and 13 per cent., respectively. Very few of the juveniles are sentenced to gaol terms.

Separate statistics of the proceedings of Children's Courts in districts other than Sydney are not available, as they are included with those of ordinary Courts of Petty Sessions.

The following table shows the number of juveniles released on probation from Children's Courts and institutions for delinquents in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years.

**Table 559. Children's Courts: Ages of Juveniles Released on Probation**

Year ended 30th June	Boys				Girls				Total Juveniles Released
	Under 12 years	12 years and under 16	16 years and over *	Total	Under 12 years	12 years and under 16	16 years and over *	Total	
1939	128	631	382	1,141	18	60	68	146	1,287
1951	252	964	427	1,643	78	186	103	367	2,010
1952	306	1,116	439	1,861	63	190	132	385	2,246
1953	314	1,169	474	1,957	105	205	124	434	2,391
1954	312	1,249	499	2,060	90	242	117	449	2,509
1955	334	1,082	443	1,859	126	222	135	483	2,342
1956	399	1,422	628	2,449	107	251	164	522	2,971

\* Including cases in which ages were not stated (35 boys and a girl in 1955-56).

Of the 2,971 juveniles released on probation in 1955-56, 7 were under probation for less than six months, 578 from six to twelve months, 1,707 from one to two years, and 679 for two years or more.

Training schools for delinquent children are conducted by the Child Welfare Department (see page 464). Particulars of juveniles admitted to and discharged from the principal institutions are shown in the following table:—

**Table 560. Principal Institutions for Delinquents: Children Admitted and Discharged**

Year ended 30th June	Juveniles Admitted—Age in Years					Juveniles Discharged—Period of Detention				
	Under 12	12 and under 15	15 and over	Not Stated	Total	Under 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 years and over	Total
1939	57	197	249	8	511	86	123	192	33	434
1951	36	203	326	...	565	45	219	152	30	446
1952	34	189	285	...	508	51	186	162	17	416
1953	52	184	332	...	568	51	191	174	8	424
1954	43	210	341	...	594	70	286	164	23	543
1955	47	234	355	...	636	40	303	171	11	525
1956	67	266	426	...	759	63	376	113	5	557
1956—										
Boys	66	228	331	...	625	62	306	97	5	470
Girls	1	38	95	...	134	1	70	16	...	87

### Cases before Magistrates' Courts

The offences charged and convictions obtained in Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 561. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts : Charges and Convictions**

Year	Cases Withdrawn or Discharged	Summary Convictions and Penalty					Cases Committed to Higher Courts	Total Offences Charged
		Fine	Fine Paid without Court Attendance *	Imprisonment	Other †	Total Convictions		
1939	16,207	97,739	...	4,623	23,991	126,353	2,288	144,848
1951	13,945	137,961	...	5,229	81,324	224,514	3,706	242,165
1952	14,848	163,356	...	6,257	80,232	249,845	4,504	269,197
1953	14,781	168,930	...	6,012	82,580	257,522	4,263	276,566
1954	16,881	165,034	23,177	5,479	79,506	273,196	4,205	294,282
1955	15,918	141,724	61,179	6,359	85,694	294,956	4,792	315,666
1956	15,985	159,653	163,921	7,809	81,669	413,052	6,056	435,093

\* Minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid, at offenders' option, without prior court attendance.

† Mainly forfeiture of bail by persons charged with drunkenness.

Except where otherwise stated, the foregoing 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. 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.

Persons arrested for drunkenness are allowed to forfeit a deposit (nominally bail) in lieu of appearing in court. The majority of the cases of drunkenness are dealt with in this manner, and they are included in the statistics as convictions. Cases where the offender is admonished and set free without penalty are also included as convictions.

The following table shows a classification of the offences for which summary convictions were recorded in 1939 and recent years:—

**Table 562. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Convictions for Principal Offences**

Year	Against the Person	Against Property	Against Good Order		Transport and Traffic	Other Offences (mainly Administrative)	Total Summary Convictions
			Drunkenness	Other			
1939	1,667	11,055	32,405	14,288	42,181	24,757	126,353
1951	2,787	12,845	82,837	25,228	76,051	24,766	224,514
1952	2,898	14,960	79,088	20,816	102,252	29,831	249,845
1953	2,838	14,774	72,647	19,393	118,728	29,142	257,522
1954	2,860	14,225	72,541	23,184	138,755*	21,631	273,196*
1955	3,060	16,743	80,457	25,103	151,579*	18,014	294,956*
1956	3,092	18,307	77,195	26,747	264,591*	23,120	413,052*

\* Includes minor offences against traffic laws, where fine was paid without court attendance.

Only a small proportion of the offences for which summary convictions are effected are really criminal offences (i.e., offences against persons or property). In 1956, offences against good order (mainly drunkenness) accounted for 25 per cent. and transport and traffic offences for 64 per cent. of the total convictions. The penalty imposed by the Courts in most cases is a fine. Sentence of imprisonment was imposed in only 2 per cent. (11 per cent. for offences against persons and 24 per cent. for offences against property) of the total convictions in 1956.

Convictions classified under the heading "other offences" consist mainly of breaches of administrative law (e.g., local government and suppression of gambling). A large proportion are minor breaches or are committed through inadvertence or in ignorance of the law, and are met by a fine.

#### *Magistrates' Courts: Applications for Orders*

Particulars of the applications for orders made to Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts in recent years are given in the next table:—

**Table 563. Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts: Applications for Orders**

Classification	Number of Applications				Number of Orders Made			
	1945	1954	1955	1956	1945	1954	1955	1956
For Maintenance—								
Wife .. .. .	2,548	3,093	3,111	3,403	1,469	1,528	1,534	1,613
Child .. .. .	892	1,250	1,600	1,595	681	949	1,217	1,159
Under Lunacy Act .. ..	117	1	5	9	80	1	4	5
Varying Order for Maintenance ..	1,390	1,584	1,569	1,555	1,047	1,089	1,127	1,107
Preliminary Expenses* .. ..	96	74	75	76	70	56	49	53
Uncontrollable or Neglected Child	1 532	377	595	503	929	318	486	375
Detention of Property .. ..	1,115	5,084	6,611	8,446	565	2,841	3,751	4,622
Lunacy Act—Detention in In- stitution .. .. .	2,291	3,726	4,347	4,293	1,442	2,155	2,393	2,228
Landlord and Tenant .. ..	6,583	5,964	6,850	6,893	3,552	2,889	3,446	3,427
Masters and Servants Act (Wages)	299	673	1,290	1,430	189	545	523	1,240
Other.. .. .	1,904	3,114	3,588	3,861	1,288	1,625	2,128	2,281
Total .. .. .	18,767	24,940	29,641	32,064	11,312	13,996	16,658	18,110

\* Expenses incidental to birth of ex-nuptial child.

In 1956, there were 5,750 cases of non-compliance with orders of Petty Sessions Courts, 5,432 of which were for maintenance. In 1,527 instances the case was withdrawn or discharged, and in 3,550 the order was subsequently obeyed. In addition, 673 men were imprisoned, almost all for failure to comply with orders for the maintenance of wife or child.

#### *Coroners' Courts*

The office of Coroner was established in New South Wales by letters patent dated 1787, and is regulated by the Coroners Act, 1912, which consolidated previous laws.

Every stipendiary magistrate has the powers and duties of a coroner in all parts of the State, the Metropolitan Police District being under the jurisdiction of the City Coroner. In districts not readily accessible to magistrates, a Clerk of Petty Sessions or a local resident, usually a justice of the peace, is appointed coroner.

At the Coroner's discretion, inquiries are held into the causes of violent or unnatural deaths, of deaths in gaols or in mines, and into the origin of fires causing damage or destruction to property. The Coroner may order any medical practitioner to attend 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 criminally responsible, and in such cases may grant bail.

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. An inquest is held into the cause of every death occurring among prisoners in gaols and lock-ups; in such cases a jury of six is empanelled. Persons apprehended by the police subsequent to the decisions of coroners are charged in the Courts of Petty Sessions.

During 1956, 38 persons were committed for trial by coroners on charges of murder, 71 for manslaughter, and 8 for arson.

The coroners held inquiries into the origin of 32 fires in 1956 and found that 8 fires were accidental, 9 were caused wilfully, and in 15 cases the evidence was insufficient to indicate the origin.

#### APPELLATE JURISDICTION

Generally speaking, appellate jurisdiction is exercised, in cases where appeals are authorised by statute, by Courts of Quarter Sessions from Magistrate's Courts, by the Supreme Court from District Courts and Magistrates' Courts, 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 special courts (e.g., the Industrial Commission and Workers' Compensation Commission).

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal, presided over by Judges of the Supreme Court.

#### *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. The Appeal Court re-hears the cases, and decides questions of fact as well as of law.

#### *Appeals to the Supreme Court*

Three or more Judges of the Supreme Court may sit in its various civil jurisdictions to hear appeals from District Courts or from decisions of justices in chambers, and to consider motions for new trials and kindred matters, or 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.

### *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 also appeal against the sentence passed on conviction. In such appeal, the Court may quash the sentence and substitute another either more or less severe. The Attorney-General may appeal to the Court against a sentence pronounced by the Supreme Court or any Court of Quarter Sessions.

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 may grant a new trial, either on its own motion or on application of the appellant.

### *Appeals to the High Court of Australia*

Appeals to the High Court of Australia from judgments of the Supreme Court of New South Wales may be made in respect of any case by permission of the High Court, and as of right in cases involving a matter valued at £1,500 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.

An appeal to the High Court from the Court of Criminal Appeal may be made by special leave of the High Court.

### *Appeals to the Privy Council*

Appeals from Australian 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 Commonwealth, 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.

## COURTS OF COMMONWEALTH JURISDICTION

The Constitution of the Commonwealth vests the judicial power of the Commonwealth in the High Court of Australia, and in such other federal courts as Parliament creates, or in such other courts as it invests with federal jurisdiction. Federal courts which have been established under



this power are the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Bankruptcy Court. Federal jurisdiction has from time to time been conferred on State Courts within the limits of their several jurisdictions by the Judiciary Act, 1903-1955, and other Acts (e.g., the Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1955, and the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1945-1955).

The High Court, established in 1903, consists of a Chief Justice and six other justices. Its principal seat is at Melbourne, but sittings are held in the capital cities of the various States as occasion requires. District Registrars have been appointed for all capital cities.

The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. In some cases, this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of State courts; in other cases it is exclusive. In its original jurisdiction, which may be exercised in the first instance by one judge, the High Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters arising directly under treaty, in suits between States, between a State and a resident of another State, or between the Commonwealth and a State, or in which a writ of mandamus or prohibition is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth or a federal court, or in matters involving any question as to the limits, *inter se*, of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and any State or States, or of any two or more States. The High Court has concurrent jurisdiction with State courts in matters in which the Commonwealth is a party (other than those mentioned above) or between residents of different States and in trials of indictable offences against the laws of the Commonwealth. In its appellate jurisdiction, the High Court hears appeals from judgments given in its original jurisdiction and appeals from the Supreme Courts of the States (or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen-in-Council) in matters involving questions of status or of property worth £1,500 or more.

The Commonwealth Industrial Court, established in 1956, consists of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. The principal registry is at Melbourne, but the Court sits in the various State capitals, at which district registries have been established. The Court has an original jurisdiction in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act (e.g., offences against the Act, the interpretation or enforcement of industrial awards, the enforcement of rules of industrial organisations, inquiries into disputed elections in industrial organisations). It also has jurisdiction to hear appeals from State Courts (not being Supreme Courts) and Territory Courts in matters arising under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act or under the Public Service Arbitration Act. Further information about the Court (and its predecessor, the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration) is given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".

The Federal Court of Bankruptcy, established in 1930, consists of one judge, who deals with bankruptcy work in New South Wales and Victoria, in each of which States he sits alternatively. The Principal Registry of the Court is in Melbourne, and there are registries in each State capital.

#### BANKRUPTCY

Under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act, 1924-1955, the Commonwealth has been divided into bankruptcy districts which conform generally with State boundaries. Certain State courts have been vested with Commonwealth jurisdiction for bankruptcy purposes, and all judicial power in relation to bankruptcy is exercised by judges of whose courts in the respective

districts. In addition, a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy has been created, and this court exercises jurisdiction in the bankruptcy districts of New South Wales (which includes the Australian Capital Territory) and Victoria. A Registrar and an Official Receiver for each bankruptcy district and an Inspector-General for the Commonwealth have been appointed.

Any person unable to pay his debts may voluntarily file his petition in the Court of Bankruptcy for the sequestration of his estate, or his creditors may apply for a compulsory sequestration, provided the debts to the petitioning creditors or creditor amount in the aggregate or singly to £50, or the debtor may surrender his estate under Parts XI or XII of the Bankruptcy Act. Provision is made for the postponement and payment by instalments of fees payable by a debtor on filing his own petition for relief against creditors pressing him in case of hardship. Upon the issue of an order for sequestration, the property of the bankrupt vests in the official receiver named in the order, and no creditor to whom the bankrupt is indebted in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, has any remedy against the property or person of the bankrupt except by leave of the Court. After sequestration of his estate, a bankrupt may compound with his creditors or enter into a scheme of arrangement, subject to the approval of the Court.

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 make full examination of the bankrupts or of persons suspected to be indebted to a bankrupt. Stipendiary magistrates are appointed deputy-registrars in country districts.

All sequestered estates are vested in the Official Receiver, who is a permanent officer of the Commonwealth Public Service. His duties have relation to the conduct of a debtor and the realisation and administration of his estate. He acts under the general authority of the Attorney-General and is controlled by the Court.

Persons registered by the Court as qualified to act as trustees may be appointed by resolution of the creditors to be trustees of estates. In cases where a registered trustee under a deed of arrangement, composition, or assignment (Parts XI and XII of the Bankruptcy Act) is removed from or vacates his office, the Official Receiver may be appointed by the Court to complete the administration of the estate, or the Court may direct the Official Receiver to convene a meeting of the creditors of the estate to enable them to appoint a registered trustee to complete administration of the estate.

Particulars of the bankruptcies in New South Wales under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Act are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

#### PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The Public Trustee exercises administrative functions in regard to estates in terms of the Public Trustee Act, 1913-1954. 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 £600. He may act 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 £200, 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 Public Trustee are appointed in towns throughout the State, and there are branch offices at Newcastle and Broken Hill.

Operations are not conducted for profit. Fees and commission are chargeable to provide for working expenses and may be supplemented, if necessary, by transfer from interest earnings on current accounts of estates. The accounts of the Public Trust Office are audited by the Auditor-General.

In addition to functions under the Public Trustee Act, the Public Trustee administers the funds vested in him under the Destitute Children's Society (Vesting) Act and the Matraville Soldiers' Settlement. The Public Trustee has also the responsibility of administering the National Relief Fund of New South Wales.

The following table summarises the transactions of the Public Trust Office in recent years. Operations in respect of the National Relief Fund are not included.

Table 564. Public Trust Office: Transactions

Year ended 30th June	Estates received for Administration	Trust Moneys		Commission and Fees	Office Administration	Unclaimed Money Paid into Treasury	Value of Estates in Active Administration
		Received	Paid				
	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	2,705	2,836,228	2,795,656	206,509	206,509	4,689	8,027,764
1953	2,738	2,976,991	3,047,407	222,340	222,340	18,888	8,553,492
1954	2,818	3,142,947	3,124,640	230,890	230,890	8,969	8,884,864
1955	2,815	3,461,094	3,425,767	253,643	253,643	5,493	9,343,704
1956	3,031	3,233,040	3,311,944	270,178	270,178	11,428	9,716,418
1957	2,784	3,837,693	3,814,359	278,834	278,834	28,569	11,012,333

#### REGISTRATION OF LEGAL DOCUMENTS, ETC.

The Registrar-General in New South Wales registers certain occurrences and transactions of special legal significance, as prescribed by Acts of Parliament. Registrations are made of births, deaths and marriages; conveyances; transfers, leases, mortgages, and other deeds or instruments evidencing title to land; dealings with land under the Real Property Act; liens on crops and wool, and stock mortgages; companies, business names, and bills of sale; and instruments under the Newspapers and Printing and certain other Acts.

The registers and certain of the documents relating to registration in the Deeds and Land Titles Branches are usually available for inspection by the public. Fees are charged for registration. No fees are charged for registration of births, deaths, and marriages, but fees are payable for certified copies of entries in and extracts from the registers, which are not available for inspection by the public.

The fees collected by the Registrar-General during 1956 amounted to £860,010, of which £498,717 was collected by the Land Titles Branch, £96,229 by the Deeds Branch, £214,392 by the Companies Branch, and £50,672 by the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch.

#### REGISTRATION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, AND COPYRIGHTS

The registration of patents, trade marks, designs, and copyrights devolves upon the Commonwealth authorities. Patents are granted under the Patents Act, 1952-1955, in respect of the Commonwealth of Australia, including Norfolk Island and the Territories of Papua and New Guinea. The term of a Patent is sixteen years, subject to the payment of renewal fees, the first being due before the expiration of the fourth year of the patent and the remainder annually thereafter.

Under the Trade Marks Act, 1905-1948, a trade mark is registered for a period of fourteen years, but may be renewed from time to time on payment of the prescribed fee. Provision is made for the licensing of the use of trade marks by persons other than the registered proprietors.

Registration of a design under the Designs Act, 1906-50, subsists for a period of five years, and may be extended for two further terms of five years each.

Copyright in a literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work or the performing right in a musical or dramatic work extends for the life of the author and fifty years after his death. The British Copyright Act, subject to certain modifications, is in force under the Copyright Act, 1912-1950.

It is provided in the respective Acts that application may be made to the High Court or the Supreme Court for the revocation of a patent, and rectification of the registers of trade marks, designs, and copyright.

#### EXTRA-TERRITORIAL SERVICE AND EXECUTION—FUGITIVE OFFENDERS

By the Service and Execution of Process Act of the Commonwealth, civil process instituted in a court of any State or Territory of the Commonwealth may be served in any other State or Territory, and a final judgment obtained in any State may be enforced in any other State. In criminal proceedings, a warrant issued in one State for the apprehension or commitment of a person and endorsed by a Justice of the Peace in another State may be duly executed in the latter State, and is sufficient authority for the apprehension of the person named in the warrant.

Special arrangements concerning fugitive offenders as between different parts of the British Commonwealth are made in terms of the Imperial Fugitive Offenders Act.

Extradition to foreign countries is governed by the Imperial Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1935, and the Commonwealth Extradition Act, 1903-1950, in pursuance of treaties concluded with the countries concerned by the Government of the United Kingdom, though, since 1930, the right of the Australian Government to enter into such treaties on its own account, subject to certain conditions, has been conceded.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

The following table shows the expenditure by the State on the maintenance of law and order in New South Wales in recent years, and the amount of fines, fees, and returns from prisoners' labour paid into Consolidated Revenue:—

Table 565. Cost of Maintenance of Law and Order

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1952	1953	1954	1955 *	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
EXPENDITURE						
Salaries, etc., of Judiciary ..	126,054	161,488	190,724	213,517	261,198	282,143
Administration—Department of Attorney-General and Justice.	1,752,349	1,883,111	2,044,177	2,244,049	2,447,952	2,594,508
Police (including Traffic Services)	5,357,803	6,066,516	6,355,346	6,733,249	7,587,202	8,256,569
Prisons .. .. .	955,772	1,064,691	1,120,028	1,140,587	1,201,790	1,411,349
Custody and Care of Delinquent Children .. .. .	363,762	338,273	362,086	401,488	408,307	474,749
<b>Total Expenditure .. ..</b>	<b>8,555,740</b>	<b>9,514,079</b>	<b>10,072,361</b>	<b>10,732,890</b>	<b>11,906,449</b>	<b>13,019,318</b>
RECEIPTS						
Fines and Forfeitures .. ..	430,387	502,631	510,911	625,414	740,931	951,203
Fees .. .. .	754,321	887,209	1,052,722	1,135,491	1,392,209	1,552,731
Proceeds of Prison Industries ..	229,484	279,344	278,014	310,152	324,305	373,082
Commonwealth Payments for Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol .. .. .	183	219	663	1,358	746	332
Other .. .. .	6,335	11,607	16,668	19,093	19,034	28,971
<b>Total Receipts .. ..</b>	<b>1,420,710</b>	<b>1,681,010</b>	<b>1,858,978</b>	<b>2,091,508</b>	<b>2,477,225</b>	<b>2,906,319</b>
<b>NET EXPENDITURE .. ..</b>	<b>7,135,030</b>	<b>7,833,069</b>	<b>8,213,383</b>	<b>8,641,382</b>	<b>9,429,224</b>	<b>10,112,999</b>

\* Revised.

Police services accounted for 63 per cent. and the prisons for 11 per cent. of the gross expenditure on maintenance of law and order in 1956-57.

Motor registration and drivers' licence fees are not included as receipts in the foregoing table, though the cost of police supervision and traffic control is paid from the Road Transport funds out of the proceeds of such fees (see chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic").

## POLICE

The New South Wales police force, which covers the whole State, is organised under the Police Regulation Act. A Commissioner of Police, who is subject to the direction of the Premier, is responsible for the organisation, discipline, and efficiency of the force. The Commissioner may be removed from office for incompetence or misbehaviour by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, superintendents, and inspectors of police are appointed by the Governor as subordinates of the Commissioner. Sergeants and constables are appointed by the Commissioner, but such appointments may be disallowed by the Governor.

No person may be appointed a constable unless he is at least 19 and under 30 years of age, and is of good character and reasonably educated. A person who has been convicted of a felony or is in other employment may not be appointed. A high physical standard is required of recruits.

Youths between 15 and 18 years of age may be appointed as police cadets, and a comprehensive course of training is provided for them. If satisfactory, they may be appointed as probationary constables on attaining the age of 19 years. At 31st December, 1957, there were 154 cadets in training.

Women police are recruited generally between the ages of 21 and 30 years, and are required to be of satisfactory physique and reasonable education. They perform special duties in plain clothes at places where young women and girls are subject to moral danger, and assist male police as required in criminal investigation and other duties. Women police also control traffic at school crossings and lecture school children on road safety. At the end of 1957, there were 38 women police.

All police must retire at the age of 60 years, except the Commissioner, for whom the age of retirement is 65 years. Pension and gratuity rights accrue to officers who retire by reason of medical unfitness for duty or on attaining the retiring age. Where an officer is disabled or killed in the execution of his duty, an allowance may be paid to him or his dependants. Particulars of the pension fund are shown on page 497.

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, and inspectors under the Fisheries and other Acts. In the metropolitan and Newcastle areas, the police regulate the street traffic. Their work in connection with motor transport is described in the chapter "Motor Transport and Road Traffic".

An auxiliary section of special constables termed "parking police", consisting of partially disabled ex-servicemen, was established in 1946 for the enforcement of traffic parking regulations. Parking police wear distinctive uniforms. They numbered 85 at 31st December, 1957.

The police radio network permits wireless broadcasts to the police stations in Sydney and Newcastle, as well as two-way communication with the patrol cars operating in these cities and the police launches on both harbours. Direct wireless communication is maintained with certain country superintendents' stations and with the other capital cities of Australia.

The strength of the police force in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 566. Police Force at 31st December**

Classification	1939	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
General .. .. .	3,036	3,395	3,177	3,153	3,243	3,223	3,376
Criminal Investigation Branch	121	277	284	280	291	311	262
Others on Detective Work	224	354	544	540	550	625	597
Traffic .. .. .	361	430	449	454	492	511	558
Water .. .. .	23	33	31	32	31	30	31
<b>Total of Foregoing ..</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>4,485</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,824</b>
Cadets .. .. .	128	138	116	92	151	166	154
Women Police .. ..	8	36	35	36	37	36	38
Matrons .. .. .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Trackers and Cadet Trackers	12	14	11	7	8	8	8
Special Constables .. ..	6	25	25	23	22	25	27
Parking Police .. ..	...	100	100	98	92	87	85
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,923</b>	<b>4,806</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>5,026</b>	<b>5,140</b>

The following table shows the number of police stations and the strength of the police establishment (exclusive of cadets, special constables, women police, matrons, trackers, and parking police) in relation to the population. There has been a considerable growth in the volume of administrative work done by the police, apart from the extension of duties arising from the increase in population.

**Table 567. Police Stations and Police Force in relation to Population**

At 31st December	Police Stations	Number of Police			Population to each Policeman
		Metropolitan	Country	Total	
1939	516	2,585	1,180	3,765	735
1952	466	3,234	1,255	4,489	750
1953	469	3,214	1,271	4,485	760
1954	472	3,161	1,298	4,459	776
1955	479	3,127	1,480	4,607	765
1956	478	3,236	1,464	4,700	763
1957	484	3,293	1,531	4,824	760

The cost of police services in recent years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 568. Cost of Police Services**

Year ended 30th June	Salaries		Contribution to Superannuation Fund	Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure		
	Police Force	Administrative and General			From Consolidated Revenue	From Road Transport Funds	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	3,696,597	269,126	355,000	1,037,080	4,509,946	847,857	5,357,803
1953	4,136,107	316,855	445,000	1,168,554	5,233,015	833,501	6,066,516
1954	4,238,300	332,356	491,000	1,293,690	5,459,346	896,000	6,355,346
1955	4,592,150	362,627	533,751	1,244,327	5,671,005	1,061,850	6,732,855
1956	5,291,251	389,516	688,038	1,218,397	6,588,414	998,788	7,587,202
1957	5,587,797	427,633	753,000	1,488,139	6,739,431	1,517,138	8,256,569

The expenditure from funds administered by the Department of Motor Transport, as shown above, relates to police services in the supervision and control of road traffic. Expenses under this head include salaries, cost of uniforms, and contributions to the Police Superannuation Fund in respect of traffic police.



## PRISONS

The establishment, regulation, and control of prisons and the custody of prisoners in New South Wales are provided for by the Prisons Act, 1952. Under the Act, a Comptroller-General is appointed by the Governor for the direction of prisons and custody of convicted prisoners. Persons who are not prisoners under sentence for an indictable offence or adjudication of imprisonment for some offence punishable on summary conviction are held in custody by the Comptroller-General, but the Sheriff's common law powers are still retained.

A stipendiary magistrate appointed as Visiting Justice to each prison under the Act may visit and examine the prison in respect of which he is Visiting Justice at any time he may think fit and at such intervals as are prescribed. He may inquire into and report to the Minister or the Comptroller-General on any matter connected with the prison. He may also hear and determine complaints against prisoners and award a term of confinement to cell as punishment. In any case he sees fit, an offence against prison discipline, which constitutes an offence punishable by imprisonment, may be dealt with summarily or on indictment. Any Judge of the Supreme Court may visit and examine any prison at any time.

At 30th June, 1957, there were 17 gaols in New South Wales. Six were classed as principal prisons, one as minor, eight as special establishments, and two as police gaols. The principal gaols were the State Penitentiary for men and the State Reformatory for women (both at Long Bay, Sydney), the Goulburn Training Centre, and the gaols at Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. Each of these gaols is used for a particular class of prisoners.

The State Penitentiary, Long Bay, is used for the detention of persons awaiting trial at metropolitan courts. The majority of prisoners convicted in the metropolitan area are lodged in the State Penitentiary in the first instance, the short-sentence men being retained and those serving longer periods of imprisonment being drafted to country establishments. Facilities are provided at Long Bay for the observation and treatment of prisoners suffering from mental or physical defects. The State Reformatory is used for female prisoners of all classes. Special treatment is provided for first offenders at the Goulburn Training Centre, and prisoners with longer criminal records are imprisoned at Bathurst and Parramatta.

The minor and police gaols are used for prisoners undergoing short sentences and for the detention of those who require special treatment apart from other long-sentence prisoners. The special establishments are the Afforestation Camps at Glen Innes, Oberon, and Mannus, the Training Centres at Emu Plains and Berrima, Grafton Gaol, and the Cooma Prison. At Emu Plains, prisoners—usually first offenders under 25 years of age—are trained in farm work; at Glen Innes older men are employed on a pine plantation, and similar work is provided at the other afforestation camps for prisoners of the several classes; at Berrima, prisoners are trained in cabinet-making, signwriting, and farm work. At these establishments the conditions of prison life are modified to conform with ordinary rural

life, and for this reason the prisoners sent to the camps are selected with discrimination. Prisoners of intractable disposition and violent nature are sent to Grafton Gaol.

Police lock-ups are used for the detention of persons sentenced in the various districts for periods not exceeding one month, whose removal to the established gaols would involve undue expense in consequence of the shortness of the term of imprisonment. The police lock-ups are controlled by the Commissioner of Police.

The prisoners are classified according to character and previous record, and the principle of restricted association is in operation.

Education classes for prisoners were held in seven establishments at June, 1957. Libraries in prisons contained 30,933 volumes at 30th June, 1957.

#### HABITUAL CRIMINALS

The system of indeterminate sentences was introduced in terms of the Habitual Criminals Act, 1905, which empowered a judge to declare as an habitual criminal any person convicted of specified criminal offences for the third or, in some cases, the fourth time. Since June, 1957, habitual criminals have been dealt with in accordance with the Habitual Criminals Act, 1957. This Act empowers a judge to pronounce as an habitual criminal any person aged 25 years or more who has, on at least two occasions previously, served separate terms of imprisonment for specified criminal offences. The Act also provides for offenders convicted summarily to be pronounced habitual criminals, after application has been made to a judge on the direction of a stipendiary magistrate.

After an offender has been pronounced an habitual criminal, the judge passes a further sentence on him, of from 5 to 14 years. Any sentence being served at the time of the pronouncement is served concurrently with the sentence passed following the pronouncement. When an habitual criminal has served two-thirds of the term of imprisonment, he may be granted a written licence by the Governor to be at large, if the Governor is satisfied that the prisoner's conduct and attitude warrant his release.

During the year ended June, 1957, 24 men were pronounced habitual criminals. There were 124 habitual criminals in gaol at 30th June, 1957.

#### REMISSION OF SENTENCES

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 previously been convicted 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 sentences is suspended upon the defendant entering into recognizance to be of good behaviour for a fixed period, which may not be less than twelve months.

By good conduct and industry, prisoners may gain the remission of part of their sentences. The regular rate of remission for good conduct varies from one-third of the sentence for first offenders to one-sixth for habitual criminals; prisoners sentenced to three months or less are detained for the full period. Some prisoners are released on licence; the licences operate for the unexpired portion of the sentence, and a breach of the conditions of release may be punished by the cancellation of the licence and recommitment to gaol for the balance of the sentence.

## PRISONERS

The following table shows the number of prisoners received into gaol and the number in gaol under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years. Many prisoners are received under sentence more than once during a year, and the number received is therefore shown in the table on two bases; in one case, a prisoner is counted once each time received, while in the other, each distinct prisoner is counted only once.

Table 569. Prisons: Number of Prisoners Under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Received during Year (counted each time received)			Distinct Persons Received during Year			In Prison at end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1939	7,642	753	8,395	6,508	638	7,146	1,314	50	1,364
1951	7,636	890	8,526	4,781	438	5,219	1,816	69	1,885
1952	7,403	835	8,238	5,410	421	5,831	2,002	68	2,070
1953	8,221	772	8,993	5,767	395	6,162	2,091	44	2,135
1954	6,903	796	7,699	4,795	390	5,185	2,079	76	2,155
1955	8,137	881	9,018	5,329	411	5,740	2,171	68	2,239
1956	10,098	1,279	11,377	6,199	446	6,645	2,770	90	2,860

Most of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence are committed from lower courts. Of the total number received in 1955-56, 89 per cent. were committed from lower courts and 11 per cent. from higher courts. Very few prisoners (3 in 1955-56) are committed from Commonwealth courts.

*Ages of Prisoners*

The age distribution of persons received into prison under sentence in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the next table:—

Table 570. Ages of Prisoners\* Received into Gaol under Sentence

Year ended 30th June	Under 21 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-49 Years	50 years and Over	Age Not Stated	Total
1939	785	882	1,059	904	1,015	2,074	1,664	12	8,395
1951	474	739	918	790	821	1,841	2,930	13	8,526
1952	550	788	982	849	767	1,735	2,538	29	8,238
1953	524	738	1,039	968	886	1,989	2,814	35	8,993
1954	443	591	824	822	753	1,769	2,469	28	7,699
1955	547	673	850	965	899	1,983	3,075	26	9,018
1956	710	766	1,115	1,408	1,266	2,504	3,571	37	11,377

\* Counted each time received.

More than half of the prisoners received under sentence (counted each time received) are between 25 and 50 years of age; in 1955-56, the proportion was 55 per cent. Prisoners under the age of 25 years represented 20 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 13 per cent. in 1955-56.

The following table shows the age and sex of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1955-56, and those in gaol at the end of the year:—

**Table 571. Age and Sex of Prisoners under Sentence**

Age in Years	Received during Year*			At end of Year		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 21	650	60	710	400	20	420
21 to 24	714	52	766	414	11	425
25 " 29	1,037	78	1,115	523	10	533
30 " 34	1,314	94	1,408	434	14	448
35 " 39	1,113	153	1,266	302	8	310
40 " 44	1,167	156	1,323	250	10	260
45 " 49	960	221	1,181	147	7	154
50 " 59	1,956	238	2,194	221	6	227
60 " 69	971	195	1,166	64	4	68
70 and over	179	32	211	15	...	15
Not stated	37	...	37	...	...	...
Total	10,098	1,279	11,377	2,770	90	2,860

\* Counted each time received.

### *Sentences of Prisoners*

The next table shows the sentences imposed on prisoners received into gaol in recent years, and the sentences being served by those in gaol:—

**Table 572. Sentences of Prisoners under Sentence**

Period of Sentence*	Prisoners Received † into Gaol During Year			Prisoners in Gaol at 30th June		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1954	1955	1956
One week and under .. ..	3,179	4,119	5,263	30	34	33
Over one week to one month	1,285	1,419	1,708	71	67	78
Over one month to three months	1,004	1,141	1,304	166	198	240
Over three months to six months	666	755	922	247	267	351
Over six months to one year ..	413	441	583	263	249	341
Over one year to two years ..	360	357	509	388	404	545
Over two years to five years ..	233	270	405	463	490	660
Over five years to ten years ..	26	11	57	92	77	120
Over 10 years .. ..	11	7	12	39	41	47
Governor's Pleasure .. ..	5	2	2	14	16	9
Life (including Death Sentences)	16	6	12	108	104	101
Habitual Criminals .. ..	...	...	...	156	172	192
Term not specified ‡ .. ..	147	96	129	5	10	4
Debtors .. ..	...	25	26	...	1	...
Maintenance Confinces .. ..	354	369	445	113	109	139
Total .. ..	7,699	9,018	11,377	2,155	2,239	2,860

\* Cumulative sentences are taken as equal to their united length. Concurrent sentences are taken as equal to one of them, or to the longer when they are of unequal length.

† Counted each time received.

‡ Mainly prohibited migrants.

The period of sentence was less than a week for 43 per cent. of the male prisoners and 70 per cent. of the female prisoners received into gaol during 1955-56. Of the persons in gaol under sentence at 30th June, 1956, 36 per cent. were serving sentences of twelve months or less, 42 per cent. were serving sentences of one to five years, and 10 per cent. sentences of more than five years.

Under an amendment of the Crimes Act, capital punishment was abolished in 1954. Before this, the death penalty might be inflicted in New South Wales, but executions were unusual. From 1918 to 1954, there were only seven executions—two in 1924, one in 1932-33, two in 1935-36, one in 1937-38, and one in 1939-40.

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 deductions towards the cost of the prisoner's keep, is applied towards the satisfaction of the orders for maintenance, etc. Maintenance confinees received into gaol numbered 445 in 1955-56; the number in gaol on 30th June, 1956 was 139. Half of those received into gaol in 1955-56 were sentenced to imprisonment for six months or less.

#### *Offences Committed by Prisoners*

An analysis of the prisoners received under sentence in 1955-56, according to their age and the type of offence committed, is given in the following table:—

**Table 573. Ages and Offences of Prisoners Received\* into Gaol under Sentence, 1955-56**

Type of Offence	Age in Years								Total Prisoners
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50 and over	Not Stated	
Against the Person .. ..	85	79	117	88	77	85	68	...	599
Against Property with Violence ..	112	96	104	94	40	41	23	1	511
Against Property without Violence	310	298	329	316	204	251	209	2	1,919
Forgery and Currency .. ..	3	3	7	7	8	13	5	...	46
Against Good Order .. ..	131	168	386	698	776	1,883	3,140	10	7,192
Breaches of Acts .. ..	64	101	108	110	74	114	70	24	665
Maintenance Confinees .. ..	5	21	64	95	87	117	56	...	445
Total .. ..	710	766	1,115	1,408	1,266	2,504	3,571	37	11,377

\* Counted each time received.

The next table shows particulars of prisoners received into gaol under sentence during 1955-56, classified according to the type of offence and number of previous convictions. For a number of reasons, the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with the statistics of convictions recorded in the lower and higher courts, as given in the chapter "Law and Crime". For instance, the figures in the table below include persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines, and they naturally exclude cases where a sentence of imprisonment is suspended. Furthermore, the lower court statistics are on a calendar year basis, and the higher courts record convictions only, and not sentences.

Table 574. Offences and Previous Convictions\* of Prisoners Received† into Gaol under Sentence, 1955-56

Offence	Not Previously Convicted	Previously Convicted, Not Imprisoned	Previously Imprisoned			Total		
			Once	Twice	More than Twice	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Against the Person—</b>								
Murder and Attempt ..	11	1	1	...	4	15	2	17
Manslaughter .. ..	12	2	1	...	4	16	3	19
Inflicting Bodily Harm	22	4	10	3	11	50	...	50
Robbery .. ..	29	8	13	3	24	72	3	75
Assault .. ..	76	29	35	7	75	212	12	224
Sexual Offences .. ..	71	15	18	3	15	121	1	122
Homosexual Offences..	39	10	9	...	16	74	...	74
Other .. ..	7	4	2	...	5	15	3	18
<b>Total, Against the Person .. ..</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>599</b>
<b>Against Property—</b>								
Breaking and Entering	120	52	97	22	201	489	3	492
Larceny .. ..	339	84	200	72	557	1,250	2	1,252
Stealing and Embezzlement .. ..	33	28	21	9	70	102	59	161
False Pretences .. ..	44	14	31	9	68	160	6	166
Receiving .. ..	38	4	17	3	40	101	1	102
Illegally using Motor Vehicle .. ..	96	25	35	5	42	201	2	203
Other .. ..	13	7	7	5	22	41	13	54
<b>Total, Against Property .. ..</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2,430</b>
<b>Against Good Order—</b>								
Drunkenness .. ..	524	60	515	157	3,731	4,159	828	4,987
Vagrancy .. ..	153	57	142	54	711	953	164	1,117
Riotous Behaviour, etc	166	18	80	20	409	568	125	693
Other .. ..	170	21	43	7	154	359	36	395
<b>Total, Against Good Order .. ..</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>5,005</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>7,192</b>
<b>Forgery and Currency</b>								
Offences .. ..	28	5	7	1	5	43	3	46
Breaches of Acts generally	579	40	178	51	236	1,071	13	1,084
Debtors .. ..	26	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>10,098</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>11,377</b>

\* Convictions for offences of any type.

† Counted each time received.

Of the total prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1955-56, 63 per cent. were sentenced for offences against good order (mainly drunkenness), 21 per cent. for offences against property, and 5 per cent. for offences against the person.

Only a small proportion of prisoners received into gaol under sentence have not previously been convicted. Of the prisoners received into gaol under sentence in 1955-56, 23 per cent. had no previous convictions, and 56 per cent. had been previously imprisoned more than twice. Those convicted of offences against the person included 26 per cent. who had been previously imprisoned more than twice; the corresponding proportions in the case of offences against property and those against good order were 41 per cent. and 70 per cent., respectively.

*Birthplaces and Religions of Prisoners*

Particulars of birthplace and religions of prisoners received under sentence in 1955-56 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 575. Birthplace and Religion of Prisoners Received\* into Gaol under Sentence, 1955-56**

Birthplace	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Religion	Males	Fe- males	Persons
New South Wales ..	6,564	915	7,479	Church of England	3,632	487	4,119
Other Australian States	1,468	181	1,649	Roman Catholic ..	4,561	659	5,220
New Zealand ..	184	42	226	Methodist .. ..	316	28	344
United Kingdom ..	1,114	124	1,238	Presbyterian ..	632	71	703
Europe, Other ..	649	13	662	Salvation Army ..	31	19	50
Africa .. ..	18	...	18	Other Christian ..	249	2	251
Asia .. ..	49	1	50	Non-Christian ..	23	12	35
Canada .. ..	10	3	13	Unspecified ..	654	1	655
Other American ..	17	...	17				
Unspecified .. ..	25	...	25				
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10,098</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>10,098</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>11,377</b>

\* Counted each time received.

In general, the proportions of prisoners in each birthplace group and religious denomination show little variation from year to year. However, the prisoners of European origin (other than Australia, New Zealand and United Kingdom) was 6 per cent. of the total in 1955-56, as compared with 2.4 per cent. in 1949-50 and 1.9 per cent. in 1948-49.

*Prisoners Released from Prison*

The following table shows the number of prisoners released from prison in recent years, and the manner of release:—

**Table 576. Prisoners\* Received from Prison**

Manner of Release	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Sentence Expiry .. ..	5,328	6,105	5,033	6,162	7,721
Remission of Sentence ..	672	984	744	753	766
On Licence .. ..	564	631	808	683	590
Special Authority .. ..	324	323	252	330	342
Payment of Fines .. ..	715	712	615	738	952
Transferred to Mental Hospitals	24	21	27	14	16
Died .. ..	17	8	7	14	8
Escaped .. ..	6	4	4	9	7
Habitual Criminals on Licence	7	19	15	31	16
Unconvicted, etc. .. ..	3,723	3,509	3,066	3,421	3,964
<b>Total Released .. ..</b>	<b>11,380</b>	<b>12,316</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>12,155</b>	<b>14,382</b>

\* Counted each time released.

More than one-quarter of the prisoners released are persons who have not been convicted. Of the 10,418 convicted prisoners released in 1955-56, 74 per cent. were released by expiry of sentence, 7 per cent. by remission of sentence, and 9 per cent. were released on licence or special authority.

Many persons are committed to prison each year in default of payment of fines ; in 1955-56 the number was 6,983, (5,965 males and 1,018 females). Most of these prisoners complete their sentences, usually of short duration, but some (numbering 952 in 1955-56) are released from custody on payment of **the fine**.



## OVERSEA TRADE

In terms of the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States of Australia. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Commonwealth Departments of Trade, Customs and Excise, and Primary Industry.

The functions of the Department of Trade relate to the formulation of overseas trade policies, and include overall responsibility for the administration of import licensing, negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, trade promotion, and the provision of advice to the Government on the more general aspects of tariff policy.

The Department of Customs and Excise is responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the administration of various controls over the import and export of goods.

The Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export. Further information about the activities of the Department are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

### CONTROL OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

An import licensing scheme was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1939. Under the scheme, no goods may be imported into Australia unless a licence for their importation has been issued or they have been specifically exempted from control. The licensing scheme is still in force, but the restrictions have been eased or intensified from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international monetary reserves. In general, the restrictions have been more severe on imports from the dollar than the non-dollar area.

Apart from the few goods which are exempted from licensing (e.g., bulk imports of petroleum other than fuel oil) and a few for which licences are issued without restriction (e.g., books from a non-dollar area), there are three main categories of goods with different methods of import licensing. For most consumer goods and less essential goods, licences are issued for a certain quota, which represents a percentage of the imports of the commodity brought in by a trader in a base year. For many producer goods and industrial raw materials, licences are issued without reference to base-year imports, each application for a licence receiving special consideration on its merits. For a third, miscellaneous category of goods (e.g., tea, coffee, fish, agricultural machinery, ball and roller bearings), an initial licence is issued for a certain quota of the goods, and this entitles the trader to import that quota and have the initial licence replaced each

time he imports goods during the licensing period of four months; the quota for each subsequent licensing period is adjusted in the light of his total imports of these goods in the previous period. Licences which have reference to imports in a base year may be issued, in special circumstances, to traders who imported no goods in the base year.

In addition to these controls, which were imposed for balance of payments reasons, the Customs Act prohibits the import of specified types of commodities. The items are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations, and include dangerous drugs, firearms, undesirable publications, and articles dangerous to public health.

Under the Customs Act, the export of goods from Australia may be prohibited, or may be subjected to prescribed conditions or restrictions. The items subject to this control are listed in the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. This commodity control is designed to safeguard supplies of essential commodities in Australia, to control the export of goods which are the subject of marketing agreements, and to strengthen the control (see below) over the export of capital in the form of goods.

Overseas exchange transactions are subject to control by the Commonwealth Bank, in terms of the Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations, primarily for the purpose of controlling the export of capital in the form of goods. Under the Regulations, a licence must be obtained from the Department of Customs and Excise for the export of any goods not specifically exempted from control. The licensing of exports ensures that foreign currency arising from the sale of Australian products overseas is placed at the disposal of the Commonwealth Bank, which pays the exporter an equivalent amount in Australian currency.

#### TRADE PROMOTION

The trade promotion activities of the Department of Trade include the conduct of a Trade Commissioner Service, the assessment of overseas market prospects, the dissemination of market and commodity information, the provision of advisory services for exporters, the sponsoring of reciprocal trade missions and delegations, participation in overseas trade fairs and exhibitions, and overseas publicity for Australian products.

Trade commissioners are maintained in all major export markets to promote Australian export sales, to collect information about trade prospects and conditions, and to give service and advice to exporters. They also keep the Government informed of developments likely to affect trade and commerce with Australia and of other matters of economic interest to the home Government.

The New South Wales Government is represented by an Agent-General in London and a Commissioner in New York.

#### EXPORT INSURANCE SCHEME

The Export Payments Insurance Corporation was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1956, to encourage trade with overseas countries by protecting exporters against the risks of loss arising out of non-payment of their overseas accounts and other risks not normally insurable with commercial insurers.

The Corporation, which is responsible to the Minister for Trade, is obliged to conduct its business on a commercial basis and in accordance

with usual insurance principles. It has the advice of a consultative council of ten members, who are appointed by the Government and are experienced in insurance, public administration, commerce, and industry. Its liabilities are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government, but may not exceed £25 million.

There are three main types of export insurance policy issued by the Corporation—comprehensive guarantees (where the cover relates to goods sold on up to six months' credit), capital goods guarantees (for capital equipment supplied on extended credit terms) and "services" guarantees (for payments for technical services, fees for the use of industrial property rights, etc.). The risks of loss covered include insolvency or protracted default of the buyer, exchange transfer difficulties, import restrictions in the buyer's country, and war or revolution. The maximum cover provided by the Corporation is limited to 85 per cent. of the loss.

During 1957-58, the Corporation issued guarantees to the value of £11,127,000. These covered shipments to 25 Commonwealth and 49 foreign countries.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF

### CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on the policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Duties are also imposed on some goods (e.g. potable spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, and petrol) mainly for revenue purposes.

There are three major scales of customs duty—the British Preferential Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff.

The British Preferential Tariff applies to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, provided that they have been shipped from the United Kingdom without transshipment. It also applies to most of the goods originating in Canada, New Zealand, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, and to specified goods imported from Ceylon, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, and most of the British non-self-governing colonies, protectorates, and trust territories.

The Intermediate (or "Most-favoured-nation") Tariff applies to goods imported from (a) countries with which Australia has negotiated trade agreements (including agreements negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), and (b) countries which accord Australia reciprocal most-favoured-nation tariff treatment by reason of agreements between those countries and the United Kingdom.

The General Tariff applies to all goods other than those to which the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff have been extended, or which are subject to special rates of duty.

The duties under the British Preferential Tariff are in general lower (and never higher) than those under the Intermediate Tariff, which are, in turn, often lower (and never higher) than those under the General Tariff. The margins of preference granted under the British Preferential Tariff to goods of United Kingdom origin are governed by the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement, 1957, and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

## PRIMAGE DUTIES

In addition to the duties imposed by the Customs Tariff, *ad valorem* primage duties are levied on imports at rates of 4, 5, or 10 per cent. according to the origin and type of the goods. Goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island, New Zealand, Fiji, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, a number of specified goods for use by primary producers, and many machines, tools of trade, and raw materials not manufactured or produced in Australia are exempt from primage duties. On Canadian goods admissible under the British Preferential Tariff and on proclaimed commodities from British non-self-governing colonies and protectorates, primage duties are imposed at the rates applicable to the British Preferential Tariff. Duties at concessional rates are payable on a limited number of goods the product of certain countries (including the United States of America).

## SALES TAX

Sales tax is payable on certain goods imported into Australia, as well as on certain locally-manufactured goods. Where the tax is payable on imports, it is collected by the customs authorities at ports of entry, unless the importer is a manufacturer or wholesaler registered under the Sales Tax Assessment Act. The tax is payable on the sum of (a) the value of the goods for duty purposes, (b) the customs duty payable, and (c) 20 per cent. of the sum of (a) and (b). Particulars of the rates of sales tax, etc. are given in the chapter "Public Finance".

The total amount of sales tax paid in New South Wales in 1956-57 was £48,867,237, of which £1,315,215 (or 3 per cent.) was collected by the Department of Customs and Excise.

## TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board, which was established in 1921, is an advisory body consisting of seven members appointed by the Commonwealth Government for terms of up to five years. Its purpose is to advise the Government on matters relating to trade and the customs and excise tariff.

In terms of the legislation constituting the Board, the Minister for Trade must refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, such matters as the necessity for new or revised duties, the necessity for bounties and the effect of existing bounties, the deferment of duties, proposals for applying preferential tariffs to any country, and complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of tariff protection by charging unnecessarily high prices or by acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may request the Board's advice on the general effect of the customs and excise tariffs, on the fiscal and industrial effect of the customs laws, and on other matters affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

The Minister for Customs and Excise may refer to the Board, for inquiry and report, matters concerning interpretation of the customs or excise tariff, the classification of goods in the tariffs, the valuation of goods for duty purposes, and the waiving of duty in special cases, and those matters on which a Tariff Board inquiry must precede action under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act.

Tariff Board inquiries relating to any revision of the tariff, to proposals for bounties, or to complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of tariff protection must be held in public. Evidence of a confidential

nature may be taken in private, but otherwise the evidence in these inquiries must be taken in public on oath. In any inquiry by the Board under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, evidence must be taken in public on oath.

The reports issued by the Board contain valuable information on local and oversea costs of production and on the circumstances of local manufacture.

#### TRADE AGREEMENTS

Brief particulars of the trade agreements in force between Australia and various other countries are given below.

*United Kingdom.* The existing trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Australia, which came into force in November, 1956, and will operate initially for five years, replaced the 1932 Ottawa Agreement between the two countries. Under the 1932 Agreement, Australia secured preferences in the United Kingdom market for a wide range of Australian exports, in return for tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods. The new agreement provides for (a) continued free entry into the United Kingdom for Australian goods which entered free under the previous agreement, (b) maintenance of the existing guaranteed minimum margins of preference on Australian goods and extension of the guarantee to additional goods, (c) maintenance of Australia's rights under the previous agreement in respect of meat, and (d) an assured United Kingdom market for at least 750,000 tons f.a.q. Australian wheat or flour equivalent annually. It also provides for the maintenance of tariff concessions and preferences in respect of United Kingdom goods entering Australia, subject to reductions in the guaranteed minimum margins of preference.

*Canada.* The existing agreement between Canada and Australia came into force in August, 1931. With some exceptions, the basis of the agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment.

*New Zealand.* The existing agreement with New Zealand came into force in December, 1933. With some exceptions, the basis of the agreement was the mutual accord of British Preferential Tariff treatment. Goods produced or manufactured in New Zealand are exempt from primage duty.

*Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.* A trade agreement was negotiated with the Federation in June, 1955. Australia's principal undertaking was to grant an exclusive tariff preference to the Federation on unmanufactured tobacco. The Federation accorded preferential tariff treatment on a wide range of Australian goods, including wheat and powdered and condensed milk.

*Federation of Malaya.* A trade agreement with the Federation became effective in August, 1958. Under the agreement, Malaya undertook that Australian wheat and flour would be protected from dumped or subsidised competition and that any tariff preferences it accords would be extended also to Australia. Australia guaranteed free entry for natural rubber so long as the Papua-New Guinea crop was absorbed, and assured the Federation that natural rubber would not be at a disadvantage compared with synthetic rubber in respect of tariff or import licensing treatment.

*Japan.* The existing trade agreement with Japan, which came into force in July, 1957, provides for the mutual accord of most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs duties and similar charges and import and

export licensing. Japan agreed to accord Australian wool the opportunity of competing in the global quota for wool for not less than 90 per cent. of the total foreign exchange allocation for wool each year and not to restrict the total foreign exchange allocation for wool beyond the extent necessary to safeguard Japan's external financial position, to maintain the present level of duty on Australian wool for three years, and to admit Australian, wheat, barley, and dried skim milk on a competitive and non-discriminatory basis, and also gave specific undertakings in respect of Australian sugar, beef tallow and cattle hides, and dried vine fruits. Either country is permitted to suspend its obligations under the agreement insofar as is necessary to prevent serious injury to domestic producers as a result of imports of similar or directly competitive products from the other country. An advisory authority has been appointed by the Commonwealth Government to advise the Minister for Trade whether any Australian industry is threatened as a result of the agreement.

#### *The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which came into provisional operation in January, 1948, is a multilateral agreement designed to facilitate trading relations between the participating countries by the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to the free interchange of goods.

Part I of the Agreement comprises an undertaking to extend most-favoured-nation treatment to other participating countries, except where existing preferences are deemed valid, and schedules of tariff concessions which have been negotiated under the Agreement. Part II, which applies only to the extent to which it is not inconsistent with existing legislation in the respective countries, consists of undertakings regarding commercial policy to prevent tariff concessions being offset by other protective measures. However, each country retains the right (a) to impose new duties for protective purposes, except in respect of commodities where rates of duty have been fixed under the Agreement; (b) to impose import restrictions to protect the balance of payments; and (c) to take emergency action where any industry is endangered by any negotiated tariff or preference reduction or by reason of any other obligation incurred under the Agreement.

Four series of tariff negotiations have been conducted under the provisions of the Agreement. As a result of the negotiations, Australia has obtained tariff concessions on almost all the principal products of which she is an actual or potential exporter to the individual countries concerned. These concessions were the result both of direct negotiation by Australia and of negotiation by other countries; in the latter case, the benefits occurred through the operation under the Agreement of the most-favoured-nation principle.

In December, 1958, the Agreement was being operated by 37 countries, comprising most of the world's larger trading nations.

A comprehensive review of the Agreement was carried out by the participating countries in 1954-55. They reaffirmed the basic objectives of the Agreement, adapted its provisions to meet changed conditions, and elaborated the objectives and structure of an organisation (to be known as the Organisation for Trade Co-operation) to administer the Agreement.

The General Agreement and the Agreement for an Organisation for Trade Co-operation do not come definitely into force until instruments of

acceptance have been lodged by countries accounting for 85 per cent. of the total external trade of the countries signatory to the Final Act. No country has yet definitively accepted the Agreements, but the Commonwealth Parliament has given approval for Australia to accept after the United Kingdom and the United States of America have done so.

### STATISTICS OF OVERSEA TRADE

The statistics of oversea trade, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from records of the Department of Customs and Excise.

The values shown for goods *imported* from oversea are the values on which customs duty was payable, or would have been payable if the duty was charged *ad valorem*. In assessing goods for *ad valorem* duty, their value is taken to be the actual price paid by the Australian importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic value in the country of export, whichever is the higher, together with all charges for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Import values are therefore shown on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis and are expressed in Australian currency.

The values shown for goods *exported* are also on an f.o.b., port of shipment, basis, expressed in Australian currency. In general, they have been assessed as follows:—

- (a) Goods sold to oversea buyers before export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the goods were sold; for example, for wool, the actual price paid by the oversea buyer plus the cost of all services incurred by him in placing the wool on board ship.
- (b) Goods shipped on consignment—the Australian f.o.b. equivalent of the current price offering for similar goods in the principal markets of the country to which the goods were despatched for sale; for wool, the f.o.b. equivalent of the current price ruling in Australia normally provides a sufficient approximation of the f.o.b. equivalent of the price ultimately received.

Outside packages (containers, crates, etc.) are treated as a separate item in the classification of imports, but details of their country of origin have been available only since 1950-51. For exports, however, the value recorded for each item includes the value of outside packages.

Stores (including bunker coal and oil) taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for oversea countries are excluded from the figures of oversea exports. Details of ships' and aircraft stores exported in recent years are given on page 685.

The statistics of oversea trade include imports and exports on government account (which are treated as normal transactions) and migrants' effects. The value shown for ores and concentrates imported and exported includes the value of the gold content, which is not recorded separately for inclusion in imports and exports of gold.

In the statistics of the oversea trade of New South Wales, the imports include items transferred for consumption in other States. The exports classified as "Australian produce" include products of other Australian States which have been shipped oversea from ports in New South Wales, but they do not include products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.

## OVERSEA TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The following table shows the value of the oversea imports and exports of New South Wales during each of the last eleven years:—

Table 577. Oversea Trade of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Merchandise		Bullion and Specie		Total, Merchandise and Bullion and Specie	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
£A thousand f.o.b.						
1947	93,030	116,519	991	61	94,021	116,580
1948	150,352	134,662	1,565	88	151,917	134,750
1949	177,211	176,609	908	145	178,119	176,754
1950	214,030	216,526	587	65	214,617	216,591
1951	301,702	325,573	2,274	64	303,976	325,637
1952	426,818	193,908	2,286	7,552	429,104	201,460
1953	206,955	249,518	3,193	20,564	210,148	270,082
1954	277,927	249,314	2,610	13,861	280,537	263,175
1955	343,472	206,868	2,624	13,789	346,096	220,657
1956	334,241	217,218	2,735	8,432	336,976	225,650
1957	312,136	278,064	2,247	14,368	314,383	292,432

The bulk of the oversea exports are products of the primary industries. The quantities of these products available for export vary greatly with seasonal conditions, and these variations, combined with wide fluctuations in the prices of the principal export commodities, render the total value of exports liable to sharp increase or decrease from year to year. Manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, such as prepared foods, iron and steel, and electrical goods and machinery, represent a small but growing proportion of the total exports. The value of imports into New South Wales rose rapidly during the early post-war years, partly because of an increase in the volume of imports and partly because of the continuous upward trend of import prices, and reached a record of £429 million in 1951-52. In that year, the price of wool and the value of exports fell heavily, and Australia incurred a substantial deficit in the balance of payments on current account; international reserves were seriously depleted, and import restrictions were therefore greatly intensified. The fluctuations in the value of imports into New South Wales since 1952-53 reflect the easing or intensification of import restrictions from time to time in accordance with changes in the level of Australia's international reserves.

In 1956-57, the value of exports from New South Wales represented 29 per cent. of the total exports from Australia, and imports into New South Wales represented 44 per cent. of the total. However, the imports into New South Wales include goods intended for use in other States, while the exports exclude products of New South Wales despatched abroad from ports in other States.



*Oversea Trade by Ports*

The next table, which gives particulars of the trade passing through the ports of New South Wales, shows that the great bulk of the oversea trade is handled at Sydney. In 1956-57, ports other than Sydney handled only 3 per cent. of the imports and 15 per cent. of the exports.

**Table 578. Oversea Trade of N.S.W., by Ports**

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*	Newcastle†	Port Kembla	Other Ports	Total N.S.W.
	£A thousand f.o.b.				
<b>IMPORTS</b>					
1952	411,731	9,786	7,587	...	429,104
1953	194,817	8,668	6,663	...	210,148
1954	268,223	9,239	3,075	...	280,537
1955	326,193	9,497	10,406	...	346,096
1956	322,981	10,147	3,848	...	336,976
1957	303,997	7,642	2,744	...	314,383
<b>EXPORTS</b>					
1952	184,310	12,957	4,124	69	201,460
1953	240,977	22,230	6,159	716	270,082
1954	227,032	29,520	6,045	578	263,175
1955	195,817	21,594	2,777	469	220,657
1956	201,215	20,696	3,261	478	225,650
1957	247,985	35,092	8,591	764	292,432

\* Includes Mascot and Rose Bay airports and Botany Bay.

† Includes Port Stephens.

The main oversea exports from Newcastle are wool (£22,361,000 in 1956-57), iron and steel (£8,194,000), and coal (£1,294,000). The main imports are petroleum and shale oils (£805,000) and iron and steel (£834,000).

At Port Kembla, the main exports are iron and steel (£5,626,000 in 1956-57), lead and zinc ores and concentrates (£1,592,000), and coal (£556,000). The main imports are copper (£689,000), ferro alloys (£476,000), and phosphatic rock (£240,000).

Timber shipments from Coff's Harbour, Eden, and Clarence River account for almost all the oversea exports from ports other than Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla.

**DIRECTION OF OVERSEA TRADE**

The direction of the oversea trade of New South Wales during the last seven years is indicated in the following table.

Table 579. Direction of Oversea Trade\* of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Country of Origin or Destination								Total, All Countries
	Commonwealth Countries			European Countries	Asia and Middle East		U.S.A.	Other Countries †	
	United Kingdom	Other	Total		Japan	Other			
				£A thousand f.o.b.					
IMPORTS									
1951	136,154	64,211	200,365	45,736	5,935	17,014	26,728	5,924	301,702
1952	179,916	67,552	247,468	85,560	15,456	16,216	50,320	11,798	426,818
1953	84,266	42,217	126,483	24,134	1,182	14,676	36,159	4,321	206,955
1954	131,085	48,332	179,417	42,674	2,771	17,903	30,888	4,274	277,927
1955	146,118	64,212	210,330	58,724	8,689	18,613	42,770	4,346	343,472
1956	139,637	53,651	193,288	59,200	9,789	21,027	45,599	5,338	334,241
1957	128,393	54,847	183,240	47,154	6,566	21,237	48,363	5,576	312,136
EXPORTS									
1951	88,813	39,994	128,807	108,674	27,352	4,953	46,619	9,168	325,573
1952	47,672	41,251	88,923	56,040	22,222	3,850	18,013	4,860	193,908
1953	80,362	42,974	123,336	70,110	34,389	3,949	13,363	4,371	249,518
1954	64,483	51,501	115,984	86,538	22,787	7,772	11,443	4,790	249,314
1955	51,054	47,241	98,295	65,609	22,188	4,704	11,102	4,970	206,868
1956	41,420	48,149	89,569	66,334	38,492	5,542	11,178	6,103	217,218
1957	48,150	59,619	107,769	89,596	52,112	7,588	12,582	8,417	278,064

\* Excluding bullion and specie.

† Includes "country not stated".

The United Kingdom is the principal country trading with New South Wales, although its share of the total exports from the State is much less than before World War II. In 1956-57, the United Kingdom supplied 41 per cent. of the total value of imports into New South Wales, compared with about 40 per cent. in the nineteen-thirties, and took 17 per cent. of the total exports of merchandise, compared with 40 per cent. before the war.

The United States of America is the second major source of imports into New South Wales. In 1956-57, it supplied 15 per cent. of the total imports, and took 5 per cent. of the exports. Japan has become a major importer of exports from New South Wales, and in 1956-57 took 19 per cent. of the total exports.

The other important sources of imports into New South Wales are Borneo (which supplied 2.0 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1956-57), Canada (3.5 per cent.), India (2.7 per cent.), and Malaya (1.7 per cent.) in the British Commonwealth, and France (1.5 per cent.), Germany (4.3 per cent.), Indonesia (4.6 per cent.), Italy (1.3 per cent.), Japan (2.1 per cent.), and the Netherlands (1.7 per cent.). Other important export customers are India (which took 1.8 per cent. of the total value of merchandise exports from New South Wales in 1956-57), New Zealand (7.3 per cent.), Pacific Islands (2.5 per cent.), and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (3.6 per cent.) in the British Commonwealth, and Belgium (5.6 per cent.), France (11.3 per cent.), Germany (5.3 per cent.), and Italy (6.5 per cent.).

The next table shows the value of imports in the last three years from the principal countries of origin and of exports to the principal countries of destination.

Table 580. Direction of Oversea Trade\* of N.S.W.: Principal Countries

Country of Origin or Destination	Imports			Exports		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
£A thousand f.o.b.						
<b>Commonwealth Countries—</b>						
United Kingdom .. .. .	146,118	139,637	128,393	51,054	41,420	48,150
Borneo .. .. .	6,036	5,018	6,183	288	319	375
Canada .. .. .	12,740	10,096	10,845	810	909	1,080
Hong Kong .. .. .	1,334	1,543	1,559	1,191	1,864	3,889
India, Pakistan, and Ceylon .. .. .	17,362	12,461	12,403	6,562	4,900	8,587
Malaya, Fed. of .. .. .	6,511	7,313	5,156	2,063	2,405	2,558
New Zealand .. .. .	3,874	4,128	5,364	17,011	16,247	20,294
Pacific Islands .. .. .	1,021	1,165	1,155	5,830	6,228	6,906
Papua and New Guinea .. .. .	3,761	3,805	4,307	8,224	9,699	10,045
Rhodesia and Nyasaland .. .. .	4,436	2,612	2,806	164	222	149
Singapore .. .. .	159	429	137	2,323	2,245	3,260
South Africa, Union of .. .. .	1,741	1,933	1,998	712	881	782
Other .. .. .	5,237	3,148	2,934	2,063	2,230	1,694
<b>Total, Commonwealth .. .. .</b>	<b>210,330</b>	<b>193,288</b>	<b>183,240</b>	<b>98,295</b>	<b>89,569</b>	<b>107,769</b>
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>						
<b>Europe—</b>						
Austria .. .. .	2,232	2,089	1,861	467	552	1,145
Belgium—Luxembourg .. .. .	5,264	4,827	3,098	12,680	10,754	15,676
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	1,219	1,370	1,381	1,742	1,044	1,812
France .. .. .	7,889	7,992	4,633	20,650	22,762	31,549
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .. .	13,832	14,995	13,045	10,158	12,320	14,626
Italy .. .. .	5,002	5,224	3,967	13,667	12,417	18,198
Netherlands .. .. .	5,423	6,380	5,442	1,238	1,455	1,099
Norway .. .. .	3,622	2,788	2,248	32	12	35
Poland .. .. .	37	62	37	2,143	2,200	3,369
Sweden .. .. .	5,520	5,028	4,455	626	777	301
Switzerland .. .. .	5,088	5,170	4,170	650	625	779
<b>Asia and Middle East—</b>						
Arabian States .. .. .	9,342	9,153	2,388	526	507	993
China (Mainland) .. .. .	1,049	1,345	1,125	590	435	1,145
Indonesia, U.S. of .. .. .	7,458	8,733	14,478	1,562	2,251	3,034
Iran .. .. .	210	1,372	2,910	134	105	120
Japan .. .. .	8,689	9,789	6,566	22,188	38,492	52,112
<b>America—</b>						
U.S.A. .. .. .	42,770	45,599	48,363	11,102	11,177	12,582
Central and South America .. .. .	2,305	3,615	2,815	1,103	1,469	1,167
Other (Incl. Country not stated) .. .. .	6,191	5,422	5,914	7,315	8,295	10,553
<b>Total, Foreign Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>133,142</b>	<b>140,953</b>	<b>128,896</b>	<b>108,573</b>	<b>127,649</b>	<b>170,295</b>
<b>Total, All Countries .. .. .</b>	<b>343,472</b>	<b>334,241</b>	<b>312,136</b>	<b>206,868</b>	<b>217,218</b>	<b>278,064</b>

\* Excluding bullion and specie.

The next table contains a classification of the oversea imports into New South Wales in 1956-57 from each of the principal countries of origin:—

**Table 581. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Origin, 1956-57**

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	Canada	India, Pakistan, and Ceylon	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Japan	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries *
	£A thousand f.o.b.						
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	427	234	2	80	594	49	2,856
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin .. .. .	205	3	3,973	55	2	23	9,706
III. Alcoholic Liquors .. .. .	943	1	...	3	...	3	1,063
IV. Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	211	301	2	3	...	5,649	8,352
V. Live Animals .. .. .	71	...	...	...	...	11	619
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs .. .. .	153	5	356	5	1	64	1,384
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres .. .. .	305	5	710	201	40	2,872	9,679
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres .. .. .	3,648	...	2,283	15	84	21	7,072
(b) Textiles .. .. .	10,909	53	3,299	1,678	3,244	155	26,171
(c) Apparel .. .. .	1,316	1	4	253	142	23	3,563
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes .. .. .	611	...	1,201	102	55	2,479	31,742
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. .. .. .	1,606	40	...	248	234	599	3,062
XI. Rocks and Minerals .. .. .	209	476	33	37	...	441	2,341
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery) .. .. .	33,594	3,378	3	1,332	618	6,246	51,294
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances .. .. .	12,541	125	...	553	13	3,543	19,327
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) .. .. .	26,945	429	21	2,501	27	12,443	45,075
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures .. .. .	1,015	370	45	25	14	2,068	8,109
(b) Leather and Manufactures .. .. .	216	...	15	24	1	16	287
XIV. Wood and Wicker .. .. .	165	2,448	4	22	55	2,808	8,723
XV. Earthenware, China, etc. .. .	2,477	120	1	290	505	667	5,209
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc. .. .. .	5,382	1,483	181	207	11	404	13,416
(b) Stationery, etc. .. .. .	3,883	11	4	214	98	551	5,204
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc. .. .. .	848	1	24	675	320	27	3,522
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	2,754	228	4	882	151	1,586	6,261
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers .. .. .	7,952	105	13	2,050	128	1,499	15,928
XX. Miscellaneous .. .. .	10,007	1,028	225	1,590	229	4,116	22,171
XXI. Bullion and Specie. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,247
Total .. .. .	128,393	10,845	12,403	13,045	6,566	48,363	314,383

\* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total imports from Indonesia amounted to £14,478,000 and included £12,581,000 for Class IX.

Further particulars about the principal items of import and their source are given on page 681.

The next table shows a classification of the oversea exports of Australian produce from New South Wales in 1956-57 to each of the principal countries of destination:—

**Table 582. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Class of Goods and Country of Destination, 1956-57**

Class of Goods	United Kingdom	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	India, Pakistan, and Ceylon	Japan	New Zealand	U.S.A.	Total, All Countries*
	£A thousand f.o.b.						
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	6,899	267	1,928	174	69	443	14,001
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	2,534	1,455	1,713	294	557	23	16,054
III. Alcoholic Liquors	4	...	1	1	17	...	184
IV. Tobacco, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	187
V. Live Animals	3	...	5	174	13	65	383
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs†	33,790	12,297	305	41,571	194	7,230	173,075
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres	41	97	...	1	70	124	400
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres	23	6	22	75	109	5	536
(b) Textiles	1	1	...	...	177	5	271
(c) Apparel	27	...	...	...	58	4	253
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes	53	...	93	40	566	14	1,403
X. Pigments, Paints, etc.	...	...	...	...	295	...	710
XI. Rocks and Minerals	227	173	4	1,400	278	1,536	6,988
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and Machinery)	1,413	77	2,980	7,542	8,427	1,682	29,040
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and Appliances	118	4	643	13	594	37	2,045
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric)	99	1	491	19	1,694	1 3	4,177
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures	27	7	8	...	104	3	400
(b) Leather and Manufactures	911	...	9	1	112	18	1,271
XIV. Wood and Wicker	60	...	10	...	1,324	9	1,706
XV. Earthenware, China, etc.	8	...	1	2	377	2	668
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc.	...	...	...	...	250	3	311
(b) Stationery, etc.	112	...	14	...	1,196	9	1,555
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc.	35	52	12	85	74	35	352
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	131	...	18	2	114	37	427
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	152	47	107	34	1,010	215	2,606
XX. Miscellaneous	200	15	110	104	1,772	157	9,900
XXI. Bullion and Specie	43	...	...	...	91	13	14,362
Total	46,911	14,499	8,474	51,532	19,542	11,682	283,265

\* Includes all other countries in addition to those shown. Total exports (of Australian Produce) to France amounted to £31,481,000 and included £31,278,000 for Class VI; corresponding figures for Italy were £18,105,000 and £17,517,000.

† The principal component of this Class is wool.

Further particulars about the principal items of export and their destination are given on page 684.

#### ITEMS OF IMPORT AND EXPORT

The leading groups of imports into New South Wales are metals, metal manufactures, and machinery (including motor vehicles and parts), petroleum oils, textiles, paper, tobacco and cigarettes, and undressed timber. In recent years, imports of motor vehicles and parts have contracted,

reflecting the growth in the Australian motor vehicle industry and the reduced number of assembled vehicles being imported. Imports of crude petroleum, for local refining, have increased substantially, and there has been a compensating fall in the imports of petroleum and shale spirit.

The following table shows the quantity (where available) and the value of the more important items imported into New South Wales in each of the last three years:—

**Table 583. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W.**

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Fish, Tinned .. .. .	lb.	8,504	10,702	7,762	1,611	2,137	1,327
Tea .. .. .	lb.	25,207	16,548	21,586	8,436	4,020	5,156
Coffee .. .. .	lb.	2,831	3,240	3,701	702	593	800
Cocoa Beans .. .. .	lb.	7,160	10,067	10,772	1,537	1,456	1,279
Whisky .. .. .	Pf. gal.	399	394	325	1,025	1,043	897
Tobacco and Cigarettes, etc. ..	lb.	24,100	26,263	24,776	8,837	8,969	8,270
Copra .. .. .	cwt.	587	555	713	2,575	2,207	2,628
Cotton, Raw .. .. .	lb.	20,208	20,325	24,186	3,539	3,068	3,250
Yarns: Cotton .. .. .	lb.	1,823	1,570	1,694	926	729	788
Rayon, Nylon, etc. .. .. .	lb.	8,333	7,146	6,187	3,618	3,210	2,719
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	doz.	1,031	1,098	842	2,452	2,203	2,307
Piece Goods—							
Not Knitted or Lockstitched—							
Cotton and Linen .. .. .	sq. yds.	133,699	109,768	107,344	19,429	15,735	14,714
Rayon .. .. .	sq. yds.	19,051	17,456	10,752	5,820	5,603	3,105
Woolen .. .. .	sq. yds.	1,086	902	727	638	560	456
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,254	5,697	3,982
Apparel and Attire .. .. .	...	...	...	...	2,062	1,819	1,062
Linoleum .. .. .	sq. yds.	4,369	4,290	3,222	931	898	729
Carpets .. .. .	sq. yds.	2,286	1,862	1,330	3,371	2,760	1,756
Petroleum Oils—							
Crude Petroleum * .. .. .	gal.	233,235	348,062	646,967	8,090	10,891	19,518
Petroleum and Shale Spirit ..	gal.	191,431	149,682	34,864	10,824	9,211	2,580
Kerosene (Power and Other) ..	gal.	39,003	42,383	32,212	1,991	2,162	1,778
Residual Oil, Solar Oil .. .. .	gal.	92,998	70,080	26,406	3,356	2,409	736
Lubricating Oil .. .. .	gal.	17,172	15,982	16,451	2,116	2,081	2,423
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	757	926	788
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	27,134	27,680	27,823
Linseed Oil .. .. .	gal.	2,615	1,555	1,527	1,016	805	1,085
Colour Pigments for Paints .. ..	cwt.	346	334	351	2,719	2,607	2,913
Asbestos, Crude and Fibre .. .. .	cwt.	365	268	226	1,366	995	819
Iron and Steel—							
Plate and Sheet .. .. .	cwt.	1,606	1,076	770	6,920	4,885	4,498
Other .. .. .	cwt.	2,244	2,519	820	6,583	8,805	4,811
Aluminium and Alloys .. .. .	cwt.	262	244	210	3,256	3,371	3,214
Copper and Alloys .. .. .	cwt.	595	134	90	10,209	2,993	1,686
Cutlery, etc. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,191	1,144	863
Hand Tools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,969	1,925	1,524
Aircraft and Parts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,016	7,689	8,060
Motor Vehicles and Parts. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	25,553	26,582	19,695
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	...	...	...	...	5,384	4,388	4,050
Electrical Appliances and Equipment (not machinery) and Dynamo Electric Machinery .. .. .	...	...	...	...	13,819	17,546	19,327

\* Including once-run distillate from crude petroleum.

Table 583. Principal Items Imported into N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
		Thousand			£A thousand	f. o. b.	
<b>Machinery—</b>							
Metal Working .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,206	5,220	5,420
Office .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,669	3,938	4,182
Textile .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,091	2,537	2,245
Rubber, Crude .. .. .	cwt.	449	337	278	5,697	6,142	3,909
Timber, Undressed .. .. .	sup. ft.	194,517	165,975	169,986	7,956	7,605	7,721
Paper: Pulp .. .. .	ton	18	18	21	1,036	1,072	1,318
Printing .. .. .	ton	133	102	104	9,668	7,678	7,822
Writing .. .. .	cwt.	117	124	70	892	966	544
Wrapping .. .. .	cwt.	457	293	189	3,397	2,554	2,056
Other .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,857	1,754	1,039
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	16,850	14,024	12,779
Crockery and Glassware .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	4,415	4,060	3,249
Books and Periodicals .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,696	3,164	3,496
Jewellery and Timepieces .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3,264	3,131	2,264
Cinematograph Films .. .. .	lin. ft.	93,288	96,647	91,127	1,591	1,640	1,782
Surgical and Dental Instruments .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,329	1,391	1,445
Drugs and Medicines .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,416	5,962	5,878
Salts of Acids .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,057	2,064	1,699

For statistical purposes, exports are recorded in the month in which the entries are passed by the Department of Customs and Excise. Normally this is within a few days of shipment; but in the case of some major items, especially wool and wheat, export is sometimes considerably delayed. The exports as recorded for a particular year are therefore not necessarily related to production in that year.

Raw materials and foodstuffs form the great bulk of the overseas exports of Australian produce from New South Wales, wool being the dominant export commodity. The quantities of wool, wheat, etc. available for export depend mainly on local seasonal conditions, and the prices of the principal export commodities are subject to wide fluctuation.

In recent years, wool has accounted for about 60 per cent. of the total value of exports of Australian merchandise from New South Wales, compared with 50 per cent. in the three years immediately before the war; the proportion rose as high as 75 per cent. in 1950-51, owing to a steep increase in the price of wool, and was 58 per cent. in 1956-57. Wheat and wheaten flour usually account for about 6 per cent. of the total exports. Manufactures comprise a relatively small, though growing, proportion of the overseas exports from New South Wales. Exports of iron and steel have risen greatly in recent years, and in 1956-57 accounted for 7 per cent. of total exports.

The next table shows the quantity and value of the more important items of Australian produce exported from New South Wales in each of the last three years.

Table 584. Principal Items of Australian Produce Exported from N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity			Value		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
		Thousand			£A thousand f.o.b.		
Butter .. .. .	lb.	2,558	2,725	3,707	478	483	547
Butter Substitutes .. .. .	lb.	964	635	663	156	136	131
Milk, Processed .. .. .	lb.	28,697	30,909	27,622	2,314	2,573	2,838
Eggs: in shell .. .. .	doz.	10,330	8,692	3,714	1,891	1,603	753
not in shell .. .. .	lb.	11,301	11,367	12,634	1,192	1,365	1,622
Meats and Soups—							
Frozen: Beef and Veal .. .. .	lb.	21,993	32,365	31,365	2,085	2,938	2,697
Lamb and Mutton .. .. .	lb.	10,478	8,631	4,498	789	657	352
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	920	785	791
Tinned .. .. .	lb.	24,638	24,017	17,086	3,550	3,597	2,175
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	857	725	569
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,201	8,702	6,584
Wheat: Wheat .. .. .	bush.	7,259	11,822	3,384	5,288	7,456	2,053
Flour .. .. .	Cncls.	4,651	4,317	5,186	7,292	6,474	7,588
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,580	13,930	9,641
Rice .. .. .	cwt.	528	696	524	1,875	2,130	1,726
Other Prepared Grains .. .. .	..	..	..	..	950	795	1,024
Fruits: Preserved .. .. .	lb.	23,598	27,898	15,902	1,645	2,006	1,146
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	445	215	276
Hides and Skins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,174	6,232	6,995
Wool: Greasy .. .. .	lb.	342,732	385,540	416,022	110,051	108,086	147,742
Scoured and Carbonised .. .. .	lb.	26,198	26,549	27,821	10,737	9,534	11,273
Tops, Nolls, etc. .. .. .	lb.	5,323	8,691	13,624	2,178	3,626	6,448
Total (as in Grease) .. .. .	lb.	411,000	461,893	505,820	122,966	121,246	165,463
Coal .. .. .	ton	281	194	545	1,115	780	2,196
Silver-Lead Concentrates .. .. .	cwt.	68	367	345	192	1,006	1,093
Zinc and Zinc Concentrates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	716	1,178	1,033
Iron and Steel .. .. .	cwt.	1,972	1,612	6,920	4,087	4,583	20,519
Electrical Appliances and Equipment (not machinery) and Dynamo Electric Machinery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,487	1,834	2,045
Machines and Machinery (excluding Dynamo Electric) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5,061	4,171	4,177
Wire and Wire Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	838	744	1,470
Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,063	1,053	2,011
Leather and Leather Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	921	1,015	1,271
Timber, Undressed .. .. .	sup. ft.	19,682	17,866	23,553	940	962	1,434
Books and Periodicals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,104	1,119	1,173
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,390	2,569	2,606

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES

The following table shows the principal countries of origin of the principal overseas imports into New South Wales in each of the last four years.



Table 585. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>IRON AND STEEL</b>								
	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	47,975	113,733	86,765	53,486	4,250	7,778	6,947	5,850
Canada .. .. .	276	76	1,574	4,551	40	33	327	739
Belgium-Luxembourg .. .. .	499	22,720	33,604	2,693	23	1,215	1,746	158
Japan .. .. .	21	10,110	18,194	3,154	4	600	1,045	208
France .. .. .	679	16,321	12,521	750	82	1,061	561	53
Norway .. .. .	217	5,837	8,820	4,871	49	506	763	644
Sweden .. .. .	660	874	1,319	840	144	206	343	307
U.S.A. .. .. .	9,973	19,049	9,301	6,215	983	1,760	1,190	984
Other .. .. .	1,008	3,759	7,630	2,951	136	344	769	366
Total .. .. .	61,308	192,479	179,728	79,511	5,711	13,503	13,691	9,309
<b>MACHINES, MACHINERY, AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT</b>								
					£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	...	...	...	...	33,340	34,292	36,917	39,485
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,271	2,369	2,799	3,054
Sweden .. .. .	...	...	...	...	735	863	984	1,038
U.S.A. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	9,697	12,863	16,224	15,986
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	3,545	3,779	4,133	4,840
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	48,588	54,166	61,057	64,403
<b>MOTOR VEHICLES AND PARTS</b>								
					£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	...	...	...	...	14,638	20,550	21,095	15,753
Canada .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,296	1,026	1,156	719
France .. .. .	...	...	...	...	594	1,494	1,435	1,294
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .. .	...	...	...	...	189	494	571	437
U.S.A. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,111	1,560	1,943	1,270
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	201	429	382	222
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	18,029	25,553	26,582	19,695
<b>PETROLEUM, CRUDE*</b>								
	Thousand gallons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Borneo (Brit.) .. .. .	112,627	125,162	102,764	127,840	5,095	5,465	4,413	5,620
Arabian States .. .. .	66,681	102,035	113,190	68,468	1,590	2,490	2,854	1,725
Indonesia, U.S. of .. .. .	4,229	...	126,007	355,230	188	...	3,473	9,772
Iran .. .. .	...	6,038	6,101	83,074	...	135	151	2,034
Other .. .. .	2,858	1	...	12,355	55	...	...	367
Total .. .. .	186,395	233,236	348,062	646,967	6,928	8,090	10,891	19,518

\* Includes once-run distillate from crude petroleum.

**Table 585. Oversea Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)**

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>PETROLEUM AND SHALE SPIRIT</b>								
		Thousand gallons				£A thousand f.o.b.		
Aden .. .. .	...	6,920	2,170	...	...	364	129	...
Singapore .. .. .	4,812	277	3,720	103	305	26	213	10
Arabian States .. .. .	98,925	81,891	84,571	5,916	5,446	4,408	4,879	380
France .. .. .	2,041	1,702	8,709	...	164	112	456	...
Indonesia, U.S. of .. .. .	42,486	70,777	23,004	12,084	2,661	3,860	1,495	850
Iran .. .. .	...	...	12,935	7,765	...	...	792	454
Netherlands .. .. .	1,463	1,625	2,724	...	78	106	178	...
Netherlands Antilles .. .. .	2,322	...	1,250	2,607	122	...	125	280
U.S.A. .. .. .	10,013	12,701	9,904	5,347	877	1,110	907	524
Other .. .. .	32,307	15,538	695	1,042	1,789	838	37	82
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>195,369</b>	<b>191,431</b>	<b>149,682</b>	<b>34,864</b>	<b>11,442</b>	<b>10,824</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>2,580</b>
<b>PIECE GOODS: COTTON AND LINEN</b>								
		Thousand sq. yds.				£A thousand f.o.b.		
United Kingdom .. .. .	58,993	50,800	32,652	28,855	9,983	9,198	5,981	5,174
Hong Kong .. .. .	2,455	2,931	4,193	5,870	302	326	421	615
India .. .. .	24,463	21,096	18,307	21,251	1,970	1,687	1,407	1,740
Belgium-Luxembourg .. .. .	6,327	7,244	5,845	5,906	853	934	754	714
France .. .. .	1,078	972	1,117	721	250	250	291	196
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .. .	3,805	3,836	4,662	4,842	840	841	1,006	1,057
Italy .. .. .	2,172	1,806	1,482	1,376	458	444	426	375
Japan .. .. .	14,816	31,838	29,089	24,506	1,479	3,228	3,116	2,718
Netherlands .. .. .	3,439	3,203	2,445	2,080	587	554	469	364
Switzerland .. .. .	2,339	2,002	1,754	1,553	799	771	617	512
Other .. .. .	6,382	8,070	8,299	9,288	1,143	1,240	1,291	1,249
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>126,269</b>	<b>133,798</b>	<b>109,845</b>	<b>106,248</b>	<b>18,664</b>	<b>19,473</b>	<b>15,779</b>	<b>14,714</b>
<b>PIECE GOODS: RAYON AND SYNTHETIC</b>								
		Thousand sq. yds.				£A thousand f.o.b.		
United Kingdom .. .. .	12,645	9,932	5,889	3,616	3,275	2,591	1,590	933
France .. .. .	1,092	1,581	2,997	2,272	340	575	1,020	602
Germany, Fed. Rep. of .. .. .	1,736	2,291	2,615	1,486	560	717	842	472
Italy .. .. .	3,272	2,462	2,260	1,162	1,179	949	795	412
Switzerland .. .. .	924	1,186	1,232	465	454	512	575	211
Other .. .. .	906	1,599	2,463	1,751	268	476	781	475
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,575</b>	<b>19,051</b>	<b>17,456</b>	<b>10,752</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>3,105</b>
<b>PAPER, PRINTING</b>								
		Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.		
United Kingdom .. .. .	50,238	54,592	47,827	42,831	3,649	4,140	3,834	3,485
Canada .. .. .	14,691	34,840	23,960	20,405	882	2,175	1,467	1,302
New Zealand .. .. .	...	...	2,492	15,995	...	...	184	1,161
Finland .. .. .	7,520	7,609	6,916	8,311	481	527	478	575
Norway .. .. .	6,528	7,652	4,130	2,676	449	606	353	180
Sweden .. .. .	13,783	15,066	11,266	9,684	866	1,026	794	701
Other .. .. .	1,405	13,150	5,274	3,579	128	1,194	568	418
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>94,165</b>	<b>132,909</b>	<b>101,865</b>	<b>103,481</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>9,668</b>	<b>7,678</b>	<b>7,822</b>

Table 585. Overseas Imports into N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Origin (continued)

Country of Origin	Quantity				Value			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>CRUDE RUBBER (INCLUDING LATEX) AND CRUDE SYNTHETIC RUBBER</b>								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. .. .	68	16	878	3,338	5	2	94	349
Ceylon .. .. .	936	615	527	270	108	51	93	45
Malaya, Fed. of	38,161	46,623	35,625	28,801	3,258	5,329	5,889	3,632
New Guinea .. .. .	15	2,513	1,946	1,410	1	313	321	215
Papua .. .. .	2,807	2,450	2,474	3,743	243	309	435	541
U.S.A. .. .. .	508	608	10,499	13,631	85	106	1,230	1,595
Other .. .. .	1,085	776	486	246	100	97	69	36
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>43,580</b>	<b>53,601</b>	<b>52,435</b>	<b>51,439</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>6,207</b>	<b>8,131</b>	<b>6,413</b>
<b>TEA</b>								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Ceylon .. .. .	22,309	19,848	10,640	13,252	5,107	6,743	2,743	3,213
India .. .. .	1,374	4,137	2,273	2,022	297	1,361	493	460
China (Mainland)	253	213	568	667	50	45	106	114
Indonesia, U.S. of	1,087	956	2,958	5,635	265	270	661	1,367
Other .. .. .	5	53	109	10	1	17	17	2
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>25,028</b>	<b>25,207</b>	<b>16,548</b>	<b>21,586</b>	<b>5,720</b>	<b>8,436</b>	<b>4,020</b>	<b>5,156</b>
<b>TIMBER, UNDRESSED</b>								
	Thousand super. ft.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Borneo (Brit.) .. .. .	15,361	16,421	15,931	16,838	362	443	481	454
Canada .. .. .	58,672	84,445	59,535	51,705	2,318	3,423	2,710	2,435
New Zealand .. .. .	19,100	27,612	24,111	24,899	589	887	813	870
Malaya, Fed. of .. .. .	5,332	10,808	13,225	11,675	323	624	800	639
Brazil .. .. .	11,549	2,677	9,087	3,041	709	143	524	172
U.S.A. .. .. .	38,295	44,880	36,905	54,668	1,789	2,080	1,886	2,783
Other .. .. .	5,843	7,674	7,181	7,160	269	356	391	368
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>154,152</b>	<b>194,517</b>	<b>165,975</b>	<b>169,986</b>	<b>6,359</b>	<b>7,956</b>	<b>7,605</b>	<b>7,721</b>
<b>TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED</b>								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
Canada .. .. .	1,394	1,449	1,160	1,078	374	395	305	301
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	5,644	5,650	6,149	6,435	1,867	1,940	2,023	1,944
South Africa, Union of .. .. .	...	...	289	12	...	...	103	2
U.S.A. .. .. .	14,512	15,318	17,836	16,398	4,925	5,149	5,921	5,609
Other .. .. .	105	90	207	481	34	32	56	149
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21,655</b>	<b>22,507</b>	<b>25,641</b>	<b>24,404</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>7,516</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>8,005</b>

The next table shows the principal countries of destination for the principal overseas exports from New South Wales in each of the last four years:—

**Table 586. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination**

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, AND MUTTON, FROZEN</b>								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	58,518	20,941	26,731	23,155	3,381	1,792	2,164	1,780
Canada .. .. .	327	128	752	326	33	16	70	28
Hong Kong .. .. .	472	222	886	546	29	18	61	36
Malaya and Singapore ..	1,997	2,152	2,051	1,881	111	150	143	128
Malta .. .. .	402	492	1,133	138	36	49	113	15
Papua and New Guinea ..	1,074	1,040	1,032	977	135	135	133	128
Arabian States .. .. .	1,427	1,471	1,499	1,221	226	274	289	227
Hawaiian Islands .. .. .	401	490	1,036	1,261	50	52	112	132
Italy .. .. .	112	237	1,074	166	9	20	87	13
Japan .. .. .	299	549	194	1,214	24	51	14	95
Netherlands .. .. .	553	1,096	174	67	31	48	17	6
Philippines Republic ..	258	1,069	1,008	1,358	21	87	83	114
U.S.A. .. .. .	736	138	742	1,993	56	12	75	201
Other .. .. .	3,719	2,446	2,684	1,560	287	170	234	146
Total .. .. .	70,295	32,471	40,996	35,863	4,429	2,874	3,595	3,049
<b>FLOUR, WHEATEN</b>								
	Tons (2,000 lb.)				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	7,885	22,486	12,093	15,430	272	637	300	422
Ceylon .. .. .	92,033	25,804	32,895	63,535	3,539	762	897	1,671
Fiji .. .. .	10,233	11,069	11,174	10,606	403	360	342	330
Malaya and Singapore ..	49,508	59,559	46,592	43,317	1,937	1,960	1,446	1,315
Indonesia, U.S. of ..	29,275	40,744	56,874	44,756	1,198	1,309	1,776	1,384
Other .. .. .	75,819	72,900	56,233	81,655	2,971	2,264	1,713	2,466
Total .. .. .	264,753	232,562	215,861	259,299	10,320	7,292	6,474	7,588
<b>WHEAT</b>								
	Thousand bushels				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	4,016	2,939	1,505	354	3,300	2,177	931	227
India and Pakistan .. ..	2,057	1,460	268	...	1,611	1,017	159	...
New Zealand .. .. .	734	396	37	...	658	283	23	...
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	493	672	3,670	2,365	429	491	2,051	1,426
Japan .. .. .	103	19	5,892	417	81	11	3,978	225
Netherlands .. .. .	...	389	35	...	...	277	24	...
Other .. .. .	501	1,384	415	248	434	1,032	290	175
Total .. .. .	7,904	7,259	11,822	3,384	6,513	5,288	7,456	2,053
<b>HIDES AND SKINS</b>								
					£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom .. .. .	...	...	...	...	692	691	612	563
France .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,097	3,917	3,921	4,960
U.S.A. .. .. .	...	...	...	...	541	598	614	406
Other .. .. .	...	...	...	...	1,068	968	1,085	1,066
Total .. .. .	...	...	...	...	6,398	6,174	6,232	6,995

**Table 586. Oversea Exports of Australian Produce from N.S.W.: Principal Items and Countries of Destination (continued)**

Country of Destination	Quantity				Value			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>WOOL*</b>								
	Thousand lb.				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	110,900	108,200	90,000	103,900	38,592	32,228	22,469	33,134
Canada .. .. .	1,900	1,600	2,000	1,100	450	344	405	238
Hong Kong .. .	500	800	2,000	2,100	200	269	527	734
Ireland, Republic of ..	1,000	900	1,700	800	390	320	524	328
Austria .. . . .	700	1,300	1,700	2,600	277	453	536	1,090
Belgium .. . . .	50,700	49,300	49,800	59,200	12,911	11,697	10,037	14,656
China (Mainland) .. .	3,200	2,000	1,600	3,100	1,173	574	417	913
Czechoslovakia .. .	3,300	4,400	3,300	4,000	1,480	1,720	1,036	1,803
France .. . . .	64,100	56,600	71,200	79,800	21,216	16,488	18,410	26,292
Germany, Fed. Rep. of ..	26,100	30,400	36,600	38,900	8,866	8,833	9,240	12,145
Italy .. . . .	53,300	40,100	40,700	49,500	19,698	12,747	11,129	17,105
Japan .. . . .	53,700	60,800	108,600	111,000	20,879	21,359	32,641	41,337
Mexico .. . . .	2,100	2,700	3,400	2,500	871	977	1,074	1,013
Netherlands .. . . .	2,400	1,900	2,900	2,500	824	477	614	588
Poland .. . . .	8,200	5,400	6,300	8,300	3,427	2,134	2,179	3,334
Portugal .. . . .	1,000	800	1,000	900	429	259	393	319
Switzerland .. . . .	1,300	1,600	1,800	1,500	558	588	560	679
U.S.A. .. . . .	22,800	33,200	28,700	23,900	7,790	8,972	6,651	6,641
Other .. . . .	25,300	9,000	8,600	10,200	10,778	2,527	2,404	3,114
Total .. . . .	432,500	411,000	461,900	505,800	150,809	122,966	121,246	165,463
<b>IRON AND STEEL</b>								
	Tons				£A thousand f.o.b.			
United Kingdom ..	70,048	8,722	3,841	7,480	2,068	182	68	503
Fiji .. . . .	2,096	2,096	2,366	3,291	185	176	208	279
India and Pakistan ..	50,353	20,963	182	31,302	1,711	681	12	2,419
Papua and New Guinea ..	3,002	2,028	3,238	3,748	244	161	303	353
South Africa, Union of ..	119	2	2,244	491	8	3	171	41
Indonesia, U.S. of ..	2,279	1,129	549	11,810	130	64	40	970
Japan .. . . .	25,539	6,894	13,733	156,706	391	74	241	6,937
U.S.A. .. . . .	11,904	1,581	6,034	22,124	1,400	92	424	1,658
Other .. . . .	77,814	55,195	48,437	109,063	3,911	2,654	3,116	7,359
Total .. . . .	283,154	98,610	80,624	346,015	10,048	4,087	4,583	20,519

\* Includes greasy, scoured, and carbonised wool and wool tops, noils, and waste.

**SHIPS' AND AIRCRAFT STORES**

Particulars of the stores taken on board ships and aircraft departing from New South Wales for overseas countries, which are excluded from the previous statistics of overseas exports, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 587. Ships' and Aircraft Stores Exported Oversea from N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Fuel Oil	Bunker Coal*	Foodstuffs and Beverages		Other Stores	Total
			Meats	Other		
			£A f.o.b.			
1952	1,923,143	444,000	583,159	531,109	453,468	3,934,879
1953	1,503,085	269,800	639,277	468,620	826,715	3,707,497
1954	1,089,053	185,000	479,836	449,365	658,951	2,862,205
1955	1,021,660	165,000	488,743	599,076	1,797,093	4,071,572
1956	816,673	180,000	697,971	729,382	556,617	2,980,643
1957	660,247	55,000	493,993	405,351	678,095	2,292,686

\* Partly estimated.

## EXPORT PRICES

Movements in the prices obtained for oversea exports from Australia are indicated by the index numbers given in the following table. These export price index numbers are compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which normally constitute about 80 per cent. of all exports from Australia. The prices are weighted by the average annual exports (production in the case of gold) in the three years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

Since wool is the dominant export commodity, fluctuations in wool prices obscure the effects which movements in the prices of other commodities have on the total "All Groups" index. Index numbers are therefore given in the table for "All Groups excluding Wool".

**Table 588. Australian Export Price Index**  
Base: Average of Three Years ended June, 1939 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Wheat	Butter	Metals*	Meats†	All Groups	
						Excluding Wool‡	Including Wool‡
§(a)	45.63	17.06	11.36	6.83	6.63	...	100.00
§(b)	...	31.38	20.89	12.55	12.20	100.00	...
1939	79	66	101	84	96	87	83
1947	173	305	173	308	139	228	203
1948	287	420	193	372	146	280	283
1949	365	413	233	478	171	305	332
1950	473	400	250	421	196	308	383
1951	999	432	271	689	209	365	654
1952	564	436	291	811	263	397	473
1953	616	445	313	504	314	371	483
1954	615	411	325	450	338	356	474
1955	538	357	313	511	344	342	431
1956	464	324	320	562	355	342	397
1957	578	327	250	545	368	331	444

\* Non-ferrous—Silver, copper, tin, zinc, lead.

† Beef, lamb, mutton, pork.

‡ Includes sugar, dried fruits, tallow, hides, and gold in addition to groups shown.

§ Percentage distribution of the base aggregate for "All Groups", (a) including Wool, and (b) excluding Wool.

A rapid rise in the price index number for wool during the early post-war years culminated in 1950-51 in an extraordinary increase from 473 to a record figure of 999. The index number fell sharply to 564 in 1951-52, and fluctuated about that level during the following years. In 1956-57, the index number was 578, which was almost six times as great as in the pre-war years.

The index number for "All Groups excluding Wool" rose rapidly during the early post-war years, reached a record level of 397 in 1951-52, and eased slightly during the following years. There was a very rapid rise in the index number for metals during the earlier post-war years, and particularly during 1950-51 and 1951-52, but metal prices fell sharply during 1952-53 and have recovered only slightly since then. The index number for wheat also rose very rapidly during the earlier post-war years, but it remained comparatively stable between 1947-48 and 1953-54 and declined sharply during 1954-55.

## IMPORT PRICES

An indication of the movement in Australian import prices is given by the import price index numbers compiled by the Commonwealth Bank. The index numbers for the last four years are shown in the next table. These index numbers relate to the price of goods leaving the country of origin in the year shown. The basis of the weighting system is the value of Australian imports in 1952-53.

Table 589. Australian Import Price Index

Base: 1952-53 = 100

Year ended 30th June	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels and Lubricants	Textiles	Base Metals	Metal Manufactures	Electrical Machinery and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	All Groups*
1954	105	94	103	98	92	99	98	98	98
1955	119	99	99	100	89	104	99	96	100
1956	105	106	100	99	99	111	105	99	100
1957	105	102	101	101	104	114	107	103	101

\* Includes "other machines and machinery" and "other manufactures" in addition to groups shown.

## EXCISE TARIFF

Excise duties are levied by the Commonwealth Government on a number of commodities manufactured and consumed in Australia. The rates of duty on the principal commodities in 1957 and selected earlier years, and the gross amount of excise collected in New South Wales in respect of each commodity in 1956-57, are shown in the following table:—

Table 590. Excise Tariff: Rates of Duty and Duty Collected in N.S.W. on Principal Commodities

Commodity	Unit of Quantity	Rate of Excise Duty at 30th June					Quantity on which Excise was paid in N.S.W. in 1956-57	Gross Excise Duty Collected in N.S.W., 1956-57*
		1945	1954	1955	1956	1957		
Beer .. ..	Gallon	s. d. 4-7	s. d. 7-2	s. d. 7-2	s. d. 9-10	s. d. 9-10	Thous. 87,826	£ thous. 43,181
Spirits—								
Brandy .. ..	Proof gal.	53-6	63-6	33-6	49-0	49-0	269	659
Gin .. ..	"	56-6	66-6	66-6	82-0	82-0	152	623
Whisky .. ..	"	54-6	64-6	64-6	80-0	80-0	143	572
Rum .. ..	"	56-6	66-6	66-6	82-0	82-0	283	1,152
Tobacco† .. ..	lb.	10-11§	14-5	14-5	18-5	18-5	7,891	7,260
Cigarettes† .. ..	lb.	20-9§	25-10	25-10	31-10	31-10	12,544	19,966
Cigarette Papers and Tubes	60 papers	1‡	1‡	1‡	1‡	1‡	48,356	353
Playing Cards .. ..	Doz. packs	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	10-0	75	38
Coal .. ..	Ton	...	8	8	8	8	14,232	474
Petrol .. ..	Gallon	9‡	8‡	8‡	11‡	11‡	} ‡	14,872
Matches .. ..	Gross boxes	8-0	6-6	6-6	6-6	6-6		
Wireless Valves .. ..	Each	3-9	2-9	2-9	2-9	2-9		
Cathode Ray Tubes	Each	...	...	...	...	140-0		

\* See also Table 591.

† Rates on imported leaf

‡ Separate details for these commodities are not available for publication.

§ Less 4½ per cent.

Duties on stimulants and narcotics are the chief source of excise revenue. The current rates of duty on beer and spirits have operated since March, 1956. Excise duties were first imposed on coal in November, 1949 (to provide funds to meet the cost of long service leave benefits in the coal industry; see chapter "Mining Industry") and on cathode ray (TV) tubes in September, 1956.

### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE

The following table shows the net amount of excise revenue collected under each division of the tariff in New South Wales in each of the last six years. The collections include receipts on account of goods which were transferred for consumption in other Australian States, and excludes payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.

**Table 591. Excise Duties: Net Collections in N.S.W.**

Tariff Division	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£ thousand					
Beer .. .. .	20,987,659	24,944,355	27,402,255	30,193,954	35,247,880	43,180,718
Spirits .. .. .	4,025,979	2,807,730	2,647,175	2,836,019	3,156,419	3,425,793
Tobacco .. .. .	5,904,779	6,894,417	7,128,792	6,490,474	6,407,734	7,260,498
Cigars and Cigarettes ..	5,099,549	6,620,395	9,289,861	11,111,133	14,740,852	19,970,852
Cigarette Papers .. ..	424,036	403,652	438,408	398,960	358,973	352,599
Coal .. .. .	394,434	434,718	461,113	468,862	441,662	474,386
Licences .. .. .	7,139	7,677	7,866	6,908	6,724	3,649
Other Duties* .. .. .	3,366,752	3,674,572	3,806,446	4,436,163	7,540,528	14,848,518
Total Net Collections ..	40,210,327	45,787,516	51,181,916	55,942,473	67,900,772	89,517,013

\* Principally petrol, matches, wireless valves, and cathode ray tubes. Separate particulars for these commodities are not available for publication.

The steep rise in excise revenue in recent years reflects the increased production of beer and cigarettes and higher rates of duty on these commodities, and the expansion of local refining of petroleum.

Customs revenue has fluctuated during recent years as import restrictions have been eased or intensified. The next table contains a classification of the customs duties collected in New South Wales in each of the last four years. As with excise duties, the collections include receipts on account of goods transferred to other States for consumption and exclude payments in respect of goods from other States consumed in New South Wales.



Table 592. Customs Duties Collected in N.S.W.

Statistical Class	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£ thousand			
I. Foodstuffs of Animal Origin .. ..	115,485	168,888	220,473	147,786
II. Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin .. ..	608,513	636,380	533,022	540,690
III. Alcoholic Liquors .. ..	1,129,948	1,295,296	1,390,113	1,364,608
IV. Tobacco, etc. .. ..	9,863,559	8,331,465	6,817,239	7,384,025
V. Live Animals .. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Animal Substances not Foodstuffs .. ..	3,814	4,044	7,319	2,663
VII. Vegetable Substances and Fibres .. ..	249,958	138,072	178,220	177,240
VIII. (a) Yarns and Manufactured Fibres .. ..	418,410	293,295	209,444	233,014
(b) Textiles .. ..	4,000,861	4,594,694	4,108,454	2,966,882
(c) Apparel .. ..	1,024,471	1,287,495	1,245,605	831,648
IX. Oils, Fats and Waxes .. ..	7,751,893	8,277,145	6,803,422	2,407,258
X. Pigments, Paints, etc. .. ..	81,079	62,429	71,289	84,925
XI. Rocks and Minerals .. ..	12,080	18,621	16,632	10,261
XII. (a) Metals and Metal Manufactures (except Electrical Appliances and machinery) .. ..	3,049,568	4,884,065	4,257,232	3,429,479
(b) Dynamo Electrical Machinery and appliances .. ..	973,450	1,216,172	1,323,240	2,417,098
(c) Machines and Machinery (except Dynamo Electric) .. ..	2,494,034	3,287,601	3,240,455	3,050,292
XIII. (a) Rubber and Manufactures .. ..	493,422	629,368	612,913	455,862
(b) Leather and Manufactures .. ..	28,114	44,313	48,478	33,485
XIV. Wood and Wicker .. ..	572,855	737,675	714,094	654,100
XV. Earthenware, China, etc. .. ..	621,506	938,831	1,002,623	756,905
XVI. (a) Paper, Pulp, etc. .. ..	262,389	481,974	340,025	252,374
(b) Stationery, etc. .. ..	224,308	288,958	294,302	223,940
XVII. Fancy Goods, Jewellery, etc. .. ..	1,143,493	1,599,838	1,537,883	961,977
XVIII. Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instru- ments .. ..	771,269	877,594	939,598	849,356
XIX. Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers .. ..	528,965	710,357	724,987	720,805
XX. Miscellaneous Goods .. ..	508,615	1,016,936	1,141,855	1,000,322
Primage Duty .. ..	2,969,671	3,300,723	3,215,886	1,765,985
Other Receipts .. ..	464,948	340,298	338,200	355,432
Total Gross Collections .. ..	40,366,678	45,462,527	41,333,003	33,078,412
Refunds and Drawback Paid .. ..	1,750,983	2,083,932	3,021,152	3,126,619
Total Net Collections .. ..	38,615,695	43,378,595	38,311,851	29,951,793

# INTERSTATE AND COASTAL TRADE

## INTERSTATE TRADE

The available statistics of trade between New South Wales and other Australian States are incomplete, and relate mainly to the seaborne trade and railway traffic. A substantial amount of freight is carried by road between New South Wales and the bordering States, but no statistics of the traffic are available. A small amount of interstate freight is carried by air (see page 767).

### INTERSTATE TRADE BY SEA

The interstate shipping trade is subject to fluctuation, particularly in respect of rural products. For instance, abnormal quantities of wheat were imported from Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in 1946-47 and 1947-48, and again in 1957-58, to supplement very poor harvests in New South Wales.

Staple imports from other States include sugar and molasses from Queensland, gypsum, ironstone, pig iron, lead, salt, and soda ash from South Australia, potatoes, fruit, paper pulp and newsprint, and zinc, copper, and other metals from Tasmania, and gold bar, petroleum oils and spirits, and manganese and iron ore from Western Australia. Exports from New South Wales to Tasmania and Western Australia include important quantities of foodstuffs, iron and steel, machinery and other metal manufactures, textiles and apparel, and chemicals. Coal is exported to all Australian States, the bulk of the exports going to Victoria and South Australia.

The following table shows the interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at the principal ports of New South Wales in recent years. The total interstate and overseas cargoes handled at New South Wales ports are given on page 706.

**Table 593. Interstate Cargoes Discharged and Shipped at Principal Ports, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Discharged				Shipped			
	Sydney*		Newcastle	Port Kembla	Sydney*		Newcastle	Port Kembla
	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight	Tons Weight	Tons Measure- ment	Tons Weight†	Tons Weight
1947	693,743	321,809	1,323,368	850,335	236,761	273,456	2,546,340	335,744
1952	539,545	328,682	1,609,901	1,221,837	230,532	382,319	2,631,423	483,041
1953	488,706	339,192	1,789,176	1,845,699	336,762	369,413	2,531,279	547,467
1954	505,880	413,873	1,614,216	1,870,849	402,578	432,586	2,723,938	555,525
1955	618,154	349,411	1,411,015	2,481,878	370,022	398,668	2,667,071	585,108
1956	775,354	324,420	1,822,500	2,424,343	358,177	284,961	2,596,313	565,355
1957	719,714	196,031	2,254,431	2,254,222	561,943	236,535	2,580,865	563,720

\* Includes Botany Bay.

† Includes a small number of tons measurement.

In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, petroleum and motor spirit, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet being taken as the equivalent of one ton.

The interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to these ports. At Sydney, the imports include large quantities of foodstuffs and other primary products, while the bulk of the exports are manufactured goods. The shipping at Newcastle and Port Kembla is concerned mainly with the coal and iron and steel industries located in the vicinity of those centres.

The principal features of the interstate trade through the ports of Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla are summarised in Tables 594 to 597. The figures given in these tables have been compiled by the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, on a basis which differs slightly from that of Table 593.

The principal interstate imports handled at the port of Sydney in recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 594. Principal Interstate Imports by Sea, Port of Sydney**  
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	Unit	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Potatoes .. .. .	Tons	64,561	62,909	58,722	43,898	46,304
Fruit .. .. .	40 cub. ft.	29,235	26,709	24,375	24,867	21,424
Molasses .. .. .	Tons	24,686	33,887	56,700	27,052	52,031
Sugar .. .. .	Tons	183,945	172,048	192,797	181,780	194,710
Tallow .. .. .	40 cub. ft.	22,051	26,232	23,088	13,056	7,156
Iron (mainly Pig) .. .. .	Tons	12,772	28,118	32,177	25,245	42,493
Steel .. .. .	Tons	6,217	9,802	7,451	8,732	4,852
Lead .. .. .	Tons	17,320	22,151	25,904	26,341	18,927
Zinc Spelter .. .. .	Tons	12,752	22,532	17,050	16,203	13,832
Motor Vehicles and Parts .. .. .	40 cub. ft.	69,437	67,147	57,562	28,843	4,717
Timber .. .. .	40 cub. ft.	39,863	55,937	48,515	28,320	27,500
Paper : Newsprint .. .. .	Tons	16,861	34,192	36,754	43,405	46,660
Other .. .. .	Tons	25,765	31,580	28,548	40,373	36,903
Soda Ash .. .. .	40 cub. ft.	14,949	25,562	38,920	34,167	39,735
Salt .. .. .	Tons	43,621	33,092	36,682	40,307	29,627

Interstate exports from the port of Sydney consist mainly of manufactured goods, dissected details of which are not available. The exports also included steel totalling 58,775 tons in 1955-56 and 37,775 tons in 1956-57.

The next table shows the direction of the interstate trade handled at Sydney in 1952-53 and 1956-57:—

**Table 595. Port of Sydney\*: Direction of Interstate Trade**  
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

State or Territory of Origin or Destination	1952-53				1956-57			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.	Tons†	Pro-portion per cent.
Victoria .. .. .	163,465	18.8	243,432	36.0	185,957	19.6	49,973	10.4
Queensland .. .. .	301,875	34.6	157,300	23.3	281,902	29.7	133,759	27.7
South Australia .. .. .	161,120	18.5	78,309	11.6	215,394	22.6	93,474	19.3
Western Australia .. .. .	36,559	4.2	105,200	15.6	57,894	6.1	92,467	19.1
Tasmania .. .. .	201,069	23.1	79,000	11.7	209,287	21.9	99,955	20.8
Northern Territory .. .. .	7,163	0.8	11,890	1.8	563	0.1	13,462	2.7
Total .. .. .	871,251	100.0	675,131	100.0	950,997	100.0	483,090	100.0

\* Excludes Botany Bay.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined—see text below Table 593.

Interstate trade at Botany Bay is confined to the export of petroleum oil produced from a refinery established in 1956 at Kurnell. In 1956-57, the exports of petroleum oil amounted to 330,000 measurement tons, of which 250,000 tons were shipped to Queensland, 33,000 tons to Victoria, 26,000 tons to South Australia, and 21,000 tons to the Northern Territory.

The major item of interstate imports handled at the port of Newcastle is ironstone from South Australia, and the principal item of exports is coal. Other important items are shown in the following table:—

**Table 596. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Newcastle**

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Tons Weight				
<b>Imports—</b>					
Ironstone .. .. .	1,665,331	1,521,631	1,254,728	1,573,399	1,793,241
Iron and Steel (scrap) .. .. .	9,380	37,081	46,948	31,348	66,004
Ore Products, Crude Manufactures .. .. .	57,426	53,846	85,763	100,394	162,603
Zinc Slabs .. .. .	20,074	25,985	22,116	21,974	23,112
<b>Exports—</b>					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo) .. .. .	2,286,835	2,388,551	2,219,377	2,157,156	2,034,173
Coke .. .. .	25,235	45,756	120,737	101,513	220,075
Corrugated and Sheet Iron .. .. .	80,137	64,473	63,890	61,183	48,028
Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	83,411	65,914	72,064	78,740	52,215
Wire .. .. .	57,310	63,317	46,173	53,582	63,782
Wheels and Axles .. .. .	3,248	3,407	1,707	1,902	18,030
Other Iron and Steel Products .. .. .	178,988	190,305	179,689	151,536	218,557

At Port Kembla, the principal interstate import is ironstone, and the principal exports are coke and iron and steel products. Details for recent years are given in the next table:—

**Table 597. Principal Interstate Imports and Exports by Sea, Port Kembla**

Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Commodity	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Tons Weight				
<b>Imports—</b>					
Copper .. .. .	2,513	13,632	28,119	19,080	26,546
Dolomite .. .. .	31,473	41,298	60,359	43,208	64,214
Ironstone .. .. .	1,672,586	1,815,336	2,309,429	2,114,481	2,148,882
Lead .. .. .	2,176	2,276	3,269	3,039	1,954
Pig Iron .. .. .	523	401	5,806	21,725	4,990
Zinc .. .. .	3,933	8,052	6,033	16,205	18,634
<b>Exports—</b>					
Coal (Bunker and Cargo) .. .. .	32,924	46,917	49,325	25,671	27,487
Coke .. .. .	299,600	280,320	196,096	148,060	131,864
Copper and Brass Manufactures .. .. .	14,069	10,466	7,495	7,180	3,711
Iron and Steel Products .. .. .	236,054	277,252	395,660	384,882	442,188

#### *Trade of N.S.W. with Western Australia and Tasmania*

Complete statistics of the interstate trade between New South Wales and other States are available only in respect of the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania.

The principal items of the trade between New South Wales and Western Australia in the last three years are given in the next table. Imports

from Western Australia are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent (f.o.r., in the case of the small proportion of goods received by rail), at the port of shipment, of the price at which the goods were sold. The exports are valued at "landed cost" (i.e. on a c.i.f. basis) at the port of entry.

**Table 598. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Western Australia**

Commodity	Quantity			Value		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
				£	£	£
<b>IMPORTS FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Fish, Tinned .. .. lb.	861,995	1,183,155	1,057,308	100,103	138,581	157,239
Meat .. .. lb.	614,456	646,019	968,379	87,270	101,808	184,429
Potatoes, Fresh .. cwt.	114,225	12,340	68,555	189,937	21,010	122,223
Other .. .. ..	...	...	...	219,647	189,120	319,490
Wool and Skins .. ..	...	...	...	76,442	100,698	157,275
Mineral Ores and Concentrates—						
Iron .. .. tons.	579,526	472,058	328,588	574,653	468,127	324,650
Manganese .. .. tons.	30,269	50,957	52,820	343,730	575,070	655,519
Other .. .. ..	...	...	...	179,359	212,293	241,772
Petroleum Spirit .. .. gal.	1,547,690	36,655,860	2,761,770	99,289	2,414,840	177,733
Kerosene, Residual Oil, Fuel Oil gal.	3,204,767	27,281,408	20,385,318	140,144	1,135,130	1,027,953
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery .. ..	...	...	...	772,845	1,207,907	1,012,231
Drugs, Chemicals, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	80,407	141,668	133,965
Gold Bar, Dust, etc. fine oz.	618,414	410,230	770,061	9,667,630	6,420,036	12,059,597
Other Commodities .. ..	...	...	...	732,492	844,804	766,132
<b>Total Imports .. ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>13,263,948</b>	<b>13,971,092</b>	<b>17,340,208</b>
<b>EXPORTS TO WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Confectionery .. .. lb.	3,004,038	2,337,876	3,062,040	642,697	487,816	667,257
Other .. .. ..	...	...	...	1,497,472	1,746,246	1,966,503
Tobacco, etc. .. .. lb.	1,709,905	1,524,751	1,365,242	1,616,520	1,236,095	1,072,170
Textiles and Apparel .. ..	...	...	...	4,145,774	4,137,457	4,826,595
Coal .. .. tons.	62,172	74,628	83,022	350,832	405,724	702,716
Iron and Steel .. .. tons.	101,748	113,772	114,514	4,964,122	6,082,163	6,811,764
Non-ferrous Metals .. cwt.	29,010	25,291	22,109	475,493	557,127	574,858
Electrical Equipment .. ..	...	...	...	2,603,281	2,617,658	2,514,211
Machinery (Not Electrical) ..	...	...	...	3,740,540	3,838,147	3,526,728
Metals and Manufactures, Other	...	...	...	3,810,626	3,559,272	3,839,727
Pneumatic Tyres and Tubes ..	...	...	...	1,020,117	1,090,887	1,084,900
Pulp, Paper and Manufactures, Stationery .. ..	...	...	...	1,236,765	1,259,973	1,359,975
Drugs, Chemicals, etc. .. ..	...	...	...	2,485,285	2,739,610	2,841,559
Other Commodities .. ..	...	...	...	4,241,439	4,623,436	5,890,955
<b>Total Exports .. ..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>32,830,963</b>	<b>34,381,611</b>	<b>37,679,918</b>

The next table shows the principal items of the trade by sea between New South Wales and Tasmania. Imports and exports are both valued on an f.o.b. basis.

**Table 599. Interstate Trade between N.S.W. and Tasmania**

Commodity	Quantity			Value		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>IMPORTS FROM TASMANIA</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Fruit: Fresh .. bush.	281,791	381,889	362,979	289,031	385,706	409,517
Preserved, etc. thous. lb.	8,126	9,688	9,861	425,187	480,073	586,763
Potatoes .. .. tons.	66,160	46,646	44,851	1,625,597	2,334,011	3,049,698
Peas, Unprepared .. bush.	61,019	56,577	50,060	90,022	95,855	80,662
Hops .. .. lb.	618,480	894,720	1,466,160	185,838	279,340	433,657
Jams and Jellies .. lb.	2,218,644	2,242,258	3,242,160	127,096	143,025	199,257
Other .. ..	...	...	...	1,723,877	2,388,392	2,207,744
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ..	...	...	...	4,466,648	6,106,402	6,967,298
Woolen Manufactures .. ..	...	...	...	303,107	185,480	210,161
Metals and Ores—						
Copper, Blister .. tons.	3,811	2,859	3,874	1,372,624	856,583	1,353,234
Tin Concentrates .. tons.	1,246	1,044	1,059	732,073	608,805	723,549
Zinc Ingots .. .. tons.	42,155	55,058	52,674	3,937,077	4,950,725	4,285,492
Other .. ..	...	...	...	1,191,443	1,104,461	3,653,089
<i>Total, Metals and Ores</i> ..	...	...	...	7,233,217	7,520,574	10,015,364
Timber, Undressed .. sup. ft.	3,694,230	3,517,278	3,319,255	209,183	193,325	182,395
Other Commodities* .. ..	...	...	...	5,865,919	8,116,889	5,263,840
<b>Total Imports</b> .. ..	...	...	...	18,078,074	22,122,670	22,639,058
<b>EXPORTS TO TASMANIA</b>						
Foodstuffs and Beverages—						
Confectionery .. .. lb.	899,164	913,172	1,074,128	318,134	309,726	395,760
Sugar .. .. tons.	16,438	22,959	16,259	1,183,496	1,707,088	1,283,531
Other .. ..	...	...	...	1,039,143	1,157,560	1,150,823
<i>Total, Foodstuffs, etc.</i> ..	...	...	...	2,540,773	3,174,374	2,830,114
Tobacco, etc. .. .. cu. ft.	34,556	52,028	48,225	749,606	1,145,426	1,205,275
Textiles and Apparel .. ..	...	...	...	469,167	490,816	541,794
Coal .. .. tons.	32,530	53,589	29,179	196,673	286,858	143,823
Coke .. .. tons.	9,165	12,196	16,611	66,001	119,826	154,154
Ores .. .. tons.	4,647	24,653	607	64,961	43,711	13,648
Metals and Machinery, etc.—						
Pipes .. .. cwt.	137,030	120,324	118,697	463,260	446,138	379,173
Motor Cars (Complete) no.	310	783	822	236,296	624,765	709,351
Machinery .. ..	...	...	...	500,416	570,411	610,536
Other .. ..	...	...	...	3,620,094	4,268,778	4,793,083
<i>Total, Metals and Machinery etc.</i> ..	...	...	...	4,820,066	5,910,092	6,492,143
Wool .. .. bales	3,262	3,878	3,484	389,441	398,665	419,547
Paper and Stationery .. ..	...	...	...	414,366	463,012	570,634
Rubber Goods .. .. cwt.	85,372	86,975	77,582	576,991	558,228	618,895
Drugs and Chemicals .. ..	...	...	...	504,854	682,410	565,446
Soap .. ..	...	...	...	78,769	87,078	94,352
Other Commodities .. ..	...	...	...	947,936	1,483,761	1,156,177
<b>Total Exports</b> .. ..	...	...	...	11,819,604	14,844,257	14,806,002

\* Includes Stationery, Pulp, Newspaper, etc., separate details of which are confidential.

The exports shown above do not include large quantities of zinc concentrates mined at Broken Hill and shipped from South Australia to Risdon, Tasmania, for refining.

## INTERSTATE TRADE BY RAIL

A summary of the interstate rail freight carried to and from New South Wales during the last eleven years is given in the following table. The figures in the table, which have been extracted from the annual reports of the Victorian, South Australian, and Queensland railway authorities, exclude livestock carried, goods conveyed through New South Wales by rail between other States, and goods carried on the Victorian Border Railways in New South Wales.

Table 600. Interstate Rail Freight, New South Wales\*

Year ended 30th June	Inwards (to N.S.W.)				Outwards (from N.S.W.)			
	From Victoria †	From South Australia ‡	From Queensland	Total	To Victoria †	To South Australia ‡	To Queensland	Total
	Tons							
1948	358,290	105,094	174,747	638,131	402,102	407,595	163,040	972,737
1949	286,374	94,482	141,185	522,041	462,770	458,613	180,987	1,102,370
1950	283,070	98,973	153,361	535,404	377,282	503,459	169,047	1,049,788
1951	249,766	118,649	181,045	549,460	349,999	495,592	210,403	1,055,994
1952	342,098	129,853	167,119	639,070	511,034	552,182	249,815	1,313,031
1953	268,411	101,173	185,434	555,018	438,461	649,912	216,935	1,305,308
1954	337,140	114,173	198,063	649,376	399,785	751,175	199,161	1,350,121
1955	364,862	126,307	221,110	712,279	455,795	805,495	225,608	1,486,898
1956	275,961	124,423	162,940	563,324	477,164	809,114	230,778	1,517,056
1957	269,147	146,369	161,850	577,366	464,826	843,634	251,149	1,559,609
1958	357,063	161,945	129,657	648,665	380,107	788,216	212,587	1,380,910

\* Revised since last issue.

† Includes transshipments through Victoria.

‡ Direct traffic through Cockburn Border only.

The bulk of the rail traffic between New South Wales and South Australia consists of ores and concentrates mined at Broken Hill and railed to Port Pirie and other places in South Australia (see chapter "Mining"). In 1957-58, outward freight included 772,655 tons of ores and concentrates, and inward freight included 43,589 tons of motor spirit and other oils and 32,633 tons of grain (mostly barley). In addition to the freight carried in 1957-58, 137,302 head of livestock (including 110,293 sheep) were railed to South Australia and 27,380 head (including 24,578 sheep) were railed from South Australia to New South Wales.

In 1957-58, 83,372 tons of goods were carried into or from New South Wales by the Victorian Border Railways.

## COASTAL TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Intrastate trade is now almost exclusively confined to coal, road metal, petroleum oils, and sugar. The following table gives a summary of the intrastate trade through the principal ports of New South Wales during the last eleven years.

**Table 601. Intrastate Trade of Principal Ports, New South Wales**  
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*		Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†	Tons†
1947	1,709,965	157,947	87,474	1,395,896	18,078	18,416
1948	1,839,010	140,990	64,177	1,316,228	26,902	3,450
1949	1,658,244	115,019	50,208	1,297,701	19,325	2,481
1950	1,616,120	130,390	42,392	1,220,605	13,901	1,252
1951	1,781,081	134,889	54,549	1,324,838	19,146	1,539
1952	1,837,079	116,472	53,089	1,416,212	23,402	1,559
1953	1,880,908	91,592	49,224	1,489,815	27,636	1,186
1954	2,027,613	61,696	34,324	1,611,447	20,189	2,018
1955	2,000,142	45,775	39,297	1,563,103	21,482	5,701
1956	2,282,193	25,744	110,824	1,768,278	5,109	4,233
1957	2,384,495	19,601	321,660	1,819,691	136,436	2,833

\* Excludes Botany Bay.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined.

Coal, imported from Newcastle and Catherine Hill Bay, is the principal intrastate commodity handled at the port of Sydney. In 1956-57, the imports into Sydney included 1,880,000 tons of cargo coal, 152,200 tons of road metal and gravel (from Kiama), 130,500 measurement tons of motor spirit, 89,500 measurement tons of crude petroleum, etc., and 21,800 tons of sugar.

The principal intrastate export from Newcastle is coal (1,797,422 tons in 1956-57), and the principal imports are motor spirit (221,227 measurement tons) and liquid fuel and kerosene (98,815 measurement tons).

Intrastate trade at Botany Bay is confined to the export of petroleum oils produced from a refinery established in 1956 at Kurnell. In 1956-57, 212,000 measurement tons of petroleum oil were exported from Botany Bay to Sydney, 315,000 tons to Newcastle, and 136,000 tons to Port Kembla.

The trade of the port of Sydney with New South Wales outports in recent years is summarised in the next table:—

**Table 602. Trade of New South Wales Outports\* with Sydney**  
Source: Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.

Outports	Imports from Sydney				Exports to Sydney			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Tons†							
Botany Bay .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,242	212,289
Catherine Hill Bay .. ..	...	...	...	...	230,511	216,483	222,732	222,300
Clarence River .. ..	6,697	853	...	780	20,070	10,381	14,433	18,371
Coff's Harbour .. ..	4,462	286	...	...	3,867	1,450	1,535	2,725
Kiama .. ..	...	...	...	...	148,610	151,066	171,879	152,205
Macleay River .. ..	5,977	3,616	3,618	3,245	13,023	12,456	12,679	12,166
Port Macquarie .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,747	2,926	2,075	3,274
Richmond River .. ..	10,512	1,398	179	65	16,635	10,259	16,182	9,557
Other Outports .. ..	5,424	3,062	...	2	16,848	8,069	3,884	2,394
Total, All Outports ..	33,072	9,215	3,797	4,092	451,311	413,090	489,641	635,281

\* Excludes Newcastle and Port Kembla.

† Tons weight and tons measurement combined.



The substantial increase in 1956-57 in the exports from New South Wales outports to Sydney reflects the establishment of the oil refinery at Kurnell and the export of petroleum oils from Botany Bay. Of the total volume of exports to Sydney in 1956-57, shipments from Catherine Hill Bay (mainly coal) accounted for 35 per cent., road metal and gravel from Kiama accounted for 24 per cent., and petroleum products exported from Botany Bay accounted for 33 per cent.

## SHIPPING

### CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible, in terms of the Constitution Act, for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, navigation and shipping, and such matters as lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys, and quarantine.

Navigation and shipping are regulated under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, 1912-1953, which is drafted on the lines of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act and of the Navigation Act of New South Wales which preceded it, and embodies the rules of the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea and the International Load Line Convention.

With the exception of section 351, which covers the liability of the master and owner of a vessel under pilotage, the part of the Commonwealth Navigation Act which relates to pilotage has not been brought into operation. The pilotage service is regulated under the State Navigation Act.

The provisions of the Commonwealth Navigation Act apply to ships registered in Australia (except those engaged solely in the domestic trade of any one State) and other British ships whose first port of clearance and whose port of destination are within Australia. The High Court has decided that clauses relating to manning, accommodation, and licensing do not apply to vessels engaged in purely intrastate trade.

A ship other than an intrastate vessel may not engage in the coastal trade of Australia unless licensed to do so; and a ship in receipt of a foreign subsidy may not be licensed. During the time their ships are so engaged, licensees are obliged to pay to the seamen wages at the 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 Australian-registered vessels. The Commonwealth Department of Shipping and Transport is empowered to grant permits, under certain conditions, to unlicensed British ships to engage in the coastal trade, and to authorise unlicensed ships of any nationality to carry out specified services without being deemed to engage in the coastal trade.

Matters relating to seaboard quarantine are administered by the Commonwealth, and the State Government aids in carrying out the law relating to animal and plant quarantine. 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, plants, and goods are defrayed by the importer or owner.

Vessels arriving from oversea ports are examined by a quarantine officer at the first port of call in Australia. If the vessel is less than fourteen days from the last oversea port of call (certain South Pacific Island ports excepted), it is inspected again at the next Australian port of call. Quarantine first ports of entry in New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Botany Bay, and Coff's Harbour.

The liability of shipowners, charterers, etc., in regard to the transportation of goods in intrastate and other seaborne trade is defined by State and Commonwealth Sea-Carriage Acts passed in 1921 and 1924 respectively.

Administrative control over the ports of New South Wales is vested in the Maritime Services Board of New South Wales, which is described on page 707. There are also Advisory Committees to advise the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

#### *Australian Coastal Shipping Commission*

The Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (which replaced the Australian Shipping Board) was established in October, 1956 to operate the Commonwealth-owned merchant shipping service known as the "Australian National Line". The Commission is responsible to the Minister for Shipping and Transport, and is empowered, inter alia, to buy, sell, or charter ships, to buy or lease land or equipment, and to arrange for the training of apprentices.

At the end of 1957, the Commission owned 45 ships, which totalled 174,611 tons gross, and had nine vessels under construction or on order.

An agreement in regard to Australian coastal shipping services was effected between the Commonwealth Government and the shipping and stevedoring companies in June, 1956. Under the agreement, the shipowners undertake to provide enough suitable ships, together with those of other companies and the Commission, to ensure efficient and economical coastal shipping services; the stevedoring companies undertake to carry out operations efficiently and economically, and to give equitable treatment to the Commission's vessels; and the Commonwealth undertakes that it will not operate merchant vessels in the coastal trade except through the agency of the Commission. The Commonwealth also undertakes not to engage in stevedoring or the booking or handling of cargo carried on its vessels, and guarantees that the tonnage of vessels operated by the Commission will not exceed a total of 325,000 tons gross.

#### *Australian Shipbuilding Board*

The Australian Shipbuilding Board was constituted on a permanent basis in 1948 under the Supply and Development Act. The Board, which is controlled by the Minister for Transport and Shipping, arranges the building and repair of merchant ships and the provision of dry docking and ship repair and maintenance facilities in Australia. It enters into contracts with Australian shipbuilding yards for the construction of merchant vessels, and with shipowners for their purchase at a price which provides for Commonwealth subsidy up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the cost of construction. The Board also undertakes the preparation of plans and drawings for most of the shipbuilding yards.

### *Control of the Stevedoring Industry*

The Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority, which replaced the Stevedoring Industry Board, was established in 1956, in terms of the Stevedoring Industry Act, to regulate the performance of stevedoring operations in Australia. In the exercise of its powers, the Authority is required by the Act to minimise the extent to which it imposes limitations on employers' control of their labour and methods of working.

The Authority comprises a chairman, a member who has been associated with management in any industry, and a member who has been associated with trade union affairs. All three members are appointed by the Governor-General, and the Authority is responsible to the Minister for Labour and National Service.

In terms of the Act, the Authority determines a quota (i.e., the number of workers needed) for each port, conducts employment bureaux, maintains registers of employers and waterside workers, allocates work and determines the times of work, pays attendance money to registered workers offering for work but not engaged, and regulates the conduct of waterside workers in employment bureaux and on wharves and ships. The Authority is also empowered to investigate means of increasing general efficiency in the industry, to investigate the cause of delays on the waterfront, to encourage safe working, to provide amenities for the workers, and to provide training in stevedoring operations.

At 30th June, 1958, the quota of waterside workers was 5,300 for the port of Sydney, 936 for Newcastle, and 650 for Port Kembla. The number of registered workers was 5,457 at Sydney, 995 at Newcastle, and 746 at Port Kembla. Total expenditure by the Authority during 1957-58 was £3,424,428, including £1,701,544 attendance money.

The settlement of industrial disputes and the determination of wages, hours, and other industrial matters in the stevedoring industry are the responsibility of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

### STATISTICS OF SHIPPING

The shipping statistics in Tables 603 to 609 relate generally to vessels engaged in the carriage of part or full cargoes for civil purposes. They exclude vessels trading solely between ports of New South Wales, war vessels, cable-laying vessels, and yachts. A vessel is counted 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 finally departs; any *intrastate* movements of the vessel are excluded.

The gross tonnage of a vessel is the internal cubic capacity expressed as tons, with 100 cubic ft. equalling one ton. The net tonnage is the gross tonnage less spaces (e.g. engines and crews' quarters) which cannot be used for the carriage of cargo or passengers.

### DIRECTION AND NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING

The following table shows the number and net tonnage of the oversea and interstate vessels which arrived in and departed from ports of New South Wales in 1956-57 and earlier years. The volume of shipping entered and cleared gradually increased during these years, as the post-war shortage of vessels was overcome, and by 1956-57 had almost regained the pre-war level.

**Table 603. Shipping Entered and Cleared, New South Wales**  
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Year ended 30th June	Oversea (Direct and via States)		Interstate		Total	
	Vessels	Net Tons	Vessels	Net Tons	Vessels	Net Tons
ENTERED						
1947	685	3,017,080	1,136	3,041,028	1,821	6,058,108
1948	815	3,509,421	1,133	2,977,420	1,948	6,486,841
1949	930	4,307,231	1,227	3,636,345	2,157	7,943,576
1950	1,066	5,187,593	1,176	3,569,887	2,242	8,757,480
1951	1,081	5,205,509	1,122	3,390,522	2,203	8,596,031
1952	1,135	5,456,157	1,189	3,515,860	2,324	8,972,017
1953	1,094	5,215,828	1,469	4,141,442	2,563	9,357,270
1954	1,201	5,610,377	1,595	4,469,793	2,796	10,080,170
1955	1,263	5,925,040	1,584	4,552,564	2,847	10,477,604
1956	1,298	6,120,480	1,634	4,605,836	2,932	10,726,316
1957	1,331	6,170,240	1,711	4,852,897	3,042	11,023,137
CLEARED						
1947	769	3,147,884	1,116	2,916,352	1,885	6,064,236
1948	778	3,148,139	1,217	3,290,671	1,995	6,438,810
1949	943	4,199,442	1,223	3,622,983	2,166	7,822,425
1950	1,011	4,813,724	1,290	4,046,799	2,301	8,860,523
1951	879	4,205,121	1,369	4,506,010	2,248	8,711,131
1952	917	4,363,855	1,425	4,640,332	2,342	9,004,187
1953	974	4,444,819	1,588	4,832,945	2,562	9,277,764
1954	1,056	4,783,669	1,760	5,306,140	2,816	10,089,809
1955	1,024	4,719,358	1,811	5,697,155	2,835	10,416,513
1956	1,102	4,994,326	1,866	5,742,697	2,968	10,737,023
1957	1,228	5,541,228	1,820	5,427,649	3,048	10,968,877

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. They exclude the trade with intermediate ports, some of which are visited regularly by many vessels on both inward and outward journeys. The following statement of the tonnage entered from and cleared for interstate ports and the principal oversea countries indicates, as far as practicable, the growth or decline of shipping along the main trade routes in recent years.

**Table 604. Shipping Entered from and Cleared for Principal Countries**  
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated	Entered				Cleared			
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Thousand net tons								
Australian States .. ..	4,470	4,553	4,606	4,853	5,306	5,697	5,742	5,427
United Kingdom .. ..	1,583	1,672	1,568	1,339	1,350	1,169	1,166	1,016
New Zealand .. ..	505	546	490	457	501	555	536	577
Canada .. ..	153	262	221	224	140	163	143	116
India and Pakistan* ..	77	130	133	129	162	192	225	213
Malaya and Singapore ..	226	249	236	217	191	178	279	250
New Guinea and Papua ..	83	105	109	131	119	152	153	119
Nauru and Ocean Is. ..	126	120	173	133	71	73	59	55
Other Commonwealth Countries .. ..	600†	312	273	335	454†	304	192	185
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .. ..</b>	<b>7,823</b>	<b>7,949</b>	<b>7,809</b>	<b>7,818</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>8,483</b>	<b>8,495</b>	<b>7,958</b>
European Countries ..	739	812	897	880	679	723	772	799
Indonesia, United States of Japan .. ..	267	291	412	682	176	131	304	431
.. ..	358	308	355	467	293	289	379	611
New Caledonia .. ..	109	133	136	185	96	130	145	212
United States of America ..	372	350	389	408	217	163	193	402
Other Foreign Countries ..	412†	635	728	583	335†	498	449	506
<b>Total, Foreign Countries</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>2,242</b>	<b>3,011</b>
<b>Total, All Countries ..</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>10,478</b>	<b>10,726</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>10,417</b>	<b>10,737</b>	<b>10,969</b>

\* Includes Ceylon and Burma.

† Bahrein Is. is included in Commonwealth Countries. In later years, it is included in Foreign Countries.

Of the total shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1956-57, 62 per cent. was from the Australian States, 17 per cent. from the United Kingdom, 6 per cent. from New Zealand, and 15 per cent. from other Commonwealth countries. Shipping from foreign countries in 1956-57 accounted for 29 per cent. of the total shipping entered. The principal foreign countries were European countries (Italy, 199,000 tons; Germany, 193,000 tons; the Netherlands, 134,000 tons; France, 112,000 tons), United States, Indonesia, New Caledonia and Japan. Shipping cleared for Commonwealth countries in 1956-57 comprised 68 per cent. for the Australian States, 13 per cent. for the United Kingdom, 7 per cent. for New Zealand, and 12 per cent. for other Commonwealth countries.

Of the shipping entered from the Australian States in 1956-57, 24 per cent. was from Victoria, 17 per cent. from Queensland, 43 per cent. from South Australia, 12 per cent. from Western Australia, and 4 per cent. from Tasmania. Of the total tonnage entered from overseas countries (6,170,000 tons), 53 per cent. was entered direct and 47 per cent. via Australian States.

The following table shows the nationality of shipping entered from and cleared for the principal countries in 1956-57:—

**Table 605. Shipping Entered and Cleared, N.S.W.: Countries and Nationality, 1956-57**  
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Country where Voyage Began or Terminated	Nationality of Shipping							
	Entered				Cleared			
	Aus-tralian	Other British	Foreign	Total	Aus-tralian	Other British	Foreign	Total
	Thousand net tons							
Australian States ..	2,898	1,306	649	4,853	2,827	1,829	772	5,428
United Kingdom ..	...	1,324	15	1,339	...	1,009	7	1,016
New Zealand .. ..	142	306	10	458	144	389	44	577
Canada .. .. .	...	159	65	224	5	98	12	115
Other Commonwealth Countries .. ..	75	555	314	944	86	469	268	823
<b>Total, Commonwealth Countries .. ..</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>7,818</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>7,959</b>
European Countries ..	...	153	728	881	3	106	689	798
Indonesia .. .. .	...	444	238	682	...	318	163	481
Japan .. .. .	...	209	258	467	18	323	270	611
United States of America	...	138	269	407	...	113	290	403
Other Foreign Countries	...	334	434	768	...	274	443	717
<b>Total, Foreign Countries</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>3,010</b>
<b>Total, All Countries ..</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>11,023</b>	<b>3,083</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>10,969</b>

In respect of direction and nationality of shipping, there is usually little difference between entries and clearances. Of the shipping entered from Commonwealth countries in 1956-57, 87 per cent. was British-registered, and 60 per cent. of that entered from foreign countries was foreign-registered. Of the interstate shipping entered, 60 per cent. was registered in Australia and 27 per cent. in other Commonwealth countries. Practically all the vessels entered from the United Kingdom were registered in that country. British-registered vessels comprised 55 per cent. of the shipping entered from Japan and 66 per cent. of that entered from the United States. Only a small proportion of Australian-registered shipping is engaged in the oversea trade.

The majority of the vessels engaged in the trade of New South Wales are on the shipping registers of countries of the British Commonwealth, the oversea trade with the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries being controlled chiefly by shipowners of the United Kingdom. Of the vessels engaged in the interstate trade, more than half are Australian-registered, and about 30 per cent. are registered in other Commonwealth countries (mainly the United Kingdom).

Particulars relating to the nationality of shipping which entered New South Wales in the last four years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 606. Nationality of Shipping Entered, N.S.W.**  
(Excludes intrastate shipping)

Nationality of Shipping	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage	Vessels	Net Tonnage
<b>British—</b>								
Australia .. ..	1,105	2,525,953	1,072	2,499,519	1,197	2,761,164	1,298	3,114,618
New Zealand .. ..	137	322,497	128	286,780	109	248,354	110	253,711
United Kingdom .. ..	901	4,665,470	920	4,855,789	849	4,610,278	782	4,298,977
Other British .. ..	101	250,075	90	224,673	100	243,015	140	375,535
<b>Total, British .. ..</b>	<b>2,244</b>	<b>7,763,995</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>7,866,761</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>7,862,811</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>8,042,841</b>
<b>Foreign—</b>								
Denmark .. ..	28	102,142	24	86,049	33	137,374	26	113,637
France .. ..	75	163,669	75	157,337	43	155,829	43	161,020
Germany .. ..	1	1,196	19	78,035	30	124,027	28	107,051
Italy .. ..	33	227,949	35	239,845	39	278,911	36	266,799
Japan .. ..	30	101,322	50	168,234	71	232,405	86	285,011
Netherlands .. ..	72	379,058	118	510,614	104	463,314	116	475,549
Norway .. ..	117	508,416	141	629,349	129	578,869	122	543,519
Panama .. ..	32	174,126	35	210,580	43	253,760	45	250,304
Sweden .. ..	86	302,299	72	242,234	77	269,603	86	274,825
United States of America .. ..	52	249,865	44	217,841	50	241,430	57	336,249
Other Foreign .. ..	26	106,133	24	70,725	58	127,983	67	166,332
<b>Total, Foreign .. ..</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>2,316,175</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>2,610,843</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>2,863,505</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2,980,296</b>
<b>Total, All Shipping .. ..</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>10,080,170</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>10,477,604</b>	<b>2,932</b>	<b>10,726,316</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>11,023,137</b>

The tonnage registered in the United Kingdom represented 39.0 per cent. of the total entered in 1956-57, and Australian-registered tonnage represented 28.3 per cent. Foreign tonnage was registered chiefly in the United States (3.0 per cent), Norway (4.9 per cent.), Sweden (2.5 per cent.), Japan (2.6 per cent.), Italy (2.4 per cent.), and the Netherlands (4.3 per cent.).

During 1956-57, entries of Australian tonnage amounted to 2,898,380 tons in the interstate trade and 216,238 tons in the overseas trade. The British-registered vessels (other than Australian) entered in 1956-57 included 1,305,874 tons engaged solely in interstate trade and 1,323,511 tons in trade between the United Kingdom and Australia. The tonnage registered in foreign countries was employed chiefly in the foreign trade.

#### OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGOES

The following table shows the overseas and interstate cargoes discharged and shipped at New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and recent years. In recording cargoes, some commodities (e.g., coal, ores, wool, wheat, sugar, newsprint, and iron and steel) are assessed at their dead weight in tons, while others (e.g., butter, petroleum and motor spirit, textiles and apparel, and many manufactured goods) are recorded in tons measurement, 40 cubic feet of space occupied being taken as the equivalent of one ton.



Table 607. Cargoes Discharged and Shipped, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Cargoes Discharged					Cargoes Shipped				
	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going	Oversea		Interstate		Total of Fore-going
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*		Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement*	
	Thousand tons									
1939	1,179	1,112	3,167	676	6,134	1,679	359	2,736	672	5,446
1947	1,409	653	2,867	322	5,251	1,205	573	3,119	275	5,172
1952	2,981	1,646	3,371	329	8,327	861	391	3,359	382	4,993
1953	2,290	732	4,123	339	7,484	1,339	403	3,419	371	5,532
1954	2,603	1,148	3,991	414	8,156	1,631	375	3,685	433	6,124
1955	3,126	1,329	4,511	350	9,316	1,178	452	3,629	399	5,658
1956	3,322	1,360	5,021	326	10,029	1,340	451	3,520	287	5,598
1957	3,777	1,209	5,228	196	10,410	1,880	391	3,707	239	6,217

\* One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet.

There has been a marked increase during the post-war years in the tonnage of cargo discharged at New South Wales ports. Apart from the setback in 1952-53, which reflected the imposition of severe import restrictions, oversea cargoes discharged rose steadily throughout the period. The tonnage of cargo shipped showed only a small increase. Shipments were affected by the level of oversea cargoes shipped, which were subject to fluctuation particularly in respect of rural products.

A classification of oversea cargoes according to the nationality of the vessels which carried them is given in the next table for the last three years:—

Table 608. Oversea Cargoes, N.S.W.: Nationality of Shipping

Nationality of Shipping	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57	
	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped	Discharged	Shipped
Tons						
Australia .. ..	95,536	134,416	87,292	118,712	70,078	166,200
New Zealand .. ..	84,136	235,147	90,603	221,061	108,162	241,374
United Kingdom .. ..	2,378,915	492,650	2,557,906	554,178	2,722,394	626,238
Other British .. ..	95,946	110,140	129,231	95,240	201,706	172,231
Total, British .. ..	2,654,533	972,353	2,865,032	989,191	3,102,340	1,206,043
Denmark .. ..	73,933	4,531	136,805	9,693	124,677	4,452
France .. ..	12,939	200,892	34,146	100,530	10,611	70,009
Italy .. ..	40,880	26,715	67,309	12,512	158,394	12,296
Japan .. ..	62,693	50,815	43,453	165,061	19,583	278,555
Netherlands .. ..	319,263	83,064	269,906	111,593	166,251	105,096
Norway .. ..	639,248	136,436	560,212	109,619	655,907	115,826
Panama .. ..	224,501	15,316	258,526	8,773	287,153	42,464
Sweden .. ..	236,956	40,445	236,796	85,105	167,608	93,960
United States of America .. ..	94,146	19,919	87,707	20,073	104,227	43,312
Other Foreign .. ..	95,980	79,553	122,764	179,318	188,610	298,700
Total, Foreign .. ..	1,800,539	657,686	1,817,624	802,277	1,883,021	1,064,670
Total Oversea Cargoes .. ..	4,455,072	1,630,039	4,682,656	1,791,468	4,985,361	2,270,713

NOTE. Cargo recorded by measurement is converted to tons weight on the basis of 40 cubic feet = 1 ton.

In 1956-57, British vessels carried 62 per cent. of the overseas cargo discharged at New South Wales ports and 53 per cent. of the cargo shipped abroad, compared with 75 per cent. and 74 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39. Vessels registered in the United Kingdom carried 88 per cent. of the overseas cargo discharged by British ships in 1956-57 and 52 per cent. of the cargo shipped. Interstate cargo is carried for the most part in Australian and United Kingdom ships.

### Cargoes at Principal Ports

The overseas and interstate trade of New South Wales is virtually confined to three ports—Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The following table shows the cargoes discharged and shipped at each of these ports in 1938-1939 and recent years.

The greater part of the overseas trade is handled in the port of Sydney, and the shipping concerned with coal and iron and steel industries is conducted for the most part at Newcastle and Port Kembla. The cargoes handled at the latter ports are mainly dead weight cargoes, but a large proportion of the cargoes shipped and discharged at Sydney is recorded in tons measurement. Because of this difference in the nature of the products handled, the data in the following table show fluctuations in the annual trade of the individual ports rather than a comparison of the trade of one port with that of another.

**Table 609. Cargoes Shipped and Discharged at Principal N.S.W. Ports**

Year ended 30th June	Sydney*				Newcastle		Port Kembla	
	Oversea		Interstate		Oversea	Interstate	Oversea	Interstate
	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement†	Tons Weight	Tons Measurement†	Tons Weight‡	Tons Weight‡	Tons Weight	Tons Weight
<b>CARGOES DISCHARGED</b>								
1939	937,513	1,083,432	514,815	654,585	205,770	1,744,625	64,780‡	928,397
1947	1,137,711	648,429	693,743	321,809	171,933	1,323,368	103,953	850,333
1952	2,430,452	1,646,344	539,545	328,682	394,478	1,609,901	156,086	1,221,837
1953	1,711,922	731,747	488,706	339,192	412,915	1,789,176	164,753	1,845,699
1954	1,972,340	1,139,757	505,880	413,873	464,961	1,614,216	174,544	1,870,849
1955	2,381,430	1,319,677	618,154	349,411	548,290	1,411,015	205,675	2,481,878
1956	2,646,220	1,339,772	775,354	324,420	489,574	1,822,500	207,090	2,424,343
1957	3,290,438	1,207,283	719,714	196,031	257,393	2,254,431	230,247	2,254,222
<b>CARGOES SHIPPED</b>								
1939	1,022,668	322,941	212,389	658,008	482,113	2,255,620	180,775	269,258
1947	893,580	559,567	236,761	273,456	216,461	2,546,340	102,585‡	335,744
1952	584,609	387,346	230,532	382,319	101,324	2,631,423	151,046	483,041
1953	700,334	386,519	336,762	369,413	317,166	2,531,279	294,757	547,467
1954	764,139	367,465	402,578	432,586	515,925	2,723,938	312,326	555,525
1955	687,193	426,273	370,022	398,668	314,749	2,667,071	165,101	585,108
1956	846,706	434,602	358,177	284,961	289,047	2,596,313	195,482	565,355
1957	863,491	372,648	561,943	236,535	655,166	2,580,865	337,832	563,720

\* Includes Botany Bay.

† One ton measurement = 40 cubic feet; see text above Table 607.

‡ Includes a small number of tons measurement.

## HARBOURS AND ANCHORAGES

The principal ports of New South Wales are Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. Botany Bay is important in the handling of bulk petroleum products, but the shipping trade of other ports is relatively small.

*Maritime Services Board*

The ports of New South Wales are administered by the Maritime Services Board, which is a corporate body of five commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales. Two of the commissioners are part-time members representing shipping and other maritime interests. Advisory Committees assist the Board in respect of Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The following table shows details of the gross revenue of the Maritime Services Board in each of the last six years:—

**Table 610. Maritime Services Board of N.S.W.: Gross Revenue**

Particulars	Year ended 30th June					
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney Harbour Services—						
Wharfage and Tonnage Rates	1,442,463	1,226,190	1,815,812	2,329,706	2,148,525	2,110,596
Rents of Wharves, etc. ..	244,860	248,216	262,066	280,537	319,056	307,120
Bond Charges, etc. .. ..	666,831	546,715	393,662	483,072	575,343	469,790
Total .. .. .	2,354,154	2,021,121	2,471,540	3,093,315	3,042,924	2,887,506
Harbour and Tonnage Rates (Ports other than Sydney) ..	334,019	539,054	703,682	795,242	983,710	1,604,311
Pilotage .. .. .	158,903	166,620	178,901	190,371	242,258	266,752
Harbour and Light Rates ..	119,943	106,618	116,662	121,181	150,342	145,700
Other Fees and Charges ..	117,359	132,825	143,452	139,045	168,562	192,584
Total Revenue .. .. .	3,084,378	2,966,238	3,614,237	4,339,154	4,587,796	5,096,853

*Sydney Harbour*

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 13,600 acres or about 21 square miles, of which approximately half has a depth of 30 feet or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is 155 feet at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 3 feet 6 inches. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced in length by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 152 miles, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The functions of the Maritime Services Board in respect of the port of Sydney include the provision of adequate wharfage, channels, lights, and other port facilities, the control of shipping and pilotage, the imposition and collection of rates and charges on goods and vessels, the licensing of harbour craft, and the general management and control of the port.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about 4 or 5 miles from the Heads. Details of the number and length of the berths are shown in the next table.

**Table 611. Port of Sydney: Berths at 30th June, 1957**

Class of Berth	Number	Length
Effective Commercial Cargo Berths .. ..	105	Feet 48,838
Cross Berths and Connecting Lengths ..	.....	4,283
Harbourcraft .. .. .	29	4,640
Dolphin Berths (each 550 ft.) .. ..	6	3,300
Other Berths—Oil, Private, etc. .. ..	55	12,483
Tie-up Berths and Berths out of Commission	15	5,979
Naval Berths .. .. .	21	9,875
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>89,398</b>

Special facilities for the storage and handling of staple products such as wool, etc. are provided on the waterside, and bunkering facilities for coal and oil are available at foreshore installations. Bunkering is also effected by oil lighters. The bulk wheat terminal at Glebe Island has a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels (about 200,000 tons), and there is extensive shed accommodation and conveyor equipment for handling bagged wheat. Three 20-ton cranes have been installed at Balmain for handling coal, steel, and bulk cargoes such as gypsum, salt, and sulphur. Nos. 2 and 3 Berths at Woolloomooloo are equipped with one 2-ton crane; No. 1 Berth, Walsh Bay, has two 3-ton transporter cranes; Nos. 12/14 Berths, Pyrmont, have two 3-ton cranes; and many of the wharf sheds are fitted with travelling bridge cranes. Heavy lifts can be handled by the floating crane "Titan", which has a capacity of 150 tons, or by the 250-ton crane at the fitting-out wharf adjoining the Captain Cook Graving Dock.

The next table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Sydney in 1956-57 and earlier years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

**Table 612. Port of Sydney: Shipping Entered**

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1939	1,495	1,321	4,568	7,384	7,339	2,774	1,537	11,650
1947	914	494	2,220	3,628	4,001	836	1,000	5,837
1952	1,330	523	2,085	3,938	6,228	1,015	958	8,201
1953	1,279	758	2,126	4,163	6,166	1,370	1,004	8,540
1954	1,426	825	2,287	4,538	6,690	1,554	1,113	9,357
1955	1,575	744	2,080	4,399	7,195	1,441	1,066	9,702
1956	1,509	736	2,116	4,361	6,897	1,442	1,180	9,519
1957	1,593	715	1,859	4,167	6,857	1,441	1,170	9,468

Revenue received by the Maritime Services Board as the Port of Sydney Authority is paid into a special fund, which is kept separate from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The net profits are payable into a reserve fund, to meet losses and to provide for the reduction of rates and charges. The Board is required to contribute to the National Debt Sinking Fund, established under the 1927 Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, in the same proportion as its debt bears to the total loan debt of the State.

The revenue and expenditure by the Port of Sydney Authority during each of the last six years, and the capital debt at the end of each year, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 613. Port of Sydney Authority: Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 30th June	Income*	Expenditure				Surplus or Deficit	Capital Debt
		Administrative and Maintenance Expenses	Debt Charges	Provision for Renewals	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	2,354,154	1,455,711	533,401	200,000	2,189,112	165,042	12,194,585
1953	2,021,121	1,529,050	546,590	...	2,075,640	(-) 54,519	12,562,700
1954	2,471,540	1,517,811	550,653	250,000	2,318,464	153,076	12,799,104
1955	3,093,315	1,735,504	593,478	650,000	2,978,982	114,333	13,408,326
1956	3,042,924	1,740,698	644,783	525,000	2,910,481	132,443	13,801,290
1957	2,887,506	1,857,539	722,373	290,000	2,869,912	17,594	14,116,425

\* Details are given in Table 610.

### Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River, about 100 miles north of Sydney. 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 harbour is sufficiently landlocked 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. The width at the entrance is 1,200 feet; the entrance channel, with a depth of 25 feet 6 inches at low water, is 350 feet wide.

The shipping at Newcastle is concerned primarily with the coal, iron and steel, and other heavy industries located in the district. Facilities are available for the shipment of wool, wheat, and frozen meat, and there is a special wharf for timber. A terminal elevator for the export of bulk wheat has been erected, and 535 feet of wharfage has been provided for wheat-loading purposes.

At 30th June, 1958, commercial wharfage accommodation was approximately 12,000 feet, including 5,500 feet controlled by the Maritime Services Board, 4,000 feet controlled by the Department of Railways and used mainly for coal-loading operations, and 2,600 feet privately-owned. Six dolphin berths are available for tie-up purposes. The privately-owned wharves include those used by the Broken Hill Pty. Company Ltd. at Waratah for the discharge of iron ore and the shipping of iron and steel manufactures and coke.

Newcastle Harbour is administered by the Maritime Services Board, assisted by an advisory committee consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor. The chairman of the committee is nominated by the Board and the other members are representative of interests concerned with activities in the port. In 1957-58, the revenue of the Board in respect of the port of Newcastle was £728,473.

The number and tonnage of vessels which entered the port of Newcastle in 1956-57 and earlier years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board, are shown in the next table:—

**Table 614. Port of Newcastle: Shipping Entered**

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1947	332	635	1,432	2,399	1,341	1,154	798	3,293
1952	345	503	1,385	2,233	1,459	1,033	743	3,235
1953	235	720	1,328	2,283	959	1,773	765	3,497
1954	288	679	1,403	2,370	1,187	1,648	830	3,665
1955	258	627	1,376	2,261	1,119	1,606	791	3,516
1956	286	694	1,477	2,457	1,199	1,695	880	3,774
1957	331	718	1,299	2,348	1,316	1,827	898	4,041

#### Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about fifty miles south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters, with an entrance width of 1,000 feet. Depths range from 50 feet at mean low water at the entrance, and from 17 to 40 feet at the berths. The area of the port is 340 acres, and the length of commercial wharfage is 6,800 feet, of which 600 feet are privately-owned. Large ocean-going vessels can be accommodated, but there are no transit sheds on the wharves. Work has commenced on the construction of an inner basin, which, when completed, will greatly increase the accommodation facilities of the port.

Port Kembla is the port of the southern coalfields and for the industrial area in and about Wollongong. From the port, large quantities of coal, coke, iron and steel, and lead and zinc concentrates are shipped, and iron ore, pig iron, etc., and phosphatic rock usually predominate in the tonnages discharged.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered Port Kembla in 1956-57 and earlier years, as recorded by the Maritime Services Board:—

**Table 615. Port Kembla: Shipping Entered**

Year ended 30th June	Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Intrastate	Total
	Number				Thousand tons			
1947	152	157	52	361	589	323	15	927
1952	107	342	58	507	394	1,154	13	1,561
1953	137	364	39	540	486	1,128	12	1,626
1954	138	346	50	534	505	1,069	12	1,586
1955	131	440	40	611	460	1,415	10	1,885
1956	125	450	3	578	438	1,339	1	1,778
1957	111	525	...	636	380	1,603	...	1,983

## RATES OF FREIGHT

Freight charges represent an important factor in the cost of marketing New South Wales products in overseas countries. Generally the rates charged by British lines of steamships are determined by organisations of shipowners.

The following table, supplied by the Oversea Shipping Representatives' Association, shows the rates for the carriage of various commodities by sea from New South Wales to the United Kingdom and Europe in 1939 and later years:—

**Table 616. Rates of Freight, N.S.W. to United Kingdom and Europe**  
Australian Currency

At 30th June	Wool, Greasy	Calf Hides	Mutton, Frozen	Butter	Wheat, Bulk	Flour, Wheaten	Lead
	d. per lb.			s. d. per 56 lb.	s. d. per ton		
1939	1.18	0.63	1.10	4 4.4	39 3	42 5	34 6
1947	2.36	1.26	2.03	7 8	144 4	156 11	81 7
1948	2.36	1.26	2.03	7 8	128 8	150 7	81 7
1949	2.36	1.26	2.03	7 8	109 10	125 6	81 7
1950	2.61	1.37	2.36	7 11.6	81 7	94 2	91 0
1951	2.61	1.37	2.36	7 11.6	153 9	166 4	91 0
1952	3.00	1.45	2.90	9 8.7*	106 8	119 2	103 6
1953	3.00	1.45	2.90	9 8.7*	131 9	150 7	103 6
1954	3.23	1.57	3.14	10 5.5*	131 9	150 7	111 1
1955	3.23	1.57	3.14	10 5.5*	156 11	175 8	111 1
1956	3.73	1.80	3.37	11 3*	197 8	216 6	119 3
1957	4.25	1.92	3.84	12 9.5*	156 10	175 8	192 0

\* United Kingdom only; the rate to Europe was 13s. 6d. at 30th June, 1957.

Particulars of interstate and Pacific Islands shipping freight rates per ton of general cargo are given in the next table:—

**Table 617. Interstate and Islands Shipping Freight Rates for General Cargo**  
Rates per ton, Australian Currency

From Sydney to—	At 30th June						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brisbane .. ..	114 0	129 0	134 6	133 0	133 0	135 6	148 0
Melbourne .. ..	112 6	127 6	133 0	131 6	131 6	134 0	146 0
Adelaide .. ..	121 6	136 6	147 0	145 6	145 6	150 0	162 6
Fremantle .. ..	130 0	145 6	165 0	163 6	163 6	174 0	189 0
Hobart .. ..	92 0	118 6	129 0	127 6	127 6	132 6	144 6
Launceston .. ..	92 0	118 6	129 0	127 6	127 6	132 6	144 6
Auckland, N.Z. ..	123 10	158 10	159 6	167 6	167 6	179 9	186 0
Norfolk Island ..	220 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	240 0	240 0	240 0
Port Moresby, Papua	154 0	190 0	190 0	205 0	205 0	210 0	220 0
Rabaul, New Guinea	165 0	200 0	200 0	215 0	215 0	220 0	230 0

## 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 Commonwealth Navigation Act, and by the State Government under the Navigation Act of New South Wales, the

Harbour and Tonnage Rates Act, and the Sydney Harbour Trust Act. In the following brief description, the charges shown were current in December, 1958.

Particulars of the port charges collected in recent years by the Maritime Services Board, which administers the State enactments, are given in Table 610.

#### *Charges levied on Ships*

The principal charges imposed under Commonwealth 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 1s. per ton (net), and payment at one port covers all Australian ports which the vessel may enter during the ensuing period of three months.

Under the Commonwealth Navigation Act, sea-going vessels must be surveyed as to seaworthiness, etc., at least once in every twelve months. The fees for a twelve-months' certificate in respect of steamers, motor ships, and sailing ships with auxiliary engines, range from £5 where the gross registered tonnage does not exceed 100 tons to £16 if the gross tonnage is between 2,100 and 2,400 tons, and increase, for each additional 300 tons, by 30s. for passenger ships and by £1 for cargo ships. The survey fees for dry docking certificates range from £2 to £5, and double rates are charged for vessels without certificates of survey. Additional charges are made for the survey of grain cargoes. The fees for the adjustment of a ship's compass range from £5 5s. to £12 12s.

During 1957-58, light dues collected in Australia by the Commonwealth Government amounted to £495,141, and receipts under Navigation Act to £23,742.

Certificates of survey in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of the State of New South Wales are issued by the Maritime Services Board. These certify as to the vessel's seaworthiness and suitability for the particular service for which it is designed. The fees payable 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 Maritime Services Board in respect of ships entering or clearing a port in the State where there is a pilotage establishment. Vessels engaged in the whaling trade and vessels in the charge of a master possessing a pilotage certificate (see page 718) are exempt unless a pilot is actually employed. The rate is 2½d. per ton (gross) on arrival and on departure; the maximum charge is £75, and the minimum is £5 at Sydney or Newcastle and £2 10s. at other ports. The rate of 1¼d. per ton is charged on ships in ballast or resorting to port for docking, repairs, stress of weather, etc., or for pleasure.

The harbour and light rate imposed by the State Government is payable half-yearly at the rate of 5d. per ton (gross).

The rate for harbour removal varies from £5 to £20 according to the size of the vessel.

Tonnage rates are payable in respect of vessels of 240 tons and over while berthed at most wharves, the charge being 3/16d. per ton (gross) plus 25 per cent., plus 50 per cent., for each period of six hours. Vessels



under 240 tons are liable for berthing charges; in Sydney Harbour, the rate ranges from 4s. 8½d. to 18s. 9d. per day, and in other ports it is 4s. 8½d. for each period of six hours. Where wharves are leased to shipping companies in the port of Sydney, charges comprise a rental for the premises and tonnage rates on all vessels berthed.

An annual licence fee of £10 is charged for moorings owned and used by shipping companies in Sydney Harbour; and from 10s. to £5 for those used in connection with docking premises or for small vessels. Mooring buoys owned by the Maritime Services Board are available at a charge of £1 10s. for the first twenty-four hours and 7s. 6d. for each subsequent period of six hours or part thereof.

Tugs, ferry boats, hulks, and launches plying for hire in Sydney Harbour must obtain a licence, for which the charge is £1 per annum. For water boats supplying water to shipping in Sydney Harbour, the annual licence fee is £5; for lighters, 1s. per ton; and for watermen, 5s. In other ports, the annual licence fees for ballast lighters is £1 and for watermen 10s. The charge for water supplied to a vessel by the Maritime Services Board at unleased wharves in Sydney Harbour is 3s. 10d. per 1,000 gallons if the water is taken through hoses supplied by the Board, and 3s. 4d. in other cases.

#### *Harbour and Wharfage Rates*

In addition to the foregoing charges levied on 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 transhipment rates, and not to inward or outward wharfage or harbour rates. Passengers' luggage is exempt.

In Sydney Harbour, the inward rate is 8s. 4d. per ton assessed by weight or by measurement (40 cubic feet) at the option of the Board. The outward rate is 3s. 8d. and the transhipment is 1s., but there are numbers of special rates for important commodities; the outward rate for coal is 8½d. per ton, for wheat and flour 2s. 3d. per ton, and for wool 1s. 9d. per bale.

In New South Wales ports other than Sydney, the rates for oversea goods are higher than those for coastwise and interstate goods. The inward general rate is 6s. 6d. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods and 8s. 4d. for oversea goods; the outward general rate is 1s. 9d. per ton or 40 cubic feet for coastwise and interstate goods and 2s. 9d. for oversea goods.

#### *Storage Charges*

In order to avoid congestion on the wharves, storage and shed charges, payable by the owner of the goods, are imposed on goods placed on a wharf and not removed within a specified period.

Goods arriving at Sydney and left on a wharf for longer than three days after final discharge of the vessel are charged at the rate of 3s. per ton per day. Goods left on an unleased wharf for more than two days after having been received for shipment are charged at the rate of 2d. per ton per day.

At New South Wales ports other than Sydney, tonnage charges also accrue on goods left for longer than three days after the completion of the vessel's discharge. The general charge per ton per day is 2d. for the first week, 3d. for the second week, 4d. for the third week, and 6d. for the fourth and subsequent weeks.

## RIVER TRAFFIC

New South Wales has few inland waterways, and although there is some river traffic, its extent is only partly 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 considerable distances.

Under an agreement between the Governments of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, a comprehensive scheme of control works in the Murray River system was designed to provide for navigation by vessels drawing 5 feet of water, except in unusual drought. The scheme is administered by the River Murray Commission, which represents the various governments concerned.

During the year ended 30th June, 1957, 91 steamers and 30 barges and other vessels passed through Lock No. 10 at Wentworth and in the same year, 42 vessels carrying 1,342 passengers passed through Lock No. 11 at Mildura.

## HARBOUR AND RIVER FERRY SERVICES

Ferry services are operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of New South Wales. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licensed by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the central Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of traffic across rivers where bridges have not been erected.

Particulars of the passenger ferry services operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle in 1956-57 and earlier years are given in the following table:—

Table 618. Passenger Ferry Services, Sydney and Newcastle

Year ended 30th June	Vessels in Use	Passenger Accommo- dation	Passenger Journeys*	Gross Revenue from Passenger Traffic†	Accidents	
					Persons Killed	Persons Injured
	No.	Persons	Thousand	£ thous.	No.	No.
1947	46	28,591	31,558	472	1	99
1948	47	28,808	28,319	503	1	96
1949	46	27,759	23,314	558	...	58
1950	44	26,914	21,914	535	...	37
1951	39	22,793	20,273	613	...	55
1952	38	24,135	20,874	718	...	42
1953	38	22,244	20,184	740	...	61
1954	38	21,388	19,294	772	...	56
1955	38	22,055	18,936	786	...	54
1956	39	22,696	18,056	742	...	60
1957	40	22,950	16,812	875	...	23

\* Includes only passengers on regular services and regular cruises.

† Includes revenue from regular services, cruises, charters, picnics, etc.

Ferry passenger journeys have declined steadily during the post-war years, partly as a result of reduced services and higher fares, and partly because of alternative transport provided by omnibuses.

*Sydney Harbour Transport Board*

The Sydney Harbour Transport Board was established in 1951 to operate certain Sydney Harbour ferry services. The Board comprises the Commissioner for Government Transport (chairman), the President of the Maritime Services Board, and the Under Secretary of the Treasury. It has arranged for the ferry services to be managed on its behalf by Sydney Harbour Ferries Pty. Ltd.

## SHIPPING REGISTERS

Shipping in New South Wales is registered in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, of the Imperial Parliament, under sections which apply to the United Kingdom and to all British dominions. The Act prescribes that all British vessels must be registered, except those under 15 tons burden employed in navigation on the coast or rivers of the port of the British possession in which the owners reside. Ships which are subject to registration but have not been registered are not entitled to recognition as British ships and are not normally granted a customs clearance. 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. Particulars of the shipping on these registers in the last four years are given in the following table:—

**Table 619. Shipping on Register, N.S.W.**

Tonnage Class (Net Tons)	Number of Vessels				Net Tonnage			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
Under 50	316	316	319	337	5,098	5,064	5,151	5,341
50 and under 500	81	80	72	69	15,037	14,887	13,046	12,372
500 and under 1,000	21	19	15	13	14,296	13,450	10,814	9,632
1,000 and under 2,000	13	16	17	15	17,080	22,589	23,875	20,781
2,000 and over	9	6	5	3	23,196	17,698	14,004	8,858
Total, All Vessels	440	437	428	437	74,707	73,688	66,890	56,984

Vessels on the registers at 30 June, 1957 included 311 motor ships (aggregating 21,945 net tons) and 34 sailing ships (aggregating 3,065 net tons). The aggregate crew for all vessels on the registers was 2,589.

During 1956-57, 38 vessels with an aggregate net tonnage of 12,175 tons were sold.

## CERTIFICATES OF SEAWORTHINESS

Certificates of survey, certifying as to seaworthiness, etc., are issued by the Maritime Services Board in respect of ships trading exclusively within the limits of New South Wales, and by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in respect of other vessels. The following table shows particulars of the certificates issued by both authorities in the last three years:—

**Table 620. Vessels for which Certificates of Seaworthiness were Issued in N.S.W.**

Type of Vessel	1954-55			1955-56			1956-57		
	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity	No.	Gross Tonnage	Passenger Capacity
Sea-going Vessels, Sydney—									
Cargo ..	261	309,083	63	267	274,526	61	288	278,434	53
Passenger* ..	11	78,364	2,873	12	83,856	3,374	9	67,750	2,500
Total ..	272	387,447	2,936	279	358,382	3,435	297	346,184	2,553
Harbour and River Vessels—									
Sydney ..	40	7,478	23,298	47	8,618	24,177	50	7,915	22,826
Other Ports ..	39	2,487	2,858	38	2,780	2,676	32	1,967	2,262
Total ..	79	9,965	26,156	85	11,398	26,853	82	9,882	25,088
Motor Boats† ..	1,783	...	11,651	1,871	...	11,765	1,832	...	11,684

\* In addition, one Sydney Harbour vessel (included below) and a number of fishing vessels were licensed as sea-going passenger vessels.

† Excludes boats used for private purposes only.

Certificates issued by the Commonwealth Marine Branch in 1956-57 included 84 for cargo vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 274,799, and 9 for passenger vessels with an aggregate gross tonnage of 67,750 and a passenger capacity of 2,500.

## SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING

Facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships have been provided by governmental and private enterprise at Sydney and Newcastle and at certain other ports in New South Wales.

In Sydney Harbour, there are five large graving docks, the largest of which, the Captain Cook Graving Dock, is capable of accommodating the largest vessel afloat. There are also three floating docks and ten patent slips. Two graving docks, the Fitzroy and the Sutherland, situated on Cockatoo Island, are leased by the Commonwealth Government to a private company for a term of 21 years.

At Newcastle, a floating dock is attached to the State Government Dockyard at Walsh Island. There are two slips for government-owned vessels and two slips are privately-owned.

Graving docks under the control of the State Government are maintained at some minor ports to meet the needs of vessels engaged in the coastal trade. Privately-owned patent slips are also available at these ports.

*N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking*

The New South Wales Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking was established in 1942 to carry out marine and general engineering, including the building and repair of ships, on behalf of the State and Commonwealth Governments and private shipowners. The State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, which is managed by the Undertaking, was established in 1913. The revenue and expenditure of the Undertaking in the last six years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 621. N.S.W. Government Engineering and Shipbuilding Undertaking: Revenue and Expenditure**

Year ended 31st March	Revenue	Expenditure				Surplus
		Works	Administration	Capital Charges	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	1,681,063	1,454,412	94,139	34,023	1,582,574	98,489
1953	1,959,529	1,677,534	119,780	41,825	1,839,139	120,390
1954	2,522,399	2,183,990	129,937	44,939	2,358,866	163,533
1955	2,477,175	2,118,587	142,260	49,723	2,310,570	166,605
1956	2,881,429	2,454,418	167,547	55,301	2,677,266	204,163
1957	3,062,837	2,570,844	174,129	62,428	2,807,401	255,436

## EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN

Matters relating to the employment of seamen are subject to control by the Commonwealth Government in terms of the Commonwealth 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, where engagements and discharges of seamen are registered, are situated in Sydney, Newcastle, and Port Kembla. The next table shows the number of transactions at the offices in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 622. Transactions at Mercantile Marine Offices, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Engagements Registered			Discharges Registered			Licences to Ship	
	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle	Port Kembla	Sydney	New-castle
1939	20,856	3,723	285	21,231	3,699	280	450	66
1952	15,576	5,933	721	15,804	5,774	709	392	188
1953	13,415	5,306	1,291	13,621	5,168	1,281	304	114
1954	14,029	5,021	1,623	14,174	5,128	1,644	266	71
1955	14,877	5,012	1,949	15,014	4,908	1,886	325	111
1956	13,734	5,934	1,757	13,878	6,093	1,792	349	138
1957	10,576	5,780	1,882	10,683	5,726	1,922	275	105

The rates of wages for crews which work on vessels engaged in the interstate and coastal trade of Australia have been fixed by awards and agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

*Compensation to Seamen*

Under the Commonwealth Seamen's Compensation Act, compensation to seamen is provided for injuries sustained and disease contracted in the course of their employment. The Act applies 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.

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 Commonwealth law, provided such ships are engaged solely in the intrastate trade of New South Wales.

## 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, and there are rules regarding the lights and signals to be used.

Owing to the regularity of the coast of New South Wales and the comparative absence of islands, hazards to navigation in the coastal waters are few. There are 20 lighthouses (controlled by the Commonwealth) along the 600 miles of coastline. In addition, the Maritime Services Board provides lighted beacons, leading lights, and other guides in the principal ports.

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 at which there is a pilotage establishment, 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 trade between ports in Australasia and the South Sea Islands or engaged in whaling.

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.

Rescue work is undertaken by the pilot vessels. There are also rocket brigade stations at various points on the coast, and at the Clarence River there is a steam tug, subsidised by the Government, for assisting vessels in distress.

The Royal Shipwreck Relief and Humane Society of New South Wales affords relief to distressed seamen and their dependants, and to the crews and passengers of vessels wrecked in New South Wales waters.

## RAILWAYS

The total length of railways open for traffic in New South Wales at 30th June, 1958 was 6,397 miles, including 6,103 miles owned by the New South Wales Government; a line 2 miles long from Liverpool to Holdsworthy, and one of 4 miles from St. Mary's to Ropes Creek, both owned by the Commonwealth Government; 203 miles of border railways in the Riverina district, connecting with Victorian railways and owned by the Victorian Government; and 85 miles of private railways available for general traffic.

### STATE RAILWAYS

Administrative authority for the control of the New South Wales Government railways is vested in a Commissioner for Railways, who is appointed for seven years and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Transport.

The receipts from the railway services are paid into the Government Railways Fund, and expenditure from the Fund for operation of the services is subject to Parliamentary appropriation. Loan funds for construction, improvements, etc. are provided by Parliament from the General Loan Account of the State.

The statistics of State railways shown in this chapter refer to the lines vested in the Railways Commissioner of New South Wales.

Particulars regarding the finances of the railways in relation to the finances of the State are published in the chapter "Public Finance".

#### LENGTH AND CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS

The first railway line, 14 miles in length, was opened for traffic between Sydney and Parramatta on 26th September, 1855. The subsequent growth of the State railway system is illustrated by the following table:—

**Table 623. State Railways: Lines Open and Capital Cost**

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	Increase during Period	Total at end of Period
	Miles	Miles	No.	Sq. Miles	£ thous.	£ thous.
1855-64	143	143	2,789	2,170	2,632	2,632
1865-74	260	403	1,427	770	4,213	6,845
1875-84	1,215	1,618	559	192	13,235	20,080
1885-94	883	2,501	490	124	15,775	35,855
1895-04	780	3,281	435	95	6,434	42,289
1905-14	686	3,967	472	78	18,976	61,265
1915-24	1,556	5,523	406	56	32,090	93,355
1925-34	641	6,164	425	50	47,578	140,933
1935-44	(-) 36	6,128	449	50	11,212	152,145
1945-49	(-) 15	6,113	506	50	20,955	173,100
1950-54	(-) 12	6,101	561	50	50,702‡	223,802‡
1955	1	6,102	572	50	9,971	233,773
1956	1	6,103	582	50	16,371	250,144
1957	...	6,103	594	50	10,134	260,278
1958	...	6,103	604	50	10,634	270,912

\* Calendar years to end of 1887, later years ended 30th June. (-) Lines dismantled.

† Includes expenditure on workshops, rolling stock, etc.

‡ On 1st January, 1953, electricity generating stations valued at £19,498,188 were transferred to the Electricity Commission of New South Wales.

The route mileage declined slightly after 1935. Since then, rail transport facilities have been extended by the laying of additional tracks on existing routes and by electrification and other improvements to provide speedier transport. The 6,103 miles of route open at 30th June, 1958 included 2,187 miles in the Southern system, 2,185 in the Western, and 1,731 miles in the Northern.

The length of lines laid with one or more tracks in 1958 was as follows: single track 5,355 miles, double 690 miles, triple 8 miles, quadruple 42 miles, and sextuple (including short lengths with more tracks) 8 miles. The total length of single track was 8,482 miles, including 1,498 miles of sidings and crossovers. 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 Junee, the northern line as far as Antiene (near Muswellbrook), and the south coast line to Port Kembla North, except certain tunnels and bridges. Quadruplication of the main western line between Auburn and Granville is in progress.

#### *Electric Railways*

The city electric railway forms 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 eastern section of the city railway was completed as far as St. James Station, about a mile from Central Station, in 1926, and the western section was opened for traffic between Central and Wynyard Stations—approximately 1½ miles—in 1932. Suburban services along the main western, southern and northern lines were connected with the North Sydney line by the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The connecting link between St. James and Wynyard, including a new station at Circular Quay, was completed and opened for traffic in 1956.

The suburban railways are for the most part operated by electricity. Lines are electrified as far as Hornsby on the northern line, Penrith on the western line, Liverpool on the southern line, and Cronulla and the Royal National Park on the Illawarra line. An Act authorising the construction of branches from the city railway to the eastern, south-eastern, and southern suburbs of Sydney was assented to in 1947, but little work has been done on this project.

In 1949, the Government approved of a plan for the electrification of country lines between Sydney and Lithgow, Newcastle, Port Kembla, and Goulburn. Work on the western line has been completed, and work on the northern line is in progress.

The total route length of the electric railways was 210 miles at 30th June, 1958.

#### *Capital Cost of State Railways*

The total capital expenditure on lines open for traffic as at 30th June, 1957 amounted to £260,278,000, excluding the cost of the line (2½ miles in length) from Wynyard across the Sydney Harbour Bridge to Waverton. The cost of construction was £146,353,000, and the expenditure on rolling stock and other equipment £113,925,000 (rolling stock, £82,786,000; electric transmission lines, substations, and plant £7,382,000; machinery, £8,888,000; workshops, £5,694,000; other items, £9,175,000).

The average cost of the railways per mile open for traffic at 30th June, 1957 was £42,662 for construction, rolling stock, and other equipment,



including £23,989 for construction. The cost of construction varies greatly according to the class of traffic for which the lines are constructed, the number of tracks laid, and the physical characteristics of the territory through which they run.

#### OPERATIONS OF STATE RAILWAYS

Railway finances bear a substantial burden in respect of 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. In 1956-57, the value of concessions borne by the railways in the carriage of livestock and goods amounted to £588,055, while further concessions amounting to £1,287,512 were borne by State revenues.

Particulars of the traffic carried and of the railway finances in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The total revenues shown include contributions by the State Government towards (a) losses on developmental country lines (£800,000 yearly from 1928-29 to 1952-53 and £1,000,000 yearly from 1953-54) and (b) railways superannuation costs (£800,000 annually from 1953-54). The revenue in 1949-50 includes £3,000,000, representing portion of a special grant by the Commonwealth to the State towards losses arising from a prolonged industrial dispute in coal mines. The expenditures shown in the table include charges in respect of interest, sinking fund, etc. on the loan indebtedness of the railways.

**Table 624. State Railways: Summary of Traffic and Finances**

Year ended 30th June	Traffic		Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
	Passenger Journeys	Goods Carried (excluding Livestock)			
	No.	Tons			
1939	186,719,964	14,678,911	19,946,441	21,117,963	(-) 1,171,522
1947	261,644,206	16,539,080	31,152,710	32,710,653	(-) 1,557,943
1948	263,046,815	17,407,149	37,705,862	37,594,277	111,585
1949	263,116,462	16,903,172	40,463,461	42,379,246	(-) 1,915,785
1950	258,182,826	15,890,467	43,921,758	46,416,363	(-) 2,494,605
1951	268,567,083	17,131,304	50,247,738	56,665,169	(-) 6,417,431
1952	268,167,596	18,527,732	69,709,720	72,161,807	(-) 2,452,087
1953	271,698,493	17,876,515	73,475,775	74,925,614	(-) 1,449,839
1954	278,904,236	19,350,610	76,369,111	76,214,877	154,234
1955	281,417,038	18,666,787	75,160,744	77,512,362	(-) 2,351,618
1956	280,469,989	18,055,710	77,186,106	84,812,104	(-) 7,625,998
1957	263,136,494	18,142,441	80,488,602	86,282,890	(-) 5,794,288

The railways operated profitably in the years 1940-41 to 1945-46, mainly as a result of heavy war-time traffic. In the post-war period, the railway services have been affected seriously by the growth of motor vehicle ownership and competition from road and air transport services. After declining from a peak of 267 million in 1945-46 to 262 million in 1946-47, passenger journeys rose gradually to a new peak of 281 million in 1954-55, but declined in the following years. Goods traffic, which fluctuates with seasonal conditions, attained a war-time peak of 18.8 million tons in 1942-43, and has since exceeded that figure in only one year, 1953-54. Although fares

and freight rates have been raised on a number of occasions, the revenue gains have been insufficient to meet increasing wage and other costs, and, except for small surpluses in 1947-48 and 1953-54, substantial deficiencies have been incurred in each year since 1946-47.

The following comparison for the last five years shows that the carriage of goods and livestock is the major source of railway earnings. It contributed 66 per cent. of the total earnings in 1956-57, against 29 per cent. from coaching, which largely comprises passenger traffic.

**Table 625. State Railways: Revenue**

Particulars	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Earnings—</b>					
Coaching .. .. .	17,664,143	18,041,055	17,786,507	19,616,127	22,849,977
Goods and Livestock .. .. .	48,727,956	52,846,843	51,803,393	51,963,142	51,955,566
Electricity Sales .. .. .	3,599,811*	838,536	846,064	682,097	686,936
Refreshment Rooms .. .. .	2,086,717	2,239,759	2,263,768	2,373,494	2,382,745
Other .. .. .	597,148	602,918	661,012	751,246	813,378
<b>Total Earnings.. .. .</b>	<b>72,675,775</b>	<b>74,569,111</b>	<b>73,360,744</b>	<b>75,386,106</b>	<b>78,688,602</b>
<b>Government Contributions—</b>					
Towards Losses on Developmental Lines .. .. .	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Towards Superannuation .. .. .	...	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
<b>Total, Revenue .. .. .</b>	<b>73,475,775</b>	<b>76,369,111</b>	<b>75,160,744</b>	<b>77,186,106</b>	<b>80,488,602</b>

\* See note †, Table 623.

Although total railway earnings exceed working expenses, the excess, with Government contributions, has been sufficient to meet capital charges in only one (1953-54) of the last five years. The capital charges have increased steadily with the growth of railway loan indebtedness and rising interest rates, and in 1956-57 represented almost 15 per cent. of total earnings.

**Table 626. State Railways: Expenditure**

Particulars	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Working Expenses and Special Charges—</b>					
Working Expenses .. .. .	65,803,114	65,505,277	67,638,862	74,086,604	74,460,390
Fire and Accident Insurance Provision .. .. .	250,500	1,060,500	300,500	125,500	80,500
Special Reserve Provisions .. .. .	...	280,000	...	...	...
Repayment of Treasury Loan .. .. .	...	379,100	...	...	...
<b>Total Working Expenses, etc.</b>	<b>66,053,614</b>	<b>67,224,877</b>	<b>67,939,362</b>	<b>74,212,104</b>	<b>74,540,890</b>
<b>Capital Charges—</b>					
Interest and Exchange .. .. .	6,916,000	7,050,000	7,598,000	8,514,000	9,553,540
Loan Management Charges .. .. .	44,000	58,000	31,000	37,000	149,510
Sinking Fund Contribution .. .. .	1,912,000	1,882,000	1,944,000	2,049,000	2,038,950
<b>Total, Capital Charges .. .. .</b>	<b>8,872,000</b>	<b>8,990,000</b>	<b>9,573,000</b>	<b>10,600,000</b>	<b>11,742,000</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>74,925,614</b>	<b>76,214,877</b>	<b>77,512,362</b>	<b>84,812,104</b>	<b>86,282,890</b>

The following statistics of gross ton-mileage performed by the various types of trains relate to "trailing gross ton-miles", i.e., excluding the weight of engine and tender.

**Table 627. State Railways: Gross Ton-mileage**

Year ended 30th June	Steam Loco- motives	Electric trains	Diesel- electric Locomotives	Electric Locomotives	Rail Motors and Diesel trains	Total
	Million gross ton-miles					
1947	9,966	2,395	...	...	62	12,423
1948	10,077	2,623	...	...	62	12,762
1949	10,265	2,579	...	...	66	12,910
1950	9,848	2,525	...	...	81	12,454
1951	10,096	2,556	...	...	88	12,740
1952	10,309	2,659	316	...	103	13,387
1953	9,534	2,769	931	1	90	13,325
1954	10,114	2,798	986	1	100	13,999
1955	9,860	2,873	1,042	1	112	13,888
1956	9,803	3,101	1,116	4	144	14,168
1957	8,919	3,086	1,550	125	144	13,824

Total ton-mileage rose gradually with minor fluctuations until 1955-56, then fell slightly in the following year. Steam locomotives perform the bulk of the ton-mileage, mainly on freight services, but their share of the total began to decline after 1954 with the introduction of diesel-electric and, later, electric locomotives. The ton-mileage recorded in 1956-57 comprised 5,965 million by passenger trains (including 3,082 million on suburban electric services), 7,807 million performed by goods trains, and a small amount of departmental running.

The next table shows the number of truckloads of the main types of goods carried in each of the last six years:—

**Table 628. State Railways: Truckloads Classified by Goods Carried**

Particulars	Number of Truckloads					
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>Goods—</b>						
<b>Intrastate—</b>						
Coal .. ..	384,905	330,159	328,678	285,321	261,604	239,269
Coke .. ..	11,020	8,362	9,458	6,628	6,139	4,915
Ores and Concent- rates .. ..	32,068	34,851	38,262	42,738	44,027	43,169
Wheat .. ..	48,835	55,434	60,818	60,116	66,682	54,575
Flour .. ..	18,219	17,369	19,529	17,864	17,707	19,792
Wool .. ..	23,099	30,015	33,710	32,349	34,246	39,866
Timber .. ..	31,323	28,954	34,482	35,869	37,263	34,557
Steel .. ..	29,955	34,642	39,532	49,617	50,687	54,031
Perishables .. ..	41,083	36,240	38,765	41,663	49,443	47,915
Fodder .. ..	14,935	11,992	17,417	13,543	10,490	17,844
Sand, Gravel, Cem- ent, etc. .. ..	18,250	27,776	34,074	35,949	34,844	39,170
Ashes .. ..	26,698	23,802	21,023	19,580	17,384	17,784
Other Goods .. ..	274,730	292,449	327,936	339,377	342,012	316,991
<b>Interstate .. ..</b>	<b>49,013</b>	<b>44,806</b>	<b>52,483</b>	<b>58,062</b>	<b>47,592</b>	<b>47,100</b>
<b>Total, Goods .. ..</b>	<b>1,004,133</b>	<b>976,851</b>	<b>1,056,167</b>	<b>1,038,676</b>	<b>1,020,120</b>	<b>976,978</b>
<b>Livestock .. ..</b>	<b>146,115</b>	<b>158,560</b>	<b>165,128</b>	<b>150,468</b>	<b>153,049</b>	<b>135,690</b>

The major revenue-producing items carried by the railways are coal, livestock, and wheat. The two latter items fluctuate with seasonal conditions, but the marked decline in the quantity of coal hauled in recent years reflects the current practice of locating new major electric power stations on the coalfields rather than in the centres of electricity consumption. In order to meet increasing competition from road hauliers, the railways have introduced new "bulk loading" arrangements and are using faster electric and diesel-electric locomotives on freight services.

The quantities of coal, oil, and petrol used by the State railways during the last six years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 629. State Railways: Coal, Oil, and Petrol Used**

Year ended 30th June	Coal			Oil				Petrol for Rail Motors
	Locomotive Fuel	Other Purposes	Total Used	Diesel Oil for Locomotives	Fuel Oil for Steam Locomotives	Lubricating Oils	Oil for Other Purposes	
	Thousand tons			Thousand gallons				
1953	1,388	26	1,414*	2,853	13,789	663	637	128
1954	1,478	23	1,501	2,994	13,126	693	537	115
1955	1,501	20	1,521	3,480	13,223	720	614	80
1956	1,523	16	1,539	3,898	12,025	750	750	68
1957	1,373	15	1,388	5,226	8,545	748	719	38
1958	1,125	15	1,140	6,372	7,577	714	625	12

\* Excludes coal used in Railway power stations, which were transferred to the Electricity Commission of N.S.W. in January, 1953.

The next table shows the number employed in the State railways, and the salaries and wages paid to them. The figures exclude the persons employed on the construction of new lines; these averaged 79 in 1956-57.

**Table 630. State Railways: Employees and Salaries and Wages**

Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid	Year ended 30th June	Employees (Annual average)	Salaries and Wages Paid
		£ thous.			£ thous.			£ thous.
1939	41,474	11,100	1950	58,923	30,519	1954	55,010	46,590
1947	56,887	21,163	1951	59,232	37,427	1955	55,334	49,485
1948	57,673	25,495	1952	59,765	47,202	1956	55,091	54,447
1949	58,648	28,509	1953	57,198	46,693	1957	54,808	54,422

Accidents which occur in the working of the State railways, or on railway premises, to persons other than railway employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. The accidents which occur to railway employees are recorded only if they cause the employee to be absent from his ordinary work for any period following the day on which the accident occurred.

Particulars of accidents and compensation paid in recent years are shown in the following table. The compensation paid, which excludes payments to employees, is mainly in respect of goods and luggage stolen in transit.

**Table 631. State Railways: Accident Casualties and Compensation Paid**

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed			Persons Injured			Compensation Paid*		
	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Em- ployees	Others	Total	Persons	Goods	Total
							£	£	£
1952	37	55	92	10,116	576	10,692	17,114	254,641	271,755
1953	24	63	87	9,601	525	10,126	21,261	192,403	213,664
1954	39	55	94	9,938	1,013	10,951	76,366	147,539	223,905
1955	47	60	107	10,898	660	11,558	124,572	173,678	298,250
1956	49	84	133	11,384	812	12,196	69,375	188,705	258,080
1957	33	80	113	10,936	772	11,708	67,622	169,035	236,657

\* Excludes compensation paid to employees.

#### STATE RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

The following table shows particulars of the rolling stock of the State railways in 1939 and later years:—

**Table 632. State Railways: Rolling Stock**

At 30th June	Loco- motives	Coaching Stock	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock,	At 30th June	Loco- motives	Coaching Stock	Goods Waggons, etc.	Service Stock
1939	1,284	2,808	22,833	1,424	1952	1,182	2,889	26,303	1,178
1947	1,158	2,809	24,282	1,281	1953	1,213	2,898	26,690	1,162
1948	1,166	2,806	24,188	1,232	1954	1,228	2,936	26,715	1,131
1949	1,168	2,826	24,476	1,213	1955	1,224	2,955	26,693	1,123
1950	1,153	2,849	25,073	1,229	1956	1,207	2,957	26,534	1,051
1951	1,159	2,891	26,056	1,190	1957	1,217	2,973	26,458	1,011

Except for 4 diesel power vans, 44 diesel-electric locomotives, and 30 electric locomotives, the locomotives at 30th June, 1957 were all steam-powered. The total tractive capacity of the locomotives was 37,981,000 lb. The passenger capacity of the coaching stock was 153,855, and the tonnage capacity of the goods stocks (which were mainly open waggons) was 489,646.

#### STATE RAILWAYS: FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The density of passenger traffic is greatest in the suburban areas, which, for railway purposes, comprise the areas within 34 miles of Sydney (Central Station) or Newcastle. The distinction between first and second class was abolished in the Newcastle area in 1939, and in the metropolitan area in 1940.

Because of the continuous tendency for expenses to exceed earnings, railway fares have been increased on several occasions since 1939, as illustrated by the following table.

Table 633. State Railways: Passenger Fares for Single Tickets

Class of Ticket and Distance	Month of Change					
	1939, March	1947, August	1950, November	1951, November	1955, September	1956, July*
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
DISTANCE WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS						
Second Class— 5 miles ..	6	7	8	9	10	1 1
10 miles ..	10	1 0	1 2	1 3	1 5	1 11
20 miles ..	1 7	1 11	2 2	2 5	2 9	3 8
34 miles ..	2 6	3 0	3 6	3 9	4 3	5 9
DISTANCE NOT WHOLLY WITHIN SUBURBAN AREAS						
Second Class— 50 miles ..	4 10	5 10	6 3	6 10	7 9	10 3
100 miles ..	12 2	13 2	14 4	15 9	17 9	22 0
200 miles ..	25 4	26 4	29 6	32 6	36 9	44 2
300 miles ..	37 10	38 10	43 9	48 0	54 0	64 2
First Class— 50 miles ..	6 9	8 1	8 9	9 6	10 9	14 10
100 miles ..	17 4	18 10	20 7	22 6	25 5	31 11
200 miles ..	36 5	37 11	43 0	47 0	52 11	64 8
300 miles ..	54 7	56 1	63 6	69 9	78 8	94 0

\* Current, 30th June, 1958.

A return ticket for travel wholly within the suburban areas is double the cost of a single ticket. For journeys beyond the suburban areas, tickets are based on the single fare plus one-half (one-third before July, 1956).

Periodical tickets, permitting unlimited travel, are available for periods of a week, a month, a quarter, a half-year, and a year. From July, 1956, the cost of monthly periodical tickets ranged from £3 15s. 3d. first class and £2 12s. second class for 5 miles, to £18 10s. 6d. first class and £12 15s. 6d. second class for 300 miles. Concessions are made to students and children under 15 years of age.

Workman's weekly tickets (available for one return journey daily—except Sunday—with the forward journey completed before a specified time) are issued within the suburban areas and in parts of the Wollongong and Blue Mountains districts. Their cost (from 1956) ranged from 8s. 9d. for 5 miles and 12s. 3d. for 10 miles to 15s. for 40 miles.

Special excursion and "shoppers" tickets are issued at reduced prices.

Freight rates for merchandise and livestock are fixed so that, in general, the lowest scale of freight is charged on commodities which have a low value or which are used to assist production. The charge per ton mile decreases as the distance hauled increases. The highest class freight includes expensive, bulky, or fragile articles (such as boots, drapery, drugs, groceries, furniture, liquors, glassware, cutlery, ironmongery, confectionery, and carpets); the lowest class applies to manures.

The trend in the rates for various classes of freight carried for 100 miles and 500 miles is shown below:—

**Table 634. State Railways: Freight Charges**

Month of Change	Ordinary Goods		Agricultural Produce (per ton)	Butter (per ton)	Frozen Beef and Mutton (per ton)	Wool (per ton)	Livestock (per four-wheeled truck)
	Highest Class Freight (per ton)	Lowest Class Freight (per ton)					
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
100 MILES							
1939: March	84 4	7 5	12 0	30 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1944: January	84 4	5 11	12 0	27 1	20 10	37 6	120 9
1947: August	97 0	8 3	16 10	31 2	29 2	52 6	169 1
1950: October	121 3	11 2	23 7	38 11	37 2	73 6	237 0
1951: October	152 0	22 0	63 0	48 7	50 0	126 0	316 0
1952: November	152 0	22 0	46 0	48 7	56 0	126 0	316 0
1955: August	152 0	28 0	46 0	49 0	56 0	126 0	316 0
1956: July*	152 0	31 0	46 0	54 3	62 0	126 0	348 0
500 MILES							
1939: March	217 3	13 7	19 11	69 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1944: January	217 3	10 10	19 11	62 8	48 4	98 6	329 8
1947: August	249 10	15 2	27 11	72 1	67 8	137 11	461 6
1950: October	312 4	20 6	39 1	90 1	86 3	192 6	647 0
1951: October	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	336 0	863 0
1952: November	390 0	41 0	104 0	112 6	129 0	329 0	863 0
1955: August	390 0	51 0	104 0	112 10	129 0	329 0	863 0
1956: July*	390 0	56 0	104 0	124 3	142 0	329 0	949 0

\* Current, 30th June, 1958.

### VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The Victorian Government has acquired railway interests in the Riverina district of New South Wales, by the purchase from a private company of a line between Deniliquin and Moama, and through an agreement with the New South Wales Government for the construction and maintenance of five border railways. The agreement provides for railways of 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, but the works within New South Wales are constructed suitably for conversion to the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in.

Two of the lines authorised under the agreement are open for traffic and the length of these, together with the Deniliquin-Moama line, is 203 miles. The lines connect with the Victorian railways, and are operated by the Victorian Railway Commissioners.

Particulars of the capital cost and the operations of these lines are given in the following table. The number of train miles run in 1956-57 was 96,903, and there were 82 employees in February, 1957.

**Table 635. Victorian Government Railways in New South Wales: Capital Cost and Operations**

Year ended 28th February	Capital Cost at end of Year	Revenue	Expenditure			Passengers Carried	Goods Carried
			Working Expenses*	Interest	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	No.	Tons
1952	1,456,589	128,628	149,593	42,637	192,230	16,667	158,718
1953	1,474,370	155,372	186,339	40,918	227,257	16,914	137,284
1954	1,582,885	208,936	213,767	46,598	260,365	18,801	139,247
1955	1,627,170	212,352	238,159	49,407	287,566	20,838	138,123
1956	1,648,529	165,965	233,747	49,594	283,341	16,375	140,770
1957	1,667,727	137,459	268,690	53,098	321,788	11,648	106,511

\* Includes current depreciation.

**PRIVATE RAILWAY LINES**

The established policy in New South Wales has been to keep the railways under State control, and with the exception of short lines connecting coal and other mines with the main railways, there are only 85 miles of private lines open for general traffic.

The Silverton Tramway operates a line, which was opened in 1888, between Broken Hill and Cockburn on the South Australian border, a distance of 37 miles; it mainly carries lead and zinc ores from Broken Hill on their way to Port Pirie in South Australia, and mining equipment and supplies to Broken Hill.

A short line, privately owned, but operated by the Department of Railways, connects the Warwick Farm Racecourse with the Government railway at Liverpool. The Seaham Coal Company's line connects the West Wallsend and Seaham Collieries with Cockle Creek. The South Maitland system serves the mining districts of East Greta and Cessnock, and another line runs between the collieries in Hexham and Minmi. The New Redhead line connects Belmont and Adamstown. Particulars of these railways were published in the 1939-40 issue of the Year Book.

**RAILWAY GAUGES OF AUSTRALIA**

Particulars of the gauges of the Government-owned railways in each State as at 30th June, 1957 are shown below. The figures relate to lines open for general traffic, classified according to the States in which they are located. Particulars of private lines are not available.

**Table 636. Government Railway Lines and Gauges in Australia, 30th June, 1957**

State	Route Miles of each Gauge open for Traffic					Total Miles
	2 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft. 8½ in.	5 ft. 3 in.	
New South Wales .. ..	...	...	...	6,103	203*	6,306
Victoria .. ..	...	34	...	...	4,171	4,205
Queensland .. ..	30	...	6,357	69	...	6,456
South Australia and Northern Territory .. ..	...	...	1,915	809	1,626	4,350
Western Australia .. ..	...	...	4,117	454	...	4,571
Tasmania .. ..	...	...	585	...	...	585
Australian Capital Territory .. ..	...	...	...	5	...	5
Total, Australia .. ..	30	34	12,974	7,440	6,000	26,478

\* Victorian Border Railways.



Lines owned by the Commonwealth Government in 1957 totalled 2,258 miles, and were distributed as follows: South Australia and Northern Territory, 990 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 809 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; Western Australia, 454 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; and Australian Capital Territory, 5 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. The five miles in the Australian Capital Territory join Canberra and Queanbeyan, and are operated by the New South Wales State railways.

The distances by rail between Sydney and the other capital cities are as follows: Canberra, 203 miles; Brisbane *via* North Coast line, 613 miles; Brisbane *via* Wallangarra, 715 miles; Melbourne, 590 miles; Adelaide *via* Melbourne, 1,073 miles; and Perth *via* Melbourne, 2,695 miles.

#### STANDARDISATION OF AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY GAUGES

A brief account of proposals for the conversion of Australian railways to a uniform gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches and of a proposed agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia is given on page 619 of the 51st edition of the Year Book. The agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth, Victorian, and South Australian Governments, but the failure of New South Wales to ratify rendered the original agreement ineffective. A separate agreement was concluded between the Commonwealth and South Australia.

In 1957, agreement was reached between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments on the construction of a 4ft. 8½in. gauge line between Albury and Melbourne, parallel to the existing 5 ft. 3 in. line. The estimated cost of this project, which will provide a uniform gauge from Melbourne to Sydney (and therefore to Brisbane), is £10,726,000, of which the Commonwealth will meet 70 per cent. and the States 15 per cent. each. Survey work commenced in 1957, and the agreement was ratified by Commonwealth and State legislation in 1958.

## TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

In New South Wales, the State Government operates omnibus services in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts and tramway services in the metropolitan district. These State services are administered by the Department of Government Transport. Private omnibus services are operated in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and other districts, subject to regulation (see page 735) by the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

### STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES

State tramway services which in earlier years operated outside the metropolitan district were terminated at Maitland and Broken Hill in 1927 and at Newcastle in 1950. Within the metropolis, the tramway services are being progressively converted to omnibus operation, and the total withdrawal of trams from service is intended by 1963. The total route length of the metropolitan tramways, including 6 miles of trolleybus route, has declined from 140 miles in 1949 to 113 miles in 1956 and 103 miles at 30th June, 1957. The gauge of the tramways is 4 ft 8½ in., and the services are operated by electric power.

At 30th June, 1957, the route length of the State omnibus services, exclusive of duplications, was 382 miles in the metropolitan district and 111 miles in Newcastle.

### FINANCES OF THE STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS SERVICES

The capital indebtedness of the State tramways and omnibuses, amounting to £15,282,475 at 30th June, 1957, is owing to the General Loan Account of the State, except for a sum of £40,521 obtained from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The indebtedness comprises £4,875,948 on account of the tramways and £10,406,527 for the omnibuses.

At 30th June, 1957, the capital cost of fixed assets of the tramways amounted to £6,349,293 and of the omnibuses to £10,420,470. After deducting provisions for depreciation, the fixed assets appeared in the balance sheets at £4,852,043 and £6,897,183, respectively.

Revenues of the State tramways and omnibuses, as shown in the following table, include amounts received from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In respect of the combined operations of the tramways and omnibuses, these comprised (a) £200,000 in 1949-50, representing part of a special Commonwealth grant to the State towards losses arising from a prolonged industrial dispute in coal mines; (b) an annual subsidy paid since 1948-49 (£1,105,000 in 1955-56 and £833,607 in 1956-57) for travel concessions to children, students, and pensioners; and (c) £175,000 paid yearly since 1953-54 towards the cost of employees' superannuation.

Table 638. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Revenue and Expenditure

Year ended 30th June	Expenditure						Deficit
	Revenue	Working Expenses		Capital Charges		Total Expenditure	
		Administration and Operation	Current Depreciation	Interest and Exchange*	Sinking Fund		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TRAMWAYS							
1951	5,162,310	5,860,310	43,997	156,123	42,677	6,103,107	940,797
1952	5,510,001	7,059,691	44,734	174,761	43,833	7,323,019	1,813,018
1953	5,689,712	7,203,436	81,553	190,235	47,700	7,522,924	1,833,212
1954	5,625,957	6,879,979	87,267	199,696	45,587	7,212,529	1,586,572
1955	5,307,135	6,411,303	84,415	194,568	43,225	6,733,511	1,426,376
1956	4,779,219	6,140,590	70,741	192,456	44,654	6,448,441	1,669,222
1957	5,959,517	6,051,704	70,197	207,124	46,000	6,375,025	415,508
OMNIBUSES							
1951	5,109,629	5,341,029	223,678	149,908	14,461	5,729,076	619,447
1952	5,680,094	6,747,309	232,610	191,799	18,599	7,190,317	1,510,223
1953	5,836,707	7,036,752	304,117	234,974	24,728	7,600,571	1,763,864
1954	6,124,078	6,926,530	380,723	278,426	28,807	7,614,486	1,490,408
1955	6,342,497	7,420,050	443,187	308,195	32,416	8,203,848	1,861,351
1956	6,462,746	8,051,781	504,670	338,739	36,436	8,931,626	2,468,880
1957	8,475,276	8,338,410	454,627	393,456	41,850	9,228,343	753,067
TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES							
1947	6,105,785	6,227,588	145,748	273,249	60,013	6,706,598	600,813
1948	7,854,362	7,895,436	254,657	318,959	61,200	8,530,252	675,890
1949	8,740,972	8,580,154	152,976	266,161	51,193	9,050,484	309,512
1950	9,299,254	9,552,502	200,571	292,773	57,438	10,103,284	804,030
1951	10,271,939	11,201,339	267,675	306,031	57,138	11,832,183	1,560,244
1952	11,190,095	13,807,000	277,344	366,560	62,432	14,513,336	3,323,241
1953	11,526,419	14,240,188	385,670	425,209	72,428	15,123,495	3,597,076
1954	11,750,035	13,806,509	467,990	478,122	74,394	14,827,015	3,076,980
1955	11,649,632	13,831,353	527,602	502,763	75,641	14,937,359	3,287,727
1956	11,241,965	14,192,371	575,411	531,195	81,090	15,380,067	4,138,102
1957	14,434,793	14,390,114	524,824	600,580	87,850	15,603,368	1,168,575

\* Includes loan management and flotation expenses.

The State tramway and omnibus services have operated at a loss since 1944-45, although during the war period and for some years previously, they returned surpluses after paying operating expenses and providing for depreciation and capital charges. Fares were increased on several occasions between 1947 and 1951, as shown on page 733, but the gains to revenue, partly offset by diminishing passenger traffic, failed to keep pace with rapidly increasing wage and other costs. Except in 1948-49 and 1956-57, revenues have been insufficient to pay operating expenses in each year since 1946-47, and the deficiency rose steeply after 1949-50. A marked improvement in 1956-57 resulted from substantial fare increases; revenue rose by 28 per cent. and the deficiency was the lowest since 1949-50.

Details of the financial results of the metropolitan and Newcastle services are shown separately in the following table:—

**Table 639. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Metropolitan and Newcastle Services**

Year ended 30th June	Revenue		Expenditure				Deficit
	Tramways	Omnibuses	Administration, Operating Expenses	Current Depreciation	Capital Debt Charges	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
METROPOLITAN SERVICES							
1952	5,510,001	4,511,820	12,426,020	225,068	391,026	13,042,114	3,020,293
1953	5,689,712	4,649,093	12,837,896	315,958	455,178	13,609,032	3,270,227
1954	5,625,957	4,882,609	12,450,572	385,660	503,408	13,339,640	2,831,074
1955	5,307,135	5,094,329	12,470,545	436,116	524,925	13,431,586	3,030,122
1956	4,779,219	5,229,252	12,763,790	486,109	555,842	13,805,741	3,797,270
1957	5,959,517	6,914,430	12,962,077	434,149	626,610	14,022,836	1,148,889
NEWCASTLE SERVICES							
1952	...	1,168,274	1,380,980	52,276	37,966	1,471,222	302,948
1953	...	1,187,614	1,402,292	69,712	42,459	1,514,463	326,849
1954	...	1,241,469	1,355,937	82,330	49,108	1,487,375	245,906
1955	...	1,248,168	1,360,808	91,486	53,479	1,505,773	257,605
1956	...	1,233,494	1,428,581	89,302	56,443	1,574,326	340,832
1957	...	1,560,846	1,428,037	90,675	61,820	1,580,532	19,686

#### STATE TRAMWAY AND OMNIBUS TRAFFIC

The following table contains particulars of the passenger traffic in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts in 1938-39 and the last eleven years:—

**Table 637. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Passenger Traffic**

Year ended 30th June	Tramways		Omnibuses		Tramways and Omnibuses		
	Metro-politan	New-castle	Metro-politan	New-castle	Metro-politan	New-castle	Total
	Thousands						
1939	295,735	18,666	57,510	5,269	353,245	23,935	377,180
1947	382,748	25,640	113,044	18,230	495,792	43,870	539,662
1948	350,490	23,029	124,774	20,400	475,264	43,429	518,693
1949	300,449	16,861	153,654	25,449	454,103	42,310	496,413
1950	270,415	8,427	170,823	33,027	441,238	41,454	482,692
1951	253,170	...	166,566	42,657	419,736	42,657	462,393
1952	219,808	...	168,157	40,860	387,965	40,860	428,825
1953	210,173	...	167,855	39,756	378,028	39,756	417,784
1954	203,508	...	171,607	40,593	375,115	40,593	415,708
1955	191,958	...	177,206	40,676	369,164	40,676	409,840
1956	174,954	...	180,796	39,747	355,750	39,747	395,497
1957	144,718	...	148,364	31,211	293,082	31,211	324,293

A major factor in the persistent and heavy decline in passenger traffic in the post-war period has been the rapid growth of private motor vehicle ownership. Although there has been substantial growth of population, industry, and commerce, this has been relatively greater in the outer sub-urban areas, which are mainly served by the railways, than in the city and

inner suburbs served mainly by trams and buses. In the metropolitan services, passenger traffic declined by an annual average of 21,000,000 journeys (or 4.8 per cent.) in the five years ended 1951-52, and by 8,000,000 journeys (or 2.2 per cent.) in the next four years to 1955-56; following a substantial increase in fares at the beginning of the year, passenger journeys then fell by 62,000,000 (or 17.6 per cent.) in 1956-57. In the Newcastle services, an annual average decline in passenger journeys of 1.1 per cent. in the nine years ended 1955-56 was followed by a fall of 21.5 per cent. in 1956-57.

TRAM AND OMNIBUS FARES

Since November, 1951, the tramway and omnibus routes have been divided into sections of an average length of one mile. Prior to that date, the average length of a tramway section was approximately 2 miles in the metropolitan district and 1½ miles in Newcastle; omnibus sections averaged 1½ miles.

Tramway and omnibus fares remained unchanged between 1932 and 1947, but were subsequently increased on several occasions, as shown in the next table:—

Table 640. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Scale of Fares

Number of Sections	Month of Change							
	Oct., 1932	July, 1947	November, 1948*		October, 1950*		Nov., 1951†	July, 1956‡
			4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times	4.30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Mon. to Fri.	All Other Times		
One	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Two	2	3	3	4	4	5	4	6
Three	3	4	5	6	6	7	6	9
Four	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	1 0
Five	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	1 3
Six	6	7	8	9	10	11	10	1 3
Seven	7	8	10	11	1 0	1 1	11	1 6
Eight	8	9	11	1 0	1 1	1 2	1 0	1 6
Nine	9	10	1 0	1 1	1 3	1 4	1 1	1 9
Ten	10	11	1 1	1 2	1 4	1 5	1 2	1 9
Ten	11	1 0	1 3	1 4	1 6	1 7	1 3	2 0

\* Maximum fare of 1s. for trams.

† Sections reduced to uniform lengths of 1 mile.

‡ Maximum fare of 1s. 9d. for trams.

Passengers across the Sydney Harbour Bridge section only (from Wynyard to North Sydney Station) paid 3d. from October, 1932, 2d. from January, 1939, and ordinary one-section fares from November, 1948. From November, 1951, the fare across the Bridge only became equivalent to the ordinary two-section fare, and the fare for a journey extending beyond the Bridge was 1d. higher than for an equal number of sections on other routes.

Children under 15 years of age are carried at rates which, since July, 1956, range up to 50 per cent. of the fares for adults, the maximum tram fare for children being set at 6d. School pupils up to 18 years of age travel at children's rates on journeys to and from school.

Weekly omnibus tickets are issued on the Wynyard-Epping and Wynyard-Palm Beach routes in the metropolitan district and on various routes in the Newcastle district.

STATE TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSES: ROLLING STOCK, EMPLOYMENT,  
AND ACCIDENTS

Particulars of the rolling stock of the State tramway and omnibus undertaking are given below:—

**Table 641. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Rolling Stock**

At 30th June	Tramcars	Trolleybuses	Omnibuses		
			Single Deck	Double Deck	Total
1940	1,589	26	88	343	431
1952	1,180	25	87	1,050	1,137
1953	1,180	25	130	1,041	1,171
1954	1,098	25	210	1,048	1,258
1955	1,022	25	273	1,041	1,314
1956	916	21	273	1,021	1,294
1957	823	21	305	1,008	1,313

The number of persons employed by the Department of Government Transport at the end of the year was 11,141 in 1955-56 and 10,589 in 1956-57, the salaries and wages paid amounting to £10,512,153 and £10,593,656 in the respective years. The number employed has declined continuously from 14,031 in 1951-52, when salaries and wages amounted to £9,849,635.

Accidents which occur in the working of the tramways and omnibuses to persons other than employees are all recorded for statistical purposes, however slight the injuries may be. Particulars of these accidents in recent years are given in the next table. Compensations paid to casualties amounted to £81,962 in 1956-57.

**Table 642. State Tramways and Omnibuses: Accident Casualties\***

Year ended 30th June	Tramways				Omnibuses				Total	
	Passengers		Other Persons		Passengers		Other Persons		Killed	Injured
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured		
1952	7	1,066	9	215	3	802	9	52	28	2,135
1953	8	1,020	15	185	2	876	3	34	28	2,115
1954	3	876	12	152	4	957	8	41	27	2,026
1955	8	759	13	187	3	814	9	125	33	1,885
1956	2	757	9	112	3	933	4	83	18	1,885
1957	2	504	7	148	6	1,384	12	268	27	2,304

\* Excludes employees.

## PRIVATE MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICES

Statistics of privately-owned omnibus services outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts are not collected. Particulars of the private services within these districts are shown in the following table:—

**Table 643. Private Motor Omnibus Services in Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts**

Year ended 30th June	Services*	Omnibuses in Service*	Bus Miles Run	Passengers Carried	Book Value of Plant*	Revenue	Expenditure
	No.	No.	Thous.	Thous.	£	£	£
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT							
1952	191	574	15,358	89,417	890,937	2,114,480	2,078,866
1953	186	560	18,500	81,924	847,483	2,122,864	2,040,750
1954	185	566	18,115	83,295	870,785	2,179,500	2,025,647
1955	185	579	18,604	84,408	924,555	2,288,386	2,112,116
1956	191	612	18,433	80,153	1,006,823	2,423,165	2,253,695
1957	193	648	18,819	77,407	1,065,404	2,853,431	2,562,755
NEWCASTLE DISTRICT							
1952	30	76	2,000	5,500	107,598	227,084	239,603
1953	28	68	2,113	5,350	102,995	224,620	231,674
1954	28	76	2,080	5,344	118,938	246,846	242,989
1955	27	76	1,984	5,100	107,045	247,913	246,748
1956	27	78	2,197	5,024	111,833	283,961	280,478
1957	27	82	1,933	4,909	100,712	293,301	287,731
WOLLONGONG DISTRICT†							
1956	17	118	3,705	11,581	264,945	509,019	464,746
1957	17	118	3,697	11,445	257,541	529,767	480,766

\* At 30th June.

† Particulars for years before 1955-56 not available.

Employees in private omnibus services in June, 1957 numbered 1,246, 149, and 240 in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts, respectively.

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

## LENGTH OF ROADS

The total length of the roads in the State was estimated at 127,096 miles in 1957. The nature of the roads and their distribution in areas of the State are shown in the following table:—

**Table 644. Length of Roads in New South Wales, 30th June, 1957**

Nature of Road, Street or Lane	Metropolis*		Rest of N.S.W.			Total, N.S.W.
	Municipalities	Shires	Municipalities	Shires	Unincorporated	
	Miles					
Cement Concrete .. ..	264	38	49	61	...	412
Asphaltic Concrete .. ..	155	38	20	10	...	223
Tar or Bituminous Macadam ..	2,270	400	1,131	1,897	...	5,698
Surfaced Waterbound Macadam	464	332	1,322	5,735	95	7,948
Waterbound Macadam ..	130	209	157	949	13	1,458
Gravel or Crushed Rock ..	382	386	1,894	39,524	336	42,522
Formed only .. .. .	271	530	1,027	24,401	1,375	27,604
Cleared only .. .. .	59	191	528	10,842	722	12,342
Natural Surface .. .. .	151	187	1,412	24,751	2,388	28,889
Total .. .. .	4,146	2,311	7,540	108,170	4,929	127,096

\* This area differs from the metropolis as defined for general statistical purposes in that it includes the whole of Liverpool Municipality and Blacktown, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby Shires, only portions of which are included in the statistical metropolis.

The density of roads and streets varies considerably in different parts of the State, being much greater in the metropolis and larger towns than in the shires, which consist mostly of agricultural and pastoral lands. There has been little road development in the Western Division of the State, as this vast area of about 125,000 square miles is devoted almost exclusively to sheep-raising on large holdings. In recent years a large part of the Western Division has been incorporated into shires, and in the unincorporated portion of 79,901 square miles in June, 1957, there were only 4,929 miles of roads.

## MAIN ROADS ADMINISTRATION

The present system of main roads administration was inaugurated in 1925, and is regulated by the Main Roads Act, 1924, as amended. It is conducted through the Department of Main Roads, which is under the control of a Commissioner who is responsible to the Minister for Highways.



The activities of the Main Roads Department embrace works on main and developmental roads throughout the State, all roads in the unincorporated portion of the Western Division, and other works which are national in character (principally bridges and ferries) and are constructed from Government funds.

Public roads, except those in the inner part of the City of Sydney, in Commonwealth territory, and in the unincorporated area of the Western Division, may be proclaimed as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as: 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; Trunk Roads, which, with the State highways, form the framework of a general system of inter-communication throughout the State; Ordinary Main Roads, which connect towns and important centres of population with the State highways or trunk roads and with each other. The Main Roads Department provides financial assistance to municipal and shire councils for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Any road or work may be proclaimed as a Developmental Road or a Developmental Work if it serves to develop a district, and the whole or part of the cost of its construction is met from the Developmental Roads Fund. The maintenance of these roads and works, after construction, is the responsibility of the local council.

Roads within the County of Cumberland which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Commissioner to be Secondary Roads.

The following table shows the mileages of classified roads in New South Wales in 1957. Parts of the mileages in the Western Division are not proclaimed main roads under the Main Roads Act, as they are within the unincorporated area, but they are classified as main roads for administrative purposes.

**Table 645. Length of Classified Roads in N.S.W., 30th June, 1957**

Class of Road	County of Cumberland	Balance of Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
	Miles			
<b>Main Roads—</b>				
State Highways .. .. .	193	5,008	1,325	6,526
Trunk Roads .. .. .	...	2,874	1,317	4,191
Ordinary Main Roads .. .. .	649	9,050	2,079	11,778
<b>Total, Main Roads .. .. .</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>16,932</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>22,495</b>
Secondary Roads .. .. .	77	...	...	77
Developmental Roads .. .. .	13	2,627	...	2,640
<b>Total, Classified Roads .. .. .</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>19,559</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>25,212</b>

### *Main Roads Finances*

In terms of the Main Roads Act, the moneys of the Main Roads Department are kept in separate funds—the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund, for metropolitan main roads (i.e., those in the County of Cumberland, which is deemed for purposes of the Act to include the City of Blue Mountains and small sections of other councils' areas on the boundary of the County) ; the Country Main Roads Fund, for roads outside the County of Cumberland ; and the Developmental Roads Fund.

The income of the two Main Roads Funds is derived chiefly from the proceeds of taxes on motor vehicles, charges on heavy commercial goods vehicles under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, Commonwealth Aid Roads grants, the proceeds of a levy on local councils in the County of Cumberland, and loan moneys appropriated for main roads.

The proceeds of the motor vehicle tax, with the exception of a small proportion paid into the Public Vehicles Fund (see page 755), are distributed between the Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds. Since February, 1952, the distribution has been on the basis of 20 per cent. to the County of Cumberland Fund and 80 per cent. to the Country Fund. Commonwealth Aid Roads grants (which are described on page 740), and the charges (less costs of collection) under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, are also distributed to the two Main Roads Funds in the same proportion.

The councils in the County of Cumberland (except the area which comprised the City of Sydney before the amalgamation effected in January, 1949—see chapter "Local Government") may be required to contribute to the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund at a rate not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of rateable property. From 1932 to 1954, the rate was fixed at  $\frac{7}{16}$ d. in the £ ; it was increased to the maximum of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ in January, 1955, and has been unchanged since then. The rate payable in respect of land used principally for primary production is one-half the rate levied on other lands in the district. Outside the County of Cumberland, a council's share of the cost of work on main roads is usually in the form of a proportionate addition to grants from the Country Main Roads Fund for individual works.

The full cost of approved works on main roads and half the cost on secondary roads in the County of Cumberland are met from the County of Cumberland Main Roads Fund.

The proportion of the cost of works on country main roads borne by the Department of Main Roads varies with the class of roads. Since January, 1936, the Department has paid the whole cost of works on State highways, three-quarters of the cost on trunk roads, and two-thirds the cost of ordinary main roads. Since November, 1932, the Department has paid the whole cost of bridges over 20 feet span on trunk roads and three-fourths of the cost of bridges on ordinary main roads. In a few special cases, the Department has borne the full cost of works on main and trunk roads.

Administrative expenses and loan charges are met from the two Main Roads Funds, as well as the expenditure on construction and maintenance of main roads in the respective areas.

The income of the Developmental Roads Fund was derived mainly from State loan appropriations until 1946-47, but in 1947-48 and later years the Fund received moneys provided by the Commonwealth for roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

The accounts of the Main Roads Department are presented on a "receipts and payments" basis, and they include particulars of defence works constructed by the Department in New South Wales and elsewhere, mainly from Commonwealth funds. The accounts of the last six years are summarised below:—

**Table 646. Main Roads Department: Aggregate Receipts and Payments**

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS						
Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	5,046,392	6,381,289	6,693,215	7,279,705	7,675,281	7,944,583
Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants ..	2,869,566	2,900,562	3,236,940	4,132,187	4,646,788	5,165,020
Contributions by Councils	396,766	486,352	559,780	707,230	878,621	971,198
Contributions by State—						
From Revenue ..	300,000	100,000	850,000	...	...	298,072
From Loans ..	225,000	150,000	...	200,000	150,000	150,000
Commonwealth Grants for Special Works ..	204,122	381,769	358,206	261,554	301,225	113,718
Miscellaneous .. ..	186,884	201,441	188,201	164,333	168,722	220,583
<b>Total Receipts .. ..</b>	<b>9,228,730</b>	<b>10,601,413</b>	<b>11,886,342</b>	<b>12,745,009</b>	<b>13,820,637</b>	<b>14,863,174</b>
PAYMENTS						
Roads and Bridges in New South Wales—						
Construction ..	3,617,048	4,279,212	6,314,770	6,896,403	7,157,110	7,813,332
Maintenance ..	4,921,212	4,554,159	5,146,618	5,546,974	5,946,283	6,174,524
Special Works (including Defence) .. ..	...	28,178	27,156	2,546	702	...
Loans—						
Repayments and Sinking Fund ..	27,776	129,472	31,442	33,735	36,299	38,677
Interest, Exchange, etc. .. ..	123,297	122,651	136,450	140,233	151,652	171,242
Administrative Expenses	347,575	386,120	410,547	458,428	515,715	562,056
Miscellaneous* .. ..	903,390	430,523	489,182	(-) 210,784	162,982	4,628
<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>9,940,298</b>	<b>9,930,315</b>	<b>12,556,165</b>	<b>12,867,535</b>	<b>13,970,743</b>	<b>14,764,459</b>

\* Includes payments for purchase of assets and plant operating expenses, less credits arising from "Plant Hire Charges".

Taxes on motor vehicles and Commonwealth roads grants (derived from petrol tax proceeds) together accounted for 88 per cent. of the total receipts in 1956-57. The increase in these items in recent years reflects both the growth in motor vehicle registrations and petrol consumption and the larger allocations made by the Commonwealth from the petrol tax proceeds.

The next table shows the main items of receipts and payments of each of the Roads Funds during the last six years:—

**Table 647. Main Roads Department: Principal Receipts and Payments for each Roads Fund**

Year ended 30th June	Receipts				Payments			
	Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.	Commonwealth Aid Roads Grants	Contributions by Councils	State Loan Vote	Roads in N.S.W.		Debt Charges	
					Construction	Maintenance	Interest, Exchange	Repayment
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND MAIN ROADS FUND</b>								
1952	961,654	502,372	385,878	...	1,064,345	924,294	...	...
1953	1,276,258	535,112	464,339	...	1,220,575	945,877	...	...
1954	1,338,643	597,388	544,400	...	1,744,826	1,021,864	...	...
1955	1,455,941	746,038	700,235	...	1,564,907	1,014,185	...	...
1956	1,535,056	858,958	872,048	...	2,086,650	1,029,409	...	...
1957	1,577,108	949,044	959,385	...	2,261,166	1,056,470	...	...
<b>COUNTRY MAIN ROADS FUND</b>								
1952	4,084,738	2,167,194	10,888	225,000	2,385,990	3,996,918	123,297	27,776
1953	5,105,031	2,165,450	22,013	150,000	2,742,869	3,608,282	122,651	29,472
1954	5,354,572	2,414,552	15,380	...	4,149,386	4,124,754	136,450	31,442
1955	5,823,764	3,028,149	6,995	200,000	4,970,736	4,532,789	140,233	33,735
1956	6,140,225	3,464,830	6,573	150,000	4,731,172	4,916,874	151,652	36,299
1957	6,367,475	3,832,676	11,813	150,000	5,224,128	5,118,054	171,242	38,677
<b>DEVELOPMENTAL ROADS FUND</b>								
1952	...	200,000	...	...	166,713	...	...	...
1953	...	200,000	...	...	315,768	...	...	...
1954	...	225,000	...	...	411,830	...	...	...
1955	...	358,000	...	...	360,760	...	...	...
1956	...	323,000	...	...	339,288	...	...	...
1957	...	383,300	...	...	328,038	...	...	...

#### COMMONWEALTH GRANTS FOR ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Since 1923-24, the Commonwealth Government has provided funds from petrol tax to assist the States in the construction and maintenance of roads. At first, these payments to the States were made from a trust fund as expenditure approved by the Commonwealth was incurred. Between 1926-27 and 1946-47, annual grants were made in terms of agreements under the Federal Aid Roads Act. During the three years ended June, 1950, the distribution of grants was governed by the Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947, which provided that the equivalent of 3d. per gallon of customs duties and 2d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) was to be distributed annually among the States on the basis of population and area; additional sums were to be allocated to the States for development roads, and further sums to be spent by the Commonwealth on strategic roads and road safety.

Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950, an amount equivalent to 6d. per gallon of customs duties and 3½d. per gallon of excise on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) and certain substitutes was to be paid into a special trust account in each of the five years ended June, 1955. Part of

the annual amount paid into the trust account was to be retained by the Commonwealth for strategic roads and road safety, and the balance was to be allocated among the States mainly on the basis of population and area. Of each State's allocation, 35 per cent. was to be spent on roads (other than main roads) in rural areas and portion could be spent on works other than roads connected with transport by road or water.

The 1950 Act was repealed in November, 1954 by the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1954. This Act established a new trust account, into which was to be paid annually an amount of 7d. per gallon of petrol (excluding aviation fuel) and certain substitutes entered for home consumption and subject to the payment of customs or excise duty. The payment was increased to 8d. per gallon from April, 1956, under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1955. In terms of this new Act, the annual amount paid into the trust account is to be distributed as follows:—

- (a) The Commonwealth is to retain £950,000 (£900,000 in the first year), of which £800,000 is to be spent on strategic roads and roads of access to Commonwealth property, and £150,000 (£100,000 in the first year) is to be spent on the promotion of road safety throughout Australia;
- (b) Of the balance, 5 per cent. is to be paid to Tasmania and the remainder is to be allocated among the other States on the basis of three-fifths in proportion to population and two-fifths in proportion to area. Of each State's allocation, 60 per cent. is to be spent on the construction and maintenance of roads and the purchase of road-making plant, or on grants to local councils for such purposes, but a proportion (not exceeding the amount ascertained by dividing £1,000,000 amongst the States in the same proportions as the aggregate) may be spent on other works connected with transport by road or water; the remaining 40 per cent. is to be spent, either directly or by way of assistance to local councils, on roads (other than main roads) in rural areas.

In terms of the Commonwealth Aid Roads (Special Assistance) Act, 1957, further special grants are to be made to the States in each of the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, for expenditure on road construction and maintenance (including the purchase of road-making plant). The total grant each year is £3,000,000, of which New South Wales is to receive £800,000.

Particulars of the amounts distributed by the Commonwealth to each State for road construction and maintenance (other than defence works) are given in the following table in respect of 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 648. Commonwealth Grants for Roads: Amounts Distributed to States**

Year ended 30th June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,181,870	742,821	806,218	472,310	805,540	210,063	...	4,218,822
1952	4,221,387	2,677,996	2,946,754	1,667,045	2,875,839	750,843	286,735	15,426,599
1953	4,270,232	2,665,833	3,013,113	1,691,550	2,897,522	753,122	330,849	15,622,221
1954	4,742,842	2,993,196	3,280,604	1,892,186	3,227,428	840,650	290,488	17,267,394
1955	6,230,259	4,018,941	4,390,969	2,577,806	4,425,514	1,144,070	257,252	23,044,811
1956	7,218,384	4,660,723	5,077,518	2,981,324	5,127,926	1,310,806	204,357	26,581,038
1957	8,509,077	5,486,660	5,984,281	3,504,304	6,054,716	1,552,462	428,193	31,519,693

The proportion distributed to New South Wales was 28 per cent. of the total in 1938-39 and 27 per cent. in 1956-57. The total sum allocated to the States in 1956-57 was £31,519,693, and the gross amount of customs and excise duty collected on petrol (excluding aviation fuel) was £46,364,701.

The next table shows the manner in which the total amount in respect of New South Wales was distributed in the last six years:—

**Table 649. Commonwealth Grant for Roads: Distribution of Grant to New South Wales**

Year ended 30th June	Allocated by State Government to—			Allocated by Commonwealth		Total Allocated to N.S.W.
	Main Roads Department	Public Works Department	Total	For Strategic Roads in N.S.W.	For Road Safety in N.S.W.	
	£	£	£	£	£	
1952	2,869,566	1,303,976	4,173,542	27,688	20,157	4,221,387
1953	2,900,562	1,306,795	4,207,357	51,156	11,719	4,270,232
1954	3,236,940	1,449,460	4,686,400	41,442	15,000	4,742,842
1955	4,132,187	2,058,500	6,190,687	24,572	15,000	6,230,259
1956	4,646,788	2,511,192	7,157,980	43,529	16,875	7,218,384
1957	5,165,020	3,269,455	8,434,475	52,102	22,500	8,509,077

Since June, 1931, the Commonwealth grants received by the Department of Main Roads for the construction and maintenance of roads (other than developmental) have been apportioned between the County of Cumberland and Country Main Roads Funds in the same ratio as the receipts from State motor taxation.

#### BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Municipal and shire councils are empowered to control road bridges which are not under the control of the Main Roads Department.

Where local conditions and limited traffic have not favoured the erection of a bridge, a punt or ferry has been installed. The principal ferries are operated free of charge to the public, but the State Government makes a small annual grant to compensate local council for revenue lost by the abolition of tolls in 1908.

#### *Sydney Harbour Bridge*

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which spans the harbour between Dawes Point on the southern and Milson's Point on the northern side, is one of the largest arch bridges in the world. Its total length, with railway and roadway approaches, is 2½ miles; further details of the Bridge dimensions are given in earlier issues of the Year Book. The railway across the Bridge connects the City Railway at Wynyard Station and the northern suburban line at Waverton Station. The Bridge, which was opened for traffic on 19th March, 1932, is administered by the Department of Main Roads.

The total capital cost of the Bridge to 30th June, 1957 was £9,578,006, of which £1,665,444 was met from a special levy imposed by adjacent local authorities and £7,901,893 was provided from State loan funds. After deducting sinking fund contributions, the capital indebtedness was £6,166,353 at 30th June, 1957.

Tolls at the following rates are charged for vehicular traffic crossing the Bridge:—

	s.	d.
Motor cars and motor cycles with side-cars .. .. .	6	
Bicycles, motor cycles without side-cars, etc. .. .. .	3	
Lorries, vans, etc.: Under 2 tons .. .. .	9	
2 to 3 tons .. .. .	1	6
Over 3 tons .. .. .	2	0
Persons aged 15 years and over in vehicle (other than driver)	3	

The Government railway, tramway, and omnibus authorities pay prescribed amounts in respect of paying passengers carried across the Bridge.

Road tolls and contributions for railway, tramway, and omnibus passengers are paid into the Bridge Account. The income and expenditure of the Account in the last six years are shown below:—

**Table 650. Sydney Harbour Bridge Account: Income and Expenditure**

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income—</b>						
Road Tolls .. .. .	582,764	596,261	648,641	713,220	764,716	803,012
Railway Tolls .. .. .	127,952	136,365	139,340	142,932	146,577	136,095
Tramway and Omnibus Tolls .. .. .	27,318	26,057	26,045	26,034	25,965	18,763
Other .. .. .	13,517	14,325	14,141	16,868	22,175	25,560
<b>Total Income .. .. .</b>	<b>751,551</b>	<b>773,008</b>	<b>828,167</b>	<b>899,054</b>	<b>959,433</b>	<b>983,430</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>						
Maintenance .. .. .	82,016	100,621	109,699	112,108	142,639	144,771
Collection of Road Tolls .. .. .	55,109	61,440	63,567	63,196	75,467	85,283
<b>Loan Charges—</b>						
Interest, Exchange	243,155	240,660	234,094	239,119	250,883	254,554
Sinking Fund .. .. .	66,477	65,156	62,581	61,157	59,832	98,000
Other* .. .. .	1,520	1,126	971	686	1,050	42,115
Other .. .. .	11,934	34,647	21,864	24,207	30,786	31,890
<b>Total Expenditure .. .. .</b>	<b>460,211</b>	<b>503,650</b>	<b>492,776</b>	<b>500,473</b>	<b>560,657</b>	<b>656,613</b>
<b>Surplus .. .. .</b>	<b>291,340</b>	<b>269,358</b>	<b>335,391</b>	<b>398,581</b>	<b>398,776</b>	<b>326,817</b>

\* Loan flotation and management expenses.

The following table shows particulars of traffic over the Sydney Harbour Bridge during the last six years:—

**Table 651. Sydney Harbour Bridge: Traffic**

Year ended 30th June	Road Vehicles*	Passengers†				
		Rail	Tram	Omnibus	Other Vehicles	Total
		Thousands				
1952	15,993	23,715	12,643	12,271	26,244	74,873
1953	16,383	24,737	12,335	11,429	26,352	74,853
1954	17,786	25,056	12,335	11,418	29,393	78,202
1955	20,535	25,710	12,335	11,408	33,336	82,789
1956	21,038	25,784	12,335	11,345	35,201	84,665
1957	22,094	24,075	7,962	9,494‡	36,723	78,254

\* Includes omnibuses (343,000 in 1956-57).

† Includes vehicle drivers and riders.

‡ Includes 327,000 passengers in private buses.

#### EXPENDITURE ON ROADS, BRIDGES, ETC.

Moneys expended on roads in New South Wales are disbursed for the most part by the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other governmental departments and bodies.

It is difficult to determine the aggregate annual expenditure on roads and bridges, or that of each authority, without duplication or omission. This is so because various authorities frequently undertake road works in association with or as agent for others, and expend moneys provided as grants or loans by other authorities. Furthermore, expenditure on road works has not been distinguished clearly in some cases when these works were subsidiary to the designated purpose for which funds were voted and expended.

The particulars given in the following table are therefore to be regarded as approximate, especially the amounts classified as "Other" expenditure by the State Government. The figures include expenditure (from revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, and direct administration, but not debt charges (interest or repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or Departments have paid for works constructed by councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading "State Government"; the expenditure classified as "Local Government" represents the approximate expenditure from revenue and loans raised by the councils.



Table 652. Total Expenditure on Roads, Streets, and Bridges in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	State Government*		Local Government (Municipalities and Shires)†	Total
	Main Roads Department	Other		
£ thousand				
1946	2,295	373	2,593	5,261
1947	3,240	425	3,528	7,193
1948	3,781	707	4,435	8,923
1949	4,147	1,121	5,208	10,476
1950	5,013	1,814	5,555	12,382
1951	5,809	2,617	6,478	14,904
1952	8,311	3,026	8,667	20,004
1953	8,375	3,424	10,711	22,510
1954	11,012	3,709	12,157	26,878
1955	11,919	5,178	12,754	29,851
1956	12,421	6,322	15,030	33,773

\* Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies.

† Calendar year ended six months earlier.

Expenditure on the Sydney Harbour Bridge is not included in the table.

## MOTOR TRANSPORT AND ROAD TRAFFIC

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic, to promote economy in the organisation of State-owned and commercial transport services, and to procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police exercise general authority to take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic and they regulate the street traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts. Outside these areas, municipal and shire councils may enact by-laws for the regulation of street traffic other than motor traffic.

The speed at which motor vehicles may be driven upon public streets has been limited since 1937 to 30 miles per hour within built-up areas and, unless it can be proved that a greater speed was not excessive, to 50 miles per hour elsewhere. Built-up areas are defined generally as those in which provision has been made for street lighting, but streets may be excluded from or included in the definition by direction of the Minister for Transport.

Special speed limits apply in respect of heavy vehicles. The maximum speed in miles per hour ranges from 30 in built-up areas and 40 elsewhere for vehicles weighing between 3 and 6 tons, to 25 and 30, respectively, for vehicles weighing more than 11 tons. In 1951, a speed limit of 40 miles per hour outside of built-up areas was imposed on motor-cycles carrying pillion passengers.

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and horse-drawn vehicles if they ply or stand in a public street for hire. Owners of motor vehicles have been required, since 1943, to insure their vehicles against liability in respect of injury to persons arising out of the use of the vehicles. Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed, and must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations.

The registration of vehicles, licensing of drivers, and collection of various taxes, fees and charges are functions of the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The police test applicants for drivers' licences and, by arrangement with the Commissioner for Motor Transport, they effect the registrations and collect the taxes and fees in certain areas.

Motor vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods are subject to special supervision by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned motor omnibus service within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts. Taxicabs and hire cars throughout the State are controlled to ensure the safety and comfort of passengers.

For all motor vehicles used within the State for the conveyance of passengers or goods for hire or in the course of any trade or business, a licence under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act may be required in addition to any other licence or registration, including the omnibus service licence described above. The licensee may be required to pay charges in respect of passengers and goods carried, the maximum charges being 1d. per passenger for each mile or part thereof, or, for goods, 3d. per ton of the aggregate weight of the vehicle unladen plus its carrying capacity for each mile or part thereof. Vehicles engaged in the carriage of goods to the

nearest railway station are not subject to the charge, and other exemptions may be granted. Charges are not imposed in respect of journeys not exceeding 50 miles (except in the case of motor omnibuses running in competition with the railways or tramways). Where a vehicle is also subject to ton-mileage charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958 (see below), the ton-mileage charges payable for a particular journey are allowed as a deduction from charges payable under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act for that journey.

#### *Licensing and Taxation of Vehicles Engaged in Interstate Trade*

In 1954 the validity of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, so far as it affected interstate operations, was challenged before the Privy Council by road transport interests. The Privy Council's decision in November, 1954 upheld the appeal and declared that, by reason of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the provisions of the Act requiring all public motor vehicles to be licensed, and consequential provisions imposing ton-mile or passenger-mile charges which were used to compensate the Government railway, tramway, and omnibus services for competition from road transport operators, were inapplicable to vehicles operated for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade. The Privy Council indicated, however, that the State could regulate such vehicles and impose a reasonable fee for the use of its traffic facilities.

To provide a licensing system for interstate operators which would be within the State's constitutional powers, and would enable a reasonable charge to be imposed for the use of the roads and cost of administration, the State Transport (Co-ordination) Amendment Act was passed in December, 1954. The validity of this Act and other relevant Acts was challenged before the High Court, which, in June, 1955, declared the provisions of the legislation invalid so far as they applied to vehicles engaged in interstate trade and the operations of such vehicles. This decision also exempted from State motor taxation (but not from registration fees) all vehicles used exclusively for the purposes of and in the course of interstate trade.

Following the High Court's decision, the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, was passed in April, 1958. Under this Act, ton-mileage charges are imposed uniformly on all commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load-capacity, whether used for interstate or intrastate journeys. The proceeds of the charges are to be applied only to the maintenance of public roads. At 30th June, 1958, the vehicles subject to the Act numbered 38,797, of which 35,311 were used for intrastate journeys and 3,486 (including 1,260 registered in other States) for interstate journeys.

#### **MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS**

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before registration, or renewal of registration, motor vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of road-worthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licensed as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licensed as examiners. At 30th June, 1957, there were 2,675 inspection stations and 4,962 licensed examiners. The inspection fee is 5s. for motor cycles and 7s. 6d. for other vehicles.

Under reciprocal arrangements among the States, a motor vehicle registered in the home State of its owner may travel freely in any other State while visiting that State.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES ON THE REGISTER

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1939 and the last eleven years:—

**Table 653. Motor Vehicles on the Register\* in N.S.W.**

At 30th June	Cars		Tourist Vehicles	Omni- buses	Lorries, etc.†	Total of Fore- going	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Tractors‡	Trailers
	Taxicabs, Hire Cars	Other							
1939	3,278	213,331	99	1,430	76,726	294,864	24,151	1,035	6,414
1947	3,330	195,857	101	2,200	113,544	315,032	25,172	2,374	14,712
1948	3,545	210,506	123	2,594	127,413	344,181	30,076	3,398	18,317
1949	3,562	232,837	126	2,947	140,338	379,810	36,379	4,455	21,525
1950	3,735	269,250	145	3,254	159,226	435,610	42,461	5,404	24,840
1951	4,159	308,294	149	3,363	181,529	497,494	46,851	6,679	28,131
1952	4,474	338,640	142	3,429	196,295	542,980	47,552	7,771	31,429
1953	4,471	360,573	123	3,417	199,870	568,454	45,100	8,622	34,173
1954	4,446	393,951	110	3,457	210,142	612,106	42,451	10,176	37,853
1955	4,524	437,372	111	3,566	223,676	669,249	39,787	12,105	42,356
1956	4,564	478,833	105	3,586	238,823	725,911	37,039	14,371	48,117
1957	4,611	511,330	100	3,685	251,795	771,521	35,567	16,682	54,863

\* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† Lorries, utilities, vans, and station waggons.

‡ Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

The number of cars, omnibuses, and lorries, etc. on the register reached a pre-war peak in 1939, but there was a steep decline during the war years, largely owing to petrol rationing. During the post-war years, there was a remarkable expansion, as petrol rationing was abolished and new vehicles became more readily available. In June, 1957, the number of cars (excluding taxicabs and hire cars) was 51 per cent. higher than in 1952 and almost two and a half times as great as in 1939; the number of lorries, utilities, vans, and station waggons was 28 per cent. higher than in 1952 and more than three times as great as in 1939.

The number of cars (excluding taxicabs and hire cars) registered per 1,000 of population was 141 in June, 1957 and 78 in June, 1939.

Tractors must be registered if they are to be driven on public roads, but those used solely on farms need not be registered. Particulars of the tractors on farms are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

*Location and Usage of Motor Vehicles on Register*

Particulars of the location (based on the place where the vehicle is usually garaged) and the general purpose for which it is used (based on the rate of third-party insurance premium payable) are compiled in respect of registered motor vehicles by the Department of Motor Transport from returns supplied by certain insurance undertakings. A summary of these particulars at 31st December, 1957 is given in the next table. The figures are not strictly comparable with those in Table 653, because of the slightly different basis of classification and the presence of a small amount of duplication.

**Table 654. Motor Vehicles on Register: Location and Usage, December, 1957**

Class of Vehicle	Place where Vehicle is usually Garaged				Total, N.S.W.
	Metropolis	Newcastle	Greater Wollongong	Other Districts	
Cars: Private Purposes* ..	253,981	26,604	13,821	177,792	472,198
Business Purposes ..	46,730	2,229	558	7,188	56,705
Lorries, etc.†—					
Not exceeding 2 tons .. ..	67,972	5,532	4,155	101,941	179,600
Exceeding 2 tons .. ..	22,860	2,071	1,397	37,009	63,337
Miscellaneous Vehicles‡ .. ..	11,156	724	610	21,094	33,584
Total of above .. ..	402,699	37,160	20,541	345,024	805,424
Motor Cycles .. .. .	17,892	3,444	1,438	10,431	33,205
Trailers .. .. .	25,640	3,393	1,557	25,479	56,069

\* See text below.

† Unladen weights. Comprises goods vehicles and some tractors.

‡ Includes taxicabs, hire cars, "drive yourself" cars, omnibuses, ambulances, tractors, etc.

Of the total number of cars on the register in December, 1957, 89 per cent. were used for private purposes only, the balance (11 per cent.) being used for business. "Private purposes", in this instance, includes the carriage of the owner (if an individual) in connection with his business or profession (except commercial travellers, inspectors, agents, and similar occupations);

cars owned by primary producers and used in connection with primary production are also included in this category. The number of primary producers' lorries was 50,311 (including 34,346 weighing less than 2 tons), representing 21 per cent. of the total number of lorries, etc.

Of the total number of cars used for private purposes, 54 per cent. were garaged in the metropolis, 6 per cent. in the Newcastle District, and 3 per cent. in the Greater Wollongong District. The proportion of business cars located in the metropolis was 86 per cent. Of the lorries, other than primary producers' lorries, 86,871 or 45 per cent. were garaged in the metropolis.

#### *Public Motor Vehicles*

Public motor vehicles throughout New South Wales are subject to the provisions of the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, and those in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts are also controlled in terms of the Transport Act. The Commissioner for Motor Transport licenses services and vehicles, fixes fares, determines conditions and standards of service, and imposes charges and fees.

Public motor vehicles subject to control include: *Motor omnibuses*, which operate on fixed routes and charge a fixed fare per passenger per section; *Taxicabs*, which ply for public hire, the fare being recorded by a taximeter attached to the vehicle; *Hire cars*, which are subject to private hire (vehicle and driver) at contract rates of fare, and may not use taximeters or operate from public stands; *Tourist vehicles*, which are specially licensed for tourist traffic and, in general, may not pick up or set down passengers *en route*; *Motor vans*, which are licensed (in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts only) to carry furniture and luggage and to ply for public hire; and *Motor cars and lorries* licensed to operate in services (outside the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts) for the carriage of goods and limited numbers of passengers.

A service licence must be obtained for each privately-owned omnibus service within the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong districts. The registration of the vehicle is conditional on compliance with regulations as to design, construction, and provision for the safety and comfort of passengers. The service licence specifies the route to be traversed, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Where a service enters into competition with railway or other transport services, conditions may be imposed to prevent undue competition and overlapping. An annual fee for each service licence is fixed in relation to the extent of the benefit conferred on the holder, the nature of the route traversed, and the effect of the service on State-owned transport services; the maximum annual rate is £4 for each passenger each omnibus is authorised to carry. The fee for experimental, developmental, or unprofitable services may be fixed at a nominal sum.

For taxicabs, the general rate of hiring (as fixed by regulation under the Transport Act) is 1s. 6d. flag-fall and 1s. 3d. per mile in the metropolitan district, 1s. flag-fall and 1s. 6d. per mile in Newcastle, and 9d. flag-fall and 1s. 9d. per mile in Wollongong. Elsewhere, the rate is determined by the local government authorities, subject to the approval of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

The Commissioner allocates new taxicab and hire car licences by ballot. In 1957-58, 15 new taxicab licences and 10 hire car licences were issued, another 7 hire car licences were issued to existing operators, and 17 hire cars were converted to taxicabs.

The following table shows the number of public motor vehicles on the register in New South Wales in 1939 and the last six years:—

**Table 655. Public Motor Vehicles on the Register**

At 30th June	Public Passenger Vehicles							Motor Vans (Metropolis and Newcastle) †
	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts			Other Districts			Tourist Vehicles—All Districts	
	Omni-buses	Taxi-cabs	Hire Cars*	Omni-buses	Taxi-cabs	Hire Cars		
1939	777	1,311	558	653	554	855	99	1,748
1952	1,954	2,285	519	1,475	1,233	437	142	1,704
1953	2,003	2,311	503	1,414	1,236	421	123	1,433
1954	2,064	2,321	489	1,393	1,246	393	110	1,398
1955	2,123	2,479	368	1,443	1,274	403	111	1,403
1956	2,122	2,567	331	1,464	1,275	391	105	1,453
1957	2,197	2,624	318	1,488	1,286	383	100	1,445

\* Includes a number operating in regular services.

† Included in lorries in Table 653.

In addition, there were 138 cars and 393 lorries licensed at 30th June, 1957 to operate in services.

**NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED**

The number of new motor vehicles registered in New South Wales in the last eleven years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 656. New Motor Vehicles Registered\* in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Cars			Omni-buses, Tourist Vehicles†	Lorries, etc.¶	Total of Fore-going	Motor Cycles and Scooters	Tractors §	Trailers
	Taxicabs, Hire Cars †	Other‡	Total‡						
1947	7	7,998	8,005	116	5,487	13,608	2,850	254	2,950
1948	133	16,659	16,792	329	9,079	26,200	4,451	551	2,970
1949	186	25,466	25,652	339	11,674	37,665	7,442	806	3,371
1950	133	41,163	41,296	212	20,158	61,666	8,659	947	4,057
1951	323	46,689	47,012	84	29,076	76,172	8,855	1,105	4,473
1952	267	41,426	41,693	127	25,628	67,448	6,018	893	4,886
1953	509	30,989	31,498	123	18,436	50,057	3,042	869	4,784
1954	965	42,612	43,577	159	21,257	64,993	2,964	1,282	4,934
1955	856	55,388	56,244	98	24,776	81,118	3,437	1,736	5,808
1956	839	55,339	56,178	81	25,913	82,172	2,971	1,609	6,628
1957	716	50,820	51,536	131	22,332	73,999	2,919	1,372	7,869

\* Excludes vehicles of the Defence Services.

† In 1953 and earlier years, relates to Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts only, similar vehicles in other districts being included with "Other Cars".

‡ In 1953 and earlier years, includes public passenger vehicles outside the Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.

¶ Lorries, utilities, vans, and station waggons.

§ Tractors used solely on farms are not registered.

During the early post-war years, very few new vehicles were available for purchase, but from 1947-48 to 1950-51 large numbers were imported and there was a strong upward trend in registrations. The imposition of severe

import restrictions in 1952 was partly responsible for a sharp fall in registrations in 1952-53, but by this time some large oversea manufacturers had established factories in Australia for the local manufacture and assembly of vehicles. With increased supplies available from this source, new registrations again rose and reached a record level in 1955-56.

The following table shows the principal makes of new motor cars and lorries registered in New South Wales in the last three years:—

**Table 657. New Motor Vehicles Registered in N.S.W.: Makes**

Make of Vehicle	Cars*			Lorries, etc.†		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Austin: 8·3 h.p. . . . .	2,251	1,655	828	} 2,785	2,126	1,452
10·6 and 13·2 h.p. . . . .	2,030	2,175	1,934			
23·4 h.p. . . . .	9	431	1,035			
Other . . . . .	787	105	11			
Bedford . . . . .	...	...	...	1,250	1,533	850
Chevrolet . . . . .	479	806	568	302	338	205
Chrysler . . . . .	1	1	113	...	...	...
Chrysler-Plymouth . . . . .	1,202	1,180	435	...	...	...
De Soto . . . . .	398	533	223	323	257	292
Dodge . . . . .	905	961	437	665	596	599
Fargo . . . . .	...	...	...	958	774	389
Ford: 10 h. p. . . . .	2,094	2,134	1,452	570	537	418
15·6 and 16·9 h.p. . . . .	1,249	936	936	...	...	...
23·4 and 25·4 h.p. . . . .	4,080	3,367	3,115	...	...	...
Customline . . . . .	2,733	3,063	1,573	1,848‡	2,120‡	1,875‡
Hillman . . . . .	2,405	1,989	1,526	¶	373	314
Holden . . . . .	14,664	16,329	20,244	5,969	6,162	6,884
International . . . . .	...	...	...	1,866	2,280	2,115
Landrover . . . . .	...	...	...	1,017	1,288	1,103
Morris: 8·3 and 9·8 h.p. . . . .	4,411	4,250	3,474	} 1,965	2,047	1,451
13·2 h.p. . . . .	1,285	2,296	1,198			
Other . . . . .	...	61	1,032			
Peugeot . . . . .	822	996	861	354	277	55
Renault . . . . .	845	949	793	¶	¶	¶
Simca . . . . .	31	214	347	...	...	...
Standard: 8·3 h.p. . . . .	1,775	597	1	...	...	...
9·8 h.p. . . . .	735	2,296	1,135	} 1,316	1,535	1,151
Other . . . . .	2,624	1,071	1,318			
Vauxhall: 15·6 h.p. . . . .	512	352	245			
23·4 h.p. . . . .	2,854	2,208	1,566	1,128	949	469
Volkswagen . . . . .	1,213	2,511	3,624	323	774	1,091
Other . . . . .	3,850	2,712	1,512	2,137	1,947	1,619
Total, All Makes . . . . .	56,244	56,178	51,536	24,776	25,913	22,332

\* Includes taxicabs and hire cars.

† Lorries, utilities, vans, and station waggons.

‡ Incorporating the Customline motor. Includes some vehicles of lower horse-power.

¶ Not available. Included in "Other".

The principal models of new cars registered in 1956-57 were Holden (39.3 per cent. of total cars registered), Volkswagen (7.0 per cent.), Morris Minor (6.7 per cent.), and Ford Zephyr (6.0 per cent.). The principal makes of lorries, etc. registered were Holden (30.8 per cent. of total lorries, etc. registered), Ford (10.4 per cent.), International (9.5 per cent.), Austin (6.5 per cent.), and Morris (6.5 per cent.).



## THIRD-PARTY MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE

Owners have been required since 1943 to insure their motor vehicles against liability in respect of death or injury caused to other persons and arising out of the use of their vehicles. Only authorised insurers may undertake this compulsory third-party insurance, which applies to all types of motor vehicles registered for use on the public roads, including tractors and trailers. Indemnity provided under third-party policies is unlimited, and it extends to claims made by guest passengers and members of the family of an owner or driver of an insured motor vehicle. Claims for damages in respect of uninsured or unidentified motor vehicles, which cannot be recovered from the owner or driver, are payable from a pool to which authorised insurers are required to contribute in proportion to premium income.

Maximum annual rates of third-party premium are fixed by the State Government. They have been increased on several occasions since the inception of the scheme, and in June, 1957 were as follows:—

Type of Vehicle	Metropolis and Newcastle		Other Districts	
	£	s d.	£	s d.
Private Cars (including cars driven by individual owners in connection with their own business) .. ..	7	14 6	4	19 0
Business Cars .. .. .	8	17 6	8	17 6
Goods Vehicles—				
Small (up to 2 tons unladen weight) .. .. .	11	5 0	5	11 0
Large (over 2 tons) .. .. .	21	7 6	13	6 0
Primary Producers' Goods Vehicles—				
Small (up to 2 tons) .. .. .	5	6 0	2	16 0
Large (over 2 tons) .. .. .	9	9 0	2	18 0
Taxicabs .. .. .	56	15 0	24	15 0
Hire Cars .. .. .	29	14 0	11	3 0
Motor Cycles—				
Over 2½ h.p. .. .. .	11	9 0	7	4 0
Over 1 to 2½ h.p. .. .. .	5	14 0	3	12 0
Up to 1 h.p. .. .. .	1	10 0		16 0
Trailers .. .. .	11	0	11	0

Third-party insurance policies issued in other States or in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are accepted in respect of motor vehicles visiting New South Wales.

Particulars of the third-party and other motor vehicle insurance business transacted in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

### MOTOR DRIVERS' LICENCES

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licensed. To qualify for a licence, they must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and an oral test in knowledge of the traffic regulations. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age of licensees are: drivers of public passenger vehicles, 21 years; motor van drivers in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong, 21 years; drivers of articulated motor lorries, 21 years; drivers of other motor lorries, 19 years; drivers of motor cars and riders of motor cycles, 17 years.

Licences are issued in several classes:—

Class A: Private cars, lorries up to 2 tons unladen, and tractors;

Class B: Private hire cars, car-type tourist vehicles, service vehicles, country taxicabs, and vehicles covered by Class A;

Class C: Lorries of any type except those requiring a Class E licence, and vehicles covered by Class A;

Class D: Omnibuses, tourist vehicles, and vehicles covered by Class B and C;

Class E: Articulated vehicles, lorries of more than 2 tons hauling certain types of trailers, and vehicles covered by Class C.

Other classes of licences are issued to drivers of taxicabs in the Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts and to motor cycle riders.

Drivers of public passenger vehicles have been required, since April, 1956, to undergo periodical medical and eyesight examinations. Conductors of motor omnibuses in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts must be licensed, the minimum age being 18 years.

The next table shows the number of drivers' licences issued in New South Wales during 1938-39 and selected later years:—

**Table 658. Motor Drivers' and Riders' Licences Issued, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D	Class E	Taxicab Drivers*	Total Drivers' Licences	Motor Cycle Riders
1939	†	†	†	†	†	627	54,129	16,115
1946	†	†	†	†	†	4,570	429,448	30,923
1953	639,708	3,100	139,317	12,649	...	6,172	800,946	69,102
1954	670,341	3,805	150,292	15,135	...	6,568	846,141	68,098
1955	736,232	4,357	167,932	14,548	...	7,536	930,605	69,146
1956	770,808	4,279	183,023	15,054	...	8,414	981,578	67,323
1957	809,043	3,026	188,520	12,256	6,241	8,652	1,027,738	63,729

\* Metropolitan and Newcastle Transport Districts only. Elsewhere taxi drivers hold a Class B licence.

† Different classes of licences were not issued before December, 1952.

The number of learners' permits issued during 1956-57 was 50,828. These permits are current for two months.

### MOTOR TAXES, FEES, AND CHARGES

The proceeds of taxes, fees, and charges relating to motor transport are allocated as follows:—

The Road Transport and Traffic Fund receives the fees from the registration of vehicles and licensing of drivers;

The Public Vehicles Fund receives annual service licence fees payable on motor omnibuses, and taxes on public motor vehicles which ply in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts ;

The State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund receives all collections under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, including licence fees and charges for the carriage of passengers and goods ;

The Funds of the Main Roads Department receive the taxes and charges on motor vehicles other than those paid to the Public Vehicles Fund.

The first three Funds are under the control of the Commissioner for Motor Transport.

*Motor Taxes.* The tax levied on a motor vehicle is paid when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The rates of tax vary according to the type of vehicle and, except in the case of motor cycles, are based upon the weight of the vehicle and the type of tyre used.

The annual rates current since February, 1952 are £1 7s. for a solo motor cycle, £2 7s. 6d. for a motor cycle with a side car or box, 3s. 4d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. for motor cars with pneumatic tyres, and 5s. 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. for motor omnibuses with pneumatic tyres.

For motor lorries, tractors, or trailers with pneumatic tyres, tax is levied for each 5 cwt. (or part thereof) at a rate which increases with the tare weight of the vehicle up to a maximum of 7 tons ; thereafter, an amount of £3 15s. is payable for each additional 5 cwt. (or part thereof). Examples from the scale are as follows:—

Exceeding—	Not exceeding—	£ s.
20 cwt.	25 cwt.	8 10
25 cwt.	30 cwt.	10 15
30 cwt.	35 cwt.	13 15
35 cwt.	40 cwt.	17 0
40 cwt.	45 cwt.	21 5
45 cwt.	50 cwt.	26 5

The maximum tax on a tractor is £31 14s. 6d.

For vehicles with non-pneumatic tyres, the rate is 25 per cent. higher than for pneumatic-tyred vehicles. The rate for vehicles with a compression-ignition engine is the same as the ordinary rate, but until 1st December, 1957 it was double the ordinary rate.

Tractors, trailers, and motor lorries owned by farmers and used solely for carting the produce of their farms are taxable at 90 per cent. of ordinary rates ; however, if charges under the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, are being paid in respect of these vehicles, they are taxable at 50 per cent. of ordinary rates. Vehicles used by traders for trial purposes are exempt from tax. Other exemptions are ambulances, road-making equipment, sanitary and cleansing equipment of local councils, and trailers used solely for the carriage of agricultural plant or machinery. Government motor vehicles, other than omnibuses, are exempt from tax and fees, but are required to be registered and to display number plates.

The motor taxes collected during 1956-57 amounted to £8,212,720, of which £312,814 was credited to the Public Vehicles Fund and £7,899,906 to the funds of the Main Roads Department.

*Registration Fees.* Fees for the registration of motor vehicles are also payable when the certificate of registration is issued or renewed. The annual fees current since August, 1956 are: motor cycle, 15s.; motor omnibus, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts and £3 in other districts; taxicabs, £5 in the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Districts and £3 elsewhere; hire cars, £3; motor vans plying for public hire within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, £1 5s.; other motor vehicles, £1 10s.; and trader's registration, £3 3s. 6d. for motor cycles and £13 15s. for other vehicles.

*Drivers' Licences.* The annual fees are £1 for a licence to drive a motor vehicle, 15s. for a licence to ride a motor cycle, and 5s. for a learner's permit. The licence fees for a motor omnibus conductor is 15s.

*Service Licence Fees* are payable in respect of privately-owned omnibus services within the Metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong Transport Districts, as described on page 750.

*Fees and Charges under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.* The provisions of this Act are summarised on page 746. The annual licence fees payable for the vehicles licensed to carry passengers or goods range from 3s. to 10s., and agents of persons operating road transport services are charged an annual licence fee of £1. The maximum rates of charges imposed in respect of passengers and goods carried are given in page 746.

*Road Maintenance Charges.* In terms of the Road Maintenance (Contribution) Act, 1958, road charges are payable, in respect of commercial goods vehicles of more than four tons load capacity, at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton-mile travelled on public roads in New South Wales. The rate is calculated on the unladen weight of the vehicle plus 40 per cent. of its load-capacity. The Act became effective from 1st May, 1958, and the charges collected are paid into the funds of the Main Roads Department.

The total motor taxes, fees, charges, etc., collected in New South Wales in the last five years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 659. Motor Taxes, Fees, Charges, etc. Collected, N.S.W.**

Item	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£
Motor Taxes .. .. .	6,682,722	7,038,263	7,643,887	7,960,063	8,212,720
Registration Fees .. .. .	823,718	877,220	967,962	1,036,526	1,297,295
Drivers' Licences Fees* .. .	674,688	713,667	782,973	823,908	1,106,031
Other Registration and Licensing Fees† .. .. .	75,242	83,302	90,956	96,072	284,087
Total of above .. .. .	8,256,370	8,712,452	9,485,778	9,916,569	10,900,133
Licence Fees for Private Omnibus Services .. .. .	19,153	19,538	20,812	23,073	23,150
Fees and charges under State Transport (Co-ordination) Act—					
Licence Fees .. .. .	55,443	56,956	60,538	62,683	118,627
Charges for Passengers .. .	60,221	48,273	41,699	31,496	29,820
Charges for Goods .. .. .	1,479,693	1,801,005	1,231,782	841,867	1,027,343
Other .. .. .	6,295	6,720	5,887	4,819	9,409
Miscellaneous Collections .. .	75,157	109,477	99,825	101,238	109,962
Total Collections .. .. .	9,952,332	10,754,421	10,946,321	10,981,745	12,218,444

\* Includes motor cycle riders' and omnibus conductors' licences.

† Fees for registration transfers, replacement of number plates, etc.

The total collections shown in this table exclude grants received from the Commonwealth Government for road safety and other purposes and paid to the Road Transport and Traffic Fund. The amount of Commonwealth grant was £22,811 in 1956-57.

The next table shows the distribution of the proceeds of motor taxes, fees, and charges in 1938-39 and the last six years:—

**Table 660. Expenditure from Motor Taxes, Fees, etc.\***

Year ended 30th June	Paid to Road-making Authorities	Provision of Traffic Facilities	Administra- tion of Traffic and Road Transport†	Paid to Railway and Tramway Funds	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	2,048,833	19,982	621,259	106,105	2,796,179
1952	5,446,652	120,511	1,605,237	1,553,692	8,726,092
1953	6,651,534	224,768	1,689,599	1,465,137	10,031,038
1954	7,043,569	154,535	1,802,384	1,761,060	10,761,548
1955	7,628,024	153,743	2,011,370	911,689	10,704,826
1956	7,945,776	159,002	2,121,002	1,012,911	11,238,691
1957	8,268,775	177,698	2,821,474	262,174	11,566,121‡

\* Excludes expenditure from Commonwealth grants for road safety purposes.

† Includes regulation by police.

‡ Includes refund (£36,000) of charges collected from interstate hauliers under the State Transport (Co-ordination) Act.

The value of services rendered by the police in registering vehicles, licensing drivers, etc. is recouped annually to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In 1956-57, £1,287,534 was paid for this purpose from the Road Transport and Traffic Fund and £40,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund.

In 1956-57 the Commissioner for Railways received £250,000 from the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund, to offset losses due to competition from road transport.

At 30th June, 1957, a credit balance of £210,257 was held in the Public Vehicles Fund and £765,986 in the State Transport (Co-ordination) Fund. These amounts represent revenue collections not yet expended.

## ROAD ACCIDENTS AND ROAD SAFETY

### ROAD ACCIDENTS

In New South Wales, road accidents resulting in personal injury or death, or damage to property exceeding £10, must be reported to the police within twenty-four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, breach of the law, or damage to vehicles are analysed by the Commissioner for Motor Transport. The information shown in the following tables is obtained from this analysis.

The number of road accidents and casualties reported in 1938-39 and the last eleven years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 661. Road Accidents and Casualties, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	All Accidents Reported*	Casualties							
		County of Cumberland		Newcastle Transport District		Balance of State		Total, N.S.W.	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1939	11,906	275	5,759	35	439	242	2,190	552	8,388
1947	12,996	261	5,970	22	225	225	2,557	508	8,752
1948	13,669	259	5,667	19	299	230	2,591	508	8,557
1949	14,150	289	5,963	33	371	242	2,919	564	9,253
1950	16,189	288	6,375	13	428	260	3,602	561	10,405
1951	19,878	321	6,944	23	468	355	4,405	699	11,817
1952	22,662	333	7,583	32	496	376	4,558	741	12,637
1953	24,382	296	6,890	15	536	352	5,033	663	12,459
1954	29,514	300	8,236	27	701	401	5,723	728	14,560
1955	35,315	377	8,951	38	737	383	6,271	798	15,959
1956	38,823	380	9,490	32	769	396	6,788	808	17,047
1957	39,725	380	9,703	36	801	358	6,817	774	17,321

\* Includes accidents without casualties.

The next table shows the number of accident casualties in relation to the number of vehicles registered (disregarding the mileage travelled) and to the population. The ratio of casualties to population increased during most post-war years. However, the number of vehicles on the roads expanded at a much greater rate than the population during this period, and the ratio of casualties to vehicles registered declined, particularly in the case of fatalities.

**Table 662. Road Casualties: Ratio to Vehicles Registered and to Population**

Year ended 30th June	Per 1,000 Vehicles Registered			Per 10,000 of Mean Population		
	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured	Killed	Injured	Total Killed and Injured
1939	1.74	25.60	27.34	2.02	30.66	32.68
1947	1.48	25.44	26.92	1.71	29.54	31.25
1948	1.33	22.54	23.87	1.69	28.51	30.20
1949	1.33	21.86	23.19	1.85	30.35	32.20
1950	1.18	21.87	23.05	1.78	33.08	34.86
1951	1.27	21.46	22.73	2.16	36.49	38.65
1952	1.21	20.59	21.80	2.24	38.16	40.40
1953	1.03	19.29	20.32	1.97	37.01	38.98
1954	1.06	21.43	22.49	2.14	43.05	45.19
1955	1.08	21.58	22.66	2.31	46.13	48.44
1956	1.01	21.21	22.22	2.29	48.37	50.66
1957	0.90	20.18	21.08	2.16	48.27	50.43

An analysis of fatalities by type of accident shows that 33.6 per cent. of road deaths in 1956-57 resulted from collisions between vehicles, 32.1 per cent. from vehicles striking pedestrians, and 23.2 per cent. from vehicles overturning or leaving the roadway. In respect of persons injured, the corresponding proportions were 50.1 per cent., 18.0 per cent., and 21.8 per cent.

*Causes of Road Accidents*

Most road accidents are attributable to human failure rather than to defective equipment or external causes (weather, road condition, etc.). In 1956-57, 66.8 per cent. of the deaths and 59.6 per cent. of the injuries were the result of human failure on the part of motor drivers and riders, while pedestrians and vehicle passengers were held responsible for 19.9 per cent. of the deaths and 12.8 per cent. of the injuries. Mechanical defects in vehicles caused only 5.0 per cent. of the deaths and 9.2 per cent. of the injuries.

The following statement shows the principal causes of road accidents in 1955-56 and 1956-57:—

**Table 663. Road Accidents: Principal Causes**

Cause	1955-56			1956-57		
	All Accidents Reported	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	All Accidents Reported	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
<b>Motor Drivers and Riders—</b>						
Excessive speed .. .. .	2,558	113	1,466	1,846	141	1,235
Inattentive driving or riding ..	6,338	164	2,319	6,781	170	2,557
Driver or rider intoxicated ..	1,665	42	689	1,601	37	593
Inexperience .. .. .	464	12	272	493	5	311
Not giving away at intersection .. .. .	5,769	31	1,855	6,632	42	2,227
Turning to right without care ..	1,818	10	674	1,718	6	662
Overtaking improperly .. .. .	999	16	374	842	18	334
Not keeping to left .. .. .	2,064	42	974	1,993	47	894
Other causes .. .. .	5,347	60	1,424	5,324	51	1,520
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>27,022</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>27,230</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>10,333</b>
<b>Pedestrians and Passengers—</b>						
Crossing roadway carelessly ..	1,150	87	1,096	1,181	80	1,115
Passing behind or in front of vehicle .. .. .	181	9	181	141	7	142
Pedestrians or passenger intoxicated .. .. .	270	21	257	226	26	210
Children under seven years not under supervision ..	509	23	499	428	16	415
Children playing on roadway ..	26	3	26	22	2	21
Boarding or alighting from vehicle in motion .. .. .	98	6	91	89	5	85
Person falling from moving vehicle .. .. .	76	6	70	83	6	78
Other causes .. .. .	241	23	216	190	13	149
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>2,215</b>
<b>Pedal Cyclists and Horse Riders and Drivers—</b>						
Pedal Cyclists .. .. .	598	27	567	677	25	669
Horse Riders and Drivers .. .. .	12	4	6	12	...	3
Vehicle defects .. .. .	2,664	41	1,393	3,280	39	1,589
Road fault, shying horses, and other causes .. .. .	5,976	68	2,598	6,166	38	2,512
<b>Total, All Causes .. .. .</b>	<b>38,823</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>17,047</b>	<b>39,725</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>17,321</b>

The most important single cause of road casualties is inattentive driving or riding. Other important causes are excessive speed, failure to observe traffic regulations, carelessness on the part of pedestrians, and intoxication.

*Classes of Persons Killed and Injured in Road Accidents*

Occupants of vehicles comprise more than half the persons killed or injured in road accidents, and pedestrians constitute about one-third of the fatal cases and one-fifth of the injured. A classification of persons killed or injured in road accidents in the last six years is given in the following table:—

**Table 664. Road Accidents: Classes of Persons Killed and Injured**

Year ended 30th June	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others*	Total
<b>PERSONS KILLED</b>							
1952	111	153	39	225	203	10	741
1953	121	104	41	196	200	1	663
1954	132	124	33	220	217	2	728
1955	147	116	44	268	223	...	798
1956	165	91	44	273	230	5	808
1957	188	88	34	250	208	6	774
<b>PERSONS INJURED</b>							
1952	2,276	2,221	968	2,741	4,385	46	12,637
1953	2,332	1,937	962	2,660	4,518	50	12,459
1954	2,997	2,158	1,086	3,017	5,353	49	14,660
1955	3,567	2,040	1,105	3,241	5,970	36	15,959
1956	4,119	1,912	1,078	3,283	6,608	47	17,047
1957	4,325	1,917	1,273	3,205	6,573	28	17,321

\* Includes tram drivers and drivers and riders of animals.

The next table shows particulars of the age and sex of persons killed and injured in road accidents in 1956-57:—

**Table 665. Road Accidents: Age and Sex of Persons Killed and Injured in 1956-57**

Age in Years	Number				Rate per 10,000 of Mean Population in each Age Group			
	Killed		Injured		Killed		Injured	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 5 ..	15	6	319	219	0.80	0.34	17.27	12.62
5 and under 17 ..	50	16	1,652	841	1.28	0.43	42.87	23.23
17 " " 30 ..	206	23	5,206	1,311	6.35	0.75	159.64	44.24
30 " " 40 ..	92	16	1,926	686	3.39	0.60	71.38	26.83
40 " " 50 ..	73	23	1,337	661	3.05	0.98	55.96	29.19
50 " " 60 ..	61	19	886	505	3.50	1.09	51.35	30.00
60 and over ..	107	58	798	635	5.36	2.35	39.80	26.25
Not stated ..	8	1	166	173	*	*	*	*
Total ..	612	162	12,290	5,031	3.40	0.91	68.20	28.18

\* Distributed proportionately over the various age groups.

*Time and Place of Road Accidents*

Road accidents tend to be more numerous and severe at particular times and places. In 1956-57, there were 6,761 accidents (17 per cent. of the total) during the afternoon peak period, i.e., between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.; these resulted in 111 persons being killed (14 per cent. of the total)



and 3,077 injured (18 per cent. of the total). More persons were killed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. (viz., 207 or 26 per cent. of the total) than in any other two-hour period of the day.

Approximately half the accidents and casualties occur on straight roads where the view is open. In 1956-57 there were 407 persons killed (53 per cent. of the total) and 7,882 injured (45 per cent. of the total) at such locations, as compared with 144 killed and 5,522 injured at intersections.

#### ROAD SAFETY

A Road Safety Council of New South Wales was established in 1937, with the object of interesting all sections of the community in the prevention of road accidents. The Minister for Transport is President of the Council and funds are provided by the State and Commonwealth Governments. The Council undertakes road safety activities, including publicity campaigns and the issue of propaganda. The amount spent by the Council in 1956-57 was £25,782, including a Commonwealth grant of £22,500.

An Australian Road Safety Council was formed in 1947, to encourage road safety and to secure the adoption throughout Australia of uniform standards for traffic lights and signs, road accident statistics, etc. The Council comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Ministers of Transport, the State police and transport authorities, and various bodies interested in road safety.

A comprehensive system of road signs and traffic lines on major highways, maintained by the Departments of Main Roads and Motor Transport, contributes materially to the safe use of the roads. Traffic control signals, provided by the Department of Motor Transport, were operating in June, 1957 at 178 intersections in Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong.

#### TRAFFIC OFFENCES

The following table shows the number of charges and convictions for traffic offences at Courts of Petty Sessions in the last six years. The majority of convictions are for minor offences, such as infringement of parking regulations. Since the introduction in 1954 of a scheme whereby persons charged with minor traffic offences may elect to plead guilty and pay their fines by post without a court appearance, the total number of convictions recorded has increased substantially.

**Table 666. Traffic Offences, N.S.W.: Charges and Convictions at Courts of Petty Sessions**

Year	Summary Convictions						Total Offences Charged	
	Driving Offences		Parking, etc. Offences		Licensing, Registration, etc. Offences	Other Traffic Offences†		Total
	Drunken Driving	Other	No Court Appearance*	Other				
1952	3,340	4,978	...	‡	‡	93,934	102,252	
1953	3,546	7,500	...	‡	‡	107,685	118,731	
1954	3,989	52,247	23,177	48,491	7,713	3,161	138,778	
1955	4,166	57,359	61,179	16,724	8,146	4,021	151,595	
1956	4,124	62,547	163,921	18,423	10,632	4,954	264,601	
1957	4,155	65,999	237,811	39,908	8,799	3,449	360,121	

\* Fine paid without court appearance

† Includes offences by pedestrians and, in 1952 and 1953, all traffic offences other than driving offences.

‡ Included in "Other Traffic Offences".

The majority of persons convicted of traffic offences are penalised by fines. Of the 360,121 convicted in 1957, 105 were imprisoned (including 39 for drunken driving), 355,394 were fined, and 4,622 were otherwise dealt with. Among the more serious offences charged in 1957 were 151 cases involving personal injury or death; of these, 49 were withdrawn or discharged, 88 were committed to a higher court for trial, and 14 were convicted summarily.

Except for first offenders in certain cases, conviction of certain driving offences automatically disqualifies a person from holding a driver's licence for at least one year, and the Courts may order suspension or disqualification for other offences. In 1956-57, the number of persons disqualified was 3,482, of whom 2,453 were convicted of drunken driving, 397 of dangerous driving, 250 of driving while disqualified, and 164 of exceeding the speed limit.

The Commissioner for Motor Transport is also empowered to suspend or cancel driving licences in certain circumstances. During 1956-57, 683 licences were cancelled, in 406 cases because of criminal or traffic convictions and in 219 cases because of physical disabilities.

Further information about traffic offences is given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

## CIVIL AVIATION

### CONTROL OF CIVIL AVIATION

Civil aviation in Australia is subject to the Commonwealth Air Navigation Act, 1920-1950. Regulations have been made under the Act to give effect to the 1944 Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation (to which Australia is a party—see page 765) and to provide for the control of air navigation in relation to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States and within the territories of the Commonwealth. The powers of the Commonwealth in regard to air transport are limited, but the system of control is uniform throughout Australia because the New South Wales Air Navigation Act, 1938-1947, and enactments of the other States apply the Commonwealth air navigation regulations within each State.

The Commonwealth air navigation regulations are administered by the Department of Civil Aviation. The regulations cover the registration of aircraft and the issue of certificates of airworthiness, the licensing of aircraft services, aircraft operating crews, aerodromes, and flying training schools, and the rules of the air.

The Department of Civil Aviation is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of an Air Traffic Control Service, a Search and Rescue Service, and, in conjunction with the Director of Meteorology, meteorological services for aircraft.

The (Commonwealth) Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act, 1959, gives effect to the 1929 Convention of Warsaw, covering unified rules for the international carriage of persons and goods by air, and defining the rights of passengers, consignors, and consignees, and the rights and responsibilities of air carriers. The Act also applies, with modifications, the principles of that Convention (as amended by the Hague Protocol of 1955) to certain classes of internal carriage by air.

#### *Air Navigation Charges*

Under the Air Navigation (Charges) Act, 1952-1957, charges are imposed on aircraft operators for the use of aerodromes, air route and airway facilities, meteorological services, and search and rescue services maintained or operated by the Commonwealth. The charges are based on the weight of aircraft, and are payable either in respect of each flight made in regular public transport operations or, in other cases, in respect of the period for which the aircraft is registered.

#### *International Flights and Air Services*

An aircraft arriving in or departing from any part of Australian territory must comply with the Air Navigation Regulations and with all other laws in force in that part.

A regular international air service conducted by an airline of an oversea country must not set down or pick up traffic in Australian territory except under an international airline licence issued in accordance with an agreement between Australia and the country of the airline concerned. The aircraft of countries which adopt the Chicago Convention have certain rights covering flights across and landing in Australian territory, but aircraft of countries which are not parties to the Convention must not fly within Australian territory without the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation.

#### *Licensing of Aircraft by the State*

The provisions of the N.S.W. State Transport (Co-ordination) Act, 1931-1955, with regard to the licensing and control of commercial motor vehicles (see page 746) also apply to commercial aircraft. However, this power has not been used except to license commercial aircraft (interstate or intra-state) over New South Wales territory. At 30th June, 1957, the number of aircraft licensed by the Department of Motor Transport was 190; of these, 53 were licensed to fly in regular services and 137 for charter or aerial work.

#### *Australian National Airlines Commission*

The Australian National Airlines Commission was established by the Commonwealth Government in 1945, under the Australian National Airlines Act, to operate Commonwealth-owned air services between the States and to and within the Commonwealth Territories. The Commission may establish international air services subject to the approval of the Minister for Civil Aviation. Under certain conditions, the Commission may assist private undertakings to provide air services and may itself engage in intrastate operations.

The Commission trades under the name "Trans-Australia Airlines". In 1956-57, its revenue amounted to £10,702,466 and its net operating profit to £308,829.

#### *Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952-1957*

The Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1952, ratified an agreement between the Commonwealth and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. The Agreement contained provisions to ensure the efficient and economical operation of air services within Australia by eliminating wasteful competition between that company and Trans-Australia Airlines and rationalising the services of both airlines. The Act provided for financial assistance to the company and the sharing of government business between the two airlines, and for the appointment of an independent chairman to settle disputes between the respective undertakings.

Following the purchase of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. in 1957 by Ansett Transport Industries Ltd., the Civil Aviation Agreement Act, 1957, was enacted to extend the privileges and obligations of the 1952 Act to the new proprietors of the major private airline.

*Airlines Equipment Act, 1958*

The Airlines Equipment Act, passed by the Commonwealth in October, 1958, provided for further financial assistance to the Australian National Airlines Commission and Ansett Transport Industries Ltd. for the purchase of new aircraft. The Act also empowers the Commonwealth to limit the aircraft capacity being provided on competitive routes by these two operators, and to direct them to dispose of aircraft capacity considered to be excessive.

## INTERNATIONAL AVIATION ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

A Civil Aviation Conference, held at Chicago in 1944, drew up a Convention on International Civil Aviation and established the International Civil Aviation Organisation, with headquarters in Montreal. The functions of this Organisation, which is a specialised agency of the United Nations Organisation, are to develop principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the development of international air transport. Australia has a seat on the Council of the Organisation and maintains a permanent representative in Montreal.

The Commonwealth Air Transport Council, inaugurated in 1945, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other British countries. The Council was set up to review air communications within the British Commonwealth and to advise the respective governments on civil aviation matters. The South Pacific Air Transport Council, with similar functions in respect of the South Pacific region, comprises representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Fiji.

An International Air Transport Association was formed at a conference of air transport operators in 1945. Membership is confined to air transport undertakings operating regular services between two or more countries, Australia being represented by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.; associate members include Trans-Australia Airlines and Ansett-A.N.A. Pty. Ltd. The functions of the Association are to develop air transport and to foster co-operation among international air transport operators. Regional traffic conferences are held by the Association for the purpose of fixing fares and freight rates (subject to approval by the respective governments) and facilitating international air transport.

## REGULAR AIR SERVICES

The particulars of air service frequencies, etc. given below were current in March, 1959.

## OVERSEA SERVICES

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Commonwealth Government, operates a number of oversea air services from Sydney. The overseas terminals, with the frequency of service shown in brackets, are as follows: London (four services per week via the Middle East, and two

services weekly via North America) ; San Francisco (twice weekly) ; Vancouver (weekly) ; Tokyo (weekly) ; Hong Kong (twice weekly) ; Johannesburg (fortnightly) ; Noumea (fortnightly) ; Lae (6 services weekly) ; Norfolk Island (fortnightly) ; Hollandia (fortnightly) ; Honiara (3 services every 4 weeks). The services to Hollandia and Honiara originate at Lae (in New Guinea), and the London (via North America) service at Melbourne. These services are operated mainly by Super-Constellation aircraft.

Tasman Empire Airways Ltd., which is owned by the Australian and New Zealand Governments in equal shares, operates services by Douglas DC6 aircraft between Sydney and Auckland (six weekly), Sydney and Christchurch (twice weekly), Melbourne and Christchurch (weekly), and Melbourne and Auckland (weekly).

Several overseas airlines operate international services terminating in Australia. British Overseas Airways Corporation conducts a service between Sydney and London, and South African Airways operates fortnightly between Perth and Johannesburg. Pan-American World Airways Incorporated operates between Melbourne and San Francisco (via Sydney), and a weekly service between Sydney and Vancouver is conducted by Canadian Pacific Airlines Ltd. Air India International and K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines also link Sydney with Europe.

The air route mileages between Sydney and the principal overseas terminals, via the most direct route, are as follows: London, 11,859 ; Singapore, 4,224 ; Tokyo, 5,677 ; Vancouver, 8,379 ; Johannesburg, 8,039 ; Norfolk Island, 1,048 ; Lae, 2,029 ; Noumea, 1,233.

#### INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SERVICES

Throughout Australia there is a network of regular air services carrying passengers, freight and mail between the capital cities and important towns in each State. Interstate air services, connecting with intrastate services, permit air travel from Sydney to most parts of the Commonwealth.

There are direct interstate services from Sydney to Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart, Adelaide, and Darwin. These connect with other services from Melbourne to Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth, from Adelaide to Darwin, and from Brisbane to Darwin. There is a weekly average of 118 direct return flights to Melbourne, 55 to Brisbane, and 16 to Adelaide.

In addition to these direct inter-capital links, there are interstate services with intermediate stops at some of the more important country towns. There are 44 return services per week between Sydney and Canberra.

The number of New South Wales towns directly connected with Sydney by air service was 12 in 1947, 36 in 1951, and 48 in 1959. Intrastate services extend from Sydney to Moruya and Cooma in the south, to Parkes, Dubbo, Broken Hill, and Bourke in the west, and to Glen Innes, Casino, Moree, Inverell, and Goodooga in the north. The frequency of service varies from one to eleven return trips per week. The principal aircraft types used on the interstate services are Viscount, Convair, and Douglas DC6. The bulk of the intrastate traffic is carried by Douglas DC3 aircraft.

#### AIR TRAFFIC STATISTICS

The statistics given in the following table were compiled by the Department of Civil Aviation, and relate to regular air services terminating in New South Wales and operated by Australian-owned airlines. They exclude

services to Sydney operated by overseas airlines. Oversea, interstate, and intrastate services are shown separately; but where a journey extends over more than one of these services, the particulars of passengers, freight, and mail carried are duplicated in the statistics. The overseas services include all traffic carried over stages outside Australia; and since intrastate business handled by interstate airlines is generally not recorded separately, the figures for interstate services include a proportion of intrastate traffic. Traffic between Sydney and Canberra is included in intrastate services.

**Table 667. Regular Air Services Terminating in N.S.W. and Operated by Australian-owned Airlines**

Year ended 30th June	Hours Flown	Miles Flown	Paying Passengers Carried	Passenger Miles	Freight		Mail	
					Tons (gross)	Ton Miles	Tons (gross)	Ton Miles
					Thous.		Thous.	
OVERSEA SERVICES								
1947	32,633	5,921	31,055	75,225	349	978	465	2,112
1948	38,354	7,200	41,207	120,441	623	2,238	584	3,093
1949	38,078	7,485	43,713	137,428	762	2,796	570	3,297
1950	37,868	8,017	56,346	152,858	1,106	3,937	645	3,420
1951	46,082	9,740	83,647	226,876	1,949	6,113	835	4,756
1952	46,477	9,765	86,110	240,854	1,851	5,825	1,007	5,457
1953	50,254	10,626	89,161	252,788	1,899	7,271	1,154	6,058
1954	50,141	10,644	95,621	272,534	2,215	8,110	1,363	7,651
1955	48,264	10,942	109,515	311,014	2,607	9,402	1,424	7,913
1956	49,007	11,717	123,981	375,291	2,865	10,375	1,467	8,436
1957	54,899	13,279	144,175	463,432	2,817	11,069	1,596	9,424
INTERSTATE SERVICES								
1947	56,872	8,986	392,364	168,848	5,664	2,507	492	221
1948	79,180	12,783	562,571	238,527	10,655	4,832	489	220
1949	86,857	14,217	659,792	273,112	14,301	6,482	622	281
1950	83,270	14,314	687,806	288,418	19,463	8,913	1,429	654
1951	92,595	15,644	753,890	317,758	21,296	10,274	1,022	458
1952	93,403	15,844	809,547	337,264	18,826	9,289	796	377
1953	84,128	14,587	753,374	312,522	21,965	10,961	1,188	433
1954	86,017	15,001	774,479	328,409	27,112	12,975	990	477
1955	83,702	15,370	848,097	366,766	27,819	13,878	1,088	545
1956	83,624	15,990	904,663	399,803	28,700	14,592	1,206	592
1957	85,374	16,397	999,458	449,703	26,279	13,958	1,248	633
INTRASTATE SERVICES								
1947	7,086	887	53,665	10,112	351	75	7	1
1948	13,061	1,673	95,026	18,816	465	98	7	1
1949	15,108	2,051	119,739	23,377	619	126	13	2
1950	17,806	2,520	152,632	29,181	1,330	283	21	4
1951	17,517	2,537	173,085	32,240	1,544	362	21	4
1952	18,043	2,683	189,763	36,718	1,236	313	17	3
1953	17,199	2,641	194,175	37,084	1,774	416	23	5
1954	21,401	3,192	213,726	44,183	2,534	618	33	12
1955	24,550	3,696	247,721	51,696	3,635	857	44	15
1956	24,311	3,628	238,718	50,978	3,632	872	39	14
1957	23,934	3,327	254,182	55,615	3,005	792	44	14
TOTAL, ALL SERVICES								
1947	96,591	15,794	477,084	254,185	6,364	3,560	964	2,334
1948	130,595	21,656	698,804	377,784	11,743	7,168	1,080	3,314
1949	140,043	23,753	823,244	433,917	15,682	9,404	1,205	3,580
1950	138,944	24,851	896,784	470,457	21,899	13,133	2,095	4,078
1951	156,194	27,921	1,010,622	576,874	24,789	16,749	1,858	5,218
1952	157,923	28,292	1,085,420	614,836	21,913	15,427	1,820	5,837
1953	151,581	27,854	1,036,710	602,394	25,635	18,648	2,095	6,496
1954	157,559	28,837	1,083,826	645,126	31,864	21,703	2,386	8,140
1955	156,516	30,008	1,205,333	729,476	34,061	24,137	2,556	8,473
1956	156,942	31,335	1,267,362	826,072	35,197	25,839	2,712	9,042
1957	164,207	33,003	1,397,815	968,750	32,101	25,819	2,888	10,071

## FARES AND FREIGHT RATES

The following table shows a selection of the predominant passenger fares in operation in 1957 and earlier years, and the freight charges in 1957, on regular air services from Sydney:—

**Table 668. Regular Air Services from Sydney: Passenger Fares and Freight Rates**

Sydney to—	Single Fare for First Class Travel at 30th June					Freight Rate per lb. at 30th June, 1957
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
<b>Oversea Terminals—</b>						
Norfolk Island .. ..	25 0 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	27 10 0	2 0
Port Moresby .. ..	46 11 0	46 11 0	46 11 0	46 11 0	46 11 0	4 4
Auckland .. ..	47 5 0	47 5 0	47 5 0	52 10 0	52 10 0	4 1
Amsterdam .. ..	365 0 0	371 5 0	371 5 0	408 15 0	428 15 0	13 8
London .. ..	367 10 0	373 15 0	373 15 0	411 5 0	431 5 0	13 9
Hong Kong .. ..	160 0 0	160 0 0	137 10 0†	137 10 0†	144 8 0†	8 5
Johannesburg .. ..	275 0 0	275 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	315 0 0	12 6
San Francisco* .. ..	279 1 0	301 7 0	301 7 0	312 10 0	312 10 0	19 9
Tokyo .. ..	212 10 0	212 10 0	218 15 0	218 15 0	229 14 0	9 10
<b>Interstate Terminals—</b>						
Melbourne .. ..	8 7 0	8 11 6	9 0 0	9 9 0	9 18 0	9½
Brisbane .. ..	8 16 0	9 0 6	9 10 0	10 0 0	10 10 0	9½
Adelaide (direct) .. ..	14 11 0	14 18 6	15 13 0	16 9 0	17 5 0	1 3
Perth (via Adelaide) .. ..	38 11 0	39 10 6	41 10 0	43 12 0	45 15 0	2 10
Hobart .. ..	15 17 0	15 17 0	16 13 0	17 10 0	18 10 0	1 3
Darwin (via Brisbane) .. ..	48 1 0	49 5 6	49 6 0	51 15 0	54 7 0	3 8
<b>Intrastate Terminals—</b>						
Bathurst .. ..	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	4
Bourke .. ..	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 14 0	9 6 0	9 10 0	8
Broken Hill .. ..	11 10 0	11 10 0	12 0 0	12 17 0	13 0 0	10
Canberra .. ..	3 3 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 11 0	3 15 0	5
Coff's Harbour .. ..	5 5 0	5 7 6	5 13 0	6 1 0	6 6 0	6
Coonamble .. ..	5 17 6	5 17 6	6 0 0	6 8 6	6 12 0	7
Cowra .. ..	3 15 0	3 15 0	3 17 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3½
Deniliquin .. ..	7 7 0	7 11 0	7 19 0	8 7 0	8 15 0	8
Dubbo .. ..	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	6
Forster .. ..	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	5
Grafton .. ..	6 17 6	†	7 10 0	6 10 0	7 18 6	7
Lord Howe Island .. ..	12 8 6	12 15 0	13 8 0	14 1 6	14 15 6	10
Moree .. ..	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 15 0	7 4 6	7 10 0	7
Moruya .. ..	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	6
Narrandera .. ..	6 4 0	6 7 6	6 14 0	7 1 0	7 6 0	8
Newcastle .. ..	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	2 7 0	7½
Parke .. ..	3 17 6	3 17 0	4 0 0	4 5 6	4 12 0	6
Tamworth .. ..	4 19 0	4 19 0	5 2 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5
Tooraweenah .. ..	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	5 1 6	5 8 0	6
Wagga Wagga .. ..	4 15 0	4 17 6	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 15 0	7½
West Wyalong .. ..	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 18 0	5 18 0	5 18 0	5

\* Also Vancouver.

† Service not operating.

‡ Tourist class only.

The return fares for interstate and intrastate journeys is almost invariably double the single fare; for overseas journeys, it is usually about 10 per cent. less than double. Tourist fares are available on most overseas and interstate journeys; the tourist fare from Sydney to London, for example, was £313 15s. in June, 1957. The fare for children is one-half the adult rate. Passengers' luggage is carried free up to a prescribed maximum weight, which varies for different airlines.

When an article weighs more than a prescribed amount (e.g., 100 lb.), a lower rate of freight than that shown in the table often applies to the excess weight.



## CIVIL AVIATION ACCIDENTS

Accidents involving Australian aircraft or international aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Department of Civil Aviation. An aircraft accident is defined as any occurrence which results in the death or injury of any person or in substantial damage to the aircraft, and which takes place after any person has boarded the aircraft and before all persons have disembarked. These reports are the basis of the following statistics.

The casualties during the last ten years in all civil aviation accidents to aircraft on the Australian Register (irrespective of location of accident) are summarised in the next table. The figures relate to all types of civil flying, including regular public transport services, charter and aerial work, and instructional and private flying.

Table 669. Casualties in Civil Aviation Accidents to Australian Aircraft

Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Total Casualties	Year ended 30th June	Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Total Casualties
1948	50	27	77	1953	5	19	24
1949	42	24	66	1954	36	27	63
1950	61	22	83	1955	27	19	46
1951	13	35	48	1956	22	27	49
1952	37	22	59	1957	24	36	60

The following table gives particulars of accidents on regular domestic air transport services during the last ten years:—

Table 670. Accidents and Casualties on Regular Domestic Air Transport Services within Australia

Year 31st Decem- ber	Number of Accidents			Casualties				Total Passenger Miles Flown	Passenger Fatalities per 100 million Passenger- miles Flown
	Fatal	Other	Total	Fatal		Serious Injury			
				Passen- gers	Crew	Passen- gers	Crew		
								Million	
1948	2	13	15	10	5	1	...	565	1.8
1949	3	1	4	30*	8	...	... 1	598	5.0
1950	1	6	7	22*	5	...	...	653	3.3
1951	2	3	5	5	4	...	...	748	0.7
1952	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	730	...
1953	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	718	...
1954	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	769	...
1955	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	844	...
1956	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	903	...
1957	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	955	...

\* Excludes two infants. Non-paying infants are not included in passenger statistics.

During the post-war years, Australian airliners operating on regular overseas services were involved in only one accident (in 1953), which caused the death of 11 passengers and 8 crew members.

**AIRCRAFT, PILOTS, AERODROMES, ETC.**

The following table shows the number of registered aircraft and aircraft owners and licensed pilots in Australia at intervals since 1939:—

**Table 671. Registered Aircraft and Licensed Pilots, Australia**

At 30th June	Registered Aircraft	Registered Aircraft Owners	Licensed Pilots†	At 30th June	Registered Aircraft	Registered Aircraft Owners	Licensed Pilots†
1939	296	149	1,432	1952	786	343	2,862
1947	643	323	1,710	1953	821	369	3,106
1948	670	334	1,865	1954	845	384	3,504
1949	748	335	2,024	1955	887	414	3,790
1950	779	359	2,114	1956	934	437	4,121
1951	838	351	2,393	1957	1,054	485	4,448

† Excludes student pilots.

A classification of the licensed civil aviation personnel in Australia in recent years is given in the next table:—

**Table 672. Civil Aviation, Australia: Classification of Licensed Personnel**

Particulars	At 30th June			Particulars	At 30th June		
	1955	1956	1957		1955	1956	1957
Pilots*—				Flight Navigators ..	161	177	187
Private .. ..	2,245	2,453	2,592	Radio Operators ..	1,344	1,461	1,643
Commercial ..	582	665	829	Flight Engineers ..	98	94	116
Airline Transport ..	963	1,003	1,027	Ground Engineers ..	1,747	1,818	1,915
Total .. ..	3,790	4,121	4,448				

\* Excludes student pilots (3,397 at 30th June, 1957).

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates numerous aerodromes, landing grounds, flying boat bases, and other civilian aviation facilities throughout Australia. In addition, there are many airfields owned by private persons or undertakings, or by local government authorities, which are licensed by the Department of Civil Aviation. The Department makes grants for development and maintenance purposes to local authorities which own licensed aerodromes used by regular services or deemed to be of significant benefit to civil aviation.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, five miles south of the centre of the city, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in New South Wales.

At 30th June, 1957, there were 33 Commonwealth-owned civil aerodromes and 16 licensed aerodromes in New South Wales. There was also a Commonwealth-owned flying boat base at Rose Bay in Sydney Harbour.

Particulars of the civilian airfields in operation in the last eleven years are given in the next table:—

**Table 673. Government and Licensed Civil Aerodromes in New South Wales**

At 30th June	Government		Licensed Aerodromes	Total of Fore-going	At 30th June	Government		Licensed Aerodromes	Total of Fore-going
	Aerodromes	Emergency Grounds				Aerodromes	Emergency Grounds		
1947	23	7	50	80	1953	34	...	17	51
1948	27	3	48	78	1954	29	...	17	46
1949	26	3	40	69	1955	33	...	16	49
1950	29	3	25	57	1956	36	...	17	53
1951	29	...	24	53	1957	33	...	19	52
1952	30	...	14	44					

#### *Air Traffic Control*

The Commonwealth Government owns and operates radio stations and navigation aids on air routes throughout Australia. The rapid expansion of air traffic and the introduction of faster aircraft in recent years has been accompanied by an extension of the V.H.F. radio communication system. Navigational aids such as Instrument Landing Systems, Distance Measuring Equipment, and Visual Aural Range units are being progressively introduced.

#### *Aero Clubs and Flying Schools*

Aero clubs and flying schools are assisted by the Commonwealth Government by grants and, where practicable, by the free use of hangar accommodation. The grants are made on the basis of the number of hours flown by club aircraft and the number of members licensed as pilots. The Commonwealth grants to aero clubs and flying schools in New South Wales amounted to £74,112 in 1957-58.

#### *Air Ambulance and "Flying Doctor" Service*

An air ambulance service for the conveyance of a medical practitioner to urgent cases and for the transport of patients to hospital from isolated areas is operated from Broken Hill. The service is subsidised by the State and Commonwealth Governments.

# COMMUNICATION

## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS, AND TELEPHONES

The postal, telegraph, and telephone services in Australia are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The rates and charges for these services are uniform throughout Australia.

The finances of the Postmaster-General's Department in New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) and Australia during the last eleven years are summarised in the following table. The marked increase in earnings in this period reflects the increasing volume of business handled and the higher charges imposed for postal and other services in 1950, 1951 and 1956.

**Table 674. Postmaster-General's Department: Finances, N.S.W. (including A.C.T.) and Australia**

Year ended 30th June	N.S.W. and A.C.T.			Australia						
	Earnings			Earnings			Profit or Loss*			
	Postal Branch	Tele-graph Branch	Tele- phone Branch	Postal Branch	Tele- graph Branch	Tele- phone Branch	Postal Branch	Tele- graph Branch	Tele- phone Branch	All Branches
	£ thousand									
1947	5,047	1,232	5,617	12,806	3,291	13,859	2,841	148	2,534	5,523
1948	5,327	1,251	6,043	13,519	3,413	14,855	1,623	(-) 326	1,250	2,547
1949	5,529	1,337	6,300	14,023	3,525	15,659	(-) 1,297	(-) 1,080	(-) 346	(-) 1,723
1950	6,089	1,729	8,179	15,360	4,571	20,297	(-) 1,154	(-) 722	721	(-) 1,155
1951	6,994	2,092	9,704	17,681	5,549	24,262	(-) 1,813	(-) 818	(-) 26	(-) 2,657
1952	9,124	2,425	13,189	23,054	6,382	32,751	(-) 544	(-) 900	2,107	663
1953	9,504	2,043	13,848	24,164	5,602	35,255	(-) 2,417	(-) 1,453	2,932	(-) 938
1954	9,956	2,085	15,178	25,406	5,541	38,370	(-) 1,849	(-) 1,219	3,221	153
1955	10,746	1,771	16,355	26,800	5,441	41,708	(-) 2,254	(-) 800	2,905	(-) 149
1956	11,851	1,705	18,076	29,627	5,456	46,091	(-) 2,402	(-) 1,202	3,179	(-) 425
1957	12,901	1,955	20,200	32,478	6,060	51,731	(-) 1,526	(-) 638	5,281	3,117

\* Earnings less working expenses (including depreciation) and interest charges.

The permanent full-time staff of the Department in New South Wales has been expanded in recent years, as shown in the next table:—

**Table 675. Postmaster-General's Department: Employees in N.S.W. and A.C.T.**

At 30th June	Permanent Staff	Semi-Official and Non-Official Postmasters and Employees	Telephone Office Keepers	Mail Contractors (including Drivers)	Temporary and Other Employees	Total Employees
1952	16,115	2,597	577	2,252	12,416	33,957
1953	17,857	2,452	568	2,102	10,885	33,864
1954	17,811	2,462	547	2,095	11,699	34,614
1955	18,197	2,379	523	2,001	12,761	35,861
1956	18,670	2,432	508	2,175	12,569	36,354
1957	21,061	2,453	505	2,163	11,604	37,786

### Postal Services

Post offices have been established throughout New South Wales, even in localities where there are few residents. The scope and nature of the services provided depend upon the local conditions. There were 2,571 post offices in the State at 30th June, 1957, of which 509 were official (i.e., conducted exclusively by full-time departmental officials), 3 semi-official, and 2,059 non-official.

The air mails are carried by commercial airlines under contract to the Department, generally at a predetermined rate per weight of mail carried, though in some cases a subsidy on a flight-mileage basis is paid. Because of the geographical nature of the services, the cost cannot be compiled on a State basis; for Australia as a whole, £4,104,313 (including £3,424,563 for overseas mail) was expended for the carriage of mails by air in 1956-57.

The following table shows particulars of articles posted in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory for delivery within Australia or overseas, and articles received from overseas, in 1938-39 and the last six years. Particulars of postal matter received from other Australian States are not available.

**Table 676. Articles Posted and Received in N.S.W. and A.C.T.**

Year ended 30th June	Letters, Post Cards, etc.	Registered Articles (excl. Parcels)	Newspapers and Packets	Parcels (incl. Registered Parcels)
	Thousand			
<b>POSTED FOR DELIVERY WITHIN AUSTRALIA</b>				
1939	333,132	2,795	68,130	3,810
1952	421,149	6,877	89,292	6,087
1953	430,377	6,139	89,660	5,807
1954	451,602	6,100	96,349	5,969
1955	475,930	6,464	104,389	6,010
1956	502,661	6,514	106,182	6,393
1957	513,233	6,084	108,712	6,200
<b>POSTED FOR DELIVERY OVERSEA</b>				
1939	11,919	207	2,632	115
1952	12,549	722	6,803	504
1953	12,959	511	7,177	415
1954	13,579	538	8,942	334
1955	14,760	566	9,671	324
1956	15,754	638	9,545	351
1957	16,753	655	9,887	360
<b>RECEIVED FROM OVERSEA</b>				
1939	15,240	246	9,562	155
1952	34,922	772	14,703	320
1953	31,548	656	16,188	234
1954	34,978	750	18,329	299
1955	36,718	773	19,863	313
1956	41,346	852	23,124	317
1957	43,223	930	27,814	300

For letters up to one ounce in weight posted to places within Australia, its territories, the British Commonwealth, or the Republic of Ireland, the postage rate was increased from 2d. to 2½d. in December, 1941, to 3d. in December, 1950, to 3½d. in July, 1951, and to 4d. in October, 1956; the rate for each additional ounce has been 2½d. since October, 1956. Since this date, the rates for letters to all other places has been 7½d. for the first ounce and 4½d. for each additional ounce. Letters and articles posted to places within Australia may be registered against loss or damage, the fees (in addition to postage) ranging from 1s. 3d. (compensation up to £5) to 2s. 6d. (£50 compensation).

All articles except parcels may be sent by air mail to places within Australia for a fee of 3d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in addition to ordinary postage. All articles (including parcels) may be sent by air mail to places outside Australia; for letters, the inclusive postage and air mail fees per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. range from 8d. for New Zealand, 1s. 6d. for Eastern countries, 2s. for Canada, U.S.A., and the Middle East, 2s. 3d. for the United Kingdom, Europe, and Africa, to 2s. 6d. for Central and South American countries. Aerogrammes, written on special lightweight forms which cost 10d. (including postage and air mail fees), may be sent to all oversea countries.

Postal services include private mail boxes and private mail bags, of which there were 36,695 and 7,137, respectively, in New South Wales in June, 1957.

The postal branch of the Postmaster-General's Department transacts money order and postal note business. Money orders are issued and redeemed within Australia, and are issued upon and paid to the order of other countries by international arrangement. Postal notes are payable only within Australia, and the maximum amount of a single postal note is £1. A poundage charge is made on the issue of money orders and postal notes. Particulars of the business in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

#### Telegraphs

The telegraph system embraces the whole of Australia. It has been extended steadily since 1858, when the system was opened to the public in New South Wales. Messages are transmitted by land line, submarine cable, or radio-telegraph.

In June, 1957, the charge for the transmission of an ordinary telegram of twelve words was 2s. 9d. between offices up to 15 miles apart and 3s. between offices more than 15 miles apart. An additional charge of 3d. is made for each word in excess of twelve. Double rates are charged for urgent telegrams. Telephone subscribers may lodge telegrams by telephone.

The following table shows the number of telegrams despatched in New South Wales for delivery within Australia in 1938-39 and recent years. 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. Telegrams in transit through the State are not included.

Table 677. Telegraph Business, N.S.W. and A.C.T.

Year ended 30th June	Telegraph Stations	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia		Year ended 30th June	Telegraph Stations	Telegrams despatched for Delivery in Australia	
		Number	Revenue Received			Number	Revenue Received
			£				£
1939	3,061	6,242,494	400,687	1952	3,176	9,729,387	1,582,126
1947	3,047	12,031,367	845,947	1953	3,248	8,669,376	1,377,378
1948	3,065	12,229,176	838,067	1954	3,256	8,458,641	1,428,732
1949	3,089	13,044,965	991,757	1955	3,287	8,755,494	1,452,801
1950	3,125	13,126,824	1,212,004	1956	3,282	8,568,596	1,395,188
1951	3,147	12,458,053	1,426,033	1957	3,285	7,970,689	1,566,303

#### Telephones

The telephone system, established in Sydney in 1880, has been extended throughout the State. Trunk lines service practically all settled areas in Australia. The first line between Sydney and Melbourne was brought into

use in 1907, and between Sydney and Brisbane in 1923. The services were extended to Northern Queensland in 1930, to Western Australia in 1931, and to Tasmania in 1936. The "carrier wave" system of operating long-distance telephone traffic is used so that a number of conversations may be conducted simultaneously over one pair of wires.

The growth of the telephone service in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 678. Telephones, N.S.W. and A.C.T.**

At 30th June	Exchanges	Lines Connected	Instruments Connected				Instruments per 1,000 of Population
			Subscribers'	Public Telephones	Other Local	Total	
1939	2,010	189,915	250,511	4,223	2,512	257,246	93
1946	2,034	236,943	323,965	5,043	3,455	332,463	112
1952	2,229	351,668	487,533	6,209	5,118	498,860	148
1953	2,261	369,786	515,433	6,472	5,491	527,396	155
1954	2,287	393,457	550,619	6,772	5,879	563,270	163
1955	2,320	421,175	592,625	7,000	6,275	605,900	172
1956	2,325	449,035	633,984	7,369	6,896	648,249	181
1957	2,306	478,707	680,047	7,739	7,516	695,302	190

In 1956-57, 518,108,000 local telephone calls were made in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory, including 49,223,000 from public telephones. Trunk calls numbered 35,910,000.

For an exclusive (i.e., not a duplex or party-line) telephone service, the annual ground rent (from June, 1957) ranges from £5 7s. 6d. in respect of country exchanges where the number of subscribers' lines in the local call area does not exceed 300, to £12 12s. 6d. for a residence service and £13 17s. 6d. for a business service in the metropolitan area. The charge for each effective outward local call is 3d. for both subscribers and public telephones. A service connection fee of £10 for a new telephone service was introduced in October, 1956.

#### CABLE AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was established in August, 1946, under the Overseas Telecommunications Act. This Act implemented the 1945 Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement between countries of the British Commonwealth, which provided for national ownership of the external telecommunication services between the countries concerned and for the establishment of a representative advisory board (the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board) to co-ordinate their development.

The Commission provides Australia's external telegraph and photo-telegraph services and, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General's Department, the external telephone services. In addition to these international services, the Commission operates the Australian Coastal Radio Services for communication with ships at sea in Australian waters, and high-frequency radio services for communications with ships in any part of the world. The Commission's coastal radio stations also provide certain point-to-point services to remote stations in the interior and on islands adjacent to Australia.

The following table gives particulars of cablegram and radiogram traffic between Australia and overseas countries during the last ten years. Details for New South Wales are not available.

**Table 679. Cablegram and Radiogram Traffic between Australia and Oversea Countries**

Year ended 30th June	From Australia to—					To Australia from—				
	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands	Other Places	Total	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	New Zealand and Pacific Islands	Other Places	Total
Thousand words										
1948	11,566	4,128	5,637	9,486	30,817	18,086	3,923	4,246	12,321	38,576
1949	14,113	3,113	5,974	9,901	33,001	21,801	2,670	4,154	12,316	40,941
1950	16,602	2,842	6,116	9,913	35,473	22,796	2,468	5,095	13,550	43,909
1951	20,012	3,542	6,248	13,044	42,846	24,327	3,434	4,596	14,618	46,975
1952	16,052	3,421	5,953	12,070	37,496	21,642	3,160	4,275	13,082	42,159
1953	14,244	2,724	5,939	10,829	33,736	19,994	2,663	3,839	10,419	36,915
1954	15,780	2,921	5,411	11,067	35,179	21,795	2,820	4,302	10,064	38,981
1955	17,862	3,149	3,968	12,537	37,516	22,164	3,015	4,457	11,020	40,656
1956	14,608	3,424	4,113	12,545	34,690	20,808	3,164	4,566	11,916	40,455
1957	15,519	3,670	4,379	14,338	37,906	20,739	3,757	4,646	12,235	41,377

Direct phototelegraph circuits are operated between Australia and Canada, New Zealand, Singapore (relaying to Japan), the United Kingdom (relaying to most European countries, South Africa, and Ceylon), and the United States of America. In 1956-57, 3,687 phototelegrams were transmitted from Australia and 4,587 were received from overseas countries.

Direct radiotelephone circuits are provided by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission for the operation by the Postmaster-General's Department of radiotelephone services between Australia and most overseas countries and ships at sea. The growth of these services since 1946 is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 680. Oversea Radiotelephone Services, Australia**

Year ended 31st March	Calls		Number of Paid Minutes							
			Inward				Outward			
	Inward	Outward	London	San Francisco	Other†	Total	London	San Francisco	Other†	Total
1946*	12,355	10,738	5,228	36,479	21,905	63,612	10,622	28,725	11,633	50,980
1950*	15,794	17,005	32,200	20,888	35,574	88,662	42,045	24,960	26,585	93,590
1951	17,486	19,250	35,423	23,573	40,664	99,660	46,484	34,172	30,343	110,999
1952	20,522	21,542	37,204	24,107	57,568	118,879	46,377	35,550	42,780	124,707
1953	19,100	19,708	22,505	21,645	57,518	101,668	32,756	32,234	44,102	109,092
1954	20,100	21,220	19,844	22,749	62,946	105,539	28,666	32,159	55,735	116,560
1955	23,918	23,807	20,167	30,844	73,691	124,702	26,471	41,135	56,557	124,163
1956	28,622	31,056	28,073	37,827	81,729	147,629	44,057	45,525	69,015	158,597
1957	33,230	34,069	48,386	42,370	96,489	187,245	63,235	43,205	74,997	181,437

\* Year ended 30th June.

† Calls between Australia and Wellington account for approximately half of these minutes.



*Radiocommunication Stations*

The following table contains a classification of the civil radiocommunication stations authorised by the Postmaster-General, under the Wireless Telegraphy Act, in New South Wales (excluding the Australian Capital Territory) and in Australia (including the Territory of Papua and New Guinea). The number of authorised land mobile stations has increased greatly in recent years, reflecting the growth in the number of motor vehicles equipped with two-way radio for communication with central offices. Particulars of broadcasting stations and listeners' licences are given later in the chapter.

**Table 681. Radiocommunication Stations Authorised in N.S.W.\* and Australia†**

Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †	Type of Station	N.S.W.*	Australia †
<b>Transmitting and Receiving—</b>			<b>Transmitting and Receiving—</b>		
Fixed Stations‡—			Mobile Stations—		
Aeronautical .. .. .	25	97	Aeronautical .. .. .	§	323
Services with other Countries (O.T.C.) .. .. .	46	74	Land Mobile .. .. .	5,227	13,434
Outpost .. .. .	170	1,297	Harbour Mobile .. .. .	91	269
Other .. .. .	168	542	Outpost .. .. .	§	583
Land Stations‡—			Ships .. .. .	§	1,580
Aeronautical .. .. .	19	96	Amateur Stations .. .. .	1,135	3,423
Base Stations—			<b>Receiving Only—</b>		
Land Mobile .. .. .	513	1,461	Fixed Stations .. .. .	80	373
Harbour Mobile .. .. .	16	69	Mobile Stations .. .. .	1	61
Coast .. .. .	19	74			
Special Experimental .. .. .	46	113			

\* Excludes Australian Capital Territory.

† Includes Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

‡ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with other fixed stations.

§ Stations at fixed locations exchanging messages with mobile stations.

§ Not available.

*Broadcasting and Television*

Broadcasting and television services in Australia are operated under the Broadcasting and Television Act, 1942-1956, and comprise national and commercial services. The general control of the services is a function of the Australian Broadcasting Control Board.

The Board, which was established under the Broadcasting and Television Act and which comprises three full-time and two part-time members, appointed by the Commonwealth Government, is responsible for ensuring that (a) the provision of services by broadcasting and television stations is in accordance with plans approved by the Postmaster-General, (b) the technical equipment and operation of the stations conform to standards approved by the Board, and (c) programmes provided by the stations serve the best interests of the public. The Board is also required to determine the hours during which programmes may be broadcast or televised and the conditions under which advertisements may be broadcast or televised by commercial stations. It fixes standards and practices for technical equipment, and, subject to direction by the Postmaster-General, it allocates frequencies and operating power and controls the formation of networks of broadcasting and television stations.

### *National Services*

The activities of the National Broadcasting and Television Services are controlled, in terms of the Broadcasting and Television Act, by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Programmes are provided by the Commission, and transmitting stations and technical services by the Postmaster-General's Department.

The Commission is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, and comprises seven part-time members, one of whom must be a woman. It engages staff and artists, including permanent orchestras and news-gathering personnel. Before March, 1949, the revenue of the Commission was received from a proportion of the fees paid for broadcast listeners' licences, supplemented when necessary by government grants. Since then, estimates of receipts and expenditure have been submitted to the Postmaster-General, and funds have been appropriated by Parliament.

Under the Parliamentary Proceedings Broadcast Act, 1946, the Commission is required to broadcast proceedings of the Commonwealth Parliament.

At 30th June, 1957, programmes of the National Broadcasting Service were being transmitted on a medium-frequency band from 15 stations in New South Wales (including 2 in Sydney) and 2 in the Australian Capital Territory. There was also a high-frequency station in Sydney transmitting to distant areas.

The National Television Service commenced transmitting in November, 1956, when two stations were established, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne. The establishment of stations in other State capitals has been authorised.

### *Commercial Services*

Commercial broadcasting stations must be licensed by the Postmaster-General's Department. The annual licence fee is £25 plus, for the second and following years, one per cent. of the gross earnings of the station during the preceding financial year. Commercial stations derive their income from advertising and other broadcast publicity. At 30th June, 1957, there were 37 commercial broadcasting stations in New South Wales (including 6 in Sydney) and one station in the Australian Capital Territory.

Commercial television stations must also be licensed by the Postmaster-General. The fee is £10 per annum plus, for the second and following years, one per cent. of the gross earnings of the station in the preceding financial year. The stations derive their income from the televising of advertisements and other publicity. The regular transmission of commercial television programmes commenced in New South Wales in September, 1956. At 30th June, 1957, there were two commercial stations operating in Sydney and two in Melbourne. The establishment of stations in Brisbane and Adelaide (two each) and Perth and Hobart (one each) has been authorised.

### *Listeners' and Viewers' Licences*

Each person in possession of one or more broadcast receiving sets must hold a broadcast listener's licence. The annual fee for a licence is £2 15s. in areas within 250 miles of specified broadcasting stations (Zone 1), and £1 8s. elsewhere (Zone 2). Licences are granted at fees of 10s. for Zone 1 and 7s. for Zone 2 to any person who is in receipt of an age, invalid, widow's, or service pension, or a war service pension for total and permanent incapacity, provided that any such person lives alone or with another person whose income does not exceed the maximum amount of income and pension

allowed under the Social Services Consolidation Act and the Repatriation Act. Licences are granted free to schools and to blind persons over 16 years of age.

The next table shows the number of broadcast listeners' licences in force in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory in 1939 and recent years:—

**Table 682. Broadcast Listeners' Licences, N.S.W. and A.C.T.**

At 30th June	Licences in Force							Fees Collected during year ended June
	Ordinary	Pensioners' (Concess- ion rate)	Blind Persons' (Free)	Schools (Free)	Total Foregoing	For Receivers in excess of one*	Total Licences	
1939	432,410	...	719	...	433,029	...	433,029	£ 453,766
1947	626,842	15,939	717	320	643,818	35,687	679,505	652,433
1948	629,324	19,828	813	533	650,498	48,761	699,259	663,384
1949	626,173	22,266	753	1,283	650,475	55,977	706,452	665,045
1950	655,255	25,278	778	1,960	683,271	64,997	748,268	700,124
1951	649,042	27,234	897	2,059	679,232	74,526	753,558	699,639
1952	697,054	41,591	818	1,892	741,355	...	741,355	1,045,375
1953	686,261	52,804	830	2,107	742,002	...	742,002	1,398,341
1954	704,863	61,480	916	2,219	769,478	...	769,478	1,439,854
1955	678,324	65,080	731	1,915	746,050	...	746,050	1,388,621
1956	701,614	71,862	765	2,043	776,284	...	776,284	1,438,599
1957	694,045	80,176	802	2,049	777,072	...	777,072	1,774,221

\* Licences were required for each receiver from July, 1942 to December, 1951.

A television viewer's licence must be obtained by each person possessing one or more television receivers at any one address. The annual licence fee is £5. Licences are granted at one-quarter the ordinary fee to pensioners, under the conditions set out above for broadcast licences, and free to schools and blind persons over 16 years of age. At 30th June, 1957, there were 28,912 licences in force in New South Wales.



## FACTORIES

Prior to the federation of the Australian States in 1901, the manufacturing industries of New South Wales were engaged primarily in the production, for local use, of food commodities, furniture, bricks, and clothing (from imported materials), in printing, in the repair rather than the manufacture of machinery, and in the preliminary treatment of primary products (such as woolscouring and sawmilling).

The development of the manufacturing industries after federation is illustrated by the following table:—

**Table 683. Factories in New South Wales**

Year	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Production	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery
			Thous. H.P.	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1901	3,367	61,764‡	57	4,945	10,011	13,699
1911	5,039	104,551‡	213	10,048	19,432	25,651
1920-21	5,837	139,211	492	25,619	43,128	59,544
1928-29	8,465	180,756	1,028	38,545	73,627	102,741
1931-32	7,397	126,355	1,383	22,751	46,653	96,741
1935-36	8,486	193,200	1,505	33,315	69,470	101,459
1938-39	9,464	228,781	1,792	44,606	90,266	120,047
1945-46	12,287	310,870	2,349	87,647	153,179	152,869
1946-47	13,961	343,119	2,469	103,588	186,546	157,129
1947-48	15,194	363,365	2,539	125,346	218,611	178,574
1948-49	16,087	378,380	2,649	146,536	251,199	201,053
1949-50	16,346	382,385	2,805	162,147	283,201	224,462
1950-51	17,129	406,965	3,053	211,339	366,108	266,960
1951-52	18,144	405,994	3,156	263,651	443,391	320,099
1952-53	19,251	380,213	3,535	265,910	457,742	384,309
1953-54	20,199	402,595	3,931	293,586	520,043	429,746
1954-55	20,837	419,810	4,295	326,615	583,127	480,116
1955-56	21,602	433,081	4,571	359,023	644,086	559,180
1956-57	21,838	435,998	4,943	377,976	707,379	667,291

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ Estimated.

With the introduction of a uniform protective customs tariff and the removal of barriers to interstate trade after federation, and with favourable economic conditions in the following decade, the manufacturing industries expanded steadily. This expansion was quickened, after the outbreak of war in 1914, as a result of the demand for war materials, the curtailment of imports, and the general increase in money incomes.

Under these conditions, the manufacturing industries entered upon a more advanced stage of development. Large-scale iron and steel works and many subsidiary industries were established, the manufacture of various classes of machinery was undertaken, and the scope and range of items manufactured increased considerably.

General industrial depression from 1929 to 1932 caused a severe contraction in activity. Recovery commenced in 1933, and during the rest of the nineteen-thirties rapid expansion occurred both in established secondary industries and in the development of new industries. This was due partly to import restrictions (which were imposed to adjust the balance of payments during the economic crisis, and which afforded increased protection

for local industries), partly to the depreciation of the Australian currency in 1931, and partly to improving economic conditions. Customs and primage duties were gradually reduced, as economic conditions improved, but without materially prejudicing the progress of local manufactures.

When war broke out in 1939, Australia became a major source of supply for British countries east of Suez. In meeting these demands, as well as those arising locally because of interruption of oversea importations, existing manufacturing industries expanded and new enterprises were developed rapidly for the production of munitions, aircraft, ships, machinery and metal manufactures, scientific equipment, textiles, chemicals, etc. The outbreak of war with Japan, the basing of Allied armed forces in Australia, and Australian responsibilities for supplies in the South-west Pacific gave added impetus to these developments.

In the post-war period, a very considerable expansion of the State's manufacturing industries has taken place. This expansion has been fostered by the marked growth in population, the introduction of new products, materials, machines, and techniques, the generally favourable conditions in the primary industries, the volume of local capital available for investment, and the substantial investment of oversea capital. The expansion was interrupted in 1952-53, when industrial activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. In 1956-57, the value of factory production in New South Wales was almost five times as great as in 1945-46, reflecting both the high rate of industrial development and the steep rise in costs and prices during the post-war period.

#### TARIFFS AND BOUNTIES ON MANUFACTURES

The Australian Customs Tariff has been developed on a policy of protection for economic and efficient Australian industries and preference to imports of British origin. Bounties are paid by the Commonwealth Government to encourage local manufacture of certain products.

Proposals for altering the tariff and for granting bounties are investigated by the Tariff Board. The Board, which is an advisory body appointed by the Commonwealth Government, takes into account the effect of any changes on Australian industries. Determinations of tariff policies and the rates of duties and bounties are made by the Commonwealth Government.

Further particulars relating to tariffs and the Tariff Board are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

The statutory provisions for a bounty usually fix a term of operation of the bounty, provide for payment at a rate varying according to changes in the corresponding customs duty, specify the annual maximum amount of bounty payable, and require bounty to be withheld or reduced if a manufacturer's net profit in the production of the commodity exceeds a certain rate or if rates of wages and conditions of employment in production of the commodity do not conform to prescribed standards.

Bounties are currently payable to Australian manufacturers of sulphuric acid, tractors, cellulose acetate flake, rayon yarn, copper, cotton, and flax fibre. The last two products are not at present manufactured in New South Wales.

The Sulphuric Acid Bounty Act, 1954, provided for the payment of a bounty on acid manufactured in Australia from local pyrites and sold for delivery in Australia or used in the local production of fertilizers. In May, 1957, the Act was amended to extend the bounty to sulphuric acid manufactured from lead sinter gas and to acid used in the local production of any commodity. The rate of bounty varies inversely with the landed duty-free cost of imported brimstone, up to a maximum of £4 per ton of 100 per cent. acid.

The bounty payable on tractors (other than crawler tractors) manufactured for sale for use in Australia or its Territories varies according to the belt pulley horse-power of the tractor and the proportion of Australian parts and materials used in its manufacture. Under the Tractor Bounty Act, 1959, the rate of bounty ranges from £269 to £389 per tractor.

The Cellulose Acetate Flake Bounty Act, 1956-59, provides for a bounty of 10d. per lb. on cellulose acetate flake produced in Australia and sold for use in the local manufacture of cellulose acetate rayon yarn. Under the Rayon Yarn Bounty Act, bounty at the rate of 6d. per lb. is payable on rayon yarn produced and sold in Australia.

Since May, 1958, a bounty has been paid on copper produced in Australia from local concentrates and sold for use in Australia. Particulars of the bounty are given in the chapter "Mining".

The amounts of bounty paid in Australia in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 684. Bounty Payments in Australia**

Product	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sulphuric Acid	...	306,305	512,471	420,652	708,654	1,300,656
Tractors	145,141	81,787	55,034	158,303	467,088	415,152
Cellulose Acetate Flake	...	...	...	179,117	110,650	110,022
Rayon Yarn	...	11,890	38,294	59,928	86,871	69,189
Copper	...	...	...	...	...	768,329
Cotton	17,651	25,243	67,284	150,665	64,702	139,455
Flax Fibre	...	4,907	58,070	49,823	62,348	93,166
Total	162,792	430,132	731,153	1,018,488	1,500,313	2,895,969

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, AND STANDARDISATION

### GOVERNMENT DIVISIONS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Industries Division of the Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the encouragement of industrial development in Australia, the promotion of decentralisation and regional development of manufacturing industries, the promotion of industrial efficiency, and the publication of studies of the structure, capacity, and operation of Australian manufacturing industries.

The New South Wales Government's policy on industrial development and decentralisation is implemented by the Division of Industrial Development within the State Premier's Department.

**COMMONWEALTH SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ORGANISATION**

The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is governed by an Executive of nine members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. The Executive is assisted by an Advisory Council which comprises, in addition to the Executive, the chairmen of the six State Advisory Committees and other persons co-opted by reason of their scientific knowledge. It is the function of the Organisation to initiate and conduct research in connection with industries in Australia, to train research workers, to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships, to make grants in aid of pure scientific research, to establish industrial research associations in various industries, to provide for testing and standardisation of scientific equipment, to conduct an information service relating to scientific and industrial matters, and to act for Australia in liaison with other countries in matters of scientific research.

**AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION**

The Isotopes Section of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, formed in July, 1956, undertakes research into scientific and technical uses of radio isotopes and provides an advisory service on their industrial and scientific application. The Section also undertakes the production of isotopes.

**STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA**

The Standards Association of Australia is governed by a council which comprises representatives of the Commonwealth and State Governments, scientific, professional, and commercial organisations, and private industry. It receives financial support from private industry and from the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Association acts as the national standardising organisation of Australia and issues standard specifications for materials and codes of practice. Specifications and codes are prepared and revised periodically in accordance with the needs of industry, and standards are evolved and accepted by general consent.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TESTING AUTHORITIES**

The National Association of Testing Authorities co-ordinates testing facilities throughout Australia to meet private and governmental needs. Members' laboratories are examined regularly to ensure the maintenance of high standards of testing, and they are registered for the performance of specific classes of test. Certificates of test issued by these laboratories and endorsed by the Association are widely recognised in Australia and overseas.

**STATE MUSEUM OF APPLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES**

The staff of the State Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences assists in the promotion of industrial efficiency and expansion by undertaking research and disseminating scientific and technical information.

**FACTORY STATISTICS**

The statistics relating to factories, as shown in this chapter, have been compiled from statutory returns supplied annually by manufacturers. These returns contain particulars of employment, salaries and wages paid, value



of premises and equipment, motive power installed, materials and fuels used, and output. The items do not, however, constitute a complete record of the income and expenditure of factories, and are not intended to show the profits and losses of factories collectively or individually.

A factory is defined for statistical purposes an *establishment* in which four or more persons are employed or where power (other than manual) is used in any manufacturing process. The following are, however, excluded from the scope of the definition—smallgoods makers, laundries, farrieries, photography studios, florists and seedmen, slaughtering establishments, and (in 1952-53 and later years) plants crushing or treating ore, etc., at the site where the material was obtained.

The factory establishment is the basic unit in respect of which returns are collected. Where any other form of activity (e.g., retailing) is carried on in conjunction with manufacturing, the particulars in the return are confined to the manufacturing activities. Where two or more distinctive manufacturing industries are carried on at the one location, each is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate factory establishment. Each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

The *Average Number of Persons Employed* is quoted in the statistics on two bases: (a) the *average during period of operation*, which is the aggregate of the average number employed in each establishment during its period of operation (whether the whole or only part of the year), and (b) the *average during whole year*, in which the number of persons employed in establishments working only part of the year is reduced to the equivalent number for a full year.

Working proprietors are included in the average number of persons employed (unless otherwise specified), but their drawings are not included in the amount of salaries and wages paid.

*Value of Output* is the value of the goods manufactured or (in the case of repair work or work done on commission) of the work done. It is based generally on the selling value of the goods at the factory, exclusive of delivery costs and excise duties but inclusive of bounty and subsidy payments to the manufacturer. In the case of government factory establishments supplying goods and services for government use, the value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the total factory costs.

*Value of Production* is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture. It is calculated by deducting from the *value of output* both the *value of materials used* and the *value of fuel and power used*. In the process of manufacture, many goods are treated in several industries, the output of one becoming the raw material of another, so that these commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and of materials used. On the other hand, the aggregate value of production is assessed without duplication, the value added by each industry being taken into account once only. For this reason, the value of production, and not the value of output, is used as a measure of activity in the manufacturing industries as a whole.

## CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY ESTABLISHMENTS

Factory statistics for 1945-46 and later years have been compiled on the basis of a standard classification of manufacturing industries adopted by the 1945 Conference of Australian official statisticians. This classification is a revised and extended version of the classification which had been used since 1930-31, but the two classifications are for the greater part comparable.

The classes and sub-classes in the current classification of factory establishments are as follows. Where a sub-class is marked with an asterisk, there is no factory establishment in that sub-class in operation in New South Wales.

**CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METAL-LIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS**

Coke Works.  
 \*Briquetting and Pulverised Coal.  
 \*Carbide.  
 Lime, Plaster of Paris, Asphalt.  
 Fibrous Plaster and Products.  
 Marble, Slate, etc.  
 Cement.  
 Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc.  
 Other Cement Goods.  
 Other.

**CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.**

Bricks and Tiles.  
 Earthenware, China, Porcelain,  
 Terra-cotta.  
 Glass (other than Bottles).  
 Glass Bottles.  
 Other.

**CLASS III. CHEMICALS, DYES, EXPLOSIVES, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE**  
 Industrial and Heavy Chemicals and Acids.

Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations.  
 Explosives (including Fireworks).  
 White Lead, Paints, Varnish.  
 Oils, Vegetable.  
 Oils, Mineral.  
 Oils, Animal.  
 Boiling Down, Tallow Refining.  
 Soap and Candles.  
 Chemical Fertilizers.  
 Inks, Polishes, etc.  
 Matches.  
 Other.

**CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND CONVEYANCES**

Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling of Iron and Steel.  
 Foundries—Ferrous.  
 Plant, Equipment and Machinery.

Other Engineering.  
 Extracting and Refining of other Metals, Alloys.  
 Electrical Machinery, Cables and Apparatus.  
 Trams and Railway Rolling Stock.  
 Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles—Construction and Assembly.  
 Repairs.  
 Motor Bodies.  
 Horse-drawn Vehicles.  
 Motor Accessories.  
 Aircraft.  
 Cycles, Foot, etc., and Accessories.  
 \*Construction and Repair of Vehicles—Other.  
 Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, Marine Engineering.  
 Cutlery and Small Hand Tools.  
 Agricultural Machines and Implements.  
 Non-Ferrous Metals—  
 Rolling and Extrusion.  
 Founding, Casting, etc.  
 Galvanised Iron-working and Tinsmithing—  
 Iron and Steel Sheets.  
 Sheet Metal Working, Pressing, and Stamping.  
 Pipes, Tubes and Fittings—Ferrous.  
 Wire and Wire Netting (including Nails).  
 Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges.  
 Gas Fittings and Meters.  
 Lead Mills.  
 Sewing Machines.  
 Arms, Ammunition (excluding explosives).  
 Wireless and Amplifying Apparatus.  
 Other Metal Works.

**CLASS V. PRECIOUS METALS, JEWELLERY, PLATE**

Jewellery.  
 Watches and Clocks (including Repairs).  
 Electroplating (Gold, Silver, Chromium, etc.).

\* No factory in New South Wales.

CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

- \*Cotton Ginning.
- Cotton Spinning and Weaving.
- Wool—Carding, Spinning, Weaving.
- Hosiery and other Knitted Goods.
- \*Silk, Natural.
- Rayon, Nylon, and other Synthetic Fibres.
- \*Flax Mills.
- Rope and Cordage.
- Canvas Goods, Tents, Tarpaulins, etc.
- Bags and Sacks.
- Other.

CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)

- Furriers and Fur Dressing.
- Woolscouring and Fellmongery.
- Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing.
- Saddlery, Harness and Whips.
- Machine Belting.
- Bags, Trunks, etc.
- \*Other.

CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)

- Tailoring and Ready Made Clothing.
- Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing.
- Dressmaking, Hemstitching.
- Millinery.
- Shirts, Collars, Underclothing.
- Foundation Garments.
- Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves.
- Hats and Caps.
- Gloves.
- Boots and Shoes (not Rubber).
- Boot and Shoe Repairing.
- Boot and Shoe 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.
- Animal and Bird Foods.
- 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, Vinegar.
- Bacon Curing.
- Butter Factories.
- Cheese Factories.
- Condensed and Dried Milk Factories.
- Margarine.
- Meat and Fish Preserving.
- 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.
- Dehydrated Fruit and Vegetables.
- Ice Cream.
- Sausage Skins.
- \*Arrowroot.
- Other.

CLASS X. WOODWORKING AND BASKETWARE

- Sawmills.
- Plywood Mills (including Veneers).
- Bark Mills.
- Joinery.
- Cooperage.
- Boxes and Cases.
- Woodturning, Wood-carving, etc.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

Basketware and Wickerware (including Seagrass and Bamboo Furniture).

Perambulators.

Wall and Ceiling Boards (not Plaster or Cement).

Other.

#### CLASS XI. FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

Cabinet and Furniture Making and Upholstery.

Bedding and Mattresses (not Wire).

Furnishing Drapery, etc.

Picture Frames.

Blinds.

\*Other.

#### CLASS XII. PAPER, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Printing—

Government.

General, including Bookbinding.

Manufactured Stationery.

Sterotyping and Electrotyping.

Process and Photo-engraving.

Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, and Containers.

Paper Bags.

Paper Making.

Pencils, Penholders, Chalks, Crayons.  
Other.

#### CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Rubber Goods and Tyres Made.  
Tyre Retreading and Repairing.

#### CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Gramophones and Gramophone Records.

Pianos, Piano-players, Organs.

Other.

#### CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Linoleum, Leather Cloth, Oil Cloth, etc.

\*Bone, Horn, Ivory and Shell.

Plastic Moulding and Products.

Brooms and Brushes.

Optical Instruments and Appliances.

Surgical and other Scientific Instruments and Appliances.

Photographic Material, including Developing and Printing.

Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites.

Artificial Flowers.

Other.

#### CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electric Light and Power.

Gas Works.

\* No factory in New South Wales.

### COMPARABILITY OF THE STATISTICS

The statistics for 1952-53 and later years are affected by the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, clay, stone, gravel, etc., at the site where the material was obtained. This change affected sub-classes "Marble, Slate, etc." and "Extracting and Refining of Other Metals and Alloys". In terms of employment, it represented an aggregate reduction of approximately 800 persons.

Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, the figures for 1955-56 and later years for sub-classes "Coke", "Smelting, etc., of Iron and Steel", and "Electric Light and Power Companies" are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

Certain figures for 1955-56 and later years for sub-classes "Breweries" and "Tobacco, etc." are not strictly comparable with those for previous years, owing to changes in the classification of certain costs. The items affected are "Repairs" (for Breweries), "Materials" (Tobacco, etc.), and "Value of Production" (both sub-classes).

In 1955-56 and later years, the sub-class "Iron and Steel Sheets", for which separate figures cannot be published, has been grouped with the sub-class "Smelting, etc. of Iron and Steel", and not (as formerly) with sub-class "Sheet Metal Working".

**STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES**

The general structure of the manufacturing industries in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which summarises the operations of factories in 1956-57 according to class of industry:—

**Table 685. Factories by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1956-57**

Class of Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Value of Output	Value of Production
			Thous. H.P.		£ Thousand	
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products . . . . .	435	7,865	126,290	7,832	45,799	15,329
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . . .	318	11,313	64,147	10,686	29,297	16,844
Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints Oils, Grease . . . . .	580	20,248	179,232	19,708	173,504	63,372
Industrial Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances . . . . .	8,144	201,652	1,109,421	187,355	736,889	313,319
Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate . . . . .	373	2,437	5,548	1,832	5,167	3,182
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) . . . . .	486	23,233	74,169	16,904	74,370	30,007
Skins and Leather (not clothing or footwear) . . . . .	357	5,414	22,702	4,448	22,156	6,592
Clothing (except knitted) . . . . .	3,411	43,924	31,733	26,451	88,551	43,257
Food, Drink, and Tobacco . . . . .	2,672	38,801	273,643	31,696	246,535	74,167
Woodworking and Basketware Furniture, Bedding, etc. . . . .	2,321	20,051	197,911	16,028	68,574	28,488
Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc. . . . .	999	27,080	106,063	24,202	91,575	44,917
Rubber . . . . .	208	7,854	60,011	7,574	30,028	10,864
Musical Instruments . . . . .	37	1,494	2,746	1,336	6,283	3,215
Miscellaneous Products . . . . .	579	9,510	27,702	7,798	27,347	14,236
Heat, Light, and Power . . . . .	119	6,931	2,642,933	7,737	55,662	28,820
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>21,838</b>	<b>435,998</b>	<b>4,943,178</b>	<b>377,976</b>	<b>1,725,397</b>	<b>707,379</b>

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.  
 † Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

On the basis of employment, the principal factory classes are industrial metals, machines, and conveyances (which accounted for 46.3 per cent. of total factory employment in 1956-57), clothing (except knitted) (10.1 per cent.), food, drink, and tobacco (8.9 per cent.), paper and printing (6.2 per cent.), and woodworking and chemicals, etc. (4.6 per cent. each). Electricity generating stations and gas works, which form Class XVI, account for only a small proportion of factory employment (1.6 per cent. in 1956-57), despite the importance of their production.

Of the total value of factory production in 1956-57, metal and machinery works accounted for 44 per cent., food and drink factories for 10 per cent., and chemical and paint works for 9 per cent. Proportions contributed by other important classes of industry were: clothing, 6 per cent.; paper and printing, 6 per cent.; textiles, 4 per cent.; and gas and electricity, 4 per cent.

In 1956-57, the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories other than electricity generating stations was 2,300,245. Of this figure, 48 per cent. was in metal and machinery works, 12 per cent. in food and drink factories, and 9 per cent. was in woodworking establishments.

**SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS**

The factory establishments in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are grouped, in the following table, according to the average number of persons employed during their period of operation. It should be noted that, as explained on page 785, each distinctive manufacturing industry

carried on at the one location is regarded, as far as practicable, as being carried on in a separate establishment, and each separate location at which manufacturing activities are conducted under the one ownership is, in general, regarded as a separate factory establishment.

Table 686. Size of Factories in New South Wales

Year	Employing on the Average—							Total
	Under 4 Persons	4 Persons	5 to 10 Persons	11 to 20 Persons	21 to 50 Persons	51 to 100 Persons	Over 100 Persons	
NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS								
1938-39	2,720	976	2,534	1,316	1,101	438	379	9,464
1945-46	3,536	1,118	3,304	1,803	1,490	518	518	12,287
1951-52	3,926	1,552	4,876	2,549	1,960	653	628	18,144
1952-53	7,127	1,676	4,911	2,587	1,796	599	561	19,251
1953-54	7,788	1,655	5,043	2,646	1,825	648	594	20,199
1954-55	8,170	1,770	5,017	2,714	1,865	670	631	20,837
1955-56	8,646	1,771	5,148	2,775	1,911	693	658	21,602
1956-57	8,739	1,820	5,203	2,811	1,918	692	655	21,838

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED DURING PERIOD OF OPERATION  
(Including working proprietors)

1938-39	5,708	3,904	17,553	19,272	35,234	31,223	118,906	231,800
1945-46	7,302	4,472	22,902	26,395	46,458	36,155	172,090	315,774
1951-52	11,889	6,208	33,978	37,089	61,266	45,229	214,210	409,869
1952-53	13,888	6,680	34,080	37,667	56,069	41,613	193,985	383,982
1953-54	14,927	6,620	34,850	38,492	57,343	45,173	208,439	405,844
1954-55	15,560	7,080	34,938	39,906	58,753	46,917	219,972	423,126
1955-56	16,447	7,084	35,802	40,436	59,240	48,100	230,027	437,136
1956-57	16,497	7,280	36,028	40,879	59,758	48,175	231,338	439,955

In 1956-57, factories with more than 100 employees comprised 3 per cent. of the total number of establishments, but the aggregate number of persons employed by them represented 53 per cent. of total factory employment. Establishments with ten or fewer workers comprised 72 per cent. of the total number, but accounted for only 14 per cent. of all factory employees. The distribution of factory employees according to size of establishments has differed little in recent years from that in 1938-39.

The most numerous of the factories with less than four persons employed are motor repair works, bakeries (including cakes and pastries), and boot repairing establishments. In the "under four group" in 1956-57, there were 1,752 motor repair works employing 3,484 persons, 887 bakeries, etc. employing 1,836 persons, and 848 boot repairing establishments employing 1,153 persons.

In the next table, the factories in 1956-57 are classified according to their size and geographical location. Factories in the metropolis in 1956-57 employed 327,355 persons, of whom 53 per cent. were in establishments with more than 100 workers and only 11 per cent. in establishments with ten or fewer workers. This concentration of employment in large industrial units is even more pronounced in the Newcastle and Wollongong-Port Kembla industrial areas, where establishments with more than 100 employees comprised 5 per cent. of the total number of establishments and

absorbed 80 per cent. of the total factory employees in 1956-57. Elsewhere in the State, the small manufacturing unit predominates.

**Table 687. Size and Geographical Location of Factories, 1956-57**

Average Number Employed during Period of Operation	Number of Establishments				Number of Persons Employed*			
	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales	Metro-polis	Newcastle and Wollon-gong	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, New South Wales
Under 5	5,913	589	4,057	10,559	13,348	1,286	9,143	23,777
5 to 10	3,247	257	1,699	5,203	22,724	1,765	11,539	36,028
11 to 20	2,042	127	642	2,811	29,824	1,829	9,226	40,879
21 to 50	1,539	90	289	1,918	48,496	2,840	8,422	59,758
51 to 100	576	36	80	692	40,121	2,517	5,537	48,175
101 to 500	442	42	66	550	87,374	8,729	12,233	108,336
Over 500	85	14	6	105	85,468	32,000	5,534	123,002
Total	13,844	1,155	6,839	21,838	327,355	50,966	61,634	439,955

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

**EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES**

The following table shows the average number of persons engaged in the various classes of manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 688. Employment\* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.**

Class of Industry	1938-39	1945-56	1951-52	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	4,529	4,376	7,864	7,520	8,312	8,006	7,865
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. ..	8,312	7,466	11,114	11,049	11,462	11,655	11,313
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ..	8,187	13,164	17,408	17,157	18,434	19,891	20,248
Industrial Metals, Machines, Con-veyances .. ..	82,452	136,602	176,689	176,527	187,492	197,730	201,652
Precious Metals, Jewellery .. ..	979	1,110	1,953	2,214	2,265	2,314	2,437
Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress) .. ..	15,089	18,341	23,224	24,288	23,876	23,323	23,233
Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Footwear) .. ..	4,306	6,385	5,502	5,741	5,656	5,569	5,414
Clothing .. ..	32,019	37,651	46,975	44,892	45,458	45,143	43,924
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. ..	28,514	35,474	39,941	38,614	38,940	39,400	38,801
Woodworking, Basketware .. ..	9,995	13,499	20,973	19,902	20,537	20,701	20,051
Furniture, Bedding .. ..	6,140	4,987	8,103	7,870	8,085	8,301	8,191
Paper, Printing .. ..	17,290	16,959	24,504	23,457	25,040	26,335	27,080
Rubber .. ..	3,538	3,990	6,600	6,856	7,235	7,376	7,854
Musical Instruments .. ..	286	311	1,271	1,176	1,235	1,338	1,494
Miscellaneous Products .. ..	3,981	6,407	7,925	8,659	8,863	9,179	9,510
Heat, Light, Power .. ..	3,164	4,148	5,948	6,673	6,920	6,820	6,931
Total .. ..	228,781	310,870	405,994	402,595	419,810	433,081	435,998

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The expansion of factory employment after the outbreak of war in 1939 was accelerated on the entry of Japan into the war in 1941. At the war-time peak in 1943-44, the number employed in factories was 323,032, or 41 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. The cessation of war production and the transition of industry to a peace-time basis caused a decline in employment during the next two years, but after 1945-46 rapid expansion in factory employment was renewed. The expansion was interrupted in 1952-53, when factory activity was affected by a minor economic recession,

but recovery was rapid. In 1956-57, the number employed in factories was 91 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 7 per cent. more than in 1951-52. The small increase in employment in 1956-57 was due mainly to a fall in employment in the clothing industry and a slackening in the growth of employment in the metals and machinery industry.

Although the general rate of growth in factory employment was fairly steady during the post-war period, individual industries advanced at varying rates. In general, the light industries were first to expand after the end of the war in 1945, responding quickly to the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries (iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, cement, chemicals, electricity, etc.) took longer to carry out their expansion, which has been very great. Between 1945-46 and 1956-57, employment increased by 48 per cent. in the metals and machinery industry, 54 per cent. in the chemicals, paint, and oil industry, 67 per cent. in the heat, light, and power industry, 60 per cent. in the paper and printing industry, and by only 17 per cent. in the clothing industry and 10 per cent. in the food, drink, and tobacco industries.

#### NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT

An occupational grouping of the persons employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years is given in the next table:—

Table 689. Nature of Employment\* in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Working Proprietors			Managerial, Clerical, and Technical Staff			Foremen, Workers in Factory or Mill, Carters, etc.			Total Persons Employed
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
1939†	7,202	502	7,704	15,961	7,584	23,545	146,350	54,201	200,551	231,800
1946	8,634	780	9,414	21,363	14,692	36,055	201,017	69,288	270,305	315,774
1952	12,955	1,358	14,313	30,906	17,734	48,640	263,652	83,264	346,916	409,869
1953	13,747	1,560	15,307	30,736	17,338	48,074	249,978	70,623	320,601	383,982
1954	14,116	1,752	15,868	32,229	18,137	50,366	261,081	78,529	339,610	405,844
1955	14,162	1,893	16,055	34,172	19,398	53,570	270,700	82,801	353,501	423,126
1956	14,261	2,047	16,308	36,132	20,695	56,827	279,715	84,286	364,001	437,136
1957	14,180	2,075	16,255	37,417	21,649	59,066	280,397	84,237	364,634	439,955

\* Average number employed during period of operation.

† Not strictly comparable with figures for later years.

Of the total persons employed in factories during 1956-57, 4 per cent. were working proprietors, 13 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the balance (83 per cent.) consisted of persons engaged in the actual processes of manufacture, in the storing and packing of finished articles, and as foremen and overseers. The corresponding proportions in 1938-39 were 3 per cent., 10 per cent., and 87 per cent., respectively.

Of the females employed in factories in 1956-57, 2 per cent. were working proprietors, 20 per cent. comprised managerial, clerical, and technical staff, and the remainder (78 per cent.) were factory hands and overseers, etc. In the case of male workers, the proportions were 4 per cent., 11 per cent., and 85 per cent. respectively.



The following table shows the nature of employment in factories in 1956-57 according to the class of industry:—

**Table 690. Nature of Employment\* in Factories, by Class of Industry, N.S.W., 1956-57**

Class of Industry	Work- ing Pro- prietors	Mana- gerial, Clerical, Technical Staff	Foremen and Overseers	Workers in Factory or Mill	Carters, Messen- gers and Others	Total Persons Em- ployed
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	262	1,095	423	6,170	21	7,971
Bricks, Pottery, Glass.. ..	181	1,115	492	9,636	23	11,447
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ..	147	5,178	1,105	13,718	146	20,294
Industrial Metals, Machines, Con- veyances .. ..	5,803	29,593	9,191	157,801	353	202,741
Precious Metals, Jewellery .. ..	334	271	103	1,727	22	2,457
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	282	2,093	925	19,871	162	23,333
Skins Leather (not clothing or foot- wear) .. ..	270	552	219	4,414	12	5,467
Clothing .. ..	3,268	2,841	1,248	37,103	215	44,675
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. ..	2,235	6,016	1,574	29,298	218	39,341
Woodworking, Basketware .. ..	1,796	2,147	871	15,850	99	20,763
Furniture, Bedding .. ..	637	823	375	6,460	17	8,312
Paper, Printing .. ..	554	4,081	1,211	20,949	329	27,124
Rubber .. ..	115	1,144	292	6,089	223	7,863
Musical Instruments .. ..	18	244	54	1,180	...	1,496
Miscellaneous Products .. ..	346	1,297	456	7,385	106	9,590
Heat, Light, Power .. ..	7	576	580	5,795	123	7,081
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>16,255</b>	<b>59,066</b>	<b>19,119</b>	<b>343,446</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>439,955</b>

\* Average number employed during period of operation.

In industries where small factories predominate, there is usually a higher proportion of working proprietors than the average, and a smaller than average proportion of managerial and clerical staff. In 1956-57, for instance, working proprietors comprised 7 per cent. of the persons employed in clothing factories, and 9 per cent. of those in wood-working establishments, as compared with the general average of 4 per cent. Industries with a smaller than average proportion of working proprietors included paper and printing (2.0 per cent.), bricks, pottery, and glass (1.6 per cent.), chemicals and paint (0.7 per cent.), and textiles (1.2 per cent.).

Among the industries which had a higher than average proportion (13 per cent.) of managerial, clerical, and technical staff in 1956-57 were chemicals and paint (26 per cent.), paper and printing (15 per cent.), and rubber (15 per cent.). The proportion in the clothing industry (6 per cent.) was well below the average.

## SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES

The following table shows the number of males and females employed in factories in 1938-39 and later years, and the proportion of the State's population represented by these employees:—

Table 691. Sex of Persons Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Year	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Male Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Female Population	Number Employed *	Number per 1,000 Mean Population
1938-39	167,172	121.1	61,609	45.4	228,781	83.6
1945-46	227,454	155.3	83,416	56.8	310,870	106.0
1946-47	255,733	172.7	87,386	59.0	343,119	115.8
1947-48	272,600	181.6	90,765	60.5	363,365	121.1
1948-49	282,312	185.1	96,068	63.0	378,380	124.1
1949-50	284,055	180.1	98,330	62.7	382,385	121.6
1950-51	301,307	185.3	105,658	65.5	406,965	125.7
1951-52	304,808	183.0	101,186	61.5	405,994	122.6
1952-53	291,704	172.1	88,509	53.0	380,213	112.9
1953-54	305,040	178.1	97,555	57.6	402,595	118.2
1954-55	316,673	182.2	103,137	59.9	419,810	121.4
1955-56	327,106	184.8	105,975	60.4	433,081	122.9
1956-57	329,087	182.6	106,911	59.9	435,998	121.5

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The high proportion of the population employed in factories in recent years, as compared with the pre-war period, is indicative of the expansion which has occurred in the manufacturing industries. In 1956-57 factories provided employment for 12.1 per cent. of the population of the State, compared with 8.4 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion of the male population employed in factories rose from 12.1 per cent. in 1938-39 to 18.3 per cent. in 1956-57 and the proportion of the female population rose from 4.5 per cent. to 6.0 per cent.

Factory employment in 1956-57 was the highest on record, for both males and females. The number of males employed was 97 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, and the number of females was 74 per cent. higher.

Although the number of females employed in factories is substantially greater than in 1938-39, the proportion of females employed has fallen slightly. In some industries (e.g. papermaking, etc., tobacco, etc., chemicals, etc., rubber, and confectionery), the fall in the proportion of females has been marked. In other industries (e.g. electrical machinery and wireless, and motor vehicles, etc.), the proportion has risen noticeably.

Certain industries, notably those concerned with the production of clothing, textiles, and some foodstuffs, employ more females than males. In 1956-57, for instance, the proportion of females employed was 88 per cent. in dressmaking and millinery establishments, 90 per cent. in factories making shirts and underclothing, 75 per cent. in hosiery and knitting mills, and 62 per cent. in biscuit factories.

The proportion of females employed in the principal manufacturing industries in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table:—

Table 692. Females Employed in Factories in N.S.W.

Industry	Proportion of Females Employed to Total Employed					Number of Females Employed in 1956-57
	1938-39	1945-46	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
<b>Clothing—</b>						
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing ..	82	85	82	82	82	14,138
Dressmaking and Millinery ..	94	93	88	88	88	2,916
Shirts, Underclothing, etc. ..	92	90	90	90	90	6,310
Boots and Shoes (including Repairs) ..	45	41	42	43	42	3,770
<b>Textiles—</b>						
Cotton ..	59	56	54	54	54	2,330
Wool, Worsted, etc. ..	56	49	58	59	60	3,939
Hosiery, and other Knitted Goods ..	76	77	75	74	75	5,447
<b>Industrial Metals and Machines—</b>						
Smelting, Foundries, Heavy Engineering	3	8	8	8	8	5,289
Electrical Machinery, Wireless ..	18	28	25	27	29	10,421
Motor Vehicles and Accessories ..	7	10	9	9	10	3,390
Sheet Metal Working ..	24	20	24	25	23	1,866
<b>Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>						
Biscuits ..	62	48	62	61	62	1,425
Confectionery ..	59	53	51	52	51	1,565
Jam, Fruit and Vegetable Canning ..	53	48	44	45	46	914
Condiments, Coffee, Spices ..	63	62	53	54	54	853
Tobacco, Cigars, etc. ..	62	61	46	45	48	1,227
<b>Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines ..</b>	42	40	31	30	30	2,857
Machine Belting, Bags, Trunks ..	50	63	56	58	57	1,250
Papermaking, Stationery, Paper Bags, Cartons, etc. ..	60	46	42	43	41	3,450
Newspapers, Printing, Binding ..	24	26	25	24	25	4,165
Rubber ..	34	20	22	21	22	1,711
Other Industries ..	12	16	15	15	16	27,678
<b>All Manufacturing Industries ..</b>	27	27	25	24	25	106,911

AGES OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

The following table contains an age and sex distribution of the factory employees in 1939 and later years:—

Table 693. Age and Sex of Factory Employees\* in N.S.W.

Year	Under 16 Years			16 and under 21 Years			Adults			Total Factory Employees
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
<b>NUMBER OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES</b>										
1939	5,759	7,084	12,843	31,923	24,289	56,212	122,041	28,529	150,570	219,625
1946	2,451	2,265	4,716	30,089	23,353	53,442	203,801	56,701	260,502	318,660
1950	2,088	1,584	3,672	27,283	21,071	48,354	252,500	77,175	329,675	381,701
1951	2,184	1,767	3,951	26,306	20,373	46,679	264,411	84,014	348,425	399,055
1952	2,654	1,625	4,279	24,842	16,911	41,753	255,735	68,362	324,097	370,129
1953	2,563	2,221	4,784	27,223	18,745	45,968	253,341	68,604	321,945	372,697
1954	2,671	2,257	4,928	28,303	19,354	47,657	266,090	76,034	342,124	394,709
1955	2,579	1,982	4,561	28,730	19,053	47,783	275,398	80,341	355,739	408,083
1956	2,538	1,860	4,398	29,647	18,474	48,121	282,630	82,830	365,460	417,979
1957	2,584	1,981	4,565	30,848	18,225	49,073	284,098	84,364	368,462	422,100
<b>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FACTORY EMPLOYEES</b>										
1939	2.6	3.2	5.8	14.5	11.1	25.6	55.6	13.0	68.6	100.0
1946	0.8	0.7	1.5	9.4	7.3	16.7	64.0	17.8	81.8	100.0
1950	0.5	0.4	0.9	7.2	5.5	12.7	66.2	20.2	86.4	100.0
1951	0.5	0.4	0.9	6.6	5.1	11.7	66.3	21.1	87.4	100.0
1952	0.7	0.4	1.1	6.7	4.7	11.4	69.1	18.4	87.5	100.0
1953	0.7	0.6	1.3	7.3	5.0	12.3	68.0	18.4	86.4	100.0
1954	0.7	0.5	1.2	7.2	4.9	12.1	67.4	19.3	86.7	100.0
1955	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.0	4.7	11.7	67.5	19.7	87.2	100.0
1956	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.1	4.4	11.5	67.6	19.8	87.4	100.0
1957	0.6	0.5	1.1	7.3	4.3	11.6	67.3	20.0	87.3	100.0

\* Employees at 15th June until 1950, and on last pay-day in June in 1951 and later years. Excludes working proprietors.

The table reveals a marked decline between 1939 and 1957 in the number of factory employees under 21 years of age. This decline reflects the small number of births during the depression in the early nineteen-thirties and the gradual raising of the school leaving age from 14 years in 1940 to 15 years in 1943. The number of adult factory employees rose steeply between 1939 and 1957, reflecting the general expansion in factory activity.

The Factories and Shops Act prescribes that no child under school-leaving age (15 years since 1943) may be employed in a factory unless by special permission of the Minister for Labour and Industry, who may prohibit the employment of children under the age of 16 years in any factory in connection with dangerous machinery or in any work in which he considers it undesirable that they should be engaged. Moreover, the employment of children under 16 years of age is not permitted unless the employer has obtained a certificate by a legally qualified medical practitioner regarding the child's fitness for employment in that factory.

The number of certificates of fitness issued in 1939 and recent years to children under 16 years of age is shown below:—

**Table 694. Children under 16 years of Age: Certificates of Fitness to Work in Factories in N.S.W.**

Year	No. of Certificates Issued			Year	No. of Certificates Issued		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1939	6,023	6,175	12,198	1953	3,697	3,160	6,857
1946	3,461	3,095	6,556	1954	3,768	2,755	6,523
1950	2,656	2,175	4,831	1955	3,483	2,222	5,705
1951	2,821	2,099	4,920	1956	3,722	2,305	6,027
1952	3,308	2,188	5,496	1957	3,713	2,754	6,467

### MONTHLY FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

The next table shows the number of employees on factory pay-rolls (excluding working proprietors) on the last pay-day of each month in 1956-57 and earlier years. The fall in employment at the end of 1951 and throughout 1952 reflects the minor economic recession which interrupted the post-war expansion in factory activity.

**Table 695. Monthly Factory Employment\*, N.S.W.**

Year	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June
	Thousands											
1938-39	217.9	219.5	220.2	221.0	221.2	220.6	213.9	218.6	221.2	219.7	219.9	219.6
1950-51	384.3	387.3	388.0	389.6	392.9	391.0	391.0	393.3	394.2	396.2	398.3	399.0
1951-52	399.2	400.7	401.4	402.3	403.4	396.7	393.3	390.7	388.0	380.1	371.8	370.1
1952-53	366.3	361.7	359.9	360.0	360.0	356.8	359.0	366.0	370.0	371.3	371.6	372.7
1953-54	373.6	375.5	378.8	383.2	386.2	384.3	387.1	391.6	393.9	393.0	393.8	394.7
1954-55	394.9	396.4	398.8	401.2	404.1	402.2	403.0	406.7	407.1	406.4	407.5	408.1
1955-56	411.6	413.6	415.2	416.8	418.6	416.3	415.6	419.9	418.7	419.4	420.0	418.0
1956-57	414.9	415.5	416.9	419.2	420.3	418.3	419.5	422.4	423.7	421.5	422.3	422.1
1956-57—												
Males	312.0	312.2	312.6	313.5	314.7	314.2	316.2	317.6	318.1	316.9	317.8	317.5
Females	102.9	103.3	104.3	105.7	105.6	104.1	103.3	104.8	105.6	104.6	104.5	104.6

\* Employees on pay-rolls on last pay-day of month (excluding working proprietors); for 1938-39, mid-monthly pay-rolls.

Seasonal variations in the level of factory employment are small, female employment fluctuating rather more than male employment. For the most part, the variations are incidental to the Christmas holiday period and, as regards females, to the fruit processing season.

**SALARIES AND WAGES IN FACTORIES**

The following table contains a comparison of the salaries and wages paid to male and female factory employees and the average earnings per employee during 1956-57 and earlier years:—

**Table 696. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories in N.S.W. (Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)**

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	£ thousand	£ thousand	£ thousand	£	£	£
1939	38,272	6,334	44,606	239	104	202
1946	73,380	14,267	87,647	335	173	291
1947	87,123	16,465	103,588	355	190	312
1948	106,028	19,318	125,346	406	215	357
1949	123,263	23,273	146,536	456	245	401
1950	135,875	26,272	162,147	499	270	439
1951	176,031	35,308	211,339	609	338	537
1952	220,884	42,767	263,651	757	428	673
1953	224,746	41,164	265,910	808	473	728
1954	245,749	47,837	293,586	844	499	759
1955	274,467	52,148	326,615	907	515	808
1956	302,881	56,142	359,023	967	540	861
1957	318,299	59,677	377,976	1,010	569	900

The salaries and wages paid in 1956-57 in the various classes of industry are shown in the next table:—

**Table 697. Salaries and Wages Paid in Factories, N.S.W., 1956-57 (Excludes Drawings by Working Proprietors)**

Class of Industry	Salaries and Wages Paid			Average per Employee		
	To Males	To Females	Total	Males	Females	Persons
	£ thousand			£		
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	7,609	223	7,832	1,052	592	1,030
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	10,002	684	10,686	1,000	601	960
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease .. .. .	16,721	2,987	19,708	1,123	573	980
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	173,337	14,018	187,355	1,006	593	956
Precious Metals, Jewellery .. .. .	1,451	381	1,832	1,003	576	869
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) ..	9,087	7,817	16,904	985	570	737
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) ..	3,538	910	4,448	991	577	864
Clothing .. .. .	9,814	16,637	26,451	966	544	650
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. .. .	25,143	6,553	31,696	996	577	866
Woodworking, Basketware .. .. .	15,380	648	16,028	896	561	875
Furniture, Bedding .. .. .	5,407	982	6,389	940	544	845
Paper, Printing .. .. .	19,599	4,603	24,202	1,063	569	912
Rubber .. .. .	6,567	1,007	7,574	1,087	592	979
Musical Instruments .. .. .	1,061	275	1,336	1,039	604	905
Miscellaneous Products .. .. .	5,881	1,917	7,798	1,017	566	851
Heat, Light, Power .. .. .	7,702	35	7,737	1,121	701	1,117
All Classes of Industry .. .. .	318,299	59,677	377,976	1,010	569	900

The amount of salaries and wages paid to factory employees rose rapidly throughout the post-war period, particularly in 1950-51 and 1951-52, and in 1956-57 was more than four times as great as in 1945-46. The average earnings by both male and female employees in 1956-57 was more than treble the 1945-46 average.

These movements reflect the rising award rates of pay for factory workers, the incidence of payments above the award rates, and the working of overtime at penalty rates of pay. The average earnings have also been affected by the diminished proportion of junior employees.

Besides differences in wage rates, the average earnings received in different classes of industry are influenced by the relative proportions of females and juniors and of office staff employed. There may also be differences in working time.

An index of nominal wage rates is given in the Chapter "Wages".

### VALUE OF FACTORY PRODUCTION

The value of production of the manufacturing industries, shown in the following table for 1938-39 and later years, is the value added to raw materials by the process of manufacture in each industry. It is calculated by deducting from the value of factory output (which is, in general, the value of the goods manufactured) both the value of materials used and the value of fuel and power used. The value of production is the amount available to provide for salaries and wages, drawings by working proprietors, depreciation, insurances, selling expenses and other overheads, taxation, and profit.

**Table 698. Value of Factory Output and Production, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Salaries and Wages Paid (excluding drawings by working proprietors).	Value of Materials Used *	Value of Fuel and Power Used †	Value of Output	Value of Production	Average Value of Production per Employed‡
1939	44,606	120,502	7,651	218,419	90,266	394
1946	87,647	201,706	12,207	367,092	153,179	493
1947	103,588	245,436	13,965	445,947	186,546	544
1948	125,346	292,557	17,314	528,482	218,611	602
1949	146,536	336,914	21,611	609,724	251,199	664
1950	162,147	384,467	25,535	693,203	283,201	741
1951	211,339	522,423	35,381	923,912	366,108	881
1952	263,652	647,291	48,664	1,139,346	443,391	1,092
1953	265,910	627,954	53,631	1,139,327	457,742	1,253
1954	293,586	721,311	58,447	1,299,801	520,043	1,344
1955	326,615	802,617	60,925	1,446,669	583,127	1,389
1956	359,023	884,582	66,469	1,595,137	644,086	1,487
1957	377,976	946,573	71,445	1,725,397	707,379	1,622

\* Includes containers and packing (£40,662,381 in 1956-57) and tools replaced and repairs on plant (£37,063,087 in 1956-57).

† Includes value of water and lubricating oil used.

‡ Based on average number employed during whole year, including working proprietors.

The value of factory production in New South Wales rose continuously throughout the post-war period, and in 1956-57 was nearly five times as great as in 1945-46. This expansion reflects both the steep rise in costs and prices and the almost uninterrupted high rate of industrial development during the period.

Since before the war, there has been a much greater increase in the value of factory production than in the value of production for the rural industries. The recorded value of factory production rose from an annual average of £77 million in the three years ended 1937-38 to £645 million in the three years ended 1956-57, while the value for the rural industries rose from £64 million to £303 million.

Particulars of the value of output and production according to class of industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 699. Value of Factory Output and Production, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.**

Class of Industry	Value of Output		Value of Production			
	1956-57	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£ thousand					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	45,799	9,484	10,921	13,175	13,951	15,329
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	29,297	11,546	13,720	15,909	16,571	16,844
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease .. .. .	173,504	35,522	42,025	49,967	54,906	63,372
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. .. .	736,889	193,042	213,011	245,699	281,034	313,319
Precious Metals, Jewellery .. .. .	5,167	1,734	2,367	2,602	2,951	3,182
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress)	74,370	22,408	27,276	26,674	27,342	30,007
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) .. .. .	22,156	5,705	6,398	6,544	6,683	6,592
Clothing .. .. .	88,551	32,969	37,846	40,352	42,948	43,257
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. .. .	246,535	57,333	61,929	64,433	67,782	74,167
Woodworking, Basketware .. .. .	68,574	20,546	23,719	26,064	28,003	28,488
Furniture, Bedding .. .. .	23,660	7,414	8,534	9,495	9,953	10,770
Paper, Printing .. .. .	91,575	28,308	33,052	37,043	41,737	44,917
Rubber .. .. .	30,028	6,210	8,022	8,606	9,833	10,864
Musical Instruments .. .. .	6,283	1,110	1,471	1,673	2,147	3,215
Miscellaneous Products .. .. .	27,347	8,504	10,821	11,736	12,628	14,236
Heat, Light, Power .. .. .	55,662	15,807	18,881	23,155	25,617	28,820
Total .. .. .	1,725,397	457,742	520,043	583,127	644,086	707,379

**VALUE OF PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT**

The following table shows the recorded value of the land, buildings, plant, and machinery used for manufacturing purposes in 1939 and more recent years. The recorded values represent book values less any depreciation reserves. Where factory premises are rented by the occupier, the value of the premises has been estimated by capitalising the rent paid at fifteen years' purchase; rented plant and machinery have been valued by capitalising the rent paid at ten years' purchase (fifteen years' purchase for 1939).

**Table 700. Value of Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.**

At 30th June	Land, Buildings and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	At 30th June	Land, Buildings and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1939	57,354	62,693	120,047	1952	153,662	166,437	320,099
1946	80,308	72,561	152,869	1953	176,576	207,734	384,310
1947	81,895	75,234	157,129	1954	196,724	233,022	429,746
1948	91,860	86,714	178,574	1955	221,519	258,597	480,116
1949	101,241	99,812	201,053	1956	260,267	298,913	559,180
1950	110,578	113,864	224,442	1957	303,981	363,310	667,291
1951	130,468	136,491	266,959				

The premises owned by the occupiers were valued at £235,467,000 in 1957, and rented premises (valued as described above) at £68,514,000.

Changes from year to year in the value of fixed assets, as shown in the previous table, are for the most part the net effect of new investment, re-valuation of existing assets, and depreciation charges.

An indication of the scale of new investment in post-war years is given by the next table, which shows for each year the value of the premises and equipment in new factory establishments and the additions and replacements to premises and equipment in existing establishments. These values do not measure the actual capital expenditure in a year because, generally in the case of new factory establishments and sometimes in the case of major extensions to existing establishments, the full cost incurred over two or more years is attributed to the year in which the unit was brought into operation. The figures include the value of second-hand assets purchased by manufacturers.

**Table 701. New Investment\* in Factory Premises and Equipment, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total	Year ended 30th June	Land, Buildings, and Fixtures	Plant and Machinery	Total
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1946	2,399	9,329	11,728	1952	16,847	40,010	56,857
1947	3,960	11,714	15,674	1953	20,411	59,301	79,712
1948	4,920	15,908	20,828	1954	16,267	45,192	61,459
1949	6,499	19,029	25,528	1955	22,596	50,274	72,870
1950	8,388	25,041	33,429	1956	34,802	66,638	101,440
1951	11,891	33,894	45,785	1957	39,117	98,322	137,439

\* See text preceding table.

The increase in 1955-56 amounted to £28.6 million (£16.4 million for plant and machinery, and £12.2 million for land and buildings), and reflects the opening of a petroleum refinery at Kurnell. The rise of £36 million in 1956-57 was due mainly to the installation of new plant and machinery in the iron and steel and electric power industries.

The principal industries in which new plant and machinery were brought into operation in recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 702. New Investment\* in Factory Equipment, by Principal Industries, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Industry						Total
	Industrial Metals, Machines, and Conveyances	Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	Heat, Light, and Power	Food, Drink, and Tobacco	Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	All Other Industries	
£ thousand							
1946	3,566	296	1,037	1,162	341	2,927	9,329
1952	16,564	1,755	4,544	4,931	2,198	10,018	40,010
1953	16,609	3,900	15,795	5,282	2,123	15,592	59,301
1954	14,409	2,340	8,864	5,932	1,926	11,721	45,192
1955	20,250	2,015	6,748	5,309	2,692	13,260	50,274
1956	20,817	2,035	5,063	6,258	4,049	28,416	66,638
1957	44,678	2,186	27,867	6,059	3,719	13,813	98,322

\* See text above previous table.



MOTIVE POWER IN FACTORIES

The statistics of motive power available for use in the manufacturing industries cover the prime movers (but not the electric motors) in electricity generating stations and both the engines and electric motors in other factories.

The following table shows the total rated horse-power of the different types of engines and electric motors installed in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The figures include the engines and motors in reserve or idle, as well as those ordinarily in use, but exclude obsolete equipment.

Table 703. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Electricity Generating Stations				Other Factories				
	Steam	Oil	Water	Total*	Steam	Oil	Other Engines†	Electric Motors	Total
	Horse-power								
1939	848,895	57,802	41,540	953,487	209,697	20,541	6,090	601,999	838,327
1946	1,091,562	70,193	37,500	1,203,094	200,272	29,006	4,420	912,319	1,146,017
1947	1,153,392	69,331	37,010	1,262,975	193,166	34,862	4,769	972,767	1,205,564
1948	1,121,148	66,870	47,520	1,238,141	206,236	43,692	4,402	1,046,186	1,300,516
1949	1,107,466	75,395	47,148	1,232,410	210,136	67,067	4,206	1,134,821	1,416,230
1950	1,132,588	87,749	47,878	1,270,624	218,371	104,450	4,337	1,207,148	1,534,306
1951	1,207,762	96,618	46,548	1,353,272	217,855	165,358	4,279	1,312,248	1,699,740
1952	1,227,181	105,566	45,214	1,379,982	219,460	208,460	3,723	1,344,094	1,775,737
1953	1,497,613	135,449	51,373	1,686,157	229,438	213,364	2,337	1,403,293	1,848,432
1954	1,770,609	145,265	53,933	1,970,787	225,918	207,144	1,800	1,525,587	1,960,449
1955	1,939,942	152,979	138,233	2,231,954	225,031	192,904	1,148	1,643,962	2,063,045
1956	2,052,053	149,775	138,483	2,341,111	261,529	186,177	1,712	1,780,267	2,229,685
1957	2,280,363	149,383	178,508	2,608,254	264,730	178,680	1,704	1,878,410	2,323,524

\* Includes gas engines in addition to the types shown.  
 † Gas and Water.

The total motive power available for manufacturing purposes increased very considerably during the post-war years. In electricity generating stations, the capacity of steam engines (which are the predominant prime movers in the station) was more than doubled between 1945-46 and 1956-57. The horse-power of electric motors, which are the principal type of power in factories other than electricity generating stations, was also more than doubled during the post-war period. The expansion of motive power available in factories reflects the post-war growth in industrial activity, the increasing mechanisation of industrial processes, and, in the case of generating stations, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, and the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas.

In electricity generating stations, steam engines (almost exclusively turbine engines) accounted for 87 per cent., oil (almost exclusively heavy oil) engines for 6 per cent., and water-powered engines for 7 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1956-57. The increase in the capacity of water-powered engines in recent years reflects the development of hydro-electric stations.

In factories other than electricity generating stations, electric motors accounted for 80 per cent., steam engines for 12 per cent., and oil engines for 8 per cent. of the total horse-power installed in 1956-57. The increase until 1951-52 in the total capacity of oil engines, particularly those operated by light oils, reflected the installation of emergency generators to augment the restricted supply of electricity from the power stations.

The next table shows, for the last two years, the horse-power of engines and electric motors ordinarily in use and in reserve or idle in factories other than generating stations:—

**Table 705. Factories other than Generating Stations in N.S.W.: Engines and Electric Motors in Use and in Reserve**

Type of Engine or Motor	1955-56			1956-57		
	Ordinarily In Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total	Ordinarily in Use	In Reserve or Idle	Total
Horse-power						
Steam: Reciprocating .. ..	86,118	23,640	109,758	84,717	26,461	111,178
Turbine .. ..	119,095	32,676	151,771	118,045	35,507	153,552
Gas .. ..	1,104	458	1,562	986	568	1,554
Light Oils .. ..	47,796	72,183	119,979	46,555	72,492	119,047
Heavy Oils .. ..	23,452	42,746	66,198	20,985	38,648	59,633
Water .. ..	150	...	150	150	...	150
Electric Motors driven by—						
Purchased Electricity .. ..	1,554,256	138,530	1,692,786	1,617,827	170,600	1,788,427
Electricity Generated in Own Works .. ..	77,423	10,058	87,481	80,051	9,932	89,983
<b>Total Horse-power .. ..</b>	<b>1,909,394</b>	<b>320,291</b>	<b>2,229,685</b>	<b>1,969,316</b>	<b>354,208</b>	<b>2,323,524</b>

The following table contains an analysis of the horse-power of engines and electric motors installed in factories (other than electricity generating stations) according to class of industry:—

**Table 704. Engines and Electric Motors in Factories other than Generating Stations, by Class of Industry, N.S.W.**

Class of Industry	Horse-power of Engines and Electric Motors Installed			Horse-power per Employee		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	119,135	122,199	126,290	14.3	15.3	16.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. ..	59,277	60,916	64,147	5.2	5.2	5.7
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease .. ..	128,070	168,243	179,232	6.9	8.5	8.9
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	958,790	1,042,365	1,100,421	5.1	5.3	5.5
Precious Metals, Jewellery .. ..	5,311	5,686	5,548	2.3	2.5	2.3
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) .. ..	74,197	72,269	71,769	3.1	3.1	3.2
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) .. ..	22,202	22,207	22,702	3.9	4.0	4.2
Clothing .. ..	33,067	32,883	31,733	0.7	0.7	0.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. ..	254,081	269,787	273,643	6.5	6.8	7.1
Woodworking, Basketware .. ..	192,039	191,922	197,911	9.4	9.3	9.9
Furniture, Bedding .. ..	20,876	19,639	18,927	2.6	2.4	2.3
Paper, Printing .. ..	92,034	106,446	106,063	3.7	4.0	3.9
Rubber .. ..	51,332	52,904	60,011	7.1	7.2	7.6
Musical Instruments .. ..	3,305	2,515	2,746	2.7	1.9	1.8
Other (excluding Electricity Generating Stations) .. ..	53,562	59,704	62,381	5.1	5.6	5.7
<b>Total (excluding Electricity Generating Stations) .. ..</b>	<b>2,067,278</b>	<b>2,229,685</b>	<b>2,323,524</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>

The relatively high average of 16.1 horse-power per employee in establishments treating non-metalliferous mine, etc. products is due mainly to the coke and cement works in this class. The classes of industry next in order in 1956-57 were woodworking, with an average of 9.9 horse-power (mainly in sawmills), and chemicals, etc., with 8.9. The lowest average horse-power per employee is in the clothing industry (0.7 in 1956-57).

The kilowatt capacity of generators installed and the quantity of electricity generated in electricity generating stations in 1956-57 and earlier years are shown in the following table. Further information about the stations is given later in the chapter.

**Table 706. Generators in Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Number of Stations	Kilowatt Capacity of Generators Installed						Electricity Generated Thous. kWh.	
		Steam		Internal Combustion			Water		Total
		Reciprocating	Turbine	Gas	Light Oils	Heavy Oils			
1939	106	11,016	669,875	3,138	458	38,577	25,620	748,684	1,948,489
1946	100	10,221	813,472	2,402	652	46,468	25,986	899,201	2,831,801
1947	99	10,036	877,222	2,125	929	45,812	25,561	961,685	3,228,670
1948	93	7,237	875,822	1,695	1,569	43,127	33,238	962,688	3,398,991
1949	91	7,237	861,872	1,789	1,289	48,503	33,155	953,845	3,567,598
1950	91	5,237	884,197	1,815	442	56,525	32,655	980,871	3,616,910
1951	90	4,977	940,447	1,672	475	61,813	32,655	1,042,039	4,114,533
1952	85	4,927	956,022	1,464	358	67,309	32,655	1,062,735	4,457,172
1953	86	4,927	1,127,772	1,044	680	88,712	35,030	1,258,165	4,724,481
1954	84	4,577	1,283,772	655	993	94,974	36,980	1,421,951	5,282,777
1955	85	3,027	1,435,272	520	1,025	98,927	96,980	1,635,751	5,769,458
1956	78	2,504	1,460,422	520	1,702	97,622	98,030	1,660,800	6,505,216
1957	82	2,504	1,637,972	...	1,756	98,002	125,480	1,865,714	7,008,127

**FUEL AND POWER USED IN FACTORIES**

The following table shows the value of the principal items of fuel and power used in factories in 1945-46 and later years:—

**Table 707. Value of Fuel\* and Power Used in Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended June	Coal †	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil	Electricity	Gas	Other (including Tar Fuel)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1946	3,972,052	2,045,978	239,217	1,044,834	2,939,851	839,920	200,873	11,282,725
1952	18,625,984	8,887,857	406,760	5,657,993	10,389,050	1,998,164	581,106	46,546,914
1953	20,399,043	10,975,165	414,591	5,016,115	11,829,240	1,993,194	738,544	51,365,892
1954	21,171,329	11,580,997	422,875	4,382,552	14,708,579	2,245,254	1,419,821	55,931,407
1955	21,301,431	11,353,672	440,653	4,413,551	16,570,016	2,593,035	1,487,045	58,159,403
1956	21,129,508	12,586,974	449,500	6,054,513	17,762,824	3,053,364	2,412,705	63,449,388
1957	21,338,190	12,330,657	443,752	8,223,619	19,369,296	3,250,792	2,962,129	67,918,435

\* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

Coal accounted for 31 per cent. of the total value of fuel and power used in factories in 1956-57, electricity for 29 per cent., coke for 18 per cent., and fuel oil for 12 per cent. The very steep rise in the total value during the post-war years has been due partly to the increased quantities of fuel and power used and partly to higher prices.

Particulars of the fuel and power used in 1956-57 in the different classes of industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 708. Value of Fuel\* and Power Used in Factories, by Class of Industry N.S.W., 1956-57**

Class of Industry	Coal †	Coke	Wood	Fuel Oil	Elec- tricity	Gas	Other (incl. Tar Fuel)	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Treatment of Non- metalliferous Mine and Quarry Pro- ducts .. .. .	1,006,464	23,117	5,761	139,038	907,082	357,997	115,940	2,555,399
Bricks, Pottery, Glass Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease .. .. .	1,841,175	30,344	86,880	411,085	705,966	310,718	69,239	3,455,407
Industrial Metals, Machines, Convey- ances .. .. .	844,782	184,556	27,806	2,006,284	2,082,781	88,326	373,520	5,608,055
Textiles and Textiles Goods (not Dress) Skins, Leather (not Clothing or Foot- wear) .. .. .	811,873	10,363,087	25,500	3,083,601	8,531,762	1,758,518	1,338,067	25,912,408
Clothing .. .. .	284,484	5,215	10,137	82,841	905,048	14,055	95,801	1,397,581
Food, Drink, To- bacco .. .. .	135,697	262	421	45,310	201,888	3,358	191	387,127
Woodworking, Bas- ketware .. .. .	47,788	27,735	45,967	172,754	501,882	47,902	594	844,622
Furniture, Bedding Paper, Printing .. Rubber .. .. .	1,329,719	125,261	199,603	700,405	2,624,614	351,220	212,727	5,543,549
Heat, Light, Power .. Other .. .. .	110,384	364	32,510	154,438	800,840	7,043	195,529	1,301,108
	1,085	157	3,691	10,940	127,471	7,550	4	150,898
	326,839	5,616	824	53,846	726,982	49,341	14,647	1,178,095
	206,092	6,574	3,361	81,488	651,113	6,284		954,912
	14,344,426	1,556,542	120	1,222,797	104,311	210,434	543,562	17,982,192
	47,382	1,827	1,171	58,792	497,556	38,046	2,308	647,082
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21,338,190</b>	<b>12,330,657</b>	<b>443,752</b>	<b>8,223,619</b>	<b>19,369,296</b>	<b>3,250,792</b>	<b>2,962,129</b>	<b>67,918,435</b>

\* Excludes value of water and lubricating oil used.

† The value of coal used for making coke and gas is included as a cost of material and not fuel.

Two-thirds of the coal used as fuel in factories is for the generation of electricity; large quantities are used also in the manufacture of bricks, pottery, and glass, in metal and machinery works, and in food and drink factories. The coke is used for the most part in smelting. The bulk of the fuel oil is consumed in metal and machinery works, chemical works, the oil refinery, power stations, and food and drink factories. Large quantities of coke oven gas and blast furnace gas are used in the iron and steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla. Metal and machinery works, food, drink, and tobacco factories, and the chemicals, etc., group together account for two-thirds of the total electricity consumed in factories.

The quantity of coal used as fuel in factories has grown with the expansion of the secondary industries in general, and the electric power stations in particular. Large quantities are also used as raw material in the manufacture of coke and gas. In 1956-57, the total quantity of coal used in factories, either as fuel or raw material, was 94 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The consumption of fuel oil rose to a peak in 1950-51, partly because of the installation of emergency generators to augment restricted power supplies, and declined in the next two years when the supply of electricity from power stations became sufficient. The steep rise in fuel oil consumption during the last two years reflects the commencement of oil refining at Kurnell and the increased use of oil for heating steel furnaces in the steel industry. Tar fuel has become an important fuel for factory purposes in recent years.

The next table shows the quantities of coal used as raw material and fuel, and of coke, wood, oil, and tar fuel used as fuel in factories, in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 709. Coal, Oil, etc., Used in Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Coal		Coke as fuel	Wood as fuel	Oil as fuel	Tar Fuel
	Fuel	Raw Material in Coke and Gas Works				
	Tons				Gallons	
1939	2,509,664	2,239,978	1,344,208	172,963	24,215,828	*
1946	2,959,244	2,252,343	1,180,805	176,962	23,511,329	15,407,405
1947	3,500,435	2,653,720	1,356,140	201,378	28,806,069	17,730,889
1948	3,758,674	2,965,446	1,496,361	223,841	35,899,953	19,118,286
1949	3,971,666	2,723,527	1,348,143	207,940	55,702,187	18,563,076
1950	3,890,688	2,813,335	1,436,851	227,562	73,640,735	18,802,494
1951	4,568,893	3,459,098	1,733,811	194,350	86,368,395	20,892,993
1952	4,914,387	3,720,177	1,705,684	196,424	74,409,626	20,620,231
1953	4,888,084	3,966,210	1,930,789	195,647	59,299,853	24,045,951
1954	5,210,688	4,156,484	1,985,446	197,975	58,223,827	29,608,680
1955	5,369,666	4,266,797	2,015,603	214,363	64,633,765	33,153,098
1956	5,393,826	4,162,919	2,051,090	207,535	96,956,419	28,182,269
1957	5,559,618	4,532,069	2,033,359	206,609	131,170,728	34,098,419

\* Not available.

The following table shows the quantities of coal, coke, and fuel oil used as fuel in the various classes of industry in the last three years:—

**Table 710. Coal, Coke, and Oil Used as Fuel in Factories in N.S.W.**

Class of Industry	1954-55			1955-56			1956-57		
	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil	Coal	Coke	Oil
	Thous. tons	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.	Thous. tons	Thous. tons	Thous. gals.
Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products ..	372	5	1,509	397	4	2,343	389	3	2,066
Bricks, Pottery, Glass ..	384	7	5,029	398	5	5,896	433	4	6,520
Chemicals, Paint, Oil ..	185	19	10,923	192	18	27,158	188	17	45,983
Metals, Machines, Conveyances ..	433	1,687	22,093	254	1,754	32,916	204	1,753	45,440
Textiles and Textile Goods ..	67	1	717	65	1	884	66	1	1,226
Skins, Leather ..	25	...	378	21	...	1,045	27	...	817
Clothing ..	13	5	1,557	12	5	1,775	10	4	1,883
Food, Drink, Tobacco ..	332	21	5,546	321	16	8,295	283	16	9,533
Woodworking, etc. ..	29	...	1,214	30	...	1,195	30	...	1,201
Furniture, Bedding ..	...	...	142	...	...	111	...	...	154
Paper, Printing ..	70	1	652	72	1	642	83	1	773
Rubber ..	42	2	591	42	1	807	43	1	886
Heat, Light and Power ..	3,407	268	13,936	3,579	246	13,364	3,794	233	13,993
Other ..	11	...	346	11	...	525	10	...	696
Total Used as Fuel ..	5,370	2,016	64,634	5,394	2,051	96,956	5,560	2,033	131,171

In addition to these quantities, 3,620,337 tons of coal were used as raw material in coke works in 1956-57, and 911,732 tons in gas works.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES

The following table shows particulars of the factories operating in the various statistical divisions of the State in 1956-57:—

Table 711. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., 1956-57

Statistical Division	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Value of—			
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages, Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Production
			£ thousand			
Cumberland—						
Metropolis	13,844	327,355	417,766	282,745	669,289	513,828
Balance	290	5,495	7,121	4,271	11,926	7,705
North Coast	1,060	8,443	13,860	5,767	19,836	10,206
Hunter and Manning—						
Newcastle	753	31,189	32,218	30,991	124,477	54,395
Balance	1,202	14,114	38,597	11,033	25,271	22,056
South Coast—						
Greater Wollongong	402	19,777	83,293	19,525	108,191	53,260
Balance	451	3,594	9,126	2,620	8,580	5,262
Northern Tableland	301	1,822	3,073	1,127	1,969	2,111
Central Tableland	739	8,738	26,083	6,545	13,519	12,176
Southern Tableland	318	2,666	6,799	1,879	3,342	4,691
North Western Slope	349	2,354	4,125	1,659	5,187	3,394
Central Western Slope	410	2,374	2,388	1,500	3,025	2,650
South Western Slope	725	5,977	9,849	4,041	10,539	7,186
North Central Plain	177	1,044	1,392	707	2,541	1,503
Central Plain	144	541	905	322	531	354
Riverina	470	3,166	7,521	2,262	7,854	4,470
Western Division	203	1,306	3,175	982	1,941	1,932
Total, N.S.W.	21,838	439,955	667,291	377,976	1,018,018	707,379

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

The secondary industries of New South Wales are located mainly in the Metropolis, where an extremely diversified range of manufacturing activity is undertaken. In 1956-57, its factories absorbed 74 per cent. of the total number of factory employees and contributed 73 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Other important manufacturing centres are adjacent to the major coal-fields—at Newcastle in the Hunter and Manning division and at Wollongong in the South Coast division. Iron and steel works in each of these centres are associated with ancillary plants engaged in the further processing of steelworks products. Non-ferrous metals are also treated at Port Kembla. Factories in these two centres in 1956-57 employed approximately 12 per cent. of the total number of factory workers and accounted for approximately 15 per cent. of the total value of production.

In the remainder of the State, large-scale factories consist mostly of cement works, sawmills, milk and other food processing plants, and electricity generating stations, the sites of which are determined by the distribution of raw materials. A post-war movement towards decentralisation has led to the establishment of some textile, clothing, and domestic appliance factories in country towns other than satellites of the industrial cities, but the movement has not been sustained. The most widely distributed factory activities in country towns are printing, baking, motor repairs, manufacture of aerated waters, the generation of electricity, and consumer service industries.

Particulars of factory employees in statistical divisions in 1956-57, according to class of industry, are given in the next table:—

**Table 712. Factory Employment\* in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W., by Class of Industry, 1956-57**

Class of Industry	Statistical Divisions							Total, N.S.W.
	Cumberland	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	South Coast	Tablelands	Western Slopes	Rest of N.S.W. †	
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products..	4,275	83	959	1,328	1,023	226	77	7,971
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. ..	9,315	67	1,108	596	161	147	53	11,447
Chemicals, Paint, Oil, Grease ..	17,556	69	1,803	383	79	87	317	20,294
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. ..	146,117	1,977	27,942	15,220	5,378	4,178	1,929	202,741
Precious Metals, Jewellery ..	2,330	12	45	30	18	21	1	2,457
Textiles and Textile Goods (not dress) .. ..	19,019	9	2,631	281	882	509	2	23,333
Skins, Leather (not clothing or footwear) .. ..	5,379	2	36	15	21	5	9	5,467
Clothing .. ..	37,768	365	1,984	1,645	1,523	1,028	362	44,675
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. ..	27,312	2,339	2,961	1,227	1,460	2,236	1,806	39,341
Woodworking, Basketware .. ..	9,595	2,897	3,484	1,079	1,406	1,442	860	20,763
Furniture, Bedding .. ..	7,613	50	347	50	185	42	25	8,312
Paper, Printing .. ..	24,457	282	790	488	421	441	245	27,124
Rubber .. ..	7,085	74	139	295	92	139	39	7,863
Musical Instruments .. ..	1,478	..	11	3	1	3	..	1,496
Miscellaneous Products .. ..	9,341	31	116	24	33	43	2	9,590
Heat, Light, Power .. ..	4,210	186	947	707	543	158	330	7,081
Total .. ..	332,850	8,443	45,303	23,371	13,226	10,705	6,057	439,955

\* Average number of persons employed during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Comprises Plains, Riverina, and Western Division.

The growth of factories in statistical divisions of New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the table on page 808. The increase in total factory employment in the State was 90 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1956-57. During this period, factory employment increased by 78 per cent. in the Cumberland division, more than trebled in the South Coast division, and more than doubled in the Hunter and Manning and most other divisions.

Table 713. Factories in Statistical Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Establishments			Persons Employed*			Wages and Salaries Paid†		
	1938-39	1955-56	1956-57	1938-39	1955-56	1956-57	1938-39	1955-56	1956-57
								£ thousand	
Cumberland—									
Metropolis	6,123	13,760	13,844	186,748	326,125	327,355	34,850	269,815	282,746
Balance ..	..	288	290	..	5,351	5,495	..	3,932	4,271
North Coast ..	443	1,041	1,060	4,179	8,524	8,443	751	5,523	5,767
Hunter and Manning—									
Newcastle	701	724	753	19,162	30,165	31,189	4,805	28,447	30,991
Balance ..	..	1,120	1,202	..	13,977	14,114	..	10,262	11,033
South Coast—									
Wollongong	355	393	402	7,400	18,675	19,777	1,620	18,076	19,525
Balance ..	..	439	451	..	3,417	3,594	..	2,233	2,620
Tableland—									
Northern	157	293	301	865	1,849	1,822	131	1,141	1,127
Central ..	321	769	739	3,712	9,429	8,738	725	6,676	6,545
Southern	147	318	318	1,502	2,684	2,666	219	1,801	1,879
Western Slope—									
North	156	348	349	1,013	2,331	2,354	177	1,558	1,658
Central ..	178	391	410	2,528	2,508	2,374	157	1,411	1,500
South ..	348	724	725	2,526	6,013	5,977	408	3,889	4,041
Plain—									
North Central	102	180	177	658	1,020	1,044	107	654	707
Central ..	80	148	144	373	532	541	54	306	322
Riverina	240	473	470	1,662	3,414	3,166	281	2,337	2,262
Western Division	113	203	203	1,252	1,502	1,506	321	962	982
Total, N.S.W. ..	9,464	21,602	21,838	231,800	437,136	439,955	44,606	359,023	377,976

\* Average during period of operation, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings of working proprietors.

‡ The Metropolis, as defined for statistical purposes, was enlarged in 1954 by the transfer of 425 square miles from the Balance of Cumberland, Separate figures on § comparable basis are therefore not available for 1938-39.



**GOVERNMENT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS**

Factories and workshops under government control in New South Wales include railway, tramway and omnibus workshops, post office workshops, electricity generating stations, printing works, dockyards, aircraft and munitions factories, clothing and furniture factories, and plant for the treatment of by-products at abattoirs.

The next table contains particulars of the operations in 1938-39 and later years of factories under the control of the State and Commonwealth Governments. Factories controlled by local government bodies are classified as private establishments, and are therefore not included.

**Table 714. Government Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Average Number Employed during Period of Operation			Value of—				
	Males	Females	Persons	Salaries and Wages Paid	Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output *	Production *
						£ thousand		
1939	15,764	442	16,206	4,087	13,248	3,648	9,266	5,618
1946	27,205	1,957	29,162	9,494	24,454	8,689	21,189	12,500
1947	26,647	1,378	28,025	9,408	19,836	8,934	21,165	12,231
1948	29,133	797	29,930	12,152	27,152	9,454	25,214	15,760
1949	30,106	838	30,944	13,633	29,572	10,178	27,894	17,716
1950	30,562	841	31,403	15,074	29,298	12,414	31,650	19,236
1951	30,778	915	31,693	18,630	31,799	14,893	38,024	23,131
1952	33,048	1,282	34,330	24,844	48,074	24,506	57,128	32,622
1953	33,534	1,079	34,613	26,405	63,014	26,321	61,938	35,617
1954	33,921	1,012	34,933	26,806	69,953	27,832	66,374	38,542
1955	33,896	1,030	34,926	29,367	77,369	27,269	71,303	44,034
1956	33,177	981	34,158	31,558	79,975	28,500	78,360	49,860
1957	33,574	956	34,530	32,602	123,544	31,185	86,075	54,890

\* The value of output is estimated by adding 10 per cent. to the value of materials, fuel, and power used and other factory costs.

Employment in government factories expanded rapidly during the war years with the production of munitions and other war supplies by government undertakings. Although many of these war-time establishments were sold or leased to private enterprise after the war, employment in government factories remained at a high level, and in 1956-57 it was more than double the 1938-39 figure.

Government factories in 1956-57 accounted for 8 per cent. of all factory employment, 9 per cent. of the total amount of salaries and wages paid to factory workers, and 8 per cent. of the total value of factory production. Females comprised only 3 per cent. of government factory employment in 1956-57, compared with 26 per cent. in private factories.

**PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS**

Table 715 shows the total quantity and value of most of the principal factory products manufactured in New South Wales in the last three years. The figures for each product represent the total recorded production of the item by all factory establishments in the State, irrespective of the manufacturing industries to which the establishments are classified. The production of small establishments which are not regarded as factories for statistical purposes is not included.

Other important factory products are also manufactured in New South Wales, but particulars of these products cannot be disclosed because their manufacture is undertaken by only a few factory establishments.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W.

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES</b>							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
<b>Milk Products—</b>							
Butter** .. .. .	lb.	86,661	91,988	75,769	15,405†	16,458†	13,277†
Cheese** .. .. .	lb.	5,617	7,569	9,003	552	886	876
Condensed, Concentrated, and Evaporated Milk‡	lb.	18,785	18,568	25,499	474	512	781
Powdered Milk¶	lb.	43,765	53,346	49,230	3,910	4,864	4,943
Ice Cream .. .. .	Gallon	6,050	6,247	6,444	2,809	2,957	3,034
<b>Meat—</b>							
Bacon and Ham (including Canned)§	lb.	26,218	25,523	23,080	*	*	*
Tinned and Preserved (excluding Canned Bacon and Ham) ..	lb.	25,222	24,606	19,264	3,851	3,782	2,581
Extracts and Pastes ..	lb.	429	425	420	242	202	187
Meal .. .. .	Cwt.	621	620	698	1,058	1,103	1,353
<b>Wheaten Products—</b>							
Flour (Wheaten) ..	Ton (2,000lb.)	561	549	599	17,879	17,562	19,667
Flour (Self-raising) ..	Cwt.	347	324	339	1,208	1,192	1,233
Bran .. .. .	Ton (2,000lb.)	96	96	102	*	*	*
Pollard .. .. .	Ton (2,000lb.)	127	131	143	*	*	*
Sharps .. .. .	Ton (2,000lb.)	10	8	9	354	263	265
Bread (2-lb. Loaves) ..	Number	268,778	278,224	284,263	13,856	15,229	17,081
Biscuits .. .. .	lb.	73,090	77,062	75,879	6,603	7,573	7,840
Ice Cream Cones .. ..	lb.	1,022	864	967	144	130	152
<b>Wheatmeal—</b>							
Baking .. .. .	lb.	29,678	26,822	27,902	467	439	467
Porridge (Granulated) ..	lb.	3,502	3,564	*	101	106	*
<b>Jams and Preserves—</b>							
Crystallized and Glace Fruit .. .. .	lb.	913	1,004	1,179	196	228	253
Candied and Mixed Peel .. .. .	lb.	1,378	1,276	*	102	92	*
Jams (including Fruit Spreads, etc.) .. ..	lb.	22,377	22,970	22,639	1,485	1,541	1,603
Fruit Preserved in Liquid .. .. .	lb.	46,867	41,122	38,539	3,520	2,894	2,908
Vegetables Preserved in Liquid .. .. .	lb.	22,967	31,124	37,082	2,004	2,760	3,315
Potato Crisps, Chips, Flakes, etc. .. ..	lb.	4,392	3,338	3,247	728	790	714
Jelly Crystals .. .. .	lb.	5,454	5,836	5,556	630	636	647
<b>Condiments and Flavours—</b>							
Pepper .. .. .	lb.	224	248	268	100	76	67
Pickles .. .. .	Pint	1,438	1,834	2,150	665	194	224
Chutney .. .. .	Pint	391	514	573	54	71	76
Sauces: Tomato .. ..	Pint	6,806	6,527	6,801	977	894	977
Worcester .. .. .	Pint	3,514	3,778	3,627	415	469	483
Other .. .. .	Pint	943	1,249	1,624	146	180	249
Spices .. .. .	lb.	181	205	171	48	54	52
<b>Essences, Flavouring—</b>							
Culinary .. .. .	Gallon	49	58	59	222	240	247
Industrial .. .. .	Gallon	129	153	178	683	1,094	1,182
Margarine: Table .. ..	Cwt.	150	162	194	1,738	1,953	2,408
Other .. .. .	Cwt.	*	*	189	*	*	1,516
<b>Sugar: Raw (94 per cent. net titre) .. .. .</b>	Ton	26	36	36	*	*	*
Icing (for sale) .. ..	lb.	20,865	19,691	19,573	778	753	800
<b>Soup: Tinned .. .. .</b>	Pint	4,210	5,063	5,192	351	461	441
Dry Mix (All Types) .. .. .	lb.	2,768	*	*	963	*	*

\* Not available.

† Excludes government subsidy.

‡ Includes concentrates of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk and blends thereof, and liquid ice cream mix.

¶ Includes powdered whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk powder, ice cream mix powder, and infants', invalid, and health beverages.

§ "Bone-in" weight basis; includes bacon and ham made from interstate imports of green bacon.

\*\* Production in factories only.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>FOODSTUFFS AND BEVERAGES (continued)</b>							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Malt .. .. .	Bushel	931	872	965	1,069	957	955
Rice, Cleaned .. ..	Cwt.	715	900	830	2,248	2,988	3,026
Cakes, Pastry, Pies, and Puddings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8,091	8,978	9,109
Peanut Butter and Paste	lb.	2,331	2,397	2,114	556	586	561
Semolina .. .. .	Cwt.	67	78	69	120	138	135
Aerated Waters and Cordials—							
Aerated Waters (incl. Ginger Beer, Hop Beer, etc.) .. ..	Gallon	23,666	22,965	24,035	4,377	4,533	4,845
Cordials and Syrups—							
Pure Fruit Juice ..	Gallon	1,283	1,149	1,026	1,013	890	935
Flavoured .. .. .	Gallon	452	472	508	313	334	356
Imitation .. .. .	Gallon	117	273	188	105	187	208
Fruit Juices (Natural)	Gallon	220	276	265	122	122	130
Beer and Stout: Bulk ..	Gallon	68,935	72,771	70,713	8,215	8,711	8,866
Bottled .. .. .	Gallon	19,146	20,526	21,216	5,118	5,626	5,833
Liqueurs .. .. .	Gallon	93	77	74	190	226	256
Wines—							
Beverages: Fortified	Gallon	991	1,029	1,610	383	385	626
Unfortified .. ..	Gallon	365	586	1,118	112	163	305
Distillation .. .. .	Gallon	1,101	959	1,070	*	*	*

TEXTILES AND APPAREL

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			£ thousand		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>Cloth Woven†—</b>							
Wool: Woollen .. ..	Sq. yd.	11,058	1,808	2,101	10,366	1,249	1,553
Worsted .. .. .	Sq. yd.		8,340	7,452		8,371	
Cotton .. .. .	Sq. yd.	22,754	25,057	18,064	7,716	8,548	6,579
Rayon and Synthetic Fibres .. .. .	Sq. yd.			11,517		8,035	3,045
<b>Yarn, Spun†—</b>							
Wool: Woollen .. ..	lb.	3,477	3,610	3,885	*	*	*
Worsted .. .. .	lb.	7,292	6,662	6,769	*	*	*
Cotton .. .. .	lb.	19,446	19,254	20,394	*	*	*
Rayon and Synthetic Fibres .. .. .	lb.			569			
Blankets .. .. .	Number	303	314	321	699	748	849
Quilts (Down, Feather, Cotton, etc.) .. ..	Number	23	26	25	116	142	147
<b>Tents, Flys, and Marquees .. .. .</b>							
Tarpaulins .. .. .	..	..	..	..	374	308	263
Blinds and Awnings—							
Outdoor .. .. .	..	..	..	..	508	413	367
Sails .. .. .	..	..	..	..	270	384	351
Waterproof Piecegoods	Sq. yd.	86	150	147	37	39	31
<b>Handkerchiefs—</b>							
Men's, Youths' and Boys' .. .. .	Dozen	1,089	1,076	1,023	*	*	*
Women's, Maids' and Girls' .. .. .	Dozen	1,330	1,079	1,269	*	*	*
Cardigans, Sweaters, etc.	Dozen	267	265	297	*	*	*
<b>Bathing Suits and Trunks—</b>							
Knitted .. .. .	Dozen	*	18	11	*	239	114
Woven .. .. .	Dozen	*	59	67	*	*	*
Swim Shorts .. .. .	Dozen	*	*	26	*	*	397
Shirts .. .. .	Dozen	605	584	573	*	*	*
<b>Socks and Stockings—</b>							
Men's and Youths' ..	Doz. pr.	1,056	966	234	3,853	3,690	797
Women's and Maids': Full length	Doz. pr.			574			2,384
Anklets .. .. .	Doz. pr.			73			177
Children's .. .. .	Doz. pr.			149			346
Infants' .. .. .	Doz. pr.			28			34

\* Not available.

† Mixtures are included with the predominant fibre.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>TEXTILES AND APPAREL. (continued)</b>							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Pyjamas—							
Men's, Youths' and Boys'	Dozen	177	151	160	*	*	*
Women's, Maids' and Girls'	Dozen	67	76	90	*	*	*
Nightdresses	Dozen	105	101	107	*	*	*
Hats and Caps	Number	4,146	3,849	4,060	*	*	*
Corsets (incl. Roll-on Girdles)	Dozen	49	56	49	1,246	1,632	1,351
Brassieres	Dozen	159	164	159	1,647	1,755	1,750
Neckties	Dozen	256	265	261	*	*	*
Braces	Doz. pr.	40	30	26	122	93	83
Singlets—Men's, Youths' and Boys'	Dozen	456	525	561	*	*	*
Underpants	Dozen	250	304	336	*	*	*
Bloomers, Panties, and Scanties	Dozen	867	888	877	*	*	*
Vests and Spencers	Dozen	382	363	386	*	*	*
<b>OILS, FATS, WAXES, AND SOAPS</b>							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Motor Spirit	Gallon	*	141,457	307,808	*	10,552	22,342
Linseed Oil—							
From Local Crushing	Gallon	252	992	1,190	156	683	1,022
Refined from Imported							
Crude	Gallon	2,454	1,663	1,371	1,489	1,128	1,181
Coconut Oil—							
Crude (for sale)	lb.	12,221	9,858	16,854	868	701	1,123
Refined	lb.	29,720	30,204	30,702	2,255	2,371	2,542
Tallow	Cwt.	435	525	578	1,734	2,045	2,263
Polish—							
Automobile	...	...	...	...	129	175	230
Boot, Shoe, and Leather	...	...	...	...	150	142	177
Floor, (Solid and Liquid)	...	...	...	...	565	601	655
Soap and Synthetic Detergents—							
Personal Toilet use	Cwt.	296	267	266	3,694	3,524	3,811
Household, etc.—							
Soap-based†	Cwt.	879	860	803	4,938	4,860	4,976
Other‡	Cwt.	114	124	170	383	947	1,083
Industrial: Soap-based†	Cwt.	94	102	101	364	381	393
Other‡	Cwt.	23	31	37	182	275	348
<b>PAINTS AND VARNISHES</b>							
		Thousand units			£ thousand		
Paints: Ready Mixed	Gallon	2,761	2,841	3,016	5,061	5,318	5,982
Water	lb.	12,710	11,477	10,469	1,018	1,081	1,196
Other	Gallon	558	601	587	614	664	610
Enamels	Gallon	2,107	2,224	2,052	4,244	4,533	4,324
Lacquers (Nitro-cell.)	Gallon	825	858	833	1,397	1,512	1,514
Stains (Oil, Varnish, etc.)	Gallon	62	64	37	58	70	43
Varnishes (for sale)	Gallon	718	734	660	756	833	785
Paint and Varnish Removers (Liquid)	Gallon	50	52	56	53	64	76
Thinners: for Enamels	Gallon	199	226	231	104	115	128
for Lacquers	Gallon	815	840	862	533	541	587
Synthetic Resins for Paint, etc.	Cwt.	361	394	398	*	*	*
Paint and Varnish Brushes	Dozen	224	259	155	566	636	619

\* Not available.

† With active constituents of soap only or mixtures of soap and alkali.

‡ All synthetic detergents, wetting agents, and mixtures of soap and/or alkali, and synthetic detergents.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES</b>							
					£ thousand		
Refrigerators (Domestic)	Number	171,641	155,703	109,597	17,372	15,069	10,605
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges (Domestic, Cooking)—							
Solid Fuel .. .. .	Number	13,235	13,106	10,519	425	438	388
Electric: Fixed Ranges	Number	23,015	27,399	29,211	1,208	1,555	1,775
Other Ranges	Number	18,038	16,254	18,957	341	336	478
Grill Boilers	Number	5,220	8,396	*	22	39	*
Gas .. .. .	Number	*	23,818	19,093	*	1,084	839
Oil .. .. .	Number	*	52,311	39,337	*	160	153
Room Heating Devices—							
Solid Fuel (Slow Combustion) .. .. .	Number	21,559	16,991	*	409	339	*
Electric: Convection Heaters ..	Number	*	15,130	*	*	105	*
Radiators and Electric Fires ..	Number	24,309	36,168	8,059	69	94	30
Toasters, Electric ..	Number	75,134	92,664	98,010	147	288	287
Clothes Washing Machines (Electric, Domestic) .. .. .	Number	71,617	74,241	68,417	3,443	4,303	4,013
Coppers: Electric .. .. .	Number	14,650	13,425	11,002	177	172	140
Gas .. .. .	Number	*	11,418	10,016	*	167	145
Bath Heaters .. .. .	Number	50,680	49,210	39,335	525	506	461
Hot Water Storage Systems .. .. .	Number	26,725	25,713	26,261	899	975	998
Sink Heaters (Gas and Electric) .. .. .	Number	10,213	10,350	8,796	122	143	101
Irons, Electric .. .. .	Number	209,548	285,228	323,659	505	911	1,310
Fans, Electric .. .. .	Number	51,175	92,077	95,134	509	1,010	1,077
Lawn Mowers (complete)—							
Petrol: Rotary (undercut) Type ..	Number	*	*	106,134	*	*	4,173
Cylinder Type .. .. .	Number	*	*	1,046	*	*	*
Other .. .. .	Number	*	22,930	3,890	*	473	57

WIRELESS, TELEVISION, AND OTHER COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
					£ thousand		
Wireless Receiving Sets (Complete)—							
Radiograms .. .. .	Number	66,592	61,385	58,949	2,958	2,993	2,868
Portable .. .. .	Number	63,022	48,440	56,482	956	769	861
Mantel, Table, and Console ..	Number	127,013	128,830	94,731	1,725	1,771	1,161
Car .. .. .	Number	30,757	35,621	*	665	807	*
Television Receiving Sets Complete—							
17 in. and Under .. .. .	Number	...	*	37,284	...	*	4,604
Over 17 in. .. .. .	Number	...	*	39,705	...	*	5,629
Other Wireless and Television Apparatus—							
Valves and Other Parts Made for Domestic Receiving Sets	...	...	...	...	2,360	2,287	4,903
Transmitting Apparatus (incl. Valves) ..	...	...	...	...	2,368	1,573	1,758
Other Apparatus (incl. T.V. Aerials) ..	...	...	...	...	698	1,805	1,927
Telegraph and Telephone Apparatus .. .. .	...	...	...	...	4,815	5,780	5,845

\* Not available.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT (EXCLUDING HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES)</b>							
					£ thousand		
Dynamos, Generators ..	Number	5,386	3,915	4,074	*	*	*
Transformers and Converters—							
Above 20 KVA ..	Number	1,910	1,954	2,097	1,284	1,569	1,540
Below 20 KVA—							
For Radio, Electric Toys, etc. ..	Number	80,891	86,959	*	112	115	*
For Industrial Power and Light ..	Number	21,818	21,940	25,473	457	524	456
For Other Industrial Uses (excluding Neon Signs) ..	Number	38,669	44,888	71,511	157	235	217
Regulating, etc. Apparatus ..	...	...	...	...	5,022	6,459	6,711
Electric Motors†—							
Under 1 H.P. ..	Number	851,460	769,076	662,012	*	*	*
1 H.P. and Over ..	Number	30,578	30,477	26,177	*	*	*
Batteries, Wet Cell Type—							
Auto. Radio, etc. ..	Number	935,286	850,122	911,557	4,005	4,044	4,469
For Power Plants ..	Number	127,785	123,864	92,302	* 539	594	415
Other ..	Number	*	27,917	*	* 512	*	*
Tools and Appliances (Portable) ..	...	...	...	...	163	183	*
Cold Lighting (Neon Signs, etc.) ..	...	...	...	...	1,512	1,649	1,294
<b>MACHINERY (EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL) AND VEHICLES AND PARTS</b>							
					£ thousand		
Machinery, Industrial and Commercial—							
Air Conditioning (incl. Domestic) ..	...	...	...	...	*	1,639	2,110
Refrigerating ..	...	...	...	...	*	1,733	1,949
Bakery (incl. Commercial Mixers) ..	...	...	...	...	690	545	731
Hoists, Cranes, Lifting Metalworking (excl. Machine Tools) ..	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,339	1,458
Pumping (incl. Pumps) ..	...	...	...	...	2,654	2,732	2,593
Woodworking and Sawmilling (incl. Saw Benches) ..	...	...	...	...	1,851	2,206	2,188
Rubber Making and Working ..	...	...	...	...	840	1,129	761
Machine Tools: Lathes ..	...	...	...	...	333	387	529
Other ..	...	...	...	...	182	255	*
Boilers—Steam ..	Number	350	418	636	357	450	642
Engines (Petrol, etc.)†—							
Marine ..	Number	1,270	1,143	1,404	169	159	*
Other (excl. Motor Car) ..	Number	16,011	47,567	94,180	*	*	*
Ploughs (all kinds) ..	Number	5,025	3,674	3,773	*	*	*
Harrows (all kinds) ..	Number	*	*	634	*	*	*
Concrete Mixers ..	Number	*	929	323	*	*	*
Earth Scoops ..	Number	582	132	295	*	*	*
Motor Vehicles and Parts—							
Bodies Made§—							
Cars and Station Waggon ..	Number	*	44,339	} 50,572 {	*	*	*
Utilities ..	Number	*	8,747		*	*	*
Vans ..	Number	1,085	1,666		1,051	364	*

\* Not available.

† Includes all electric motors, whether made for sale or for incorporation in further products in the same factory.

‡ Particulars of dry batteries are not available.

¶ Includes engines made for incorporation in further products in the same factory.

§ Includes body portion of mono-constructed vehicles, but excludes cabins and conversions.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>MACHINERY (EXCLUDING ELECTRICAL) AND VEHICLES AND PARTS (continued)</b>							
Motor Vehicles and Parts (continued)					£ thousand		
Bodies Made§ (cont.)							
Trucks (Trays and Tipper) .. ..	Number	2,851	2,799	2,149	449	*	*
Passenger Buses ..	Number	118	76	135	244	168	433
Caravans .. ..	Number	783	978	1,229	392	523	556
Other .. ..	Number	*	40	15	*	31	30
Trailers and Semi-trailers .. ..	Number	1,169	1,414	1,222	371	577	388
Radiator Cores ..	Number	35,538	33,113	24,809	308	316	264
Piston Rings .. ..	Thousand	6,812	5,412	*	367	301	*
Axles (Auto) .. ..	Number	*	*	57,415	*	*	569
Cylinder Sleeves and Liners .. ..	Number	113,733	124,653	104,271	183	197	176
Tractors .. ..	Number	4,622	3,162	2,993	*	*	*
Cycles, Pedal .. ..	Number	28,253	27,676	25,968	393	370	369
Cycle Parts .. ..	..	..	..	..	91	72	68
Hand Trucks (all types) ..	Number	1,883	2,554	2,155	12	25	23
Railway Cars and Waggon .. ..	Number	1,417	1,278	1,361	*	*	*
Hydraulic Hoists—for Trucks .. ..	Number	2,673	2,845	2,619	459	498	511

METAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MACHINERY AND VEHICLES)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>METAL PRODUCTS (OTHER THAN MACHINERY AND VEHICLES)</b>							
Iron and Steel—					£ thousand		
Pig Iron† .. ..	Thous. tons	1,676	1,750	1,852	*	*	*
Steel Ingots† .. ..	Thous. tons	2,207	2,317	2,766	*	*	*
Direct Steel Castings†	Thous. tons	19	21	21	*	*	*
Fabricated, Structural Pipes and Tubes ..	Thous. tons	96	110	128	10,971	13,443	16,014
Pipe Fittings .. ..	Thous. tons	254	245	249	13,694	14,595	17,018
Reinforcing Rods ..	..	..	..	..	2,479	2,412	2,592
Cans, Canisters, Containers (Metal) .. ..	Ton	12,310	17,131	19,605	657	1,000	1,177
Mattresses—					7,922	8,964	8,704
Wire (incl. Box Spring and Wire Stretchers) ..	Number	135,410	117,548	102,484	462	431	394
Inner Spring .. ..	Number	215,574	219,369	214,538	1,907	1,885	1,856
Furniture (Metal), incl. Office Equipment ..	..	..	..	..	4,678	5,613	5,775
Wheel Barrows (Metal) ..	Number	25,452	22,407	*	115	117	*
Window Frames (Metal) ..	..	..	..	..	1,140	1,210	1,862
Venetian Blinds (Metal) ..	..	..	..	..	1,660	1,715	1,778
Garbage and Sanitary Cans .. ..	..	..	..	..	251	278	242
Meters, Gas‡ .. ..	Number	23,937	40,298	36,939	*	*	*
Sinks, Metal .. ..	Number	42,733	39,341	38,455	561	615	583
Tools—							
Engineers', Small .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,127	1,218	1,147
Vices .. ..	..	..	..	..	73	*	67
Hammers (all types) ..	Dozen	20,349	18,375	11,519	101	100	83
Saws (all types) .. ..	..	..	..	..	615	689	594
Spanners and Wrenches ..	..	..	..	..	*	*	114
Knives, Guillotine and Woodworking .. ..	Dozen	7,840	9,979	10,235	190	196	210
Nails, Bolts, etc.—							
Bolts and Nuts .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,516	1,915	2,016
Nails .. ..	Ton	8,721	8,915	9,036	681	776	819
Rivets .. ..	..	..	..	..	177	174	186
Screws .. ..	..	..	..	..	372	370	426
Washers (Metal) .. ..	..	..	..	..	105	165	167

\* Not available.

† Year ended 31st May.

‡ Particulars of water meters are not available.

§ Includes body portion of mono-constructed vehicles, but excludes cabins and conversions.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57

## RUBBER, LEATHER, AND PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Thousand units			£ thousand		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>Tyres—</b>							
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	Number	1,399	1,431	1,411	6,269	7,128	6,812
Truck and Omnibus	Number	339	314	306	5,408	6,051	5,896
Other (incl. Solid)	Number	111	145	163	1,119	1,251	1,166
Retreaded and Recapped	Number	661	751	820	*	*	*
<b>Boots and Shoes†—</b>							
Men's and Youths'	Pair	1,845	1,895	2,036	3,647	3,968	4,245
Women's and Maids'	Pair	2,803	2,772	2,892	6,002	5,979	6,547
Children's‡	Pair	1,515	1,472	1,786	1,459	1,456	1,499
Sandals	Pair	844	773	795	758	773	797
Slippers	Pair	2,098	2,299	2,039	1,393	1,634	1,513
<b>Bags of Leather, Fibre, Plastic, etc.—</b>							
<b>Ladies' Handbags—</b>							
Leather	Number	666	593	488	1,250	1,154	971
Plastic	Number	387	520	566	317	440	478
Other	Number	119	115	98	162	173	145
School Bags	Number	28	31	20	17	18	12
Suitcases and Kitbags (incl. Plastic)	Number	496	516	489	857	862	825
All Other (incl. Plastic)	Number	*	127	156	*	220	275
Dress Gloves (Leather)	Doz. pr.	*	17	21	*	91	141
Machine Belting (Leather)	...	...	...	...	314	302	254
Harness and Harness Parts	...	...	...	...	72	75	80
<b>Plastic—</b>							
Buttons	...	...	...	...	624	607	604
Kitchenware and Tableware	...	...	...	...	541	781	714
Handles	...	...	...	...	233	247	248
Wireless Cabinets	Number	226	196	155	265	202	136

## PRODUCTS OF WOOD

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			£ thousand		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>Furniture—</b>							
Wood	...	...	...	...	10,354	10,880	10,857
Seagrass and Bamboo	...	...	...	...	131	144	112
Radio, Radiogram, and T.V. Cabinets (Wood)	Number	51,869	54,482	124,788	894	1,056	1,931
Perambulators, Pushers, and Strollers¶	Number	93,486	97,660	92,720	480	511	513
Handles—Axe, Broom, Tool, etc. (Wood)	...	...	...	...	413	444	494
Boats and Ships (Wood) Over 5 tons gross	{ Number Tons Number	{ 19 368 8,968	{ 13 506 4,634	{ 15 440 *	{ 170 35	{ 111 26	{ 194 *
Casks and Barrels (New)	Number	8,968	4,634	*	35	26	*
<b>Boxes and Cases—</b>							
Fruit Cases (incl. Shooks)	Thousand	5,807	6,627	5,126	871	1,085	838
Other	...	...	...	...	2,425	2,254	2,163
Plywood (3/16 inch basis)	Thous. sq. ft.	35,039	39,256	41,921	1,764	1,890	2,197
<b>Floorboards—</b>							
Australian Timber	Thous. sup. ft.	34,384	33,016	32,338	2,368	2,389	2,367
Imported Timber	Thous. sup. ft.	1,837	1,392	1,056	171	136	104

\* Not available.

† Excludes gum boots, waders, splashes, goloshes, rainboots, and similar types of footwear, and sandshoes.

‡ From 1956-57, includes soft-soled nursery shoes, previously included with slippers.

§ All types, not leather only.

¶ Includes types other than wood.



Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>PRODUCTS OF WOOD (continued)</b>							
					£ thousand		
Weatherboards from Australian Timber ..	Thous. sup. ft.	11,399	11,137	10,731	794	853	830
Dressed Timber, Other (Linings, etc.) ..	Thous. sup. ft.	54,664	53,047	53,317	5,987	6,095	6,185
Palings and Pickets ..	Thous. sup. ft.	6,388	5,450	5,567	205	180	182
Sleepers (Sawn) ..	Thous. sup. ft.	4,134	5,533	3,649	193	298	188
Sawn Timber—							
From Native Logs—							
Forest Hardwoods	Thous. sup. ft.	280,085	273,332	278,078	*	*	*
Brushwoods and Scrubwoods ..	Thous. sup. ft.	18,346	23,335	23,425	*	*	*
Pines ..	Thous. sup. ft.	74,489	67,103	64,044	*	*	*
From Imported Logs—							
Softwood and Hardwood ..	Thous. sup. ft.	14,663	10,863	11,558	*	*	*

BRICKS, TILES, EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, AND GLASS

Item	Unit	Thousand units			£ thousand		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Bricks—							
Clay: Face and Texture ..	Number	382,902	115,736	114,248	5,066	1,885	2,012
Commons ..	Number		259,032	240,985		3,285	3,342
Cement Blocks ..	...	...	...	...	112	159	188
Firebricks and Blocks ..	...	...	...	...	2,539	2,763	3,286
Earthenware—							
Pans (Closets) ..	Number	*	*	71	*	*	376
Other ..	...	...	...	...	351	299	276
Cement, Portland Grey	Ton	816	829	850	6,339	6,465	6,846
Concrete, Ready Mixed	Cub. yd.	419	564	732	2,140	2,998	3,802
Asbestos Cement Building Sheets—							
Flat (surface measure)	Sq. yd.	8,498	7,873	*	1,647	1,555	*
Corrugated ..	Sq. yd.	1,979	2,003	*	612	638	*
Fibrous Plaster—							
Sheets ..	Sq. yd.	6,036	5,637	5,183	2,153	2,018	1,940
Other Goods ..	...	...	...	...	383	416	543
Pipes: Concrete ..	...	...	...	...	957	1,135	1,256
Earthenware ..	...	...	...	...	1,397	1,507	1,607
Tiles—							
Floor and Wall, Ceramic† ..	Sq. yd.	240	239	287	373	483	606
Roofing: Cement Terra-cotta ..	Number	10,153	9,807	37,812	353	353	1,666
Pottery (Ornamental) ..	Number	29,778	29,789		1,308	1,307	
Terra-cotta Ware—							
Building ..	...	...	...	...	671	523	531
Other ..	...	...	...	...	195	233	253
	...	...	...	...	68	84	79

\* Not available.

† These items relate to undressed timber obtained by treating logs in New South Wales sawmills. They include items of undressed timber appearing elsewhere in the table (such as sawn sleepers and box shooks) and timber subsequently dressed to make other articles appearing in the table (such as floorboards and weatherboards). They do not, however, include timber re-sawn from timber imported in the sawn state, which forms a high proportion of softwood timber produced. Oversea imports of sawn timber into New South Wales amounted to 152 million super feet in 1955-56 and 154 million super feet in 1956-57; most of this would be re-sawn prior to sale.

‡ Excludes asphalt tiles, particulars of which are not available.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY PRODUCTS</b>							
Bags, etc.—					£ thousand		
Bags and Packets—							
Of Transparent Film	...	...	...	...	656	831	1,106
Other (excl. Multi-wall)	...	...	...	...	1,421	1,655	1,696
Carrier Bags .. ..	Thousand	7,923	*	*	139	*	*
Paperboard and Straw-board Boxes, Cartons, Tubes, Containers, etc. (excl. butter boxes) ..	...	...	...	...	10,341	11,147	11,458
Toilet Paper .. ..	...	...	...	...	945	1,017	1,052
Serviettes, Paper .. ..	...	...	...	...	109	116	122
Ink—							
Printing and Lithographic .. ..	Thous. lb.	11,618	10,718	12,360	1,209	1,179	1,340
Writing and Drawing .. ..	...	...	...	...	103	97	101
Books of Account, Registers, Exercise Books ..	...	...	...	...	1,268	1,276	1,234
Writing Pads .. ..	...	...	...	...	374	407	375
Greeting Cards .. ..	...	...	...	...	796	887	940
Envelopes .. ..	...	...	...	...	968	1,145	1,231
<b>TOILET ARTICLES, TOYS, SPORTING MATERIAL, AND FANCY GOODS</b>							
					£ thousand		
Dentifrices .. ..	...	...	...	...	2,080	2,199	2,337
Dosmetic Creams and Lotions—							
Face Cream .. ..	Cwt.	3,053	2,915	2,921	351	387	340
Hand Cream and Lotions .. ..	Cwt.	3,257	4,248	4,376	188	234	239
Other .. ..	Cwt.	7,500	5,248	6,187	572	451	535
Hair Preparations (excl. Shampoos) .. ..	...	...	...	...	642	602	806
Face Powder .. ..	Cwt.	2,348	1,989	1,766	348	238	256
Lipstick .. ..	lb.	*	*	35,848	482	607	648
Rouge .. ..	lb.	*	*	4,823	81	94	66
Talcum Powder .. ..	Cwt.	28,208	32,920	32,665	684	724	762
Lanoline (Toilet) ..	lb.	31,822	36,077	41,855	20	25	28
Brushes: Hair and Cloth ..	Gross	2,565	2,524	2,247	82	66	65
Nail .. ..	Gross	4,078	4,227	3,385	42	24	20
Toys .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,749	1,882	1,928
Golf Clubs .. ..	Dozen	12,428	10,619	*	475	443	*
Tennis Racquet Gut (finished) .. ..	Thous. lin. ft.	6,097	5,895	5,841	160	159	179
Picture and Mirror Frames .. ..	...	...	...	...	261	287	297
Badges (Metal) .. ..	...	...	...	...	173	142	133
Baskets .. ..	...	...	...	...	73	51	64
Games .. ..	...	...	...	...	113	127	171
Ornaments (Cement and Concrete) .. ..	...	...	...	...	45	51	47
<b>OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES</b>							
					£ thousand		
Optical Instruments and Appliances—							
Spectacle frames ..	Thousand	360	525	796	231	313	457
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	1,035	1,019	1,032
Surgical, Medical Instruments and Appliances .. ..	...	...	...	...	546	667	690
Surgical Belts .. ..	Dozen	*	1,132	892	* 324	48	42
Scientific Appliances ..	...	...	...	...	324	402	333
Cinematograph Appliances—							
Projectors .. ..	Number	1,228	1,438	21,513	84	88	405
Other .. ..	...	...	...	...	184	213	105

\* Not available.

Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS</b>							
					£ thousand		
Proprietary Medicines (all types)	...	...	...	...	9,562	10,082	11,279
Saline Powder	lb.	476,771	481,562	507,428	73	70	79
Insecticide Concentrates	...	...	...	...	191	237	359
Insecticides and Vermin Sprays, Dust, etc.—							
Agricultural and Orchard	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,365	1,379
Pastoral (including Sheep and Cattle Dips)	...	...	...	...	758	1,320	1,434
Other (including Household)	...	...	...	...	658	1,036	1,101
Disinfectants	...	...	...	...	697	738	750
Weed Killers	...	...	...	...	624	615	466
Acid (100 per cent)—							
Nitric	Ton	1,192	1,646	1,955	*	*	*
Sulphuric	Ton	184,135	180,278	169,387	*	*	*
Zinc Oxide	Cwt.	128,788	125,160	118,264	677	718	683
Fertilizers, Manures, etc.—							
Sulphate of Ammonia	Ton	57,242	55,135	48,823	1,566	1,631	1,530
Mixed Chemical Fertilizers (incl. Complete Manures)	Ton	29,199	29,041	33,092	694	695	799
Manures (without added Chemical Fertilizer)	Ton	8,309	7,086	9,273	183	191	212

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
					£ thousand		
Electricity	Million kWh.	5,951	6,505	7,008	34,353	36,721	41,622
Gas	Thous. therms	110,152	113,362	116,687	8,697	8,859	9,351
Coke: Metallurgical	Thous. tons	2,029	2,036	2,209	12,018	12,897	13,850
Gasworks	Thous. tons	521	482	457	2,879	2,815	3,090
Coke Breeze	Thous. tons	257	282	301	*	*	*
Tar (Coal Tar): Crude	Thous. gals.	*	35,749	34,413	*	*	*
Refined†	Thous. gals.	*	24,584	26,447	*	*	*
Lime (made for Sale or Stocks)	Ton	80,355	88,670	86,357	402	399	413
Ice	Ton	283,717	224,075	202,393	951	764	668
Crown Seals and Bottle Closures (incl. Plastic)	...	...	...	...	1,274	1,327	1,367
Wool, Scoured—							
Produced for Sale or Stocks	Thous. lb.	30,879	32,716	28,899	*	*	*
Produced and used in own works	Thous. lb.	5,634	5,071	449	*	*	*
Wool Tops—							
Produced for Sale or Stocks	Thous. lb.	3,843	4,580	5,917	2,603	2,759	3,985
Produced and used in own works	Thous. lb.	4,260	4,151	3,875	*	*	*
Hides and Skins: Pelts	Thousand	2,066	1,708	1,616	*	*	*
Basils	Thousand	555	*	263	84	*	52
Sausage Casings—							
Beef	Cwt.	7,326	8,122	11,933	83	107	207
Mutton and Lamb	Cwt.	6,136	5,090	5,140	315	347	373
Pig	Cwt.	1,408	1,279	1,222	57	54	52
Bags—Textile, Hessian, etc.	Thousand	14,590	14,610	15,375	1,187	1,131	1,144
Cotton Waste—							
Rough Spinning Waste	Thous. lb.	1,196	1,525	1,397	55	67	64
Teased (Engine Cleaning)	Thous. lb.	3,230	2,856	2,466	235	205	188

\* Not available.

† Includes road surfacing material incorporating bitumen.

**Table 715. Principal Factory Products in N.S.W. (continued)**

Item	Unit of Quantity	Quantity Produced			Value at Factory		
		1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
<b>MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS (continued)</b>							
				£ thousand			
Adhesives—							
Powdered .. ..	Cwt.	19,655	14,471	25,999	150	107	247
Semi-liquid .. ..	Cwt.	67,911	71,569	75,916	550	566	596
Liquid (incl. Mucilage, Paste, Glue) .. ..	Cwt.	42,940	43,095	34,532	300	312	196
Mattresses: Soft Filled (incl. Kapok) .. ..	Number	76,407	70,629	66,351	432	389	330
Umbrellas .. ..	Number	300,636	347,248	359,755	468	620	632
Industrial Gloves (all types) .. ..	Doz. pr.	183,939	191,954	179,135	665	667	693
Brooms: Bassine .. ..	Gross	2,144	2,588	2,521	84	104	99
Hair and Bristle .. ..	Gross	1,299	1,397	1,251	96	100	85
Millet .. ..	Gross	5,255	4,986	4,987	266	273	285
Mops, Floor .. ..	Gross	7,368	6,596	6,804	213	187	175
Scrubbing Brushes .. ..	Gross	3,331	2,858	2,896	44	35	36

### INDIVIDUAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

The structure and production of the more important individual manufacturing industries in New South Wales are described in the following pages. The industrial classification which has been used in grouping factory establishments by industry is shown on page 786. The appropriate classification for each establishment is determined according to its predominant activity, but the establishment may also have lesser activities which should, but cannot, be classified to other industries.

In the tables in the following pages, the statistics of "persons employed" refer to the average number employed during the whole year, including working proprietors, and "salaries and wages paid" exclude the drawings of working proprietors.

Particulars of certain industries are not available for publication separately. The principal industries concerned are matches, sugar mills, sugar refineries and distilleries, paper-making, and linoleum.

#### CLASS I. TREATMENT OF NON-METALLIFEROUS MINE AND QUARRY PRODUCTS

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class I are given in Tables 716 to 719. These industries accounted for 62 per cent. of both the aggregate employment and the aggregate value of production in the Class in 1956-57.

#### *Coke Works*

Most of the coke produced in New South Wales is manufactured in coke works for use as fuel in blast furnaces, but substantial quantities are produced in gas works as a residue from the gasification of coal.

Particulars of the coke works in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 716. Coke Works in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	7	842	18,767	3,221,668	256,433	1,534,646	2,042,466	507,820
1946	7	1,036	21,220	2,029,556	404,763	1,988,818	2,721,451	732,633
		1,134						
1947	7	1,175	21,529	1,775,866	599,302	3,152,980	3,312,904	959,924
1948	7	1,218	22,796	2,060,766	718,268	3,388,494	4,442,300	998,493
1949	7	1,209	21,705	2,108,153	771,275	3,895,834	5,114,937	1,053,806
1950	7	1,524	21,878	2,247,504	1,121,607	5,811,755	7,601,772	1,219,103
1951	7	1,707	22,008	2,669,440	1,450,470	8,666,639	10,803,451	1,790,017
1952	7							2,136,812
1953	7	1,836	23,337	3,395,102	1,661,210	10,760,523	13,201,760	2,441,237
1954	7	1,786	23,460	4,119,444	1,729,753	11,716,140	14,404,291	2,688,151
1955	7	1,783	31,339	4,050,837	1,928,541	11,456,219	14,440,333	2,984,114
1956†	7	1,304	29,882	3,917,726	1,437,995	12,942,388	15,991,568	3,049,180
1957†	7	1,362	30,678	4,279,547	1,536,193	14,241,771	17,604,195	3,362,424

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

The total quantity of coke produced by all factories in New South Wales in 1956-57 was 2,665,340 tons, including 456,767 tons produced in gas works. New batteries of by-product coke ovens, which were under construction at Port Kembla and Newcastle during 1956-57, will add greatly to the capacity of the coke works.

*Fibrous Plaster and Products*

The chief product of the fibrous plaster industry is fibrous plaster sheets for the ceilings and interior wall linings of buildings. Particulars of the industry in each year since 1945-46 are given below:—

**Table 717. Fibrous Plaster and Products, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	86	459	370	169,202	108,417	130,896	299,559	168,663
1947	129	830	450	224,128	224,826	282,412	626,875	344,463
1948	145	1,052	609	310,372	303,316	404,964	866,183	461,219
1949	150	1,160	740	351,527	385,016	526,403	1,127,867	601,464
1950	153	1,083	820	383,875	393,649	571,269	1,152,973	581,704
1951	158	1,107	852	460,041	493,757	844,586	1,548,765	704,179
1952	163	1,069	896	561,102	605,484	1,104,095	1,977,315	873,220
1953	165	1,060	859	563,428	655,288	1,105,461	1,942,974	837,513
1954	177	1,100	1,045	640,087	718,528	1,247,415	2,333,965	1,086,550
1955	186	1,145	1,135	724,572	824,848	1,394,788	2,653,625	1,258,837
1956	189	1,119	1,268	843,082	835,947	1,332,383	2,507,099	1,174,716
1957	183	1,064	1,303	843,464	808,432	1,292,433	2,481,535	1,189,102

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of fibrous plaster factories increased sharply between 1946 and 1948, and their employment more than doubled. Since then, there has been a steady increase in the number of factories, but little change has occurred in employment. The motive power installed in the factories has increased substantially.

The quantity of fibrous plaster sheets produced in New South Wales in 1956-57 was 5,182,804 square yards, valued at £1,939,680, and the value of other fibrous plaster products was £543,392. In this year, 48,981 tons of plaster of paris and 2,000 tons of sisalhemp and substitutes were used in the industry.

### Cement Works

In New South Wales, there are extensive deposits of limestone and shale suitable for making cement, and there were five cement works in 1956-57, situated close to the sources of raw material and in proximity to coal mines. Particulars of the cement works in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

Table 718. Cement Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	5	931	48,495	1,646,114	246,490	588,389	1,453,599	865,210
1946	4	633	43,779	1,020,260	191,461	586,426	1,016,973	430,547
1947	4	722	42,918	1,012,704	254,359	657,819	1,315,552	657,733
1948	4	801	37,841	1,056,789	312,696	838,028	1,492,151	654,123
1949	5	908	50,898	1,480,088	455,851	1,098,198	1,846,123	747,925
1950	5	1,091	59,851	1,554,746	551,636	1,301,086	2,436,689	1,135,603
1951	5	1,198	61,653	1,719,212	721,773	1,627,534	2,869,655	1,242,121
1952	5	1,244	64,070	2,064,559	868,168	2,283,323	3,748,166	1,464,843
1953	6	1,421	69,255	4,321,289	1,111,891	3,392,038	5,395,649	2,003,611
1954	6	1,327	68,721	4,798,393	1,180,278	3,184,003	5,518,024	2,334,021
1955	6	1,349	61,572	5,493,052	1,223,450	3,698,705	6,463,630	2,764,925
1956	6	1,368	65,726	5,496,636	1,324,980	4,000,861	6,853,950	2,853,089
1957	5	1,252	69,220	6,603,783	1,297,358	3,977,358	6,979,603	3,002,245

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of employees in cement works rose steadily during the post-war years to a peak of 1,421 in 1952-53, and subsequently declined to 1,252 in 1956-57. The motive power installed in 1956-57 was 58 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented an average of 55.3 horse-power per employee.

The materials used in the manufacture of portland cement are limestone, shell and coral, clay materials, gypsum, and ironstone. The quantities of limestone and gypsum used in 1956-57 were 1,226,281 tons and 45,479 tons, respectively.

The quantity of portland cement produced was 432,487 tons in 1938-39, 320,556 tons in 1945-46, and 849,803 tons in 1956-57.

*Asbestos Cement Sheets*

The following table gives particulars of factories engaged in the production of asbestos cement products. The main products are cement sheets, which are used extensively in building construction for external walls and roofs.

**Table 719. Asbestos Cement Sheets, etc., N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1947	3	1,344	2,840	265,941	447,897	740,483	1,358,272	617,789
1948	3	1,165	3,288	297,908	461,644	759,260	1,433,874	674,614
1949	3	1,133	3,116	346,415	504,743	807,860	1,506,739	698,879
1950	3	1,127	4,228	372,165	562,421	940,589	1,665,251	724,662
1951	3	1,229	5,337	617,628	727,844	1,249,828	2,209,352	959,524
1952	3	1,286	6,937	717,784	1,012,466	1,699,249	3,080,426	1,381,177
1953	3	1,218	7,347	925,883	1,049,460	1,831,622	3,255,345	1,423,723
1954	3	1,143	6,898	952,166	995,739	1,865,520	3,355,179	1,489,659
1955	3	1,316	6,841	956,852	1,200,171	2,275,234	3,947,557	1,672,323
1956	3	1,355	7,093	1,067,440	1,362,360	2,276,645	4,103,718	1,827,073
1957	3	1,236	6,695	1,049,891	1,348,143	2,211,919	4,114,442	1,902,523

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The motive power installed in these works in 1956-57 was 136 per cent. greater than in 1946-47, and amounted to 5.4 horse-power per employee.

CLASS II. BRICKS, POTTERY, GLASS, ETC.

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class II are given in Tables 720 to 722. These industries accounted for 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 84 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1956-57.

*Brick and Tile Works*

Brickworks have been established in many parts of the State, and in some cases they are associated with tile-making and the manufacture of earthenware pipes. Particulars of the brick and tile works in 1938-39 and later years are given below:—

**Table 720. Brick and Tile Works in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	147	3,910	17,246	1,884,061	864,110	614,053	2,057,515	1,443,462
1946	112	2,532	17,979	1,737,885	709,039	560,119	1,513,324	953,205
1947	125	3,696	20,377	2,140,905	1,168,208	841,065	2,507,933	1,666,888
1948	129	4,178	22,417	2,348,127	1,523,036	1,056,756	3,178,246	2,121,490
1949	129	4,420	26,485	2,458,080	1,863,450	1,275,101	3,749,407	2,474,306
1950	133	4,313	26,719	3,002,104	2,078,358	1,486,018	4,171,581	2,685,563
1951	135	4,728	28,306	3,613,403	2,734,172	2,015,275	5,612,089	3,596,814
1952	137	4,847	29,045	4,073,710	3,494,975	2,717,865	7,518,520	4,800,655
1953	128	4,536	30,469	4,452,957	3,600,254	2,890,656	8,113,419	5,222,763
1954	124	4,859	32,016	4,713,776	4,060,016	3,404,578	9,490,157	6,085,579
1955	124	4,834	32,779	4,997,817	4,124,305	3,585,875	9,798,668	6,212,793
1956	119	4,840	33,761	6,329,937	4,422,200	3,791,659	10,340,594	6,548,935
1957	117	4,697	35,923	6,960,147	4,617,298	3,815,027	10,952,921	7,137,894

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in brick and tile works rose rapidly during the early post-war years. Apart from temporary falls in 1952-53 and 1956-57, it has remained unchanged since 1951-52. The motive power installed in the works was expanded steadily throughout the period; in 1956-57, it was more than twice as great as in 1938-39.

The production of clay bricks and tiles fell steeply during the war, when civil construction was restricted severely. During the post-war years, the production of bricks expanded rapidly, but output did not regain the 1938-39 level until 1954-55, and by 1956-57 it had fallen to 94 per cent. of the 1938-39 output. The production of terra-cotta roofing tiles remained fairly constant at about 22 million during the early post-war years, and rose sharply in 1952-53; annual output then averaged 30 million until a fall of 2 million in 1956-57. The trends in the production of clay bricks, firebricks, and tiles in New South Wales are shown in the next table:—

**Table 721. Bricks and Tiles Produced in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Clay Bricks		Firebricks	Tiles			
	Quantity	Value		Roofing (Terra-cotta)		Floor and Wall*	
				Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thousands	£	£	Thousands	£	Sq. yd.	£
1939	379,236	1,265,555	310,895	20,129	305,980	82,154	39,468
1946	144,594	695,097	490,896	12,230	215,969	19,923	10,265
1947	249,533	1,277,385	608,511	19,523	366,897	54,085	34,230
1948	303,221	1,727,911	669,238	21,594	460,943	69,869	45,736
1949	314,323	2,029,474	790,421	22,783	556,612	90,403	67,057
1950	300,356	2,144,719	958,223	22,124	589,255	213,622	198,594
1951	341,994	2,980,419	1,323,690	22,590	726,589	204,741	167,937
1952	354,545	3,939,866	1,916,281	22,765	925,477	179,478	218,643
1953	300,328	3,821,456	2,301,902	28,034	1,273,142	174,635	238,050
1954	375,593	4,839,812	2,463,686	30,431	1,373,788	263,498	396,894
1955	382,902	5,066,422	2,538,960	29,778	1,308,475	239,915	373,427
1956	374,768	5,170,240	2,763,366	29,789	1,307,361	239,191	482,760
1957	355,233	5,353,649	3,285,545	27,837	1,299,613	287,269	605,936

\* Ceramic.

In pre-war years, the local factories supplied all the clay bricks and terra-cotta roofing tiles required for use in New South Wales, but the failure of the industry to meet all demands in the post-war years resulted in the manufacture of considerable quantities of cement bricks and tiles by the cement goods industry. A significant quantity of the floor and wall tiles used is imported.

To help overcome the post-war shortage of bricks and tiles, the State Government commenced production at the State Brickworks in August, 1946, and opened the State Tileworks in October, 1949. From October, 1952, a private company assumed control and maintenance of the State Tileworks as agent of the Minister for Public Works.

#### *Glass and Glass Bottle Works*

In the decade preceding the outbreak of war in 1939, there was substantial progress in the manufacture of glass and glassware in New South Wales, and, during the war, production was extended to new types such as glassware for scientific purposes. Articles produced by the glass and glass



bottle industries include plate and sheet glass, glass bricks, bottles and jars, cut crystal, and scientific glass. The glass industry also includes a number of relatively small establishments carrying out further treatment of glass, such as bevelling, cutting, silvering, and mirror-making.

In 1956-57 there were three establishments engaged in the manufacture of glass bottles and jars, and 85 in the manufacture and treatment of glass. The aggregate employment in the three glass bottle manufacturing establishments in 1956-57 was 1,502. One of the three glass bottle factories operates on a very large scale. Four of the 85 factories manufacturing and treating glass accounted for 67 per cent. of the employment in that sub-class.

Further particulars of the glass and glass bottle industries are given in the following table:—

**Table 722. Glass and Glass Bottle Works in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	39	3,214	9,073	1,190,167	672,740	852,297	2,024,036	1,171,739
1946	44	4,099	13,464	1,767,930	1,272,367	1,606,599	3,610,064	2,003,465
1947	51	4,416	12,909	1,880,464	1,414,320	2,226,848	4,714,748	2,487,900
1948	58	4,465	13,899	1,854,208	1,685,336	2,526,720	5,083,736	2,557,016
1949	61	4,711	14,335	1,945,823	1,977,348	3,207,755	6,066,385	2,858,630
1950	62	4,800	15,452	2,064,665	2,011,086	3,479,189	6,884,230	3,405,041
1951	62	4,899	18,223	2,361,826	2,768,881	4,483,800	8,766,095	4,282,295
1952	72	4,880	18,262	2,733,256	3,475,543	6,011,892	11,296,123	5,284,231
1953	76	3,831	16,798	2,927,704	2,936,946	5,224,302	10,011,767	4,787,465
1954	80	4,296	19,732	3,048,565	3,313,971	6,032,487	11,507,215	5,474,728
1955	84	4,603	19,759	3,452,956	3,855,804	6,793,755	14,154,692	7,360,937
1956	87	4,816	19,988	3,773,326	4,288,059	7,700,143	15,334,476	7,634,333
1957	88	4,639	20,451	5,728,730	4,292,534	7,454,664	14,405,316	6,950,652

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The steady expansion of the industries during post-war years was interrupted by the adverse economic conditions of 1952-53, when employment was reduced by more than 20 per cent. Recovery followed during the next three years, but in 1956-57 both employment and the value of production of the industries fell. The motive power installed more than doubled during the post-war years.

Materials used in glass and bottle works in 1956-57 included 62,454 tons of sand and 25,399 tons of soda ash.

**CLASS III. CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, GREASE, ETC.**

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class III are given in Tables 723 to 727. These industries accounted for 80 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 83 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1956-57.

*Industrial and Heavy Chemicals*

The rapid expansion of the industrial and heavy chemicals industry during the post-war years has been directed towards replacing previously imported commodities by local production and matching the rapidly increasing demand for chemicals. The expansion is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 723. Industrial and Heavy Chemicals, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	77	2,598	H.P. 17,676	2,826,452	926,556	2,683,424	4,794,502	2,111,078
1947	87	2,861	19,387	2,918,798	1,108,700	3,367,823	5,741,254	2,373,431
1948	91	3,341	30,184	6,353,383	1,399,617	4,444,408	7,424,847	2,980,439
1949	98	3,478	22,787	3,646,813	1,594,513	5,229,173	8,651,778	3,422,605
1950	101	3,529	28,125	4,376,805	1,860,671	6,116,778	10,340,903	4,224,125
1951	110	4,255	35,415	6,442,057	2,554,886	9,920,207	16,203,493	6,283,286
1952	112	4,384	35,208	7,975,159	3,529,840	12,634,335	20,346,052	7,711,717
1953	119	4,098	45,515	16,921,510	3,422,655	11,266,090	18,643,381	7,377,291
1954	121	4,722	48,456	20,665,833	4,184,799	15,399,330	25,093,607	9,694,277
1955	130	5,491	52,800	22,538,719	5,313,318	18,576,473	30,874,835	12,298,362
1956	134	6,056	58,280	23,300,416	6,199,463	21,305,997	37,250,779	15,944,782
1957	141	6,296	63,417	25,232,479	6,812,352	23,712,322	41,923,150	18,210,828

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the industry increased steadily throughout the post-war years, except for a temporary fall in 1952-53, and in 1956-57 was almost two and a half times as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in 1956-57 was more than three and a half times as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 10.0 horse-power per employee.

*Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations*

Articles produced by the pharmaceutical and toilet preparations industry include proprietary medicines, pharmaceutical drugs, dentifrices, skin creams and lotions, cosmetics, and hair preparations. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 724. Pharmaceutical and Toilet Preparations, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1946	142	3,008	H.P. 2,817	1,156,475	700,899	2,852,054	6,035,652	3,183,598
1947	144	3,207	2,859	1,228,302	836,023	3,271,317	6,725,723	3,454,406
1948	140	3,068	3,071	1,335,339	896,287	3,224,668	6,569,757	3,345,089
1949	141	3,158	3,495	1,384,958	1,052,564	3,713,412	7,482,168	3,768,756
1950	130	2,974	3,764	1,413,586	1,052,811	3,713,667	7,917,226	4,503,559
1951	125	3,115	4,057	1,591,912	1,356,077	4,433,078	10,481,791	6,048,713
1952	127	3,107	4,182	1,902,367	1,670,876	5,381,210	12,163,676	6,782,466
1953	123	2,640	4,421	2,086,793	1,641,855	5,207,364	11,905,297	6,697,933
1954	121	3,006	4,457	2,288,745	1,865,322	6,179,310	14,613,066	8,433,756
1955	122	3,164	5,190	3,465,509	2,084,279	6,619,410	16,104,951	9,485,541
1956	122	3,271	4,942	3,854,442	2,270,383	7,220,250	17,410,319	10,190,069
1957	125	3,237	5,108	4,548,535	2,387,404	7,812,577	18,647,347	10,834,777

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Since 1945-46, employment in factories making pharmaceutical and toilet preparations has remained fairly stable, except for a temporary decline of 15 per cent. in 1952-53. The motive power installed in the industry in 1956-57 was 81 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented an average of 1.6 horse-power per employee.

Particulars of the production of pharmaceutical and toilet preparations are given in Table 715.

*White Lead, Paints, and Varnish*

The following table contains particulars of paint and varnish factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 725. White Lead, Paints, and Varnish, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	48	1,702	5,683	783,049	421,810	1,832,401	3,100,087	1,267,686
1946	58	2,180	8,601	936,913	721,122	3,133,799	4,776,482	1,642,683
1947	63	2,491	9,536	1,043,343	881,083	3,705,254	5,759,088	2,053,834
1948	67	2,691	9,611	1,568,308	1,084,747	4,983,136	7,380,076	2,396,940
1949	67	2,720	11,387	1,638,937	1,195,730	5,519,294	8,108,324	2,589,030
1950	64	2,836	11,409	1,765,544	1,329,250	6,328,255	9,402,973	3,074,718
1951	65	3,048	13,397	2,336,066	1,715,030	7,940,125	11,870,152	3,930,027
1952	69	3,044	14,472	2,602,067	2,030,103	9,340,597	13,830,148	4,489,551
1953	77	2,654	15,468	2,736,334	1,921,736	7,762,118	12,375,350	4,613,232
1954	77	2,768	15,468	2,977,392	2,119,824	10,026,355	14,776,489	4,750,134
1955	78	2,970	15,788	3,519,600	2,687,591	11,474,870	17,773,219	6,298,349
1956	82	3,186	16,053	3,836,911	3,013,702	12,406,154	18,890,872	6,484,718
1957	85	3,101	16,382	3,951,658	3,010,489	12,638,670	19,219,046	6,580,376

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1945-46 and 1956-57, the number of employees in paint and varnish factories increased by 42 per cent. and the motive power installed in the factories was almost doubled.

Materials used in the paint and varnish industry include pigments, oils (especially linseed), gums and resins, solvents (especially mineral turpentine and petroleum solvents), varnishes, pig lead, and zinc. In the post-war years, a decline in the proportion of paint based on linseed oil has been accompanied by an increase in the proportion of ready-mixed and water paints based on synthetic resins. Particulars of the production of paints, enamels, varnishes, etc. in all factory establishments in New South Wales are given in Table 715.

*Mineral Oil Treatment Plants*

There has been a very considerable expansion in mineral oil treatment plants in New South Wales since 1938-39, as illustrated in the next table. A large plant producing fuel oil and bitumen was opened at Matraville in 1948, and a petroleum refinery at Kurnell came into full operation in 1956.

Table 726. Mineral Oil Treatment Plants in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	13	231	H.P. 528	£ 288,810	£ 51,475	£ 567,981	£ 953,360	£ 385,379
1946	20	857	5,042	1,751,809	312,853	1,286,474	1,896,346	609,872
1947	23	923	3,257	2,017,598	349,680	2,805,052	3,614,522	809,470
1948	22	883	9,491	2,060,501	378,775	4,588,694	5,394,785	806,091
1949	26	1,142	13,191	3,134,954	556,830	6,704,375	8,409,294	1,704,919
1950	27	1,143	14,380	3,116,477	618,202	8,008,140	11,100,140	3,092,000
1951	27	1,099	14,871	3,206,462	721,724	11,231,389	15,867,751	4,636,362
1952	29	1,115	15,478	3,676,606	892,153	16,018,955	21,697,946	5,678,991
1953	31	874	6,702	3,405,503	751,076	15,638,981	21,063,771	5,424,790
1954	28	954	7,709	3,705,792	864,359	13,334,209	20,255,521	6,921,312
1955	28	1,079	8,242	4,925,937	1,036,055	14,477,300	22,996,209	8,518,909
1956	32	1,440	38,931	31,302,441	1,579,143	23,466,812	30,865,872	7,399,060
1957	34	1,810	40,703	32,058,274	2,139,709	39,275,590	50,211,878	10,936,288

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1956-57, employment in mineral oil plants rose from 231 to 1,810, and the motive power installed from 528 to 40,703 horse-power. The motive power installed in 1956-57 represented 22.3 horse-power per employee, compared with 2.3 in 1938-39. The decline in 1952-53 in employment and motive power installed reflects the closure of the Glen Davis works, at which petrol was produced from oil shale.

The quantity of motor spirit (excluding benzol) produced in New South Wales in 1956-57 was 307,808,182 gallons, compared with only 4,575,268 gallons in 1945-46.

#### Soap and Candle Factories

A wide variety of household and toilet soaps and soap extracts and powders is produced in New South Wales, as well as the comparatively small quantity of candles required for local use. The operations of soap and candle factories in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table:—

Table 727. Soap and Candle Factories in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	27	1,460	H.P. 3,952	£ 559,919	£ 284,580	£ 826,837	£ 1,825,877	£ 999,040
1946	40	1,721	4,280	537,967	495,275	1,736,800	3,408,769	1,671,969
1947	41	1,867	4,342	560,948	555,515	1,663,173	3,328,880	1,665,707
1948	50	1,896	4,460	574,068	676,146	2,463,301	4,363,984	1,900,683
1949	50	2,117	4,717	607,971	870,273	3,015,929	5,467,044	2,451,115
1950	47	2,227	4,890	1,073,094	972,888	3,351,864	6,240,160	2,888,296
1951	51	2,099	4,729	1,280,982	1,214,121	3,869,262	6,691,288	2,822,026
1952	49	2,042	5,512	1,375,293	1,625,365	4,864,101	7,842,185	2,978,084
1953	47	1,805	5,645	1,582,323	1,566,784	5,264,038	9,570,522	4,306,484
1954	48	1,884	5,861	1,534,180	1,631,281	5,972,229	10,291,706	4,319,477
1955	43	1,768	5,480	1,552,315	1,631,295	6,816,848	11,559,849	4,743,001
1956	44	1,997	6,610	1,688,948	1,832,008	6,955,504	12,114,449	5,158,995
1957	44	1,790	6,372	1,869,776	1,554,063	6,908,601	12,787,907	5,879,306

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The employment in these factories increased steadily during the early post-war years to a peak in 1949-50, and thereafter tended to decline. In 1956-57, employment was only slightly above the 1945-46 level and 23 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in soap and candle factories increased fairly steadily throughout the post-war period, and in 1956-57 was 49 per cent. greater than in 1945-46.

The total production of soap and synthetic detergents in New South Wales (including the quantities produced by factories not classified as soap and candle factories) is shown in Table 715.

CLASS IV. INDUSTRIAL METALS, MACHINES, CONVEYANCES, ETC.

Factories engaged in the treatment of industrial metals and the manufacture of machinery, conveyances, etc. comprise the largest group of manufacturing industries in New South Wales. The growth of these industries was accelerated during the war years, when munitions, aircraft, ships, machine tools, and mechanical equipment of types and in quantities not formerly manufactured in New South Wales were produced, but with the transition of production to a peace-time basis, activity was interrupted. During the post-war years from 1945-46 onwards, however, there has been considerable further expansion, although, for some time, prices and costs of production rose rapidly and labour and many basic materials were in short supply. The development of the metals and machinery industries since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

Table 728. Metal and Machinery Works in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Value of Output	Value of Production
			H.P.	£ thousand			
1939	2,634	82,452	383,350	18,495	48,172	79,863	31,691
1946	3,530	136,602	549,596	42,478	77,319	139,890	62,571
1947	4,066	143,652	571,062	47,444	94,185	168,721	74,536
1948	4,486	153,367	603,223	58,279	113,293	204,190	90,897
1949	4,792	156,844	639,634	66,844	123,145	224,762	101,617
1950	4,931	157,987	686,398	73,200	142,270	255,330	113,060
1951	5,297	172,256	770,276	98,474	204,004	356,042	152,038
1952	5,856	176,689	786,233	125,979	261,982	452,180	190,198
1953	6,444	168,247	820,607	127,031	259,600	452,642	193,042
1954	7,010	176,527	881,557	137,660	301,522	514,534	213,012
1955	7,384	187,492	958,790	157,520	353,937	599,636	245,699
1956	7,852	197,730	1,042,365	176,950	401,332	682,366	281,034
1957	8,144	201,652	1,109,421	187,355	423,570	736,889	313,319

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1956-57, employment in the metals and machinery industries was 48 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 46 per cent. of the total factory employment in New South Wales. The motive power installed in the industries was more than doubled between 1945-46 and 1956-57, and the average horse-power per employee increased from 4.0 to 5.5.

The following table shows particulars of the principal industries in the metal and machinery group in 1956-57:—

**Table 729. Metal and Machinery Works, N.S.W.: Individual Industries, 1956-57**

Industries	Estab-lish-ments	Persons Em-ployed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£ thousand			
Iron and Steel Smelting, Con- verting, Refining and Rolling	17	24,168	479,404	26,779	151,919	214,576	62,657
Foundries (Ferrous) .. .. .	85	2,712	14,300	2,600	2,201	5,845	3,644
Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings .. .	16	3,818	23,230	3,964	14,463	21,423	6,960
Wireworking .. .. .	109	4,624	24,868	4,603	15,771	23,988	8,217
Sheet Metal Working .. .. .	310	8,013	24,980	7,067	14,605	26,852	12,247
Plant, Equipment, Machinery and other Engineering .. .. .	1,878	34,065	125,611	33,037	49,221	104,216	54,995
Extracting and Refining, Non- ferrous .. .. .	25	1,354	13,667	1,599	13,662	17,745	4,083
Rolling and Extrusion, Non- ferrous .. .. .	8	3,874	42,505	4,209	22,581	29,331	6,750
Founding, Casting, etc., Non- ferrous .. .. .	196	4,253	17,000	3,798	7,959	14,782	6,823
Electrical and Wireless Equip- ment .. .. .	652	36,460	80,256	31,749	64,436	115,889	51,453
Motor Vehicles and Cycles .. .	4,260	35,915	70,926	28,026	40,215	85,452	45,237
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock .. .. .	51	18,501	59,696	17,181	11,920	32,999	21,079
Ship and Boat Building .. .. .	133	10,570	62,959	10,146	3,943	16,237	12,294
Aircraft .. .. .	33	5,697	18,402	5,844	3,924	11,408	7,484
Other .. .. .	371	7,628	51,617	6,753	6,750	16,146	9,396
<b>Total, Metal and Machinery Works .. .. .</b>	<b>8,144</b>	<b>201,652</b>	<b>1,109,421</b>	<b>187,355</b>	<b>423,570</b>	<b>736,889</b>	<b>313,319</b>

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

### *Iron and Steel Smelting and Rolling*

The great expansion of the metal and machinery works group was bound up with the remarkable progress of the iron and steel industry in New South Wales.

The steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla produce almost all of Australia's steel output. These steel works are modern and efficient, and they are controlled by an organisation which also owns large deposits of iron ore, limestone, coal, and other minerals, and a fleet of ships for the transport of iron ore and other raw materials. Coal mined near the works is used in association with high-grade iron ore brought by sea from Whyalla in South Australia and from Yampi Sound in Western Australia.

Before the war, the steel industry had made Australia self-sufficient in practically all basic steel products except tinplate. Despite high output levels reached during the war, the post-war demand for a time exceeded the industry's capacity to supply, and basic steel products were imported in large quantities. In order to meet the growing requirements, a huge developmental programme at Port Kembla, and a lesser expansion of capacity at Newcastle, have been undertaken. At Port Kembla, there has been a noteworthy expansion in the flat products field, a hot roughing mill and plate finishing sections having been opened in 1954, a continuous hot strip mill in 1955, and a tinplate mill in 1957. Other additions to

the capacity at Port Kembla in 1956-57 were two large open-hearth furnaces and a large-scale ore preparation and sintering plant. Works at present under construction include a new slab mill (with a capacity of 2.5 million tons per annum), soaking pits, and a fourth blast furnace. At Newcastle, a new strip and skelp mill was in the final stages of construction during 1956-57.

Although the steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are completely integrated, their coke making and electricity generating activities are classified, for statistical purposes, to the coke and electric power industries.

The development of the smelting and rolling works in New South Wales during the post-war years is illustrated in the following table. The figures for 1955-56 and 1956-57 are not comparable with those for earlier years, because of the re-classification of certain activities from coke works and electricity generating stations to iron and steel smelting, and because of the inclusion of details for the iron and steel sheets industry. The details for this industry (which cannot be published separately because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) were formerly included with the sheet metal working industry.

**Table 730. Iron and Steel Smelting, Converting, Refining, and Rolling, etc., N.S.W.**

Year ended 31st May	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	16	9,213	214,346	6,754,325	3,736,678	21,281,903	28,131,968	6,850,065
1947	16	11,131	215,093	6,677,751	4,610,609	24,629,604	34,924,753	10,295,149
1948	17	11,246	217,695	6,966,006	5,177,738	28,184,678	39,288,670	11,103,992
1949	17	11,058	218,219	7,916,364	5,907,752	29,917,687	40,738,228	10,820,541
1950	16	10,226	228,753	9,138,482	6,228,555	33,706,515	45,312,832	11,606,317
1951	17	12,173	230,237	11,768,885	8,369,530	46,645,987	61,822,671	15,176,684
1952	17	12,861	232,822	18,354,945	10,783,823	61,667,447	80,106,173	18,438,726
1953	18	14,726	269,654	24,648,253	13,213,672	87,748,726	112,232,940	24,484,214
1954	19	15,218	307,230	29,314,597	14,302,365	100,831,551	126,275,380	25,443,829
1955	18	16,102	365,295	31,419,929	16,588,476	106,992,050	138,592,782	31,600,732
1956†	16	22,372	442,357	40,872,831	24,074,008	137,877,483	185,225,742	47,348,259
1957	17	24,168	479,404	66,625,923	26,778,617	151,918,667	214,575,904	62,657,237

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† See text above table.

During the early post-war years, the production of iron and steel was affected by inadequate and irregular supplies of coal, shortage of labour, and industrial disputes. These difficulties were largely overcome by 1950-51, and since then production has expanded very greatly. In 1956-57, the quantity of pig iron produced in New South Wales was more than twice as great as in 1945-46, and steel production was more than two and a half times as great. The production trends are illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 731. Iron and Steel Production in N.S.W.**

Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings	Year ended 31st May	Pig Iron	Steel Ingots	Direct Steel Castings
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
1939	1,104,605	1,168,305	16,701	1951	1,163,558	1,440,872	21,655
1946	852,197	1,054,483	18,495	1952	1,234,065	1,514,996	21,154
				1953	1,484,637	1,799,568	19,527
1947	925,679	1,311,959	23,357	1954	1,624,871	2,111,419	19,471
1948	1,029,998	1,343,153	27,395	1955	1,676,397	2,206,905	22,171
1949	899,160	1,175,922	24,359	1956	1,749,712	2,316,810	21,193
1950	970,617	1,213,786	17,890	1957	1,851,779	2,765,654	20,643

The following table shows the Australian overseas exports and imports of iron and steel (including pig iron, steel ingots, and basic steel products, but excluding scrap iron) in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 732. Iron and Steel: Oversea Exports and Imports, Australia**

Year	Exports		Imports		Year	Exports		Imports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. tons	£A. thous. f.o.b.	Thous. tons	£A. thous. f.o.b.		Thous. tons	£A. thous. f.o.b.	Thous. tons	£A. thous. f.o.b.
1939	197	1,803	141	4,268	1951	43	1,356	811	45,636
1946	171	2,714	82	4,053	1952	51	2,102	826	68,922
					1953	310	9,560	334	30,554
1947	333	4,491	110	5,530	1954	337	11,526	216	20,973
1948	130	2,561	119	7,313	1955	145	5,105	643	47,395
1949	102	2,431	157	10,589	1956*	80	4,911	565	43,833
1950	56	1,529	540	27,882	1957	333	21,129	284	29,541

\* Revised.

Australian imports of iron and steel rose sharply between 1948-49 and 1951-52, when the local demand exceeded the steel industry's capacity to supply, but fell during the next two years because of the imposition of import restrictions and expanding local production. The import restrictions were eased and imports again rose sharply in 1954-55; but with local production continuing to expand and the re-imposition of import restrictions, there was a marked fall in imports in 1956-57.

Exports of iron and steel were severely restricted between 1946-47 and 1951-52 because of the shortage of steel in Australia, and for a time were virtually confined to New Zealand and islands in the south-west Pacific. The level of exports recovered in 1952-53 and 1953-54, under the influence of rising local production, the carry-over of stocks of imported steel, and an easing of local demand. In subsequent years, local production continued to expand, and exports fluctuated with variations in the local demand for iron and steel.

The following statement gives comparable prices of pig iron, steel merchant bars, and structural steel to domestic purchasers in Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America:—



**Table 733. Prices of Iron and Steel, per long ton, Australia and Oversea\***

At 30th June	Pig Iron			Steel Merchant Bars			Structural Steel		
	Australia	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Australia	United King- dom	U.S.A.	Australia	United King- dom	U.S.A.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1938	4-500	†	5-08	10-13	14-31	12-81	10-13	12-85	11-96
1946	5-750	†	8-28	12-63	22-10	17-51	12-63	19-35	16-46
1947	6-750	†	10-47	14-13	22-69	18-20	14-13	19-66	17-50
1948	6-750	†	12-34	14-13	24-38	20-12	14-13	21-13	19-37
1949	7-875	†	14-51	15-88	27-88	23-41	15-88	25-22	22-71
1950	9-875	†	20-88	17-88	27-88	34-69	17-88	25-22	34-19
1951	12-875	†	23-57	20-38	28-44	37-21	20-38	25-72	36-70
1952	18-125	†	23-71	28-63	39-72	37-42	27-63	35-44	36-92
1953	18-125	†	24-89	29-88	40-28	41-51	29-88	36-22	41-01
1954	18-125	18-72	25-19	31-20	40-44	41-45	29-98	37-16	40-95
1955	19-625	19-50	25-22	34-12	39-97	43-00	32-66	37-16	42-50
1956	21-125	21-94	27-01	39-49	45-19	46-50	39-49	42-03	46-00
1957	21-125	24-58	29-02	39-49	47-38	50-75	39-49	46-72	50-00

\* Source: Annual Report of Australian Tariff Board.

† Not available.

NOTE. Prices are in Australian currency. The bases are—Australia: concessional price to large users, net c.i.f. State capital ports; United Kingdom: net price to consumers' nearest station or siding within Middlesborough area; U.S.A.: minimum price quotations for delivery at producing points.

Although the prices of Australian steel have more than trebled since 1946, they have remained substantially lower than the overseas prices. In 1957, the price of steel merchant bars in Australia was 17 per cent. less than in the United Kingdom and 22 per cent. less than in the United States, and there were similar differences between the prices of structural steel. Australian pig iron prices have also been substantially lower than the United States prices; they differed little from those in the United Kingdom from 1954 to 1956, but in 1957 the Australian price was 14 per cent. less.

*Foundries (Ferrous)*

Particulars of the iron foundries in New South Wales in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 734. Iron Foundries in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establish- ments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	60	1,243	H.P. 3,221	£ 373,461	£ 393,962	£ 303,861	£ 867,196	£ 563,335
1947	68	1,526	3,450	432,546	541,411	417,211	1,193,889	776,678
1948	76	2,568	6,240	699,520	1,083,259	672,294	2,182,765	1,510,471
1949	92	2,735	8,163	871,924	1,233,024	837,891	2,473,891	1,636,000
1950	93	2,650	8,358	915,274	1,299,252	954,951	3,060,501	2,105,550
1951	96	3,137	11,381	1,151,252	1,899,858	1,604,337	4,230,460	2,626,123
1952	91	2,964	12,475	1,280,892	2,299,068	2,069,289	5,276,609	3,207,320
1953	93	2,522	12,197	1,616,236	2,045,101	1,727,311	4,486,716	2,759,405
1954	91	2,599	12,649	1,868,423	2,110,312	1,717,192	4,497,925	2,780,733
1955	90	2,830	13,538	1,869,046	2,486,051	2,232,172	5,604,375	3,372,203
1956	89	2,831	14,187	2,243,723	2,635,230	2,235,775	5,974,795	3,739,020
1957	85	2,712	14,300	2,279,626	2,600,293	2,201,114	5,845,340	3,644,226

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in iron foundries rose sharply in 1947-48, and continued to rise until 1950-51. Since then, the number employed has contracted. In 1956-57, employment was 14 per cent. less than in the peak year 1950-51, but more than double the level in 1945-46.

The motive power installed in the foundries was expanded considerably during the post-war years, particularly in the earlier years, and in 1956-57 was more than four times as great as in 1945-46. The average horse-power per employee was 5.3 in 1956-57 and 2.6 in 1945-46.

#### *Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings*

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel pipes, tubes, and fittings are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 735. Iron and Steel Pipes, Tubes, and Fittings, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	14	3,265	13,928	682,806	1,062,755	2,096,536	3,753,538	1,657,002
1947	14	3,624	14,166	769,652	1,331,838	2,492,572	4,747,422	2,254,850
1948	14	3,175	13,670	744,896	1,322,004	2,651,910	4,690,240	2,038,330
1949	18	3,339	15,439	1,108,411	1,585,477	3,051,201	5,281,171	2,229,970
1950	21	3,611	19,573	1,339,327	1,703,481	3,610,964	5,897,486	2,286,522
1951	17	3,692	21,457	1,464,275	2,182,548	5,253,781	8,470,118	3,216,337
1952	17	3,540	21,338	4,331,163	2,753,715	6,762,356	10,912,684	4,150,328
1953	16	3,413	21,519	4,109,246	2,963,574	8,060,504	13,056,236	4,995,732
1954	15	3,413	21,367	3,916,089	3,087,647	10,058,616	14,945,577	4,886,961
1955	17	3,690	22,153	3,858,051	3,487,601	11,777,154	17,490,615	5,713,461
1956	16	3,654	22,499	4,075,258	3,604,601	13,323,942	19,026,022	5,702,080
1957	16	3,818	23,230	3,776,764	3,963,892	14,462,805	21,423,385	6,960,580

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Most of the pipes, tubes, and fittings manufactured in New South Wales are for plumbing installations—galvanised for water pipes and black for gas pipes. Spun and cast iron pipes and large diameter pipes of welded mild steel plate are also made for water and gas mains, etc. In 1956-57, the quantity of iron and steel tubes manufactured was 248,999 tons, valued at £17,007,536, and the value of pipe fittings produced was £2,592,192.

#### *Wireworking (including Nails)*

The next table summarises the operations of the wireworking industry in New South Wales. This industry comprises two large establishments which draw steel wire from rod and manufacture black and galvanised wire, barbed wire, wire netting, and nails, and a large number of small establishments which make wire rope, wire fences, nails, gates, mattresses, and other wire products. For statistical purposes, the industry does not include the manufacture of non-ferrous wire (which is included in "non-ferrous rolling and extrusion") or covered cable (included in "electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus").

Employment in the wireworking industry has expanded fairly steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1956-57 was 58 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry in 1956-57 was 47 per cent. greater than in 1945-46, and represented 5.4 horse-power per employee.

Table 736. Wireworking (including Nails), N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	43	2,812	H.P. 11,922	£ 1,049,593	£ 659,791	£ 2,115,517	£ 3,276,708	£ 1,161,191
1946	72	2,931	16,869	1,214,806	939,238	2,087,815	3,511,485	1,423,670
1947	83	3,690	17,197	1,408,650	1,381,844	3,168,736	5,370,163	2,201,427
1948	91	3,739	17,708	1,393,523	1,438,770	3,411,610	5,798,957	2,387,347
1949	99	3,711	18,687	1,561,389	1,594,162	3,485,252	6,078,830	2,593,578
1950	99	3,617	18,185	1,552,461	1,662,450	4,111,293	6,942,201	2,830,908
1951	103	3,918	20,801	1,754,045	2,263,435	5,754,340	9,832,358	4,078,018
1952	103	4,038	21,396	1,896,937	2,975,273	7,436,214	12,451,187	5,014,973
1953	110	4,227	22,871	2,099,747	3,282,612	8,955,340	14,365,858	5,410,518
1954	111	4,536	23,146	2,220,815	3,800,567	10,397,611	16,636,360	6,238,749
1955	105	4,434	23,889	2,569,022	3,487,601	11,788,735	18,624,957	6,836,222
1956	107	4,590	24,834	5,042,023	4,357,392	14,401,072	22,310,434	7,909,362
1957	109	4,624	24,868	5,206,989	4,602,836	15,770,761	23,987,768	8,217,007

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the wire manufactured are not available for publication, but the production of nails is shown in Table 715.

*Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working*

The following table gives particulars of the sheet metal working and iron and steel sheets industries in 1954-55 and earlier years, but of only the sheet metal working industry in later years. From 1955-56, the iron and steel sheets industry (for which separate details cannot be published because they relate to the operations of a single manufacturer) has been grouped with iron and steel smelting.

Table 737. Iron and Steel Sheets and Sheet Metal Working, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	106	6,481	H.P. 23,637	£ 2,493,199	£ 1,332,522	£ 3,883,720	£ 6,110,242	£ 2,226,522
1946	183	9,165	33,525	2,973,726	2,717,459	6,857,856	10,918,970	4,061,114
1947	206	9,616	32,505	3,021,023	3,079,740	7,935,764	12,723,876	4,788,112
1948	218	9,411	34,046	3,279,751	3,540,101	9,084,053	14,725,305	5,641,252
1949	216	9,308	33,578	3,354,442	3,927,110	9,169,433	15,111,516	5,942,083
1950	233	9,214	36,620	4,651,391	4,161,012	10,880,091	17,706,602	6,826,511
1951	263	10,090	40,454	5,829,374	5,672,346	14,203,107	23,286,612	9,083,505
1952	268	10,169	41,972	6,860,243	7,168,334	18,919,169	29,889,813	10,970,644
1953	274	9,519	42,458	7,121,387	7,469,194	20,889,825	32,154,218	11,264,393
1954	273	10,323	45,831	8,333,124	8,598,884	22,665,920	36,425,066	13,759,146
1955	275	11,196	47,034	12,724,875	9,882,012	25,429,298	41,284,582	15,855,284
1956†	292	8,096	25,753	7,579,299	6,679,979	14,608,767	25,957,843	11,349,076
1957	310	8,013	24,980	9,064,318	7,066,620	14,605,093	26,852,079	12,246,986

\* Average during whole year, excluding working proprietors.

† See text above table.

The sheet metal working industry produces a wide variety of articles, such as packers' metal cans and canisters, crown seals for bottles, kitchenware, metal furniture, stainless steel sinks, window and door fittings, bath heaters, coppers, and razor blades. In 1956-57, the total production of packers' cans and other metal containers (including the output of establishments classified to the food, paint, and other industries) was valued at £8,704,000.

*Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering*

The post-war development of the factories engaged in the manufacture of plant, equipment, and machinery (including machine tools) and in jobbing and general engineering is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 738. Plant, Equipment, Machinery, and Other Engineering, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	930	26,264	58,899	9,422,607	8,024,927	9,143,020	21,012,456	11,869,436
1947	1,127	28,218	62,273	9,829,654	9,079,205	11,657,771	25,102,457	13,444,686
1948	1,231	30,128	69,665	11,889,984	11,177,849	15,092,123	32,034,965	16,942,842
1949	1,301	30,868	80,322	14,559,236	12,936,552	17,127,866	36,674,291	19,546,425
1950	1,314	31,145	90,080	15,324,386	14,321,216	20,590,753	42,855,522	22,264,769
1951	1,389	33,169	134,874	17,631,231	19,227,674	29,160,517	60,268,646	31,108,129
1952	1,523	34,517	120,829	21,065,651	25,095,457	38,166,689	79,348,660	41,181,971
1953	1,608	31,393	119,742	23,330,235	23,979,461	34,139,893	72,630,033	38,490,140
1954	1,696	29,653	115,408	24,709,291	23,078,858	32,522,693	69,296,985	36,774,292
1955	1,734	30,819	113,694	26,799,785	26,075,646	38,527,506	80,282,634	41,755,128
1956	1,824	33,081	124,107	31,208,111	30,350,487	45,881,330	95,366,740	49,485,410
1957	1,878	34,065	125,611	35,308,769	33,036,710	49,220,962	104,215,590	54,994,628

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Apart from a temporary fall in 1952-53 and 1953-54, employment in these factories has expanded steadily, and in 1956-57 was 30 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the factories was more than doubled during this period, and the average horse-power per employee rose from 2.2 to 3.7.

Particulars of the production of machinery and other plant are given in Table 715.

*Extracting and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals*

The main activities in this industry are the electrolytic refining of copper (at Port Kembla) and the recovery of metal from scrap. The silver, lead, and zinc concentrates mined in New South Wales are not refined in this State, but (as described in the chapter "Mining") are despatched to other States or oversea for treatment.

The following table illustrates the operations of the industry in New South Wales since 1938-39. The figures in the table for 1952-53 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, because of the transfer to the mining industry of plants treating or crushing ore, etc. at the site where the material was obtained.

**Table 739. Extraction and Refining of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	10	1,071	33,682	1,185,588	313,143	9,995,133	11,261,700	1,266,567
1946	17	1,372	38,430	1,435,165	506,885	8,161,191	10,113,113	1,951,922
1947	18	1,570	38,175	1,543,236	638,884	11,723,436	15,120,801	3,397,365
1948	21	1,684	38,426	1,407,974	825,182	14,266,465	17,539,312	3,272,847
1949	22	1,720	41,199	1,522,237	1,016,898	16,931,218	22,104,570	5,173,352
1950	28	1,863	40,405	1,962,898	1,131,224	16,887,177	21,745,633	4,858,456
1951	29	2,051	40,563	2,277,297	1,554,265	26,149,011	31,524,460	5,375,449
1952	29	2,113	35,783	2,424,765	2,011,569	30,875,224	37,243,642	6,368,418
1953†	25	1,457	14,269	1,304,404	1,289,666	10,664,453	13,168,232	2,503,779
1954	27	1,363	11,045	1,354,200	1,253,657	10,536,121	12,641,459	2,105,338
1955	28	1,505	10,002	1,654,210	1,420,481	13,903,645	16,150,948	2,247,303
1956	25	1,332	11,617	2,068,045	1,446,240	13,595,603	17,625,962	4,030,359
1957	25	1,354	13,667	2,312,872	1,599,087	13,661,853	17,744,780	4,082,927

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.  
 † See text above table.

Details of the mine production of metals in New South Wales are given in the chapter "Mining".

*Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals*

This industry produces brass, aluminium, and copper pipes, tubes, rods, sheets, and wire, as well as zinc sheet and strip. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 740. Rolling and Extrusion of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	3	2,425	17,512	1,588,308	810,086	2,813,372	4,273,906	1,460,534
1947	6	2,666	18,979	1,667,504	989,784	4,432,172	6,326,973	1,894,801
1948	7	3,105	19,729	1,785,750	1,336,659	5,970,587	8,680,169	2,709,582
1949	7	2,932	19,255	1,889,710	1,366,206	5,790,287	7,948,147	2,157,860
1950	5	2,699	19,474	1,840,229	1,371,675	5,848,719	8,417,403	2,568,684
1951	5	2,947	22,729	2,501,856	1,832,396	9,315,731	12,183,695	2,867,964
1952	5	2,956	24,308	2,689,409	2,304,302	12,715,245	15,753,418	3,038,173
1953	5	2,621	25,015	2,919,784	2,249,512	12,677,469	16,062,271	3,384,802
1954	6	2,741	27,123	3,307,422	2,503,174	12,601,694	16,616,983	4,015,289
1955	7	3,278	31,655	3,819,596	3,233,123	23,539,456	29,136,186	5,596,730
1956	8	3,724	41,236	5,659,301	3,845,828	27,425,009	33,932,019	6,507,010
1957	8	3,874	42,505	6,065,515	4,209,313	22,581,069	29,331,418	6,750,349

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the industry increased during the early post-war years and then tended to decline, but in recent years it has risen sharply. In 1956-57, the number employed was 60 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and 48 per cent. greater than in 1952-53. The motive power installed rose steadily during most post-war years, and quite sharply in 1955-56. Between 1945-46 and 1956-57, the average horse-power per employee was increased from 7.2 to 10.9.

*Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals*

The founding and casting of non-ferrous metals includes the manufacture of aluminium kitchenware and the moulding and finishing of brassware (such as taps and other steam, gas, and water fittings and valves), as well as window and door fittings, furniture fittings, etc. Particulars of the industry in 1945-46 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 741. Founding and Casting of Non-ferrous Metals, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	116	2,077	6,518	767,057	618,491	1,277,832	2,285,224	1,007,392
1947	130	2,772	9,136	966,263	885,765	1,930,776	3,302,177	1,371,401
1948	137	2,980	9,450	1,101,051	1,205,210	2,640,974	4,455,725	1,814,751
1949	152	3,047	10,247	1,169,496	1,264,350	2,892,844	4,929,300	2,036,456
1950	159	2,971	11,680	1,406,397	1,327,254	3,537,935	5,702,067	2,164,132
1951	162	3,307	13,246	1,190,888	1,793,027	4,823,871	7,834,522	3,010,651
1952	166	3,329	15,671	2,116,579	2,349,279	6,701,106	10,116,929	3,415,823
1953	175	3,354	17,484	2,562,007	2,390,008	5,531,872	9,265,561	3,733,689
1954	180	3,717	19,828	3,139,339	2,887,986	7,020,019	11,584,920	4,564,901
1955	180	4,239	19,418	3,705,162	3,561,198	8,444,730	14,063,546	5,618,816
1956	185	4,079	15,864	3,660,346	3,465,557	7,541,882	13,373,618	5,831,736
1957	196	4,253	17,000	4,449,122	3,798,314	7,959,006	14,782,106	6,823,100

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry more than doubled between 1945-46 and 1956-57. The motive power installed increased rapidly to a peak in 1953-54, but has since declined; in 1956-57, it was 14 per cent. less than in 1953-54, but more than one and a half times greater than in 1945-46.

*Electrical and Wireless Equipment*

The next table illustrates the growth of factories engaged in the manufacture of electrical machinery, cables, and apparatus, and wireless and amplifying apparatus. Some electrical domestic appliances and some wireless equipment are also manufactured by establishments classified, for statistical purposes, to other industries.

**Table 742. Electrical and Wireless Equipment, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	194	10,102	9,970	2,164,045	1,844,011	3,156,607	6,263,839	3,107,232
1946	324	21,316	21,604	2,761,919	5,879,235	7,280,026	15,651,748	8,371,722
1947	392	22,986	25,197	5,295,706	6,861,821	9,588,903	19,460,849	9,871,946
1948	432	25,051	29,170	5,991,275	8,535,686	12,161,847	24,509,434	12,347,587
1949	449	26,199	33,515	7,026,110	10,197,157	14,327,424	29,467,324	15,139,900
1950	458	27,180	42,521	8,132,841	11,782,778	18,869,912	36,727,221	17,857,309
1951	501	30,831	50,431	10,049,866	16,204,704	27,638,872	53,600,629	25,961,757
1952	524	30,082	55,225	11,609,429	20,055,783	33,299,416	64,083,395	30,783,979
1953	548	24,865	60,691	13,668,869	18,069,859	29,828,891	58,957,123	29,128,232
1954	588	30,565	69,992	16,628,201	23,473,995	48,322,072	87,599,849	39,277,777
1955	614	33,804	76,155	21,317,517	27,196,723	57,235,970	101,755,278	44,519,308
1956	632	35,258	75,186	26,019,729	29,681,856	60,410,463	106,200,172	45,789,709
1957	652	36,460	80,256	30,371,745	31,749,768	64,435,710	115,889,029	51,453,319

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these factories fell sharply in 1945-46, reflecting the transition of the industry to a peace-time basis, but thereafter expanded steadily. The expansion was interrupted in 1952-53, when activity was affected by a minor economic recession, but recovery was rapid. In 1956-57, the number employed in the factories was 71 per cent. greater than in 1945-46 and two and a half times greater than in 1938-39.

The growth of these factories is also reflected by the motive power installed, which was almost quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1956-57. In 1956-57, there was an average of 2.2 horse-power per employee.

Details of articles produced in electrical and wireless factories are given in Table 715. These include television receiving sets, which have been produced on a large scale since regular television transmission was commenced in Australia in 1956-57.

*Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles*

Before the war, the motor vehicle industry in Australia was confined to repair work, body building, chassis and body assembly, and the manufacture of parts and accessories. The proportion of Australian-made components used in the assembly of vehicles had been increasing for many years, but it was not until 1949 that the mass-production of the first vehicle made substantially from Australian components was commenced. Since then, there has been rapid growth in the manufacture of vehicles with a predominantly Australian content. Virtually all the vehicles now reaching the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from imported and local components; very few completely built-up vehicles are imported. The development of the motor vehicle industry has been assisted by a Commonwealth policy designed to discourage the import of built-up vehicles and to reduce the proportion of imported components used in local assembly.

The rapid expansion of the industry in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table. The figures exclude establishments manufacturing tractors, tyres and tubes, and certain parts and accessories.

**Table 743. Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1946	1,348	11,069	H.P. 12,233	£ thous. 4,591	£ thous. 2,696	£ thous. 3,635	£ thous. 7,802	£ thous. 4,167
1947	1,555	14,661	15,984	5,586	4,009	3,325	10,415	7,090
1948	1,768	17,343	19,651	7,525	5,633	5,513	14,980	9,467
1949	1,945	19,116	23,188	8,635	6,948	7,533	18,560	11,027
1950	2,026	20,759	27,093	10,068	8,247	9,430	22,584	13,154
1951	2,205	23,282	32,612	12,666	11,605	15,350	33,227	17,877
1952	2,571	25,547	42,537	17,486	15,612	21,151	44,788	23,637
1953	3,007	26,309	47,541	23,660	16,508	19,204	45,428	26,224
1954	3,414	28,152	52,181	26,245	18,579	23,895	54,499	30,604
1955	3,723	31,731	57,970	30,651	22,380	28,602	65,345	36,743
1956	4,039	35,021	66,690	36,860	26,636	35,568	78,761	43,193
1957	4,221	35,602	70,034	41,819	27,802	39,771	84,641	44,870

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the motor vehicle industry in New South Wales more than trebled during the post-war years. The motive power installed in 1956-57 was almost six times as great as in 1945-46, and represented an average of 1.9 horse-power per employee.

The next table shows the post-war growth of the four groups into which the industry in New South Wales is at present divided for statistical purposes. It is to be noted that establishments have been classified to one of these groups according to their predominant activity, and as a result there is overlapping of activities between the groups.

**Table 744. Major Divisions of Motor Vehicle Industry, N.S.W.**

Division	1945-46			1956-57			
	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of Production	Estab-lishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of Pro-duction
		H.P.	£ thous.			H.P.	£ thous.
Construction and Assembly Bodies and Body Repairs	1,154	1,289	430	22	4,399	10,889	6,025
Accessories, Parts and Components	993	1,549	412	605	4,322	9,117	6,731
Repairs .. .. .	821	1,851	374	105	4,736	23,425	7,408
Total .. .. .	8,101	7,544	2,951	3,489	22,145	26,603	24,707
	11,069	12,233	4,167	4,221	35,602	70,034	44,871

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Particulars of the motor bodies built and the parts and accessories (including tyres and tubes) manufactured in New South Wales are given in Table 715.

Because of the volume of interstate transfers of motor vehicle components at various stages of manufacture, the development of the industry is better illustrated by statistics for Australia than for New South Wales.

#### *Tramway and Railway Rolling Stock*

Particulars of tramway and railway rolling stock establishments are shown in the next table:—

**Table 745. Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	41	13,262	30,596	6,345,393	3,257,453	2,715,295	6,593,144	3,877,849
1946	41	17,882	35,437	6,902,157	5,502,339	4,143,558	10,621,705	6,478,147
1947	41	18,887	37,821	7,298,139	6,297,268	4,596,153	11,969,614	7,373,461
1948†	54	19,327	41,132	8,262,438	7,808,521	5,345,180	14,871,339	9,526,159
1949	54	18,988	42,328	9,013,202	8,382,745	4,879,766	14,771,831	9,892,065
1950	57	18,982	44,631	9,565,164	9,015,102	5,952,420	16,801,121	10,848,701
1951	56	19,112	45,216	10,658,915	11,098,329	7,513,354	21,020,746	13,507,392
1952	56	19,199	49,146	12,334,316	14,161,866	10,409,812	27,396,816	16,987,004
1953	54	18,721	51,570	13,183,987	14,155,943	9,236,228	26,166,607	16,930,379
1954	54	19,190	56,293	14,888,324	14,362,715	8,878,968	26,756,625	17,877,657
1955	52	18,625	58,470	16,001,732	15,506,450	11,709,571	30,382,668	18,673,097
1956	52	18,284	58,461	16,978,060	16,931,577	12,824,537	33,364,434	20,539,897
1957	51	18,501	59,696	17,550,023	17,180,707	11,920,799	32,999,256	21,078,457

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Tramway and omnibus depots included for first time.



This industry comprises 41 government and 10 private establishments, the former having 84 per cent. of the employees. Most of the government establishments are railway and tramway repair and maintenance shops, situated at Eveleigh, Chullora, Enfield and Randwick (trams), and at Goulburn, Newcastle, and other country centres.

The motive power installed in the rolling stock establishments increased steadily during the post-war years. In 1956-57, it was 45 per cent. greater than in 1947-48 and represented an average of 3.2 horse-power per employee. The number of persons employed in the establishments has declined slightly since 1947-48.

*Ship and Boat Building*

The facilities for building, fitting, and repairing ships in New South Wales include five large graving docks (one of which—the Captain Cook Graving Dock—is capable of accommodating the largest vessels afloat) and four floating docks. All of these, except for a floating dock attached to the State Government Dockyard at Newcastle, are situated at Sydney. In 1956-57, the ship and boat building establishments included five government undertakings with a total of 4,762 employees.

The following table contains particulars of establishments engaged in ship and boat building and repairing in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 746. Ship and Boat Building and Repairing, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	51	4,820	8,622	3,097,922	1,292,256	688,878	2,258,519	1,569,641
1946	87	13,160	43,889	4,359,628	4,891,907	2,769,824	8,972,977	6,203,153
1947	98	10,425	50,959	4,376,672	3,865,998	2,131,099	6,789,138	4,658,039
1948	104	11,071	54,599	4,336,557	4,694,055	2,476,620	8,337,549	5,860,929
1949	107	11,217	58,749	4,432,178	5,358,137	2,455,387	8,808,080	6,352,693
1950	111	10,633	59,048	4,761,286	5,397,041	2,658,016	8,807,797	6,149,781
1951	115	10,664	60,599	5,126,702	6,739,482	3,155,965	10,947,771	7,791,806
1952	114	10,671	64,866	5,486,673	8,311,443	3,565,055	13,444,319	9,879,264
1953	132	11,623	65,870	5,747,303	9,370,457	3,925,730	14,867,275	10,941,545
1954	133	11,316	67,666	5,989,358	9,079,628	3,934,207	14,671,271	10,737,064
1955	133	10,868	66,661	6,267,227	9,609,025	4,238,257	15,759,688	11,521,431
1956	132	11,195	63,941	6,595,481	10,511,954	4,163,690	16,767,924	12,604,234
1957	133	10,570	62,959	6,436,828	10,145,836	3,942,385	16,237,203	12,294,818

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the ship-building industry expanded greatly during the war years. Although the change to peace-time activities caused a reduction, the number employed in 1946-47 was still more than double the number in 1938-39. Since 1946-47, the level of employment has been fairly steady.

The motive power installed in the industry rose steadily throughout the post-war years until 1953-54, and thereafter declined slightly. In 1956-57, it was 22 per cent. greater than in 1946-47 and more than six times greater than in 1938-39.

In recent years, shipbuilding establishments have concentrated mainly on repair and maintenance work, although some naval and light commercial vessels have been constructed. The vessels completed in 1956-57 included 3 steel vessels (aggregate of 1,132 tons), 15 wooden vessels (aggregate of 440 tons) and 1,881 small boats of not less than 5 tons gross; the corresponding figures for 1938-39 were 4 (962 tons), 43 (554 tons), and 370.

#### Aircraft Factories

The main activity of the aircraft industry in New South Wales is the repair and maintenance of aircraft and aircraft engines. Relatively few complete aircraft are either manufactured or assembled in the State.

The industry in New South Wales was of negligible importance before the war. Very considerable expansion took place during the war years, employment in the industry rising from 130 in 1938-39 to 10,412 in 1944-45, but the transition to a peace-time basis caused a rapid reduction in employment. Since 1947-48, the number employed has risen steadily, reflecting the growth of civil aviation in the State, and in 1956-57 was 62 per cent. greater than in 1947-48.

The development of the industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 747. Aircraft Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	8	130	H.P. 47	£ 29,200	£ 27,039	£ 44,168	£ 82,800	£ 38,632
1946	25	6,400	9,904	2,868,015	2,029,704	2,945,346	5,547,861	2,602,515
1947	17	3,664	7,129	1,113,838	1,233,349	3,473,554	5,016,575	1,543,021
1948	16	3,523	9,298	1,247,736	1,378,170	2,635,312	4,662,379	2,027,067
1949	18	3,988	10,012	1,465,179	1,629,478	1,163,988	3,196,638	2,032,650
1950	20	3,921	11,761	1,558,567	1,880,246	1,355,458	3,720,655	2,365,197
1951	24	4,392	12,068	1,651,173	2,695,045	1,348,256	4,436,187	3,087,931
1952	27	5,109	12,361	1,670,905	3,475,449	1,671,164	5,594,553	3,923,389
1953	32	5,189	12,358	1,718,581	3,755,713	1,889,349	6,560,015	4,670,666
1954	29	4,968	12,874	1,884,464	3,717,997	2,017,081	6,730,393	4,713,312
1955	29	5,365	13,991	2,493,821	4,673,627	2,314,743	8,042,038	5,727,295
1956	33	5,560	16,063	3,048,782	5,338,083	3,432,828	10,349,523	6,916,695
1957	33	5,697	18,402	3,438,109	5,844,410	3,924,364	11,407,843	7,483,479

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

#### CLASS VI. TEXTILES AND TEXTILE GOODS (NOT DRESS)

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VI are given in Tables 748 to 753. These industries accounted for 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 81 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1956-57.

#### Cotton Spinning and Weaving

The cotton spinning and weaving industry expanded considerably during the early war years, and its range of products was extended to include duck, drills, canvas, towelling, tyre cord, and tyre cord fabric. Employment in the industry contracted with the change to peace-time production, but it recovered during the early post-war years and by 1950-51 had regained the

war-time peak. Since 1950-51, the number employed has tended to decline, but in 1956-57 it was still two and a half times as great as in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the industry in 1956-57 was six times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 4.7 horse-power per employee.

Further particulars of the industry are given in the next table:—

Table 748. Cotton Spinning and Weaving, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	13	1,716	H.P. 3,395	£ 549,053	£ 217,003	£ 641,053	£ 1,046,892	£ 405,839
1946	40	3,381	8,805	1,270,610	776,932	2,391,679	3,804,932	1,413,253
1947	42	3,615	9,591	1,369,653	1,018,669	3,035,597	4,747,245	1,711,648
1948	41	3,525	9,453	1,453,552	1,137,289	3,117,317	5,022,168	1,904,851
1949	45	3,854	11,294	2,159,888	1,331,975	3,795,157	5,960,689	2,165,532
1950	42	4,075	14,230	3,227,209	1,510,387	4,907,067	8,025,765	3,118,704
1951	40	4,365	14,769	3,346,926	2,035,703	8,164,111	11,842,399	3,678,288
1952	43	4,122	15,620	3,931,934	2,378,581	9,384,465	14,080,307	4,695,842
1953	43	3,750	19,938	4,160,825	2,338,365	7,626,008	11,491,992	3,865,984
1954	45	4,237	19,993	4,255,825	2,914,282	9,092,559	14,241,896	5,149,337
1955	46	4,327	20,739	4,706,472	3,056,917	9,581,481	14,479,425	4,897,944
1956	46	4,303	20,211	4,819,109	3,198,370	9,265,965	14,736,803	5,470,838
1957	44	4,289	20,194	4,861,969	3,417,425	9,745,650	16,124,971	6,379,321

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The production of pure cotton piecegoods amounted to 17,135,000 square yards in 1956-57, compared with only 1,909,000 square yards in 1938-39. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported into New South Wales from oversea greatly exceeds the local production, and in 1956-57 amounted to 107,000,000 square yards. Most of the State's requirements in the finer and lighter piecegoods (such as dress materials and shirtings) are still imported. Sheeting is not made in New South Wales, but is imported from South Australia and from oversea.

### Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving

Most of the woollen goods required in New South Wales are manufactured within the State or in Victoria. Wool textile mills have been established in Sydney, St. Mary's, Goulburn, Albury, Lithgow, and Orange. Some of the mills are fully integrated, carrying out all processes from scouring of the greasy wool to weaving of the cloth; others are concerned with topmaking, or spinning, or weaving only. Tops are made for export as well as for local use.

Employment in the wool textile industry rose slowly during the early post-war years to 8,378 in 1948-49, and since then has declined. In 1956-57, the number employed was 21 per cent. less than in 1948-49 and slightly less than in 1938-39. Three-fifths of the employees are females.

The operations of the wool textile industry in New South Wales since 1938-39 are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 749. Wool Carding, Spinning, and Weaving, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	22	6,712	11,845	1,748,311	974,382	2,643,000	4,299,710	1,656,710
1946	37	6,801	14,778	2,235,822	1,655,356	4,139,343	6,884,484	2,745,141
1947	46	7,577	15,036	2,237,376	1,906,997	4,900,288	8,323,671	3,423,383
1948	52	8,107	15,688	2,651,178	2,404,414	5,255,048	9,269,076	4,014,028
1949	52	8,378	16,354	2,808,675	2,738,624	6,935,400	11,318,063	4,382,663
1950	57	7,987	19,219	3,242,083	2,900,595	9,683,923	14,005,877	4,321,954
1951	62	8,225	23,118	4,022,615	3,758,972	15,883,714	21,771,051	5,887,337
1952	64	7,198	24,396	4,779,302	3,769,233	12,947,919	18,123,217	5,175,298
1953	62	6,421	25,051	5,033,904	3,911,400	10,993,098	16,525,439	5,532,341
1954	56	7,133	26,557	5,482,955	4,523,982	14,510,299	21,984,970	7,474,671
1955	48	6,696	25,372	5,409,907	4,339,321	12,648,006	19,509,102	6,861,096
1956	49	6,585	24,272	5,722,003	4,361,343	11,914,845	18,871,266	6,956,421
1957	44	6,595	23,169	5,507,672	4,523,629	13,970,369	21,123,384	7,153,015

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The motive power installed in the industry expanded until 1953-54, but contracted in later years. In 1956-57, it was still, however, twice as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 3.6 horse-power per employee.

The next table shows the quantity of scoured wool processed in wool textile mills in New South Wales, and the quantities of tops, noils, and yarn produced in the mills in 1938-39 and later years. The production figures include both the marketable output of tops, noils, and yarn and the quantities produced for further processing in the mills.

**Table 750. Scoured Wool Processed and Wool Tops, Noils, and Yarn Produced in Wool Textile Factories, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Scoured Wool Used		Wool Tops		Noils Produced	Wool Yarn Produced *	
	Worsted System	Woollen System	Produced	Used for Making Yarn		Worsted	Woollen
Thousand lb.							
1939	11,865	2,286	10,122	8,623	910	8,116	2,376
1946	10,361	2,918	9,239	8,538	967	7,628	2,988
1947	10,786	3,693	9,782	8,849	1,109	7,877	3,654
1948	12,524	4,136	11,009	9,400	1,370	8,597	4,122
1949	11,111	4,053	9,672	9,455	1,074	8,429	4,010
1950	8,640	3,715	7,703	9,335	853	7,914	3,963
1951	8,131	3,509	7,102	8,978	673	8,218	3,944
1952	8,052	2,811	6,947	7,264	995	6,457	3,284
1953	8,681	2,216	7,614	6,756	1,014	6,295	2,525
1954	10,062	2,956	8,798	7,469	1,221	7,025	3,693
1955	9,048	2,638	8,104	7,520	1,094	7,292	3,477
1956	10,066	3,018	8,731	7,172	1,134	6,662	3,610
1957	11,151	3,070	9,792	7,105	1,240	6,769	3,885

\* Includes mixtures predominantly of wool.

There has been a marked increase in recent years in the manufacture of yarns containing a mixture of wool and other substances such as rayon or nylon. In 1956-57, the production of woollen yarns included 771,880 lb. (20 per cent. of the total production) of mixtures, and the production of worsted yarns included 1,188,864 lb. (or 18 per cent.) of mixtures.

Particulars of the production of wool textiles are given in Table 715.

*Hosiery and Knitting Mills*

The development of hosiery and knitting mills in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 751. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	78	5,298	2,857	1,324,263	697,004	1,519,611	2,619,764	1,100,153
1946	104	5,049	3,990	1,268,113	1,086,669	2,444,984	4,279,576	1,834,592
1947	112	5,581	4,420	1,396,028	1,267,001	3,020,793	5,529,227	2,508,434
1948	120	5,911	4,804	1,604,982	1,608,754	3,752,710	6,614,347	2,861,637
1949	130	6,208	5,462	1,917,266	1,960,721	4,688,460	8,023,157	3,334,697
1950	143	6,471	6,462	2,213,168	2,243,082	5,484,604	9,220,795	3,736,191
1951	154	7,095	7,675	2,757,030	3,014,544	7,932,726	13,029,793	5,097,067
1952	162	6,883	8,908	3,368,359	3,616,752	8,315,586	14,513,915	6,198,329
1953	180	6,690	8,975	3,771,031	3,872,813	7,892,806	14,832,881	6,940,075
1954	194	7,567	9,513	4,272,463	4,627,712	10,282,883	18,378,450	8,095,567
1955	203	7,758	9,353	4,597,641	4,861,414	10,091,911	19,088,342	8,996,431
1956	207	7,337	8,710	4,975,809	4,734,323	10,609,273	19,312,979	8,703,706
1957	207	7,280	11,306	5,249,349	4,987,000	10,917,327	20,199,530	9,282,203

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of mills rose steadily from 78 in 1938-39 to 207 in 1956-57. Employment in the mills expanded considerably during the post-war years, reaching a peak in 1954-55. The number employed has fallen slightly since then, but in 1956-57 it was still 37 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Three-quarters of the employees in the mills are females.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was almost four times as great as in 1938-39. It represented an average of 1.6 horse-power per employee, compared with 0.5 in 1938-39.

Particulars of the yarn used in hosiery and knitting mills are given in the next table:—

**Table 752. Hosiery and Knitting Mills in N.S.W.: Yarn Used**

Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cotton	Silk	Rayon	Nylon	Year ended 30th June	Wool	Cotton	Silk	Rayon	Nylon
	Thousand lb.						Thousand lb.				
1939	1,537	2,579	224	3,031	*	1951	1,632	4,368	44	4,605	139
1946	1,933	3,435	2	2,908	*	1952	1,338	3,426	36	4,504	156
						1953	1,409	3,139	7	4,006	265
1947	2,252	4,051	29	2,701	*	1954	1,887	4,574	11	4,374	361
1948	1,720	4,901	46	2,040	*	1955	1,957	4,253	*	2,979	686
1949	1,626	5,223	67	3,326	49	1956	1,939	4,515	*	2,449	1,021
1950	1,707	4,605	46	3,348	97	1957	2,246	4,460	*	2,238	1,090

\* Not available.

The quantity of nylon yarn used in the mills has increased very considerably in recent years. The usage of wool yarn and cotton yarn has also increased. On the other hand, the consumption of rayon yarn has declined and the use of silk yarn has been almost completely discontinued. In addition to the yarn shown in the table, the mills used 466,000 lb. of mixed yarns in 1956-57.

Details of the hosiery and knitted apparel produced are given in Table 715.

*Rayon and Nylon, etc.*

Certain quantities of rayon and nylon piecegoods are produced in New South Wales factories, but in relation to demand the output is small. Most of the rayon and nylon cloth consumed in this State is imported from oversea and Victoria. Important quantities of rayon tyre cord fabric have been produced in New South Wales in recent years.

The following table contains particulars of factories engaged in the production of rayon and nylon piecegoods and ribbons in each year since 1947-48, the first year for which they are available.

**Table 753. Rayon, Nylon, etc., N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1948	8	1,118	2,127	1,048,944	373,217	671,990	1,694,901	1,022,911
1949	7	1,076	2,808	1,273,599	404,846	857,084	1,759,670	902,586
1950	7	1,128	2,653	1,278,262	517,735	921,739	2,125,300	1,203,561
1951	8	1,342	2,905	1,543,372	646,228	1,258,298	2,701,467	1,443,169
1952	7	1,162	3,243	1,549,126	706,303	1,457,257	2,666,073	1,208,816
1953	7	1,131	3,534	1,164,407	747,502	1,836,331	3,477,050	1,640,719
1954	9	1,297	3,661	1,131,622	905,151	1,992,742	3,450,083	1,457,341
1955	9	1,018	3,565	1,328,088	733,881	1,389,301	2,271,863	882,562
1956	8	1,008	3,602	1,146,854	748,321	1,625,578	2,458,825	833,247
1957	8	1,051	3,785	1,592,202	846,934	1,690,903	3,224,313	1,533,410

\*Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry has fluctuated in recent years, with peaks in 1950-51 and 1953-54. In 1956-57, the number was slightly less than in 1947-48. The motive power installed in 1956-57 represented an average of 3.6 horse-power per employee. The value of production fell substantially in 1954-55, but rose again in 1956-57.

**CLASS VII. SKINS AND LEATHER (NOT CLOTHING OR FOOTWEAR)**

Particulars of selected individual industries in Class VII are given in Tables 754 to 758. These industries accounted for 52 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 59 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1956-57.

*Woolscouring and Fellmongering*

Only a small proportion of the wool clip in New South Wales is scoured locally. Oversea manufacturers generally prefer to buy wool in the grease and to treat it according to the purposes for which it is to be used.

The operations of the wool scouring and fellmongering works in New South Wales are summarised in the next table. The figures do not include woolscouring plants in wool textile mills.

**Table 754. Woolscouring and Fellmongering, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used†	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	29	871	3,590	313,500	208,292	1,074,827	1,344,895	270,068
1946	31	1,310	4,606	396,925	438,840	1,406,148	2,018,145	611,997
1947	32	1,302	5,050	405,862	439,011	3,013,337	3,805,449	792,112
1948	29	1,148	4,843	389,163	506,753	3,414,843	4,354,877	940,034
1949	29	1,128	4,957	381,617	569,403	3,919,336	4,787,337	868,001
1950	26	1,133	5,279	468,725	628,384	6,149,045	7,447,980	1,298,935
1951	29	1,125	5,455	709,455	761,281	13,088,704	14,724,882	1,636,178
1952	25	926	5,554	818,475	709,496	6,919,617	7,944,708	1,025,091
1953	26	974	5,832	1,139,895	801,478	6,064,324	7,473,931	1,409,607
1954	24	1,081	6,180	1,338,374	976,178	7,338,821	8,963,479	1,624,658
1955	21	942	5,980	1,098,904	889,935	5,935,256	7,427,529	1,492,273
1956	21	982	5,975	1,165,846	932,996	5,619,518	7,318,561	1,699,043
1957	20	1,050	6,322	1,240,655	1,043,437	7,914,210	9,648,803	1,734,593

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes value of large quantities of wool and skins treated on commission basis.

Employment in these works had risen greatly during the earlier war years, but began to decline after 1943-44. In recent years, it has been subject to fluctuation. The number employed in 1956-57 was 20 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but 30 per cent. less than the war-time peak in 1943-44. The motive power installed in the works in 1956-57 represented an average of 6.0 horse-power per employee, compared with 4.1 in 1938-39.

The following table shows the quantity of scoured wool produced in the woolscouring and fellmongering works and in wool textile mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years. The table also shows the quantity of virgin greasy wool and other materials treated.

**Table 755. Production of Scoured Wool in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Woolscouring and Fellmongering Works					Wool Textile Mills		Total Scoured Wool Produced
	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Sheep-skins Treated	Skin Pieces Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	Pelts Produced	Virgin Greasy Wool Treated	Scoured Wool Produced	
	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.	Thous. lb.
1939	38,196	3,443	1,564	30,025	1,753	11,373	5,917	35,942
1946	36,913	4,322	2,181	33,241	2,309	19,631	10,517	43,758
1947	57,386	3,601	1,414	42,003	2,571	18,670	10,769	52,772
1948	48,087	2,413	1,615	35,870	1,827	18,677	10,599	46,469
1949	40,827	2,386	1,472	30,927	1,777	18,192	10,927	41,854
1950	48,056	3,087	964	35,856	2,359	17,773	10,199	46,055
1951	44,786	2,629	1,337	32,377	1,773	14,372	8,549	40,926
1952	30,953	1,939	1,244	23,698	1,179	12,141	7,468	31,166
1953	32,169	2,728	1,158	26,538	1,782	9,305	6,014	32,552
1954	34,968	3,295	877	29,865	2,326	10,497	6,746	36,611
1955	37,909	2,887	914	30,355	2,066	9,695	6,158	36,513
1956	41,911	2,674	976	32,132	1,708	8,468	5,655	37,787
1957	53,825	2,509	1,456	38,151	1,616	7,347	4,642	42,793

During the post-war years, there has been considerable fluctuation in the quantity of scoured wool produced in the State, and the quantity produced in wool textile mills has declined markedly.

The quantity of scoured wool processed in New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years is shown in the next table. A wide range of wools is consumed in the factories, from the best merinos and comebacks for worsteds to broader comebacks and crossbreds for knitting yarns, as well as considerable quantities of crutchings, locks, and lambs in the shorter wool group for flannels, blankets, and felts of all descriptions.

**Table 756. Scoured Wool Used in N.S.W. Factories**

Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total	Year ended 30th June	Wool Textile Mills*	Other Factories†	Total
	Thousand lb.				Thousand lb.		
1939	14,151	1,796	15,947	1952	10,863	1,662	12,525
1946	13,279	4,000	17,279	1953	10,897	1,727	12,624
1948	16,660	4,792	21,452	1954	13,018	2,514	15,532
1949	15,164	4,509	19,673	1955	11,686	2,275	13,961
1950	12,355	3,385	15,740	1956	13,084	2,107	15,191
1951	11,640	2,691	14,331	1957	14,871	1,587	16,458

\* Quantities used on worsted and woollen systems are shown in Table 750.

† Almost entirely for felt manufacture.

### Tanneries

The tanning industry is able to meet almost all local requirements of leather. The supply of hides and skins for treatment is dependent principally on livestock slaughtering, which in turn are affected by the level of meat and wool prices and the nature of the seasons.

The following table shows particulars of New South Wales tanneries in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 757. Tanneries in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	60	1,632	H.P.	506,338	357,210	1,335,197	1,910,085	574,888
1946	76	1,945	7,462	719,054	631,168	2,263,852	3,293,731	1,029,879
1947	77	2,005	8,602	762,103	741,559	2,622,647	3,847,996	1,225,349
1948	74	1,969	9,718	832,611	818,405	2,604,927	3,805,662	1,200,735
1949	71	1,969	12,214	951,403	945,031	2,762,883	4,238,091	1,475,208
1950	71	1,901	13,014	1,096,642	1,001,042	2,831,603	4,337,125	1,505,522
1951	69	1,845	13,037	1,239,246	1,173,258	3,675,240	5,444,054	1,768,814
1952	69	1,829	13,927	1,365,750	1,470,113	3,932,090	6,037,821	2,105,731
1953	68	1,874	13,821	1,437,856	1,548,004	3,941,451	6,127,038	2,185,587
1954	69	1,989	14,511	1,574,305	1,732,081	4,445,019	6,877,801	2,432,782
1955	69	1,950	14,499	1,827,077	1,756,878	4,500,186	6,971,302	2,471,116
1956	68	1,811	14,415	1,788,334	1,723,617	4,732,484	6,923,108	2,190,624
1957	65	1,782	14,431	1,858,245	1,721,995	4,961,102	7,091,370	2,130,268

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.



Employment in tanneries declined from a peak of 2,005 in 1946-47 to 1,829 in 1951-52; it then rose to 1,989 in 1953-54, but has fallen in later years. The number employed in 1956-57 was little more than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in tanneries has almost trebled since 1938-39. It represented an average of 8.4 horse-power per employee in 1956-57, compared with 3.2 in 1938-39.

The next table shows details of materials used and articles produced in tanneries in 1956-57 and earlier years:—

**Table 758. Tanneries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Leather Produced**

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated, etc.						Articles Produced		
	Hides and Skins				Bark Used	Tanning Extract (veg.) Used	Leather		Basils
	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	Other			Sold by Area*	Sold by Weight†	
	Thousand				Tons	Tons	Thousand sq. ft.	Thousand lb.	Thousand lb.
1939	1,254	3,010	989	2	8,092	1,731	26,059	11,120	1,386
1947	1,590	3,207	824	49	3,724	5,544	38,448	13,442	681
1952	1,520	2,492	650	45	3,493	4,542	35,113	13,197	845
1953	1,560	2,205	297	45	3,501	3,251	32,717	12,350	746
1954	1,834	2,082	425	58	3,990	3,111	38,298	11,757	574
1955	1,728	2,198	522	34	3,289	2,767	36,188	10,838	555
1956	1,523	2,151	377	43	3,239	2,522	33,893	10,173	†
1957	1,578	2,001	381	28	2,145	2,231	35,222	8,893	263

\* Dressed and upper from hides and skins (excluding splits) and upholstery leather.

† Sole, harness, some dressed and upper from hides.

‡ Not available.

Although the number of cattle skins treated in tanneries has varied since the war, it has been consistently higher than in 1938-39. The highest number treated was 1,834,000 in 1953-54. The number of sheep skins treated has declined, and in 1956-57 was 45 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Post-war consumption of bark has been on a considerably lower scale than pre-war, whereas the quantity of tanning extract used (though decreasing in recent years) has been higher.

In 1956-57, the production of leather sold by area was 35 per cent. more than in 1938-39, and the production of leather sold by weight was 20 per cent. less.

**CLASS VIII. CLOTHING (EXCEPT KNITTED)**

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class VIII are given in Tables 759 to 763. These industries accounted for 98 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 94 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1956-57.

*Clothing Factories (excluding Boots and Shoes)*

The next table contains particulars of the clothing factories in New South Wales, excluding establishments engaged in the manufacture or repair of boots and shoes (which are treated in Tables 761 and 762) and hosiery and knitting establishments (which belong to Class VI and are treated in Table 751).

**Table 759. Clothing Factories (excluding Knitted Goods and Boots and Shoes), N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	819	23,281	H.P. 3,875	3,227,757	2,681,594	4,436,311	8,646,110	4,209,799
1946	1,164	26,747	7,040	5,034,671	4,910,432	8,689,922	17,109,219	8,419,297
1947	1,350	31,230	8,039	5,951,913	6,458,227	12,188,342	22,279,292	10,090,950
1948	1,457	27,414	9,211	6,410,519	7,604,071	15,048,315	26,919,987	11,871,672
1949	1,560	34,635	11,504	7,268,378	9,244,126	18,259,962	32,825,654	14,565,692
1950	1,546	33,705	13,897	7,611,876	9,963,339	20,603,864	36,183,344	15,579,480
1951	1,594	35,154	15,934	8,842,842	12,639,334	27,455,041	47,446,689	19,991,648
1952	1,649	32,665	17,460	9,699,159	14,413,969	28,754,634	50,739,297	21,984,663
1953	1,623	28,380	16,228	9,645,268	13,588,845	25,538,538	47,006,920	21,468,382
1954	1,671	30,390	16,127	10,506,935	15,657,390	31,537,901	56,427,333	24,889,432
1955	1,715	30,881	15,824	11,291,734	16,451,653	32,867,719	59,566,543	26,698,824
1956	1,761	30,658	15,547	11,969,359	17,273,779	35,807,663	63,867,872	28,060,209
1957	1,710	29,688	14,736	12,163,571	17,387,873	35,181,434	63,535,122	28,353,688

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although it was subject to fluctuation, employment in clothing factories expanded considerably during the early post-war years, reaching a peak of 35,154 in 1950-51. Adverse economic conditions caused a sharp fall to 28,380 in 1952-53, and employment has recovered only slightly since then. The number employed in 1956-57 was 28 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, but 16 per cent. less than in 1950-51. Females comprised 86 per cent. of the persons employed in 1956-57.

The motive power of engines installed in the factories rose steadily to 17,460 in 1951-52, and declined in each subsequent year. In 1956-57, it was still, however, almost four times as great as in 1938-39.

Since the war, the clothing industry has undergone some degree of decentralisation. The proportion of employees in the metropolitan area declined from 95 per cent. in 1938-39 to 86 per cent. in 1956-57.

Particulars of the individual industries summarised in the previous table are shown in the following table for the year 1956-57:—

**Table 760. Individual Clothing Industries\* in N.S.W., 1956-57**

Industry	Establishments	Persons Employed†	Motive Power Installed	Value of—			
				Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£
			H.P.	£ thousand			
Tailoring and Ready-made Clothing	964	17,202	6,505	10,091	19,236	35,167	15,931
Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	26	705	236	426	929	1,657	728
Dressmaking	309	1,770	517	795	1,376	2,746	1,370
Millinery	120	1,554	408	904	1,398	2,984	1,586
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing	163	4,509	3,030	2,653	6,836	11,020	4,184
Foundation Garments	38	1,384	1,214	855	2,273	4,189	1,916
Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves	44	1,141	456	659	1,776	2,851	1,075
Hats and Caps	24	975	2,121	749	942	2,108	1,166
Gloves	22	448	249	256	415	814	399
Total	1,710	29,688	14,736	17,388	35,181	63,536	28,355

\* Excludes hosiery and other knitted goods (Table 751) and boots and shoes (Table 761).

† Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The most important of these industries is the tailoring and ready-made clothing group, which accounted for 58 per cent. of the total employment and 56 per cent. of the total value of production in all clothing industries in 1956-57. Shirt and underclothing factories accounted for 15 per cent., dressmaking and millinery establishments for 11 per cent., and foundation garments for 5 per cent. of the total employment.

*Boot and Shoe Factories*

The operations of factories engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes are summarised in the following table. The figures in this table exclude factories manufacturing rubber shoes, goloshes, etc. (which make a significant contribution to the production of footwear, and which are classified as rubber works), factories making plastic footwear (which are classified to the plastics industry), boot and shoe repairing establishments, and establishments producing boot accessories.

**Table 761. Boot and Shoe Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	101	5,741	2,323	669,182	848,733	1,385,946	2,610,578	1,224,632
1946	134	6,053	3,349	947,621	1,432,430	2,370,873	4,437,680	2,066,807
1947	183	7,415	3,711	1,118,638	1,914,165	2,928,322	5,788,868	2,860,546
1948	188	7,626	4,000	1,180,435	2,214,984	3,180,988	6,347,017	3,166,029
1949	202	7,923	5,169	1,291,815	2,577,929	3,374,766	7,079,044	3,704,278
1950	196	7,779	6,538	1,436,167	2,732,956	3,809,134	7,882,385	4,073,251
1951	201	8,111	7,664	1,744,333	3,393,162	4,756,418	9,762,873	5,006,455
1952	200	7,596	8,068	1,854,753	4,124,451	5,479,693	11,376,870	5,897,177
1953	187	6,733	7,679	1,879,373	4,023,161	5,694,141	11,371,593	5,677,452
1954	191	7,544	7,543	2,046,153	4,735,496	6,409,320	12,986,825	6,577,505
1955	191	7,213	7,347	2,101,275	4,666,567	6,414,360	12,932,042	6,517,682
1956	186	7,143	7,042	2,175,722	4,856,448	6,744,199	13,987,941	7,243,742
1957	176	6,996	6,958	2,343,961	5,025,561	7,045,530	14,200,862	7,155,332

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Many new boot and shoe factories were opened in the early post-war years, and there was a substantial increase in employment. The number employed reached a peak in 1950-51, but has since declined. In 1956-57, it was 14 per cent. less than in 1950-51 and 22 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Half of the persons employed in 1956-57 were females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded rapidly until 1951-52, but has declined steadily since then. In 1956-57, it was still, however, three times as great as in 1938-39.

The materials used in the boot and shoe factories in 1956-57 included 4,068,000 lb. of sole leather, 13,110,000 square feet of upper leather, 2,842,000 pairs of ready-made soles, 2,082,000 pairs of ready-made heels, and 184,000 square yards of felt piecegoods. The use of ready-made soles has increased substantially since the war. Particulars of the footwear produced in all New South Wales factory establishments are given in Table 715.

*Boot and Shoe Repairing*

The following statement contains particulars of boot and shoe repairing establishments in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 762. Boot and Shoe Repairing Establishments in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid†	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	621	1,091	722	839,773	78,750	138,209	414,961	276,752
1946	793	1,526	1,004	1,068,188	163,713	266,249	768,350	502,101
1947	794	1,614	1,000	1,045,789	213,029	290,735	858,668	567,933
1948	798	1,587	1,033	1,050,515	228,269	325,384	941,289	615,905
1949	796	1,554	1,070	1,085,720	233,414	336,917	1,014,665	677,748
1950	762	1,498	1,043	1,067,205	262,009	376,530	1,085,997	709,467
1951	758	1,489	1,100	1,069,949	300,516	446,313	1,265,461	819,148
1952	779	1,425	1,161	1,169,931	368,621	510,701	1,460,681	949,980
1953	862	1,502	1,227	1,360,083	422,827	587,111	1,726,005	1,138,894
1954	914	1,553	1,318	1,505,885	431,122	605,533	1,816,438	1,210,905
1955	916	1,540	1,295	1,617,467	444,420	656,406	1,967,467	1,311,061
1956	930	1,614	1,352	1,751,561	509,190	761,365	2,233,891	1,472,526
1957	923	1,634	1,389	1,927,208	551,397	786,199	2,306,574	1,520,375

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes drawings by working proprietors.

Employment in boot and shoe repairing establishments declined during the early post-war years, but since 1951-52 it has risen steadily. Approximately three-fifths of the persons employed in the establishments are working proprietors. The average number of persons employed per establishment is less than 2.

The materials used in repairing establishments in 1956-57 included 1,549,000 lb. of sole leather, 9,682 square feet of upper leather, 704,220 pairs of ready-made soles, and 638,172 pairs of ready-made heels. The use of ready-made soles and heels has increased markedly in recent years.

*Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments*

The remarkable expansion in the dyeing and cleaning industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 763. Dyeworks and Cleaning Establishments in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	52	1,185	1,444	425,493	202,552	106,189	453,524	347,335
1946	166	2,836	3,311	1,018,350	683,942	383,346	1,625,129	1,241,783
1947	222	3,608	4,227	1,299,374	970,844	551,770	2,262,689	1,710,919
1948	268	4,013	5,153	1,616,975	1,149,532	618,423	2,644,241	2,025,818
1949	315	4,347	6,589	1,881,745	1,405,167	725,547	3,108,004	2,382,457
1950	325	4,117	5,415	1,926,928	1,377,714	495,495	2,883,916	2,388,421
1951	335	4,332	6,402	2,041,768	1,704,180	577,993	3,492,787	2,914,794
1952	385	4,394	6,647	2,342,366	2,138,740	810,443	4,301,191	3,490,748
1953	413	4,440	6,392	2,811,499	2,367,990	882,881	4,759,646	3,876,765
1954	445	4,408	6,774	2,944,762	2,438,573	920,437	5,206,727	4,286,290
1955	494	4,874	7,403	3,460,861	2,782,436	1,057,105	5,957,672	4,900,567
1956	515	4,864	7,660	3,718,594	2,933,331	1,129,771	6,315,988	5,186,217
1957	520	4,728	7,678	3,960,006	2,937,073	1,192,067	6,470,669	5,278,602

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry rose substantially during the post-war years, particularly in the earlier years, and in 1956-57 was four times as great as in 1938-39. Half of the persons employed in 1956-57 were females. The motive power installed also rose substantially, and in 1956-57 was more than five times as great as in 1938-39.

CLASS IX. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class IX are given in Tables 764 to 780. These industries accounted for 79 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 80 per cent. of the value of production in the class in 1956-57.

*Flour Mills*

The amount of mill power available for grinding and dressing grain is ample for manufacturing the flour consumed in New South Wales. A large export trade in flour is maintained, chiefly with countries in South-East Asia, but it is subject to fluctuation in accordance with variations in wheat production.

Particulars of flour mills in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 764. Flour Mills in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	54	1,356	10,503	1,515,223	312,778	4,384,058	5,281,514	897,456
1946	54	1,403	12,864	1,579,485	487,008	5,366,974	6,276,225	909,251
1947	55	1,497	13,528	1,719,324	570,657	6,695,288	8,052,985	1,357,697
1948	56	1,674	14,335	1,833,515	701,324	8,944,778	10,489,850	1,545,072
1949	56	1,823	14,666	2,050,655	910,252	12,184,523	14,058,489	1,873,966
1950	55	1,712	15,820	2,220,389	914,655	11,180,179	12,900,688	1,720,509
1951	56	1,881	17,373	2,634,747	1,186,549	14,167,023	16,600,297	2,433,274
1952	55	1,651	18,226	3,292,843	1,258,488	16,163,215	19,032,978	2,869,763
1953	54	1,707	19,635	3,613,727	1,409,527	17,199,835	20,608,814	3,408,979
1954	53	1,723	20,324	3,619,921	1,492,078	21,040,434	24,353,889	3,313,455
1955	52	1,629	20,358	3,901,681	1,474,029	21,164,353	24,381,909	3,217,556
1956	51	1,621	20,194	4,211,532	1,593,596	20,780,048	24,134,589	3,354,541
1957	46	1,663	19,721	4,620,810	1,680,505	22,349,424	26,948,908	4,599,484

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in flour mills is subject to fluctuation, largely because of variations in the wheat harvest and oversea exports (see the chapter "Agriculture"). In 1956-57, the number employed was 12 per cent. less than 1950-51, the peak employment year, and 23 per cent. greater than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in flour mills expanded steadily during the post-war years until 1954-55, but has declined slightly since then. In 1956-57, it was almost double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 11.9 horse-power per employee compared with 7.7 in 1938-39.

The next table shows the quantity of wheat treated in factories in New South Wales and the quantities of flour, bran and pollard, and wheatmeal produced from the wheat in 1938-39 and later years. The figures include the small proportion of wheat treated and items produced in factories other than flour mills.

**Table 765. Wheat Treated and Flour, etc. Produced in N.S.W. Factories**

Year ended 30th June	Wheat Treated	Items Produced				
		Flour	Bran, Pollard, etc.	Wheatmeal for—		
				Baking	Granulating	Stock Food
Bushels	Tons of 2,000 lb.					
1939	26,993,295	547,162	232,291	*	*	*
1951	32,809,209	677,682	266,633	16,352	2,128	*
1952	28,977,639	563,325	237,030	15,361	2,403	*
1953	27,165,667	521,957	217,282	13,905	1,824	56,820
1954	30,129,537	581,547	233,864	14,998	1,767	78,733
1955	29,486,999	561,233	233,775	14,839	1,751	81,377
1956	28,966,446	549,234	235,468	13,411	1,782	72,345
1957	31,596,037	598,743	254,208	13,951	1,617	79,391

\* Not available.

### Cereal Foods and Starch

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the production of cereal foods and starch in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 766. Cereal Foods and Starch, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
1939	26	996	H.P.					
1946	32	1,305	4,412	813,388	197,505	990,299	1,760,832	770,533
			6,828	998,004	375,946	1,745,787	2,703,432	957,645
1947	30	1,462	7,115	1,035,124	467,800	2,086,130	3,225,988	1,139,858
1948	30	1,557	7,306	1,120,035	534,732	2,327,239	3,577,488	1,250,249
1949	26	1,615	7,752	1,182,016	594,080	2,576,107	4,084,268	1,508,161
1950	27	1,559	9,018	1,239,572	665,469	2,798,677	4,526,434	1,727,757
1951	28	1,560	9,531	1,451,493	777,728	3,722,106	5,925,559	2,203,453
1952	28	1,576	10,498	1,797,010	1,000,501	4,436,293	7,129,484	2,693,191
1953	32	1,523	12,575	2,047,708	1,099,842	5,572,049	8,630,494	3,058,445
1954	34	1,513	13,247	2,390,858	1,169,717	6,922,549	10,875,577	3,953,028
1955	34	1,528	14,044	2,582,576	1,173,910	6,769,758	10,036,806	3,267,048
1956	33	1,557	14,305	2,943,864	1,292,302	7,696,393	11,463,899	3,767,506
1957	33	1,601	15,276	3,120,004	1,430,333	7,992,540	12,343,604	4,351,064

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

In 1956-57, the number of persons employed in factories producing cereals and starch was 61 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Females represented 25 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was more than three times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 9.5 horse-power per employee.

*Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry)*

The operations of factory establishments engaged in making bread, cakes, and pastry are summarised in the next table. It is to be noted that there are many bakeries, etc., which are not regarded as "factory establishments" (as defined for statistical purposes), and which are therefore not covered by the statistics.

**Table 767. Bakeries (including Cakes and Pastry), N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	789	4,462	3,847	3,091,583	827,018	2,684,695	4,478,124	1,793,429
1946	975	5,478	4,945	3,802,591	1,303,470	4,513,296	7,431,375	2,918,079
1947	1,040	6,285	5,473	4,310,258	1,571,957	4,896,802	8,268,068	3,371,266
1948	1,107	6,597	5,954	4,780,958	1,800,734	5,543,504	9,225,808	3,682,304
1949	1,143	6,802	6,477	4,929,678	2,098,524	6,597,899	10,916,701	4,318,802
1950	1,144	6,864	7,032	5,338,993	2,323,372	7,254,629	12,285,863	5,031,234
1951	1,170	6,846	7,406	5,577,476	2,745,354	8,026,837	14,005,780	5,978,943
1952	1,258	7,004	7,928	6,250,063	3,412,785	10,323,611	17,797,484	7,473,873
1953	1,375	7,057	8,594	7,358,601	3,691,675	11,661,168	20,032,836	8,371,668
1954	1,470	7,343	9,147	8,325,514	3,876,974	12,371,864	21,286,880	8,915,016
1955	1,525	7,347	9,399	8,774,861	4,179,355	13,469,403	22,534,201	9,064,798
1956	1,576	7,497	10,555	9,866,948	4,533,333	14,552,722	24,927,768	10,375,046
1957	1,542	7,535	11,299	11,197,841	4,890,172	16,096,168	27,437,548	11,341,380

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the bakeries has risen steadily throughout the post-war years. In 1956-57, the number employed was 69 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and 38 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The number of females employed in 1956-57 was 22 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in bakeries has also risen steadily. In 1956-57, it was three times as great as in 1938-39.

*Biscuit Factories*

Particulars of biscuit factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 768. Biscuit Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	16	2,667	4,734	642,432	375,701	868,544	1,663,976	795,432
1946	21	1,873	5,705	834,908	463,531	936,048	1,856,179	920,131
1947	22	1,855	5,364	880,072	480,711	985,715	1,883,160	897,445
1948	22	1,895	5,550	976,975	545,766	1,106,363	2,114,040	1,007,677
1949	28	2,104	5,587	1,099,199	674,869	1,395,327	2,704,225	1,308,898
1950	26	2,410	6,114	1,336,432	853,132	1,841,796	3,334,947	1,493,151
1951	24	2,574	6,895	1,546,589	1,112,469	1,930,303	3,947,264	2,016,961
1952	23	2,644	7,648	1,781,199	1,496,501	2,754,890	5,584,256	2,829,366
1953	21	2,406	8,088	2,083,371	1,548,764	3,243,853	6,295,769	3,051,916
1954	20	2,416	8,586	2,229,245	1,625,010	3,327,000	6,547,500	3,220,500
1955	19	2,597	8,738	2,954,668	1,646,120	3,464,598	6,821,481	3,356,883
1956	21	2,559	8,630	3,076,163	1,836,579	3,977,718	7,713,966	3,736,248
1957	18	2,287	9,051	3,139,121	1,746,627	4,137,617	7,994,472	3,856,855

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Although the number of persons employed in biscuit factories has varied considerably in post-war years, it has been consistently lower than in 1938-39. The number rose during the early post-war years, and by 1951-52 had almost regained the pre-war level; but it has since fallen, and in 1956-57 was 14 per cent. lower than in 1938-39. Females outnumber the males employed in the industry, and in 1956-57 represented 62 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in the factories rose fairly steadily during the post-war years, and in 1956-57 was 91 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. There was an average of 3.9 horse-power per employee in 1956-57, compared with 1.8 in the pre-war year.

The quantities of biscuits produced in New South Wales factories (including very small quantities produced in establishments not classified as biscuit factories) was 43,611,000 lb. in 1938-39, 76,732,000 lb. in 1951-52, and 75,879,000 lb. in 1956-57.

There is an export trade in biscuits, chiefly with Eastern countries and the islands of the Pacific. In 1956-57, 3,060,726 lb. of biscuits were exported oversea from New South Wales, compared with an average of 1,835,000 lb. in the pre-war years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

#### *Sugar Mills and Sugar Refining*

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 at Harwood Island on the Clarence River, at Broadwater on the Richmond, and at Condong on the Tweed. The number employed in these mills rose from 212 in 1938-39 to 317 in 1943-44, but it was only 153 in 1956-57. The output of raw sugar was 35,918 tons in 1956-57, compared with 45,106 tons in 1938-39 and 33,003 tons in 1948-49.

There is one sugar refinery in New South Wales (situated at Pymont, Sydney), which treats raw sugar from Queensland mills as well as those on the North Coast.

The sugar industry is subject to an agreement between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Agriculture". The term of the current agreement extends to 31st August, 1961.

The quantities of sugar used in food-producing factories are shown in the chapter "Food and Prices".

#### *Confectionery Factories*

Employment in confectionery factories fell considerably during the war years, and the number employed in 1945-56 was 21 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Since 1945-46, there has been a partial recovery, but the number employed in 1956-57 was still 11 per cent. below the 1938-39 level. Half of the persons employed in the factories are females.

The motive power installed in the factories expanded steadily during the post-war years. In 1956-57, it was almost double the capacity in 1938-39, and represented an average of 5.2 horse-power per employee compared with 2.4 in the pre-war year.

Further particulars of the confectionery industry are given in the following table.



**Table 769. Confectionery Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	59	3,413	8,337	1,512,559	500,902	1,667,010	3,054,750	1,387,740
1946	73	2,693	9,353	1,404,804	670,741	2,471,964	4,066,895	1,594,931
1947	94	2,904	9,524	1,493,829	774,993	3,091,121	4,846,231	1,755,110
1948	98	3,084	10,161	1,578,013	918,362	3,531,937	5,594,325	2,062,388
1949	108	3,218	11,105	1,752,099	1,073,753	4,655,261	7,361,071	2,705,810
1950	104	3,335	11,912	1,881,904	1,279,842	4,727,900	7,794,968	3,067,068
1951	99	3,294	13,053	2,101,647	1,534,465	5,354,408	8,720,182	3,365,774
1952	92	3,035	13,815	2,275,117	1,797,485	6,354,264	10,044,404	3,690,140
1953	99	2,938	15,031	2,463,506	1,878,470	6,446,481	10,658,341	4,211,860
1954	97	2,930	15,228	2,578,500	1,939,654	6,773,239	11,154,869	4,381,630
1955	94	2,850	16,088	2,826,861	1,919,792	7,480,142	11,845,768	4,365,626
1956	92	2,948	16,651	2,967,375	2,113,824	7,889,114	12,371,103	4,481,989
1957	91	3,044	15,977	3,019,052	2,333,538	8,310,036	13,859,370	5,549,334

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

*Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc.*

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in canning jam, pickles, fruit, vegetables, etc.:—

**Table 770. Jam, Pickles, Fruit and Vegetable Canning, etc., N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	31	1,659	2,576	599,112	304,424	1,191,343	1,911,173	719,830
1946	55	3,596	6,758	1,205,798	956,757	3,678,975	5,370,604	1,691,629
1947	58	3,299	7,301	1,385,636	971,311	3,779,335	5,507,249	1,727,914
1948	62	3,323	8,489	1,481,885	1,125,199	4,455,273	6,508,245	2,052,972
1949	60	3,062	7,805	1,640,011	1,134,566	3,952,911	5,996,052	2,043,141
1950	70	3,321	9,554	1,939,502	1,372,409	4,865,924	7,137,136	2,271,212
1951	66	3,472	8,854	2,105,144	1,661,077	5,480,608	8,247,575	2,766,967
1952	64	3,411	10,407	2,277,629	2,036,419	7,628,067	11,104,179	3,476,112
1953	63	2,818	10,237	3,193,060	1,987,100	7,714,852	11,198,270	3,483,418
1954	59	2,734	10,754	3,174,964	1,990,566	6,975,898	10,101,835	3,125,937
1955	51	2,622	10,635	2,908,142	1,941,134	7,268,619	11,197,864	3,929,245
1956	55	2,790	11,109	3,285,137	2,098,019	7,919,256	12,050,199	4,130,943
1957	59	2,880	11,614	3,600,991	2,324,376	8,977,537	13,528,083	4,550,546

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in this industry increased very steeply during the war, reaching a peak of 3,871 in 1944-45. The number employed declined in the early post-war period, rose to 3,472 in 1950-51, and then fell to 2,622 in 1954-55. While considerably less than the war-time peak, the number in 1956-57 was still 74 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

About 40 per cent. of the persons employed in the industry work in the country, mainly on a seasonal basis, in canneries near the place where the fruit and vegetables are grown. In 1956-57, females represented 45 per cent. of the total employment.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was 80 per cent. greater than in 1944-45 and four and a half times as great as in 1938-39. It represented an average of 4.0 horse-power per employee, compared with 1.5 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1956-57 included 10,309 tons of sugar, 542,671 cwt. of fresh fruit, and 432,007 cwt. of vegetables.

#### Butter Factories

About 96 per cent. of the butter produced in New South Wales is made in butter factories. Most of these factories are situated in country districts, and many are organised on a co-operative basis with the dairy farmers as shareholders. The factories are under the general oversight of government officials who assist dairy farmers and factory managers to promote and maintain the high quality of dairy products. Most of the butter produced in the factories is of the "choicest" quality; very little is classified as second or lower grade.

The operations of butter factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the next table:—

**Table 771. Butter Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	94	1,186	19,891	1,188,703	302,037	6,756,283	7,342,631	586,348
1946	87	1,389	23,449	1,308,548	447,712	5,921,419	6,517,676	596,257
1947	83	1,296	21,697	1,328,479	421,737	5,015,105	5,815,530	800,425
1948	76	1,335	20,989	1,564,802	498,292	7,227,598	8,143,267	915,669
1949	70	1,386	22,086	1,739,392	574,422	8,209,367	9,643,342	1,433,975
1950	68	1,484	22,533	1,885,371	682,938	10,056,034	11,030,159	974,125
1951	62	1,479	23,115	2,335,204	813,519	9,241,973	10,417,747	1,175,774
1952	60	1,410	23,077	2,735,366	921,940	8,305,131	9,444,743	1,139,612
1953	55	1,484	25,292	3,249,145	1,178,983	16,368,375	18,335,090	1,966,715
1954	53	1,438	26,982	3,694,811	1,173,885	12,691,195	14,931,468	2,240,273
1955	53	1,537	30,651	4,106,028	1,268,827	15,278,547	17,394,838	2,116,291
1956	53	1,662	30,370	4,606,032	1,398,147	16,204,116	18,515,125	2,311,009
1957	53	1,579	31,153	4,725,558	1,449,183	13,089,112	15,513,632	2,424,520

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of butter factories declined from 94 in 1938-39 to 53 in 1956-57, but employment in the factories increased by 33 per cent. in the same period. The motive power installed in 1956-57 was 57 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and represented an average of 19.7 horse-power per employee.

The quantity of butter produced in butter factories is dependent on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. In recent years, seasonal

conditions have frequently been unfavourable, and there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of concentrated and powdered milk. The resultant trends in butter production are shown in the following table. In the five years 1952-53 to 1956-57, the quantity of butter produced was 32 per cent. lower than in the five years ending with 1938-39.

**Table 772. Butter Factories: Cream Used and Butter Produced in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Cream Used	Butter Produced	Year ended 30th June	Cream Used	Butter Produced
	Thousand lb.			Thousand lb.	
1939	211,250	113,841	1951	159,511	76,873
1946	151,290	74,280	1952	108,939	52,501
			1953	172,382	83,076
1947	125,298	60,385	1954	138,106	66,557
1948	157,838	76,066	1955	173,857	86,661
1949	154,626	74,519	1956	184,285	91,988
1950	171,124	82,469	1957	166,230	75,769

*Cheese, Bacon, and Preserved Milk Factories*

In addition to butter factories, there are numerous other factory establishments engaged in the treatment of dairy produce. In 1956-57 there were 15 cheese factories with 105 employees, 29 bacon and ham curing establishments with 657 employees, and 7 factories with 712 employees manufacturing condensed and powdered milk and other milk products. The total number of persons employed in these factories in 1956-57 was twice as great as in 1938-39; the greatest relative increase was in the preserved milk factories, where employment rose from 235 in 1938-39 to 712 in 1956-57.

Further details of cheese, bacon, and preserved milk factories are given in the following table:—

**Table 773. Cheese, Bacon, and Preserved Milk Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establish- ments	Persons Employed	Value of—				
			Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			£	£	£	£	£
1939	60	730	473,116	161,053	1,484,822	1,850,840	366,018
1946	62	1,289	749,072	399,132	3,621,398	4,562,194	940,796
1947	66	1,272	759,637	423,233	3,247,871	4,051,245	803,374
1948	65	1,307	1,044,469	491,590	3,653,052	4,559,762	906,710
1949	66	1,348	1,169,498	577,604	4,340,366	5,493,682	1,153,316
1950	66	1,487	1,263,445	704,720	6,735,765	8,142,697	1,406,932
1951	63	1,538	1,594,097	876,987	5,796,721	7,577,891	1,781,170
1952	63	1,450	1,914,786	984,150	6,814,362	8,514,314	1,699,952
1953	56	1,436	2,800,370	1,106,860	8,578,226	10,726,215	2,147,989
1954	57	1,582	3,686,744	1,242,721	9,168,558	11,462,148	2,293,590
1955	56	1,447	2,986,988	1,149,013	7,494,018	10,204,012	2,709,994
1956	55	1,543	3,245,177	1,299,451	9,153,998	11,805,054	2,651,056
1957	51	1,474	2,937,340	1,326,197	8,840,475	11,335,630	2,495,155

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Production of the various types of preserved milk has increased remarkably since 1938-39, although fluctuations have occurred from year to year, largely caused by seasonal factors. The greatest increase has been in powdered milk production, which rose from 6,941,000 lb. in 1938-39 to 17,743,000 lb. in 1945-46 and 49,230,000 lb. in 1956-57. The output of condensed, concentrated, and evaporated milk quadrupled between 1938-39 and 1945-46, but tended to contract in later years.

**Table 774. Production of Preserved Milk, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Condensed, Concentrated, and Evaporated Milk*	Powdered Milk†	Year ended 30th June	Condensed, Concentrated, and Evaporated Milk*	Powdered Milk†
	Thousand lb.			Thousand lb.	
1939	6,258	6,941	1954	24,639	39,683
1946	25,251	17,743	1955	16,316	43,765
1952	20,874	21,503	1956	17,959	53,346
1953	20,512	43,488	1957	24,226	49,230

\* Includes concentrates of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk and blends thereof, and liquid ice cream mix.

† Includes powdered whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, ice cream mix powder, and infants', invalid, and health beverages.

Butter, cheese, bacon, and hams are produced on farms as well as in factories. Particulars of the total output of these commodities, and the arrangements for supervising their production and organising their marketing, are given in the chapter "Dairying, Poultry, Beekeeping".

#### *Margarine Factories*

Both table and cooking margarine are made in New South Wales, from vegetable oils (mainly from copra) and from animal fats. Since 1941, the production of table margarine has been subject to annual quotas determined under the Dairy Industry Act. The quota for New South Wales was 1,248 tons per annum from 1941 to 1951; it then doubled, because of a serious butter shortage, and in December, 1955 was raised to 9,000 tons. Special permits may be granted under the Act, enabling manufacturers to produce table margarine for oversea export in excess of their quota.

There were 8 margarine factories with 733 employees in 1956-57, compared with 10 establishments and 494 employees in 1938-39. In 1956-57, the value of production in the factories amounted to £1,157,464 and the salaries and wages paid to £731,330.

Margarine production was expanded greatly in order to meet war-time demands, but has since contracted. During the earlier post-war years, output varied with oversea orders; the increase in 1948-49, for example, was due to increased exports to European countries. Between 1952 and 1955, production exceeded the quotas for table margarine, while the validity of the Dairy Industry Act in terms of Section 92 of the Commonwealth Constitution was being challenged. The High Court upheld the validity of the Act in 1955, and at the end of the year the New South

Wales quota for table margarine produced for local consumption was raised to 9,000 tons per annum. Table margarine production continued to increase in 1955-56 and 1956-57, although the output of other margarine was substantially reduced.

The following table shows the total quantity of margarine produced in all New South Wales factories in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 775. Production of Margarine, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Quantity			Value		
	Table Margarine	Other Margarine	Total	Table Margarine	Other Margarine	Total
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	£
1939	40,107	200,670	240,777	162,692	566,627	729,319
1946	135,420	226,009	361,429	758,896	726,931	1,485,827
1947	82,196	192,590	274,786	459,402	614,293	1,073,695
1948	46,223	249,447	295,670	313,738	958,663	1,272,401
1949	121,063	299,973	421,036	945,160	1,424,916	2,370,076
1950	75,509	341,446	416,955	621,212	1,523,357	2,144,569
1951	50,170	324,357	374,527	495,795	1,452,148	1,947,943
1952	99,518	366,223	465,741	1,015,129	1,828,017	2,843,146
1953	82,312	312,402	394,714	901,211	2,134,351	3,035,562
1954	128,128	326,724	454,852	1,345,626	2,308,969	3,654,595
1955	149,887	316,630	466,517	1,737,988	2,423,755	4,161,743
1956	161,763	227,503	389,266	1,953,361	1,611,736	3,565,097
1957	194,339	189,431	383,770	2,408,213	1,516,205	3,924,418

*Condiments, Spices, etc.*

The group "Condiment, Spices, etc." comprises factories engaged in the preparation of numerous grocery items such as coffee and coffee essences, flavouring essences, jelly crystals, and pepper and other spices, as well as the re-packing of certain imported commodities such as tea. Particulars of this group of factories in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 776. Condiments, Spices, etc., N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	53	1,510	H.P. 1,662	£ 532,547	£ 217,620	£ 1,033,120	£ 2,122,759	£ 1,089,639
1946	57	1,898	3,008	727,325	426,514	1,911,830	3,236,532	1,324,702
1947	64	2,082	3,235	805,992	542,401	2,489,548	3,529,357	1,039,809
1948	65	2,086	2,979	890,584	569,575	2,487,893	3,886,626	1,398,733
1949	68	2,065	3,034	878,230	628,710	2,998,406	4,795,902	1,797,496
1950	64	2,110	3,659	1,096,041	756,149	3,671,086	5,609,765	1,938,679
1951	63	1,987	3,519	1,143,124	831,306	4,042,147	6,298,237	2,256,090
1952	67	1,973	4,113	1,544,837	1,005,868	7,739,339	10,509,545	2,770,206
1953	70	1,571	3,604	1,125,227	964,091	5,244,747	8,019,603	2,774,856
1954	67	1,509	3,775	1,241,904	936,889	5,259,062	8,033,901	2,774,839
1955	67	1,552	3,554	1,439,177	1,011,712	7,236,415	9,971,439	2,735,024
1956	68	1,565	3,928	1,869,362	1,076,879	5,819,891	8,778,286	2,958,395
1957	70	1,579	4,338	2,040,579	1,160,194	6,316,992	9,612,198	3,295,206

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these factories rose gradually from 1,510 in 1938-39 to 2,110 in 1949-50. It declined in later years, particularly in 1952-53, and in 1956-57 was little greater than in 1938-39. Females represented 54 per cent. of the total employment in 1956-57.

*Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc.*

Most of the establishments producing aerated waters, cordials, etc., in New South Wales are small country factories. Metropolitan needs are for the most part met by a few relatively large plants. The operations of the factory establishments in this industry are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 777. Aerated Waters, Cordials, etc., N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	172	1,149	2,344	639,815	186,738	583,284	1,141,576	558,292
1946	184	1,689	3,141	833,385	416,486	1,614,046	2,836,693	1,222,647
1947	194	1,755	3,649	935,688	469,612	1,395,456	2,660,498	1,265,042
1948	203	1,844	3,943	1,107,310	551,632	1,645,971	2,956,035	1,310,064
1949	205	1,907	4,417	1,268,290	638,331	1,896,413	3,436,942	1,540,529
1950	208	2,132	5,490	1,613,007	749,596	2,391,205	4,137,748	1,746,543
1951	210	2,273	6,091	2,004,200	940,618	2,904,474	5,166,335	2,261,861
1952	209	2,245	6,793	2,435,240	1,203,032	3,315,783	5,972,907	2,657,124
1953	206	1,965	7,331	2,817,574	1,216,755	3,168,949	5,823,989	2,655,040
1954	206	1,936	10,203	2,820,352	1,197,893	3,469,115	6,664,354	3,195,239
1955	202	2,030	9,818	2,915,711	1,273,910	3,951,319	7,231,049	3,279,730
1956	203	2,055	10,139	3,336,595	1,367,460	4,149,403	7,356,111	3,206,708
1957	195	1,870	9,771	3,620,423	1,296,972	3,924,309	7,291,149	3,366,840

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the industry increased steadily during the early post-war years until 1950-51, and then declined. In 1956-57, the number employed was 63 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Females comprised 20 per cent. of the total employment in 1956-57.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was more than four times the pre-war figure. There was an average of 5.2 horse-power per employee in 1956-57, compared with 2.0 in 1938-39.

Materials used by the industry in 1956-57 included 17,775 tons of sugar and 161,153 cwt. of fresh fruit.

*Breweries*

All except one of the breweries in New South Wales are in the metropolitan area. The brewing operations of these establishments in 1938-39 and later years are summarised in the following table, which excludes all subsidiary operations (malting, manufacture of aerated waters, etc.) undertaken by the breweries.

**Table 778. Breweries in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	6	1,009	9,936	1,731,790	310,682	1,125,936	3,492,243	2,366,307
1946	6	1,162	11,499	1,782,982	426,156	1,445,955	3,836,829	2,390,874
1947	6	1,306	11,762	1,855,364	499,780	1,923,087	4,933,400	3,010,313
1948	6	1,428	12,774	1,895,208	600,586	1,784,711	4,405,365	2,620,654
1949	6	1,503	11,146	1,983,039	730,602	2,215,345	5,187,857	2,972,512
1950	6	1,493	11,875	2,062,087	796,172	2,504,503	5,300,803	2,796,300
1951	6	1,552	12,031	2,311,885	1,035,562	3,198,618	6,217,177	3,018,559
1952	8	1,658	13,934	2,808,090	1,328,419	4,424,298	8,038,421	3,614,123
1953	9	1,736	15,161	3,717,415	1,586,443	5,940,668	10,139,842	4,199,174
1954	9	1,737	19,835	4,622,881	1,674,080	6,906,004	12,006,953	5,100,949
1955	9	1,851	21,535	5,911,641	1,853,008	7,441,768	13,476,550	6,034,782
1956	8	1,918	21,072	7,364,206	1,971,989	8,950,070†	14,493,589	5,543,519†
1957	7	1,943	21,390	8,532,950	2,041,101	8,873,569	14,872,597	5,999,028

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Employment in breweries has increased steadily since the war, and in 1956-57 it was 67 per cent. higher than in 1945-56. The number of females employed in 1956-57 was 140, or 7 per cent. of the total.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was 86 per cent. more than in 1945-56, and represented an average of 11.0 horse-power per employee.

The next table shows particulars of the materials treated in breweries and the quantity of ale, beer, and stout produced in 1938-39 and later years. Beer production in 1956-57 was only slightly less than the record production of 93 million gallons in 1955-56, and was 171 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

**Table 779. Breweries, N.S.W.: Materials Treated and Beer Produced**

Year ended 30th June	Materials Treated			Ale, Beer, and Stout Produced *		
	Malt	Hops	Sugar	Bulk	Bottled	Total
	Bushels	lb.	Tons	Thousand gallons		
1939	1,059,628	931,922	6,922	27,174	6,725	33,899
1952	1,832,180	1,734,282	15,512	57,514	9,285	66,799
1953	2,119,835	1,989,491	16,368	61,238	11,434	72,672
1954	2,234,154	2,094,935	18,325	64,338	15,605	79,943
1955	2,500,068	2,074,805	21,045	68,935	19,146	88,081
1956	2,546,588	2,168,417	21,911	72,771	20,526	93,297
1957	2,509,234	1,988,361	21,135	70,714	21,216	91,930

\* Excludes waste beer.

Information relating to the consumption of beer in New South Wales is given in the chapter "Social Condition". Details of excise on locally manufactured beer are given in the chapter "Oversea Trade".

*Tobacco Factories*

The tobacco industry is highly organised, the bulk of the output being produced in three large establishments. Most of the tobacco leaf treated in New South Wales factories is imported from the United States of America and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; very little is grown in New South Wales. Large quantities of tobacco and cigarettes are exported from New South Wales, mainly to the other States.

The development of the tobacco industry since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 780. Tobacco Factories in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	8	3,108	6,104	1,271,480	623,799	4,830,744	6,039,442	1,208,698
1946	8	2,997	5,761	1,020,888	749,800	7,059,349	8,260,290	1,200,941
1947	10	3,049	5,965	1,191,519	876,006	9,232,338	10,486,303	1,253,965
1948	12	2,986	6,141	1,205,809	936,463	9,333,611	11,061,168	1,727,557
1949	14	2,828	6,196	1,242,941	1,009,553	9,033,672	10,960,378	1,926,706
1950	14	2,771	5,799	1,211,583	1,068,637	9,728,081	11,536,427	1,808,346
1951	13	2,606	5,651	1,188,968	1,246,641	10,386,190	12,768,089	2,381,899
1952	15	2,555	5,085	1,219,954	1,540,243	11,898,704	14,346,649	2,447,945
1953	15	2,428	5,434	1,193,289	1,697,584	13,317,373	16,821,946	3,504,573
1954	15	2,451	6,288	1,422,126	1,804,984	15,952,247	19,903,898	3,951,651
1955	13	2,332	6,270	1,089,068	1,792,713	16,590,816	20,585,844	3,995,028
1956	14	2,371	8,381	1,691,097	1,972,053	17,447,398†	22,210,569	4,763,171†
1957	12	2,574	8,797	2,070,509	2,278,381	20,487,110	26,513,068	6,025,958

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Because of changes in the classification of certain costs, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

The number of persons employed in the tobacco industry was fairly stable during the war, but it declined from 3,049 in 1946-47 to 2,332 in 1954-55. In 1956-57 the number was 2,574, or 17 per cent. less than in 1938-39. Females comprised 48 per cent. of the total employment in 1956-57.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was 42 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, and represents an average of 3.4 horse-power per employee.

**CLASS X. WOODWORKING, ETC.**

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class X are given in Tables 781 to 784. These industries accounted for 80 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 77 per cent. of the value of production in the class in 1956-57.

*Sawmills*

Most of the sawmills in New South Wales are located in country districts, many of them in forest areas. Some of the mills undertake moulding and planing in addition to general milling. In the metropolitan area, sawmills are operated in timber merchants' yards, where imported and country timbers are re-sawn and joinery work is done.



Details of the operations of sawmills in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table. The figures exclude plywood mills and other woodworking establishments.

Table 781. Sawmills in N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
1939	435	4,981	H.P. 29,096	£ 1,343,980	£ 970,988	£ 2,869,444	£ 4,464,421	£ 1,594,977
1946	645	6,277	44,128	1,818,480	1,575,729	4,182,580	6,792,094	2,609,514
1947	713	7,226	51,395	2,083,081	1,982,639	5,804,800	9,145,819	3,341,019
1948	818	8,162	58,518	2,539,543	2,540,597	7,083,549	11,554,512	4,470,963
1949	881	8,867	70,802	3,010,275	3,053,281	8,637,734	14,108,151	5,470,417
1950	920	9,225	78,624	3,402,430	3,457,924	9,761,567	16,014,978	6,253,411
1951	982	9,772	93,660	4,355,976	4,401,395	13,479,016	21,614,761	8,135,745
1952	1,043	10,635	105,026	5,115,844	6,059,670	19,223,152	30,614,166	11,391,014
1953	1,203	10,090	117,132	5,842,503	6,173,523	16,495,126	27,015,257	10,520,131
1954	1,108	9,947	117,496	5,978,133	6,583,314	19,082,415	30,820,090	11,737,675
1955	1,055	9,892	118,246	6,963,556	6,833,307	20,746,790	33,310,143	12,563,353
1956	1,040	9,749	118,584	7,389,934	7,111,862	21,511,989	34,406,068	12,894,079
1957	1,069	9,564	124,114	7,827,994	7,333,000	22,837,232	36,273,239	13,436,007

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the sawmills expanded rapidly during the post-war years up to 1951-52, when the number of persons employed was more than double the number in 1938-39. The number employed declined in each subsequent year, and in 1956-57 was 10 per cent. below the 1951-52 peak. These figures exclude timber-getters and transport workers.

The post-war expansion in the motive power installed in the mills has been rapid and continuous. The capacity in 1956-57 was more than four times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 12.9 horsepower per employee.

Particulars of logs sawn and timber produced in sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments are given in the next table:—

Table 782. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced					
	Native	Im-ported*	Total	From Native Logs				From Im-ported Logs*	Total
				Forest Hardwoods	Brush-woods and Scrubwoods	Pines	Total		
	Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet					
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819	281,169
1946	31,629	243	31,872	†	†	†	252,107	2,042	254,149
1951	42,598	1,498	44,096	282,157	12,120	44,069	338,346	12,376	350,722
1952	49,610	1,041	50,651	310,249	18,414	51,970	380,633	8,509	389,142
1953	46,664	1,007	47,671	296,107	296,107	51,159	347,266	8,336	355,602
1954	49,216	1,520	50,736	285,452	19,841	64,987	370,280	12,470	382,750
1955	48,565	1,816	50,381	280,085	18,346	74,489	372,920	14,663	387,583
1956	48,619	1,343	49,962	273,332	23,335	67,103	363,770	10,863	374,633
1957	49,638	1,513	51,151	278,078	23,425	64,044	365,547	11,558	377,105

\* Includes interstate imports in 1938-39 and 1945-46.

† Not available.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1956-57 was 34 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the restricted imports of softwoods. Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 12 million super feet in 1956-57, compared with 102 million super feet in 1938-39.

Further particulars of the timber industry are given in the chapter "Forestry".

### Joinery

Window frames and sashes, doors, cupboards, and other articles of joinery for the building industry are usually made in workshops and transported to the building site where they are to be used.

Particulars of joinery workshops, which are usually small in size, are given in the following table. The figures include builders' workshops where located on a fixed site and used continuously for production of joinery items; workshops on temporary sites in connection with particular building contracts are not included.

**Table 783. Joinery Workshops in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	197	2,069	8,573	590,416	457,290	709,948	1,403,948	694,000
1946	236	2,350	9,768	731,453	633,529	1,028,658	1,911,630	882,972
1947	306	2,885	11,129	920,513	812,553	1,388,949	2,632,496	1,243,547
1948	375	3,569	13,112	1,157,161	1,217,979	2,155,154	3,962,660	1,807,506
1949	452	4,054	15,933	1,361,981	1,452,805	2,748,923	4,917,391	2,168,468
1950	501	4,193	17,773	1,685,320	1,670,141	3,382,560	6,079,589	2,697,029
1951	553	4,620	19,853	2,062,530	2,202,856	4,897,618	8,541,608	3,643,990
1952	636	4,992	21,770	2,688,624	3,013,567	7,252,019	11,981,230	4,729,211
1953	691	4,594	23,500	3,040,026	2,916,430	5,616,981	10,278,506	4,661,525
1954	736	4,891	25,433	3,550,087	3,283,253	6,998,310	12,240,035	5,241,725
1955	804	5,161	26,041	4,002,394	3,783,252	7,898,098	13,836,320	5,938,222
1956	822	5,247	27,524	4,259,918	4,166,802	8,429,697	15,045,238	6,615,541
1957	829	4,980	28,052	4,738,576	4,062,244	8,789,502	15,182,689	6,393,187

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of joinery workshops was more than trebled between 1945-46 and 1956-57. Employment in the workshops rose rapidly during the post-war years to a peak in 1955-56; although it declined in 1956-57,

the number employed then was still more than twice as great as in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the workshops was expanded continuously throughout the post-war period, and in 1956-57, when it represented an average of 5.6 horse-power per employee, was almost three times as great as in 1945-46.

#### Boxes and Cases

Boxes and cases for fruit and other commodities are usually made of undressed timber, although in some instances the material used is plywood. In country areas, many box and case makers operate a sawmill for cutting their materials direct from the logs. Most metropolitan manufacturers use sawn timber transported from country sawmills.

Particulars of the box and case industry in 1938-39 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 784. Boxes and Cases, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	77	1,095	5,257	277,700	200,260	581,672	965,612	383,940
1946	118	2,026	8,360	394,410	576,610	1,539,540	2,421,144	881,604
1947	128	2,060	9,096	427,892	589,877	1,359,511	2,219,480	859,969
1948	138	2,142	9,569	461,902	684,593	1,729,065	2,726,307	997,242
1949	137	2,074	9,813	459,106	757,707	1,948,634	3,145,245	1,196,611
1950	137	1,966	10,612	573,954	788,922	1,847,892	3,033,013	1,185,121
1951	136	1,778	9,538	515,904	859,486	2,064,824	3,363,931	1,299,107
1952	141	1,799	10,017	603,574	1,075,507	2,783,529	4,422,908	1,639,379
1953	153	1,537	11,008	662,426	984,688	2,069,232	3,526,960	1,457,728
1954	158	1,620	10,332	741,003	1,037,890	2,405,363	3,997,798	1,592,435
1955	159	1,754	10,623	831,747	1,244,404	2,726,093	4,651,772	1,925,679
1956	158	1,747	11,284	914,499	1,329,072	2,779,748	4,865,708	2,085,960
1957	155	1,541	10,510	797,707	1,184,245	2,293,257	4,125,768	1,832,511

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the early post-war years was slightly lower than during the war, and in recent years it has declined further. While the number of persons employed in 1956-57 was 24 per cent. lower than in 1945-46, it was still 41 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was double the pre-war capacity, and represented an average 6.8 horse-power per employee.

## CLASS XI. FURNITURE AND BEDDING

Cabinet and furniture making is the principal individual industry in Class XI. In 1956-57, this industry accounted for 65 per cent. of both the aggregate employment and the value of production in the Class.

In addition to the manufacture of furniture, the cabinet and furniture making industry includes french polishing, upholstery, and repairs to furniture. Particulars of the industry in 1938-39 and later years are as follows:—

Table 785. Cabinet and Furniture Making, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	258	4,465	7,263	969,502	918,314	1,492,240	2,852,487	1,360,247
1946	269	3,547	9,227	1,017,272	1,032,111	1,614,134	3,167,110	1,552,976
1947	346	4,346	9,383	1,145,161	1,298,473	2,195,396	4,210,798	2,015,402
1948	392	5,039	10,774	1,461,100	1,626,405	2,948,656	5,472,077	2,523,421
1949	414	5,305	12,073	1,561,441	1,971,165	3,363,291	6,339,161	2,975,870
1950	418	5,307	13,388	1,655,827	2,152,868	3,655,053	7,083,022	3,427,969
1951	441	5,719	16,016	2,007,046	2,810,385	5,149,505	9,565,310	4,415,805
1952	463	5,467	16,503	2,293,365	3,356,565	5,544,838	10,476,129	4,931,291
1953	502	5,025	17,039	2,406,448	3,208,690	5,091,547	9,880,478	4,788,931
1954	525	5,253	17,330	2,737,133	3,523,657	5,792,557	11,367,175	5,574,618
1955	536	5,291	17,149	3,026,639	3,809,312	6,537,851	12,476,747	5,938,896
1956	547	5,348	16,401	3,246,658	4,209,944	7,278,235	13,759,982	6,481,747
1957	539	5,302	15,576	3,656,298	4,347,065	7,277,435	14,300,801	7,023,366

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the cabinet and furniture making industry decreased substantially during the war, but rose rapidly thereafter to a peak of 5,719 in 1950-51. It declined to 5,025 in 1952-53, and in 1956-57 was 5,302, or 19 per cent. higher than in 1938-39.

The motive power installed in the industry in 1956-57, was more than double the pre-war figure, and represented an average of 2.9 horse-power per employee compared with 1.6 in 1938-39.

The value of furniture (excluding drapery, blinds, etc.) produced in 1956-57 was £16,743,591—wood, £10,856,663; metal (including office equipment), £5,775,317; and seagrass and bamboo, £111,611. Metal furniture is a product of the metals and machinery industries (Class IV), and seagrass and bamboo furniture is a product of the basket and wickerware industry (Class X).

## CLASS XII. PAPER AND PRINTING

Particulars of the principal individual industries in Class XII are given in Tables 786 to 789. These industries accounted for 83 per cent. of the aggregate employment and 80 per cent. of the value of production in the Class in 1956-57.

*Newspapers and Periodicals*

The newspaper and periodical industry consists of the printing staffs of a few large newspaper offices and numerous relatively small suburban and country newspapers. Details of the industry are given in the next table:—

**Table 786. Newspapers and Periodicals, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	213	4,456	10,997	3,135,496	1,189,832	1,508,649	3,618,393	2,109,744
1946	181	4,595	15,653	3,172,554	1,573,625	2,617,227	5,518,095	2,900,868
1947	184	5,343	15,997	3,368,379	2,000,515	3,631,991	7,284,554	3,652,563
1948	182	5,271	16,199	3,483,512	2,090,753	3,498,173	7,281,812	3,783,639
1949	181	5,554	18,248	3,833,156	2,516,107	4,087,928	8,623,876	4,535,948
1950	177	5,993	17,685	4,112,169	2,977,460	6,100,480	12,208,921	6,108,441
1951	179	5,891	17,688	5,315,727	3,418,841	6,924,207	13,594,385	6,670,178
1952	183	5,851	18,932	5,924,000	4,071,366	8,836,186	16,525,422	7,689,236
1953	179	5,526	18,510	6,698,625	4,137,477	8,417,592	16,146,443	7,728,851
1954	182	5,686	18,477	6,991,522	4,543,558	9,214,406	17,687,862	8,473,456
1955	179	5,943	19,120	7,585,934	4,995,214	10,144,675	19,418,946	9,264,271
1956	183	6,412	22,666	10,515,623	5,908,809	10,450,050	21,180,159	10,740,109
1957	178	6,288	19,348	11,899,679	6,099,640	10,556,377	21,509,581	10,953,204

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Between 1938-39 and 1956-57, the number of persons employed (which excludes journalists and editorial staff) increased by 41 per cent. The motive power installed in 1956-57 was 76 per cent. greater than in 1938-39, and represented an average of 3.1 horse-power per employee.

*Printing Establishments*

The following table shows particulars of printing establishments other than newspapers in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 787. Government and General Printing and Bookbinding, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	335	7,373	7,135	2,758,362	1,402,339	1,631,408	3,985,493	2,354,085
1946	340	6,498	8,693	2,651,737	1,711,415	2,265,572	5,133,386	2,867,814
1947	364	7,982	9,363	2,939,525	2,371,124	3,139,729	7,132,488	3,992,759
1948	389	8,126	10,324	3,257,272	2,734,338	3,780,587	8,357,508	4,576,921
1949	404	8,263	11,535	3,720,484	3,147,703	4,226,705	9,458,154	5,231,449
1950	409	8,420	13,426	4,488,655	3,610,723	4,573,873	10,732,746	6,158,873
1951	420	8,944	16,785	5,941,993	4,704,894	6,151,180	14,043,992	7,892,812
1952	445	9,060	18,205	6,473,209	5,724,503	10,429,975	20,519,771	10,089,796
1953	461	8,677	18,062	7,183,941	5,877,494	9,250,567	19,135,070	9,884,503
1954	487	9,070	19,305	7,868,920	6,594,988	9,938,103	20,989,055	11,050,952
1955	511	9,542	19,365	8,722,585	7,468,766	11,360,792	23,894,642	12,533,850
1956	549	9,989	20,126	9,954,709	8,279,841	12,347,602	26,407,516	14,059,914
1957	564	10,203	20,029	11,157,930	8,762,461	13,099,708	27,963,619	14,863,911

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in these establishments increased in each post-war year except 1952-53. In 1956-57, the number employed was 38 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Almost one-third of the persons employed are females.

The motive power installed in the establishments in 1956-57 was nearly three times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 2.0 horse-power per employee.

In 1956-57, there were 9 government printing establishments, which accounted for 8 per cent. of the total employment.

### *Manufactured Stationery*

Particulars of establishments engaged in the manufacture of stationery are given in the following table:—

**Table 788. Manufactured Stationery, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	46	1,609	1,629	667,242	248,094	703,024	1,341,579	638,555
1946	53	1,572	3,909	638,266	397,826	1,241,391	2,054,990	813,599
1947	62	2,058	2,522	831,643	557,267	1,739,713	2,930,632	1,190,919
1948	65	2,209	2,860	989,211	675,662	2,342,179	3,942,159	1,599,980
1949	81	2,491	3,552	1,437,113	850,865	2,886,214	4,759,220	1,873,006
1950	84	2,722	3,910	1,410,164	1,037,124	3,218,833	5,484,198	2,265,365
1951	83	3,013	4,778	1,908,216	1,365,015	4,510,438	7,862,812	3,352,374
1952	78	2,574	4,907	2,001,369	1,510,832	5,305,705	8,774,912	3,469,207
1953	80	2,446	3,928	2,610,424	1,580,814	4,193,037	7,674,134	3,481,097
1954	77	2,485	5,299	2,745,018	1,726,297	4,719,718	8,840,020	4,120,302
1955	73	2,684	5,253	2,965,022	1,894,568	5,003,591	9,394,522	4,390,931
1956	76	2,747	5,647	3,397,279	2,059,681	5,682,907	10,606,049	4,923,142
1957	74	2,719	5,907	3,631,734	2,127,288	5,833,045	10,938,085	5,105,040

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in the manufacture of stationery rose substantially after the war, reaching a peak of 3,013 in 1950-51. It declined to 2,446 in 1952-53, but in 1956-57 was 2,719, or 69 per cent. higher than in 1938-39. Females comprised 54 per cent. of the total employed in the industry in 1956-57.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was more than three and a half times as great as in 1938-39. There was an average of 2.2 horse-power per employee in 1956-57, compared with 1.0 in 1938-39.

*Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc.*

The next table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of cardboard boxes, cartons, etc. in 1938-39 and later years:—

**Table 789. Cardboard Boxes, Cartons, etc., N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	32	1,953	1,324	489,564	254,237	518,663	1,013,448	494,785
1946	41	1,827	1,813	589,853	429,116	1,042,559	1,889,747	847,188
1947	40	2,115	1,948	596,939	545,737	1,278,896	2,368,913	1,090,017
1948	47	2,268	2,193	785,000	668,698	1,815,381	3,054,072	1,238,691
1949	46	2,335	2,709	901,160	780,121	2,276,753	3,710,944	1,434,191
1950	48	2,322	3,532	942,073	864,344	2,575,290	4,216,752	1,641,462
1951	54	2,648	5,240	1,583,592	1,245,448	3,429,693	5,686,973	2,257,280
1952	58	2,941	6,350	2,304,052	1,765,024	6,684,260	10,164,074	3,479,814
1953	60	2,350	6,345	2,469,694	1,568,547	5,416,282	8,515,783	3,099,501
1954	58	2,658	6,264	2,893,584	1,910,115	6,228,974	9,797,528	3,568,554
1955	63	2,911	6,541	3,727,554	2,181,385	6,669,640	10,840,327	4,170,687
1956	63	2,973	6,973	3,558,603	2,360,417	7,073,489	11,624,825	4,551,336
1957	62	3,172	7,625	4,150,382	2,688,073	7,415,708	12,563,741	5,148,033

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The considerable expansion that has occurred in these factories since the war was interrupted only by the adverse economic conditions in 1952-53. Employment rose from 1,827 in 1945-46 to 2,941 in 1951-52, and declined to 2,350 in 1952-53. In 1956-57, 3,172 persons were employed, or 62 per cent. more than in 1938-39. Females comprised 43 per cent. of the total number of employees.

The motive power installed in 1956-57 was almost six times as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 2.4 horse-power per employee.

CLASS XIII. RUBBER

Class XIII comprises factory establishments engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods and in tyre retreading and repairing.

The post-war development of the establishments manufacturing rubber goods is illustrated in the following table. These establishments produce rubber footwear, belting, hose, sponge and foam rubber, and other rubber goods, but motor tyres and tubes are their principal product.

Table 790. Rubber Goods, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	12	3,405	28,764	1,029,634	1,108,723	3,548,800	4,814,553	1,265,753
1947	19	4,171	29,539	1,161,884	1,555,099	4,921,585	6,978,391	2,056,806
1948	22	4,422	30,623	1,312,446	1,848,535	5,098,296	7,237,901	2,139,605
1949	26	5,025	34,016	1,497,839	2,341,305	5,771,577	8,544,179	2,772,602
1950	27	5,221	38,424	1,624,759	2,789,677	7,297,841	10,498,543	3,200,702
1951	24	5,687	42,251	1,830,412	3,699,571	13,399,445	17,504,026	4,104,581
1952	24	5,787	48,990	2,543,905	4,766,985	16,809,727	22,901,817	6,092,090
1953	29	4,792	48,610	3,399,800	3,975,948	9,962,801	15,038,172	5,075,371
1954	33	5,996	49,390	3,900,419	5,198,534	13,130,233	19,783,671	6,653,438
1955	35	6,325	48,678	4,316,565	5,958,563	16,694,579	23,867,847	7,173,268
1956	40	6,405	49,825	4,484,628	6,188,977	18,731,104	26,787,907	8,056,803
1957	43	6,769	56,575	4,770,847	6,694,934	17,548,003	26,392,368	8,844,365

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

There has been remarkable growth in the rubber goods industry since the war. Employment almost doubled between 1945-46 and 1956-57, despite a substantial fall in 1952-53. The motive power installed in the industry was also almost doubled during the post-war period.

The operations of establishments engaged in tyre retreading and repairing are summarised in the next table:—

Table 791. Tyre Retreading and Repairing, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	106	585	1,284	321,781	146,440	357,457	677,510	320,053
1947	119	638	1,544	388,039	171,188	388,770	740,862	352,092
1948	123	615	1,485	449,845	176,597	407,370	763,749	356,379
1949	127	663	1,707	537,152	211,089	450,846	876,195	425,349
1950	128	694	1,735	593,816	253,422	536,139	1,058,816	522,677
1951	128	744	1,982	597,252	334,689	821,773	1,576,633	754,860
1952	134	813	2,228	754,777	469,688	1,226,926	2,260,982	1,034,056
1953	137	840	2,467	1,005,899	526,920	1,152,362	2,286,602	1,134,240
1954	143	860	2,536	1,287,221	576,975	1,118,497	2,487,269	1,368,772
1955	148	910	2,654	1,407,522	650,808	1,229,943	2,663,018	1,433,075
1956	155	971	3,079	1,731,248	746,300	1,583,772	3,359,712	1,775,940
1957	165	1,085	3,436	1,999,253	878,901	1,615,699	3,635,701	2,020,002

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

The number of persons employed in tyre retreading and repairing works increased steadily throughout the post-war years, and in 1956-57 was 85 per cent. more than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the works in 1956-57 was more than two and a half times as great as in 1945-46.



The next table shows the quantities of crude and synthetic rubber used and of tyres produced in rubber works (including tyre retreading and repairing works) in 1938-39 and recent years:—

Table 792. Rubber Works in N.S.W.: Rubber Used and Tyres Produced

Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres		Year ended 30th June	Rubber Used		Tyres	
	Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped		Crude	Synthetic	Made	Retreaded and Recapped
	Thousand lb.		Thousand			Thousand lb.		Thousand	
1939	16,262	*	663	172	1951	34,985	109	1,196	435
1946	11,295	*	540	315	1952	36,123	111	1,273	472
					1953	25,621	93	823	510
1947	22,234	*	908	308	1954	40,261	248	1,481	591
1948	25,616	159	870	327	1955	48,528	639	1,849	630
1949	27,980	67	886	343	1956	40,551	7,126	1,889	734
1950	31,512	98	1,036	372	1957	30,325	17,415	1,881	808

\* Not available.

Consumption of crude rubber more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1954-55, but then fell substantially. Consumption in 1956-57, although almost twice the pre-war level, was 38 per cent. lower than in the peak year 1954-55. The decreased usage of crude rubber has been offset by increased consumption of synthetic rubber, little of which was used before 1954-55. In 1956-57, the number of tyres made was almost three times as great as in 1938-39, and the number retreaded and recapped was almost five times as great.

CLASS XIV. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The following table shows particulars of factories engaged in the manufacture of musical instruments (including gramophone records) in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 793. Musical Instruments, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	13	286	793	72,385	56,383	47,136	139,073	91,937
1946	16	311	826	101,740	89,232	69,522	214,653	145,131
1947	18	585	1,464	188,755	184,724	167,115	439,419	272,304
1948	25	657	1,557	232,714	225,567	219,200	523,944	304,744
1949	30	948	1,795	301,186	337,943	412,139	879,750	467,611
1950	25	1,155	1,860	376,014	425,752	706,345	1,267,175	560,830
1951	30	1,320	2,512	479,825	586,144	977,232	2,049,735	1,072,503
1952	32	1,271	2,945	519,842	792,869	993,129	2,154,340	1,161,211
1953	30	942	2,827	531,399	683,792	906,861	2,016,893	1,110,032
1954	35	1,176	3,160	705,643	841,061	1,294,021	2,764,928	1,470,907
1955	35	1,235	3,305	712,499	984,181	1,765,346	3,438,797	1,673,451
1956	36	1,338	2,515	830,550	1,137,458	2,076,729	4,223,990	2,147,261
1957	37	1,494	2,746	1,349,691	1,336,233	3,067,587	6,283,132	3,215,545

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the musical instrument industry more than quadrupled between 1945-46 and 1956-57, despite a substantial decrease from 1950-51 to 1952-53. Most of the rise was due to expansion in the gramophone record industry, which, in 1956-57, accounted for almost three-quarters of the 1,494 persons employed.

#### CLASS XV. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

Particulars of the plastics industry and of the optical, surgical, and scientific instruments industry are given in Tables 794 and 795. In 1956-57, these two industries accounted for 46 per cent. of the employment and value of production in Class XV.

##### *Plastic Moulding and Products*

The development since 1945-46 of factories engaged in plastic moulding and the manufacture of plastic articles is illustrated in the following table. Details for years before 1945-46 are not available. The figures in the table do not include establishments making only moulding powders and other raw materials; these establishments are included in the industrial chemicals industry.

**Table 794. Plastic Moulding and Products, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed*	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1946	59	1,783	1,991	435,369	427,050	522,367	1,157,810	635,443
1947	88	2,291	2,381	568,954	609,887	835,426	1,803,873	968,447
1948	89	2,201	3,554	668,108	646,145	1,036,288	2,239,820	1,203,532
1949	92	2,184	3,541	861,106	819,843	1,110,714	2,404,609	1,293,895
1950	88	2,044	4,550	1,001,665	882,611	1,305,499	2,743,193	1,437,694
1951	93	2,246	5,853	1,257,810	1,146,096	1,923,208	3,866,986	1,943,778
1952	94	2,013	6,413	1,432,957	1,329,090	2,213,813	4,353,089	2,139,276
1953	101	1,877	6,866	1,601,541	1,324,287	2,223,289	4,743,256	2,519,967
1954	104	2,455	6,882	2,086,144	1,770,606	3,379,555	6,563,781	3,184,226
1955	110	2,647	7,490	2,456,193	2,098,434	4,155,681	8,023,046	3,867,365
1956	125	2,780	7,655	2,837,378	2,297,059	5,044,842	9,263,259	4,218,417
1957	135	3,009	8,493	3,567,676	2,599,885	5,520,198	10,298,118	4,777,920

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the plastic moulding and products industry fluctuated during the earlier post-war years, and rose rapidly during recent years. In 1956-57, the number employed was 69 per cent. greater than in 1945-46. The motive power installed in the industry has been expanded considerably, and in 1956-57 was more than four times as great as in 1945-46.

The range of articles and semi-processed products made by the plastics industry has increased remarkably in recent years. Included in the range are electrical goods and components, kitchenware and tableware, builders' hardware, laminated and fabricated sheets, rods, etc., industrial and garden hose, chemical and agricultural piping, buttons, buckles, and coathangers, toys, motor vehicle parts and accessories, and a wide variety of industrial components.

##### *Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments*

During the war, there was a very rapid expansion in factories engaged in the production of optical, surgical, and scientific instruments. Employment in these factories in 1945-46 was more than four times the pre-war

level. The number employed declined during the post-war years, and in 1956-57 was 7 per cent. less than in 1945-46. Further particulars are given in the following table:—

**Table 795. Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	37	361	225	132,869	74,423	77,146	194,289	117,143
1946	85	1,512	1,449	567,899	379,868	487,144	1,102,581	615,437
1947	92	1,418	1,274	540,779	384,032	471,258	1,035,844	564,586
1948	95	1,421	1,416	696,506	430,931	538,301	1,142,142	603,841
1949	100	1,367	1,680	685,241	494,742	564,107	1,301,964	737,857
1950	105	1,391	1,781	765,979	545,493	608,127	1,442,631	834,504
1951	108	1,438	1,801	825,984	669,915	735,019	1,822,093	1,087,074
1952	105	1,290	1,897	821,588	750,639	763,956	1,970,992	1,207,036
1953	110	1,180	1,517	921,513	779,763	710,518	1,963,639	1,253,121
1954	124	1,286	1,816	952,210	854,322	833,020	2,127,128	1,294,108
1955	124	1,292	2,423	1,066,605	954,591	942,064	2,355,696	1,413,632
1956	130	1,353	2,453	1,181,925	1,030,890	1,069,962	2,743,295	1,673,333
1957	134	1,405	2,542	1,273,501	1,089,311	1,167,833	2,954,481	1,786,648

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Articles produced in 1956-57 included optical appliances (including spectacle frames) valued at £1,489,008, surgical and medical instruments (including X-ray apparatus) £689,882, and scientific appliances £332,871.

**CLASS XVI. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER**

Class XVI comprises electricity generating stations and gas works. The generating stations are discussed below in the section dealing with electricity generation and distribution.

*Gas Works*

There were 37 gas works in New South Wales in 1956-57. Of these, 22 were owned by local government authorities and 12 were privately-owned.

The development of gas works in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 796. Gas Works in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Motive Power Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc.	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
			H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
1939	43	1,092	17,409	3,961,073	288,913	970,655	2,327,850	1,357,195
1946	39	1,289	20,575	4,129,604	451,690	1,864,470	3,605,536	1,741,066
1947	39	1,369	20,758	3,923,211	463,562	2,070,708	3,894,055	1,823,347
1948	39	1,361	21,149	3,951,926	645,788	2,629,413	4,486,685	1,857,272
1949	39	1,367	22,487	4,161,291	686,940	3,349,918	5,149,897	1,799,979
1950	39	1,367	21,259	4,418,442	756,752	3,762,280	5,591,653	1,829,373
1951	39	1,388	22,589	4,769,529	914,957	5,017,162	7,481,328	2,464,166
1952	39	1,489	23,779	5,412,285	1,222,882	7,317,467	11,290,110	3,972,643
1953	39	1,529	23,628	6,385,351	1,316,915	8,099,788	13,300,755	5,200,967
1954	39	1,533	25,094	6,786,224	1,422,455	8,005,401	12,890,208	4,884,807
1955	39	1,558	28,439	7,214,038	1,560,460	8,204,911	12,962,159	4,757,248
1956	38	1,472	34,115	7,491,621	1,592,254	8,166,810	13,076,671	4,909,861
1957	37	1,441	34,679	7,931,122	1,629,452	8,564,145	13,814,258	5,250,113

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

Employment in the gas works increased steadily during the post-war years until 1954-55, but contracted slightly in subsequent years. The number employed in 1956-57 was still, however, 32 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The motive power installed in the works in 1956-57 was almost twice as great as in 1938-39, and represented an average of 24.1 horse-power per employee compared with 15.9 in the pre-war year.

The consumption of (town) gas has increased considerably in recent years, and production has been expanded accordingly, as the following table indicates. Coke, coke breeze, tar, crude tar oils, ammoniacal liquor, and sulphate of ammonia are by-products of gas production.

**Table 797. Gas Works, N.S.W.: Coal Used and Gas and Coke\* Produced**

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Gas Produced	Coke Produced	Year ended 30th June	Coal Used	Gas Produced	Coke Produced
	Tons	Thous. therms†	Tons		Tons	Thous. therms†	Tons
1939	578,127	59,173	412,986	1951	878,483	100,313	586,605
1946	795,961	80,782	499,165	1952	928,814	105,951	633,172
				1953	945,376	104,285	640,910
1947	862,128	86,938	543,017	1954	945,674	107,307	634,185
1948	887,594	93,907	585,098	1955	984,481	110,152	649,198
1949	900,009	93,697	593,789	1956	946,775	112,734	593,670
1950	870,055	92,072	573,607	1957	911,732	116,687	553,802

\* Includes coke breeze. Metallurgical coke is produced in coke works.

† 1 Therm = 100,000 British Thermal Units.

### ELECTRICITY GENERATION AND DISTRIBUTION

The generation of electricity in New South Wales has expanded very considerably during the post-war years. This expansion has reflected the greatly increased industrial activity, the growth of population, the construction of new houses, the electrification of railway lines, the extension of electricity supplies to rural areas, and the increased use of domestic electric appliances.

**Table 798. Electricity Generation in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Coal Used *	Fuel Oil Used *	Electricity Generated				
			Thermal Generation			Hydro-electric Generation	Total
			Generating Stations	Other Factories†	Total		
			Thous. tons	Thous. gal.	Million kWh		
1939	1,165	7,681	‡	‡	‡	‡	1,948
1946	1,696	7,947	‡	‡	‡	‡	2,831
1947	1,979	10,792	2,969	136	3,105	123	3,228
1948	2,166	14,919	3,227	147	3,374	172	3,546
1949	2,376	28,894	3,389	149	3,538	179	3,717
1950	2,262	35,593	3,389	141	3,530	228	3,758
1951	2,693	42,260	3,891	137	4,028	223	4,251
1952	2,954	27,243	4,256	171	4,427	201	4,628
1953	2,952	20,532	4,518	144	4,662	206	4,868
1954	3,187	16,744	5,104	167	5,271	179	5,450
1955	3,406	13,936	5,615	182	5,797	154	5,951
1956	3,579	13,359	5,852	200	6,052	453	6,505
1957	3,787	13,993	6,374	226	6,600	408	7,008

\* In electricity generating stations only.

† Generated mainly for use in these factories.

‡ Not available.

The State is mainly dependent on thermal stations using coal for the generation of electricity. In 1956-57, coal-fired stations and internal combustion plants generated 94 per cent. of the total electricity output, and hydro-electric stations only 6 per cent. However, the contribution of the hydro-electric stations will be significantly increased as the various stages of the Snowy Mountains Scheme (see page 878) are completed. As the principal producing centres for coal suitable for electricity generation are within a hundred miles radius of Sydney (at Newcastle, Bulli-Wollongong, and Lithgow), most of the electricity generating plant is located in this area.

The development of the electricity generating stations in New South Wales since 1938-39 is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 799. Electricity Generating Stations in N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th June	Establishments	Persons Employed *	Capacity of Prime Movers Installed	Value of—				
				Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. †	Salaries and Wages Paid	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output	Production
				£	£	£	£	£
			H.P.					
1939	106	2,072	953,487	16,280,687	634,267	1,586,951	5,719,029	4,132,078
1946	100	2,859	1,203,094	15,055,606	1,071,363	3,188,562	8,749,030	5,560,468
1947	99	3,133	1,262,975	15,075,850	1,252,522	3,754,485	9,967,339	6,212,854
1948	93	3,613	1,238,141	16,032,099	1,742,954	4,971,094	11,477,638	6,506,544
1949	91	3,853	1,232,410	18,072,907	2,096,073	6,785,916	13,368,013	6,582,097
1950	92	3,968	1,270,624	22,216,031	2,227,383	7,820,726	15,017,542	7,196,816
1951	90	4,076	1,353,272	27,111,199	2,869,367	11,181,168	18,943,721	7,762,553
1952	85	4,459	1,379,982	33,669,572	3,561,194	15,498,385	24,243,068	8,744,683
1953	86	4,851	1,686,157	49,708,951	4,316,435	16,155,876	26,762,162	10,606,286
1954	84	5,140	1,970,787	56,395,650	4,764,853	17,405,025	31,401,278	13,996,253
1955	85	5,362	2,231,954	63,782,404	5,253,008	16,265,587	34,662,991	18,397,404
1956†	78	5,348	2,341,111	64,674,683	5,622,210	17,169,570	37,876,477	20,706,907
1957	82	5,490	2,608,254	103,300,005	6,107,977	18,277,862	41,847,889	23,570,027

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Excludes distribution system.

‡ Because of changes in the classification of certain activities, figures for 1955-56 and later years are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

Although the number of generating stations has declined, employment has almost doubled during the post-war years. The capacity of the prime movers was expanded rapidly in recent years, and in 1956-57 was more than twice as great as in 1945-46. Further details about the motive power in generating stations are given earlier in this chapter.

#### THE ELECTRICITY COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Commission, which was established in 1950, is the major electricity generating authority in New South Wales. The electricity generated by the Commission is supplied in bulk, through its Interconnected System, to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies), to the Government Railways and Tramways, and to certain large industrial consumers.

Under the Act which authorised its establishment, the Commission took over the major electricity generating undertakings in the State. It has since undertaken the construction of a number of new power stations (mainly thermal stations situated on the coal fields), interconnected high-tension transmission lines, and major sub-stations throughout the State. Some

sections of the interconnected transmission system, through which most of the State's electricity consumers are now supplied, have been built for operation at 330,000 volts.

The Commission comprises a full-time chairman and vice-chairman and three part-time members, appointed for seven years, and is subject to the direction of the Minister for Local Government.

#### THE ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Electricity Authority of New South Wales was constituted in 1946, under the Electricity Development Act, to promote and regulate the co-ordination and development of electricity supply throughout the State, particularly in rural areas. The Authority does not generate or distribute electricity, but regulates the extension and interconnection of supply systems outside the area of operations of the Electricity Commission. It comprises a full-time chairman and six part-time members, and is responsible to the Minister for Local Government.

The Authority encourages the use of electricity for primary production purposes by subsidising the cost of rural electrification. Under the subsidy scheme, local electricity suppliers receive subsidies towards the cost of new rural transmission lines. From 1946 to 1953, only the first £250 of the capital cost per consumer was eligible for subsidy, but in 1953 the maximum was raised to £400. Subsidy is available up to 61.9 per cent. of the maximum capital cost per consumer, and is payable in equal instalments over fifteen years. Rural electricity extensions costing £16.7 million and subsidies amounting to £7.2 million had been approved under the scheme up to 30th June, 1957. By June, 1957, 23,800 miles of new transmission lines has been constructed, bringing power to 33,700 additional farms and 23,000 other rural consumers. The estimated proportion of farms in New South Wales supplied with electricity rose from 22 per cent. in 1946 to 69 per cent. in 1957.

In 1957, the Authority completed a review of the electricity distribution authorities in the State and developed a plan for a general re-organisation of supply areas. This plan is at present under review.

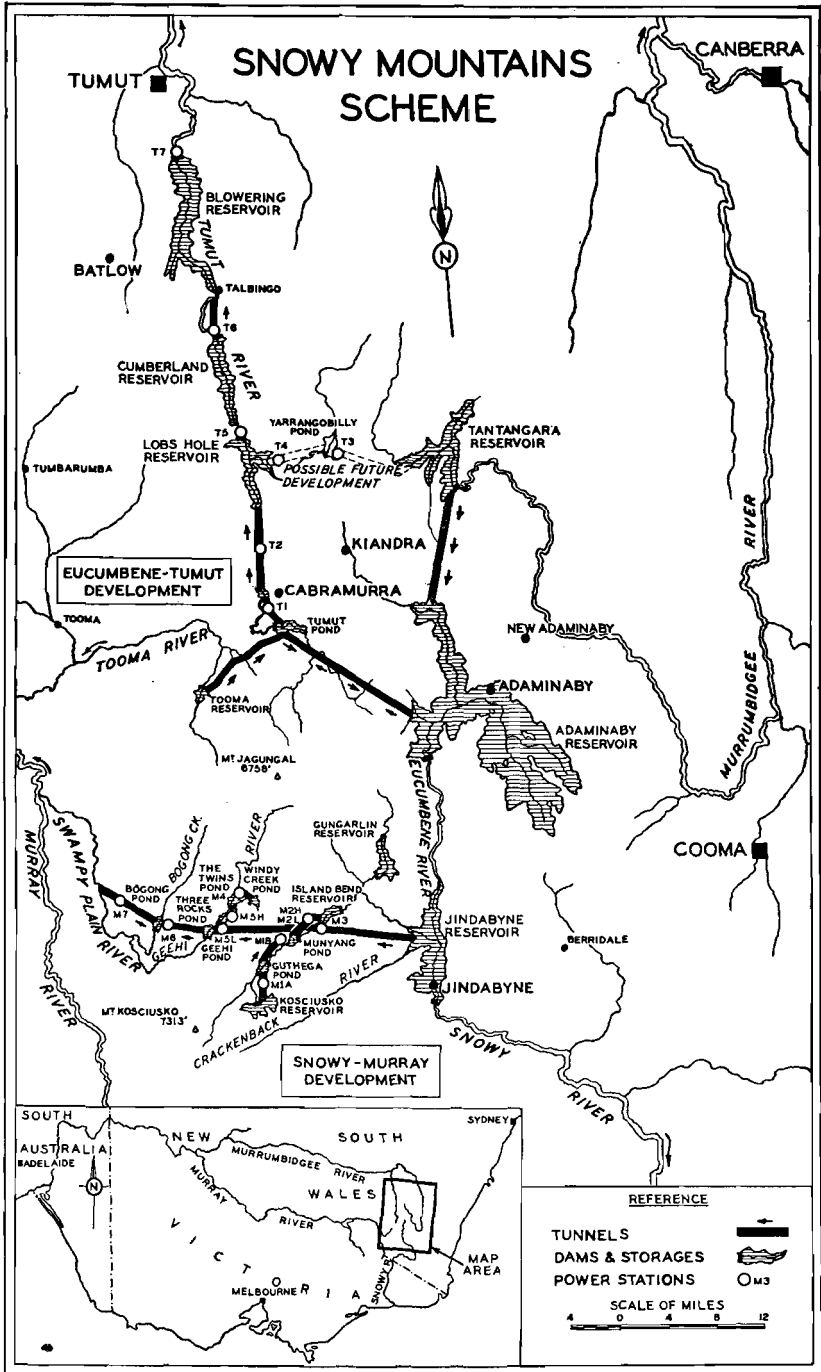
#### RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY

At 30th June, 1957, there were 105 separate authorities engaged in the retail distribution of electricity in New South Wales. They comprised 31 county councils, 33 municipal councils, 26 shire councils, 1 government department, and 14 private franchise holders.

There were 1,031,452 electricity consumers in the State at 30th June, 1957, including 919,720 residential, 93,007 commercial, and 16,817 industrial consumers.

#### SNOWY MOUNTAINS HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee, which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1949 to implement the Scheme. Agreements in 1957 between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments (ratified by the New South Wales Parliament in 1958) set out the basis on which



the Scheme would be constructed and the arrangements for the purchase of power and the sharing between the States of the irrigation water made available by the Scheme.

The Scheme, which was begun in 1949, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation will be used in the course of its diversion, by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of nearly 3,000,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation. Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,818,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,020,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 798,000 acre feet to the Murray.

Because of the topography of the area, works necessary to implement the Scheme form two distinct spheres of development. An integral part of each development is the construction of hundreds of miles of aqueducts to collect and divert water from the many streams in the area into storages and tunnels. Road construction on a large scale is also necessary. The features of the Scheme described below may be identified by reference to the map on page 879.

#### *Snowy-Tumut Development*

The principal feature of this development is the diversion and regulation of the Upper Murrumbidgee, Eucumbene, Upper Tooma, and Upper Tumut Rivers, and their passage through a series of power stations down the Tumut Valley to the Murrumbidgee River.

Waters of the Upper Murrumbidgee, stored in the Tantangara Reservoir, will pass through 10½ miles of tunnel to the Adaminaby Reservoir, where water from the Eucumbene River (a tributary of the Snowy) will also be stored. The Adaminaby Reservoir, with a capacity of 3,860,000 acre feet, will be connected by the 14-mile Eucumbene-Tumut tunnel with T1 power station (320,000 kW), located just beyond the Tumut Pond Reservoir. This reservoir will also receive water from the diversion of the Tooma River, a tributary of the Upper Murray. T1 power station will, in turn, be connected by tunnel with station T2 (an installed capacity of 280,000 kW). Beyond T2 will be located a smaller reservoir known as Lobs Hole, and between this and the major 800,000 acre feet Blowering Reservoir, located further down the Tumut Valley, will be power stations T5 and T6 with a combined capacity of 410,000 kW. The Blowering Reservoir will function primarily to store water passed through the Upper Tumut projects during the winter, and hold it for release to the Murrumbidgee River during the summer irrigation season. Power station T7, with a capacity of 60,000 kW, will be located at the foot of the Blowering Dam to utilize these releases for power production.

Power Stations T3 and T4 (with a combined capacity of 300,000 kW) are included in a possible future tunnel development connecting the Tantangara Reservoir with Lobs Hole direct. In the immediate plan these waters will flow via the Adaminaby Reservoir.

The Adaminaby Dam, the Eucumbene-Tumut tunnel, and the T1 power station have been completed. Work is in progress on the Tantangara Dam and the tunnel to Adaminaby Reservoir, the Tooma Dam and the Tooma-Tumut diversion tunnel, and the T2 power station.



*Snowy-Murray Development*

The principal feature of this development is the diversion of the main stream of the Snowy River at Jindabyne by tunnels, totalling nearly 30 miles in length, westwards through the Great Dividing Range into the Swampy Plain River and thence into the Murray River. The total water flowing to the Murray from the diversion works will amount, on the average, to 722,000 acre feet per annum, but since 280,000 acre feet which now reach the Murray from the Tooma will be diverted to the Tumut River, the total extra water actually reaching the Murray will average 442,000 acre feet per annum. A further 356,000 acre feet of water will be gained each year from regulation.

A major dam is to be constructed at Jindabyne to impound the waters of the Snowy River just below its junction with the Crackenback and Eucumbene Rivers. The reservoir so formed will have a storage capacity of approximately 1,100,000 acre feet. A 19-mile tunnel is to connect this reservoir with Geehi Pond. At Island Bend, about half-way along the length of this tunnel, the route crosses beneath the Snowy River, and at this point the tunnel will be intercepted by a shaft about 1,100 feet in depth. It is probable that power station M3 (an installed capacity of 265,000 kW) will be built into the base of this shaft.

Water will also be conveyed by tunnel from Kosciusko Reservoir through power station M1A (with an installed capacity of 60,000 kW) to Guthega Pond, and thence through station M1B (with an initial capacity of 60,000 kW and an ultimate capacity of 90,000 kW) to Munyang Pond. The water will then pass by tunnel to station M2L (60,000 kW) at Island Bend, which will also be supplied with water from station M2H (10,000 kW). The combined waters passing through station M2L will enter the Island Bend Reservoir and will then be fed through the 1,100 foot vertical shaft previously mentioned, to station M3 and the main Snowy-Murray tunnel.

Developments on the Upper Geehi River will similarly utilise the upper reaches of the river through a series of power stations—M4 (with an installed capacity of 75,000 kW), M5H (40,000 kW), M5L (20,000 kW)—before the main tunnel is joined at Geehi Pond.

The combined waters in the main tunnel will then pass from Geehi Pond through stations M6 and M7, each with a capacity of 540,000 kW, to the Swampy Plain River, at a point some seven miles above its junction with the Murray. It will be necessary to provide a further storage on the Murray for the proper regulation of these waters for irrigation purposes.

Work on the Snowy-Tumut Development has been given priority. The only projects in the Snowy-Murray development which have been completed are the M1B power station, which came into operation with a capacity of 60,000 kW in 1955, and Guthega Dam.

*Utilisation of Power*

Power from the generating stations in the Snowy Scheme will be fed into the New South Wales and Victorian interconnected systems at central switching stations erected near the perimeter of the Snowy Mountains area. Transmission will be at 330,000 volts. The power will not be

used to meet the base load on the New South Wales electricity system, but will be most useful during the irrigation season and at times of peak loading.

A small proportion of the electricity produced by the Scheme will be used to meet Commonwealth requirements, and the balance will be shared between the two States in the proportion of two-thirds to New South Wales and one-third to Victoria. The electricity will be purchased by the States at its cost of production, which is to include the capital cost of the entire Scheme amortized over 70 years. There will be no further charge for the irrigation water provided by the Scheme. Expenditure on the Scheme amounted to £110 million by 30th June, 1958; the total cost of the Scheme is expected to be about £420 million.

#### *Snowy Mountains Council*

The Snowy Mountains Council, established under the 1957 Agreements between the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victoria (see page 878), is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the works erected under the Scheme for the control of water and production of electricity. It is also to advise on the co-ordination of these works with those to be erected by the States as a result of the Scheme. The Council comprises two members (one as Chairman) to represent the Commonwealth, two members each to represent New South Wales and Victoria, and the Commissioner and another officer of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority.

## MINING

New South Wales contains extensive mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, but these minerals have not been of major importance. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits were mined at Broken Hill from 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State; in 1957, they employed 85 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and their output represented 81 per cent. of the value of all minerals produced.

A recent development has been the exploitation of the mineral-bearing sands along the coastal beaches of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. The extraction of minerals from these sands commenced in 1934, and continued on a small scale until the outbreak of war in 1939. Since then, as a result of continuing expansion, Australia has become the world's largest producer of rutile and zircon.

### STATISTICS OF MINING INDUSTRIES

For statistical purposes, the mining industries are defined to cover not only the actual mining or quarrying operations, but also crushing and ore-dressing operations carried out in treatment works situated at or near a mine or quarry. The screening and washing of coal are included in mining activity when undertaken at a mine or at plants centrally situated to serve a number of mines in the locality. However, the refining of metals and the processing of raw materials (in the manufacture of such products as coke, bricks, and portland cement) are classified as factory activity, whether or not the works are situated in the locality of the mine or quarry. Oil search operations are not regarded as a mining activity.

In accordance with this definition, the minerals produced are recorded in the form in which they are despatched from the working. For example, a metallic mineral is recorded as an ore if untreated before despatch, and as a concentrate if ore dressing operations are undertaken at or about the mine.

The minerals are classified into four major groups—metallic minerals, fuel minerals, non-metallic minerals, and construction materials.

In Tables 800 to 802, each mine or quarry has been classified to an industry in accordance with its principal product, and all employment, products, and other particulars of the mine or quarry have been attributed to that industry. The value of output shown in these tables for a particular industry or group of industries is therefore the value of all the products of the mines and quarries classified to that industry or group.

Revised methods of preparing statistics were adopted in 1950 for all mining industries except the coal mining industry, in accordance with a plan for the preparation of mining statistics on a uniform basis in all Australian States and Territories. Statistics relating to employment and the quantity and value of mineral products are available on the new basis only from 1950, and those relating to wages, value of plant, minerals used, etc. are available only from 1952. These statistics are not comparable with those published for earlier years.

The following summary embraces all mining industries except the quarrying of clays and construction materials, for which it has not been possible to obtain complete particulars:—

**Table 800. Summary of Mining Operations\* in New South Wales**

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed †	Salaries and Paid Wages ‡	Fixed Assets§		Fuel and Power Used	Materials and Stores Used	Value of Output
				Additions & Replacements during Year	Value at end of Year			
			£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>SILVER—LEAD—ZINC MINING</b>								
1952	37	7,146	10,161,496	3,317,250	12,838,108	1,336,704	3,955,764	25,991,633
1953	23	6,944	9,804,126	2,799,647	14,533,775	1,679,791	4,135,706	22,817,138
1954	24	6,618	10,013,899	1,863,306	15,115,693	1,472,150	3,974,200	26,671,799
1955	30	6,765	10,779,317	1,641,142	15,596,941	1,750,515	4,320,120	31,949,863
1956	26	6,803	11,684,684	1,237,822	15,556,971	1,907,530	4,935,599	34,104,092
1957	28	6,717	11,232,129	1,132,007	15,241,306	1,955,356	5,060,201	26,820,317
<b>OTHER METALLIC MINING</b>								
1952	205	1,305	814,498	285,681	903,692	204,182	477,573	2,393,329
1953	228	1,047	592,469	298,462	1,128,069	149,298	294,812	1,887,773
1954	175	813	464,974	168,364	1,126,303	135,791	221,891	1,666,914
1955	154	993	696,526	485,166	1,387,277	170,617	319,730	2,771,617
1956	134	1,417	1,202,382	1,329,154	1,949,421	311,314	688,604	5,806,716
1957	124	1,730	1,526,810	1,325,877	2,928,396	488,717	904,271	7,052,960
<b>TOTAL, METALLIC MINING</b>								
1952	242	8,451	10,975,994	3,602,931	13,741,800	1,540,886	4,433,337	28,384,962
1953	251	7,991	10,396,595	3,098,109	15,661,844	1,829,089	4,430,518	24,704,911
1954	199	7,431	10,478,873	2,031,670	16,241,956	1,607,941	4,196,091	28,338,713
1955	184	7,758	11,475,843	2,126,308	16,984,218	1,921,132	4,639,850	34,721,480
1956	160	8,220	12,887,066	2,566,976	17,506,392	2,218,844	5,624,203	39,910,808
1957	152	8,447	12,758,939	2,457,884	18,169,702	2,444,073	5,964,472	33,873,277
<b>COAL MINING</b>								
1952	168	20,151	18,087,216	6,259,746	22,129,097	1,634,299	5,781,730	43,283,357
1953	159	19,961	18,282,487	5,653,419	22,408,329	1,645,067	5,828,749	41,629,850
1954	151	19,979	19,233,214	4,469,244	21,901,071	1,703,025	6,149,640	42,762,415
1955	144	19,260	19,362,397	4,088,419	21,911,035	1,673,828	5,990,329	41,715,408
1956	130	17,918	19,374,690¶	5,608,761	23,037,932	1,763,821	6,326,152	40,637,278
1957	129	16,622	18,608,261	8,131,909	26,047,474	1,736,244	6,188,668	40,449,802
<b>NON-METALLIC MINING (Excluding Clays)</b>								
1952	115	786	523,172	224,826	902,739	85,586	230,223	1,148,146
1953	102	674	500,963	196,674	1,063,555	87,186	249,404	1,202,189
1954¶	95	668	512,020	174,762	1,166,833	110,722	260,014	1,323,521
1955¶	95	683	574,609	250,444	1,234,008	111,198	314,772	1,471,767
1956	96	654	564,271	138,135	1,098,593	104,454	332,621	1,570,803
1957	106	674	640,545	290,026	1,432,451	118,113	401,851	1,784,706
<b>TOTAL*</b>								
1952	525	29,388	29,586,382	10,087,503	36,773,636	3,260,771	10,445,290	72,816,465
1953	512	28,626	29,180,045	8,948,202	39,133,728	3,561,342	10,508,671	67,536,950
1954¶	445	28,078	30,224,107	6,675,676	39,309,900	3,421,688	10,605,745	72,424,649
1955¶	423	27,701	31,412,849	6,465,171	40,129,261	3,706,158	10,944,951	77,908,655
1956	386	26,792	32,826,027	8,313,872	41,642,917	4,087,119	12,282,976	82,118,889
1957	387	25,743	32,007,745	10,879,819	45,649,627	4,298,430	12,554,991	76,107,785

\* Excluding clay pits and quarries winning construction materials, which in 1957 had an average employment of 461 and 1,245, respectively, and a value of output of £847,557 and £6,499,530, respectively. See Table 801.

† For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers.

‡ Before deducting the value of explosives sold to employees (see below); excludes drawings by working proprietors.

§ Land, Buildings, Plant, and Mine Development. Values at end of year are depreciated book values.

¶ Revised.

Except in coal mining, many of the workings counted as individual mines are small. In 1957, there were 172 mines, with a total employment of 247, in which the persons employed numbered less than four.

Working proprietors included in "persons employed" numbered 162 at the end of 1957, 37 of them being engaged in coal mining and 125 in other mining. Of the salary and wage earners at the end of the year, 1,201 (776 in coal and 425 in other mining) were aged under 21 years, and 23,253 (15,203 in coal and 8,050 in other mining) were aged 21 years or over. A dissection of employment in coal mining is shown in Table 819; in other mining, employees working above ground numbered 4,492, and below ground 3,983.

The salaries and wages shown in the table represent gross amounts before any deduction in respect of explosives bought by employees from proprietors. In 1957 deductions for explosives totalled £242,693, comprising £80,369 in coal and £162,324 in other mining.

The values of fixed assets shown in the table represent the depreciated book values of these items. Of the total value of £45,649,627 at the end of 1957, plant and machinery represented £28,311,337 or 62 per cent., land and buildings £7,546,015 or 17 per cent., and mine development £9,792,275 or 21 per cent. Capital expenditure on additions and replacements of fixed assets in 1957 totalled £10,879,819, of which £8,842,076 was spent on plant and machinery, £877,518 on land and buildings, and £1,160,225 on mine development. Further details of the value of fixed assets in coal mines are shown in Table 818.

The value of materials and stores used in 1957 included £2,550,494 for mining timber, of which £1,205,128 was used in coal mines, £1,342,554 in silver-lead-zinc mines, and £2,812 in all other mines.

Items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and consequently do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

### INDIVIDUAL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES

The next two tables show the employment and value of output by individual mining and quarrying industries in New South Wales. The totals in these tables exceed those in Table 800 because they include particulars of quarries producing clays and construction materials; in 1957, 461 persons were employed in quarries producing clays and 1,245 in those producing construction materials, and the respective values of output were £847,557 and £6,499,530.

In 1957, the coal mining industry employed 16,622 persons or 61 per cent. of the total employment in mining, and the value of coal produced was £40,449,802 or 49 per cent. of the value of all minerals won. The next largest class of industry was silver-lead-zinc, in which the corresponding proportions were 24 per cent. and 32 per cent. respectively. The remaining classes, in the aggregate, employed 4,110 persons or 15 per cent. of the total, and their value of output amounted to £16,184,753 or 19 per cent. of the total.

**Table 801. Individual Mining and Quarrying Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output**

Industry	Persons Employed*				Value of Output			
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1954	1955	1956	1957
					£000	£000	£000	£000
<b>MINING FOR METALLIC MINERALS</b>								
Antimony .. .. .	46	38	28	28	9	30	35	60
Bauxite .. .. .	2	3	3	3	3	3	5	3
Copper and Copper-Gold .. .. .	33	60	66	80	16	23	22	12
Gold .. .. .	161	163	122	131	329	283	250	269
Iron Oxide .. .. .	3	3	3	3	14	14	16	13
Manganese .. .. .	30	27	24	32	17	15	18	19
Mineral Sands .. .. .	314	503	1,013	1,340	1,021	2,172	5,224	6,503
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. .. .	6,618	6,765	6,803	6,717	26,672	31,950	34,104	26,820
Tin .. .. .	178	164	147	109	211	216	230	173
Tungsten .. .. .	33	21	10	4	8	11	6	1
Other Metallic Minerals .. .. .	13	11	1	...	39	5	1	...
Total .. .. .	7,431	7,758	8,220	8,447	28,339	34,722	39,911	33,873
<b>MINING FOR BLACK COAL</b>								
Total .. .. .	19,979	19,260	17,918	16,622	42,762	41,715	40,637	40,450
<b>MINING FOR NON-METALLIC MINERALS</b>								
Asbestos .. .. .	26	26	31	34	57	54	57	66
Barite .. .. .	8	9	7	4	3	4	2	13
Clays—								
Brick and Tile Clay and Shale	320	317	311	290	548	604	616	578
Other Clay and Shale .. .. .	176	176	170	171	224	240	224	269
Diatomite .. .. .	16	13	13	12	14	11	20	22
Dolomite .. .. .	12	10	11	27	7	21	26	18
Felspar (including Cornish Stone)	31	30	22	23	39	51	49	39
Gypsum .. .. .	38	45	36	36	166	191	171	194
Limestone (including Sea Shells) ..	388	371	343	331	817	842	901	990
Magnesite .. .. .	68	97	107	126	147	214	243	330
Talcs (incl. Steatite and Pyrophyllite)	11	8	6	8	5	5	5	7
Other Non-metallic Minerals .. .. .	70	74	78	73	69	79	97	106
Total .. .. .	1,164	1,176	1,135	1,135	2,096	2,316	2,411	2,632
<b>QUARRYING FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS</b>								
Sand and River Gravel—								
River Deposits .. .. .	305	446	497	441	877	975	1,222	1,543
Other Deposits .. .. .	50.	56	68	61	190	196	267	264
Dimension Stone—								
Granite .. .. .	17	16	12	14	10	10	8	7
Sandstone .. .. .	133	137	115	135	172	173	175	245
Other .. .. .	37	21	20	25	36	30	20	31
Crushed and Broken Stone .. .. .	692	569	533	569	3,751	4,158	4,234	4,410
Total .. .. .	1,234	1,245	1,245	1,245	5,036	5,542	5,926	6,500
<b>ALL MINING AND QUARRYING INDUSTRIES</b>								
Total .. .. .	29,808	29,439	28,518	27,449	78,233	84,295	88,885	83,455

\* For coal mining, average during whole year; for other mining, average during period of operation. Includes working proprietors, but excludes fossickers (estimated at 339 in 1954, 396 in 1955, 556 in 1956, and 405 in 1957) and employees of the Department of Main Roads and municipal and shire councils extracting road materials (estimated at 1,424 in 1954, 1,287 in 1955, 1,351 in 1956, and 1,309 in 1957).

The very high levels recorded for value of output in recent years, as compared with the pre-war level, are largely due to price variations in coal and the base metals. Thus, while the quantity of lead concentrates produced in 1957 was approximately 14 per cent. higher than in 1939, the value had increased from £3.5 million to £23.2 million. Similarly in the case of coal the quantity produced in 1957 was only 37 per cent. higher than in 1939, whereas the value was almost six times as great.

Metal prices rose almost continuously after 1945, reaching a peak during the Korean campaign in 1951. They receded sharply in the next two years, then recovered gradually until a further marked fall occurred in 1957. The price of coal rose strongly between 1946 and 1952, but was reduced slightly in each subsequent year.

**Table 802. Principal Mining Industries, N.S.W.: Employment and Value of Output**

Year	Coal Mining	Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	Mineral Sands Mining	Gold Mining	Tin Mining	Limestone Quarrying	Other Mining and Quarrying	Total, All Mining and Quarrying Industries
AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT*								
1950	18,338	6,244	176	492	403	410	2,383	28,446
1951	18,697	6,781	289	415	334	321	2,506	29,343
1952	20,151	7,146	352	319	288	383	2,255	30,894
1953	19,961	6,944	379	178	270	395	2,037	30,164
1954	19,979	6,618	314	161	178	388	2,170	29,808
1955	19,260	6,765	503	163	164	371	2,213	29,439
1956	17,918	6,803	1,013	122	147	343	2,172	28,518
1957	16,622	6,717	1,340	131	109	331	2,199	27,449
VALUE OF OUTPUT (£ thousand)								
1950	22,121	23,093	340	557	320	365	3,353	50,149
1951	31,466	33,169	853	565	398	471	4,722	71,644
1952	43,283	25,992	1,220	401	418	705	5,146	77,165
1953	41,630	22,817	1,163	225	303	778	5,447	72,363
1954	42,762	26,672	1,021	329	211	817	6,421	78,233
1955	41,715	31,950	2,172	283	216	842	7,117	84,295
1956	40,637	34,104	5,224	250	230	901	7,539	88,885
1957	40,450	26,820	6,503	269	173	990	8,250	83,455

\* See note \*, Table 801.

### MINE PRODUCTION OF METALS

Detailed statistics of the mineral ores and concentrates, etc. produced in New South Wales are given in the *Statistical Register*.

Table 803 shows the total quantity of the principal metals or elements contained in the metallic ores and concentrates produced in the State in the last eight years. The quantity of gold shown in the table, for example, is the aggregate gold content of all the gold-bearing minerals (gold concentrates, copper concentrates, lead concentrates, etc.).

Quantities derived in this way are known as the *mine production* of the various metals. They represent gross contents as determined by assay, excluding contents which are not recoverable or for which penalties are imposed because of difficulties in refining. No allowance has been made for losses in smelting and refining, and the quantities shown are therefore, in general, greater than those actually recoverable.





Not all the metallic minerals produced in New South Wales are smelted and refined in Australia, the ores and concentrates in many cases being despatched for sale oversea. The mine production figures for 1957 have been dissected to show "contents available for recovery in Australia" and "contents destined for export in ores, etc.". This dissection is based on preliminary advices furnished by producers, ore buyers, etc., concerning the intended disposition of the mineral.

## ANTIMONY

There are small deposits of antimony ore in the Bellingen, Macksville, Kempsey, Hillgrove, and Glen Innes districts of New South Wales. The more important of these deposits have been largely worked out, and output is derived from a few small mines. The total output of antimony ore and concentrates to the end of 1957 was 25,644 tons valued at £685,947. In addition, a considerable quantity of antimony is contained in lead concentrates produced at Broken Hill; this antimony is recovered in the form of antimonic lead during treatment of the concentrates at Port Pirie (South Australia). Mine production of antimony in the last five years was as follows:—

Table 804. Mine Production of Antimony, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Antimony Ore .. ..	39·2	82·9	235·2	263·4	484·3
Lead Concentrates .. ..	570·4	613·1	615·1	615·7	724·2
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps .. ..	7·1	0·7	...	...	...
Total Antimony .. ..	616·7	696·7	850·3	879·1	1,208·5

## CADMIUM

Cadmium occurs in association with lead-zinc ore deposits and is recovered during the treatment of these ores. Metallic cadmium is produced at two Australian refineries—at Risdon, Tasmania, as a by-product of the electrolytic refining of zinc (mainly from Broken Hill zinc concentrates); and at Port Pirie, from the treatment of Broken Hill lead concentrates. Mine production of cadmium in New South Wales is shown below, but only part of this output was available for recovery in Australia, as part of the Broken Hill concentrates and all the Captain's Flat zinc concentrates are exported for treatment oversea.

Table 805. Mine Production of Cadmium, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead Concentrates .. ..	60·2	66·5	69·1	69·4	76·2
Zinc Concentrates .. ..	664·0	759·0	725·9	792·4	848·2
Total Cadmium .. ..	724·2	825·5	795·0	861·8	924·4

## COPPER

Copper ores occur widely throughout New South Wales, but most deposits are low grade. Exploitation has been handicapped severely in many places by the high cost of transport to market and by widely fluctuating prices, and as a result operations have been intermittent. In recent years, the output has been obtained mainly from copper concentrates produced at Captain's Flat, and from lead and zinc concentrates produced at Broken Hill.

Mine production of copper in the last five years is given in the next table. Production in 1954 was affected by a prolonged strike at Captain's Flat.

Table 806. Mine Production of Copper, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper Ore .. .. .	21·3	2·0	2·8	19·4	1·3
Copper Concentrates ..	825·0	388·5	734·5	993·3	920·9
Copper Precipitates ..	63·9	64·4	63·3	43·2	41·0
Lead Concentrates .. ..	2,180·0	2,126·3	2,067·7	2,692·6	2,869·8
Lead-Copper Concentrates ..	137·0	188·9	188·5	...	...
Zinc Concentrates .. ..	395·0	411·8	435·1	539·7	548·4
Other Minerals .. .. .	3·8	0·6	0·2	0·4	0·4
<b>Total Copper .. .. .</b>	<b>3,626·0</b>	<b>3,182·5</b>	<b>3,492·1</b>	<b>4,288·6</b>	<b>4,381·8</b>

In terms of the Copper Bounty Act, 1958, the Commonwealth Government assists the copper-mining industry by stabilizing the price of refined copper at £330 per ton. A bounty of up to £45 per ton is payable on copper produced in Australia from local ores and sold for use in Australia. In conjunction with the bounty, customs duty is imposed on imported copper on a sliding scale which is designed to ensure that the landed cost of copper (including freight and other charges) does not fall below £285 per ton. The amount of bounty paid in Australia during 1958-59 was £768,329.

## GOLD

The gold in New South Wales is found mainly in alluvium, in auriferous reefs or lodes, and as a by-product of other mining, mainly lead-zinc and copper.

The progress of gold mining in the State has been described in earlier issues of the Year Book. In the post-war years, gold production rose to a peak of 52,164 oz. fine in 1948, then declined by almost 50 per cent. to 26,461 oz. fine in 1953. Current output is approximately 30,000 oz. fine per annum.

The following table shows the quantity of gold won in New South Wales to the end of 1957:—

Table 807. Gold Won in New South Wales

Period	Quantity	Value	Period	Quantity	Value
	Oz. fine	£		Oz. fine	£
1851-1900	11,399,508	48,422,001	1949	51,793	638,994
1901-1910	2,252,851	9,569,492	1950	51,350	795,412*
1911-1920	1,145,185	4,864,440	1951	48,910	775,686*
1921-1925	133,335	566,375	1952	39,030	641,220*
1926-1930	70,287	298,557	1953	26,461	419,672*
1931-1935	163,091	1,295,098	1954	31,374	489,220*
1936-1940	405,497	3,820,282	1955	30,067	470,399*
1941-1945	334,858	3,533,616	1956	28,821	450,969*
			1957	31,043	485,612*
1946	32,009	344,497	Total to 1957	16,377,716	78,981,965
1947	50,082	539,008			
1948	52,164	561,415			

\* Mine production of fine gold valued at market price, including receipts from premium sales and gold subsidy (see below).

The State's largest gold mine (at Cobar) ceased operations in 1952, and the only important gold-producing centres at present are at Broken Hill and Captain's Flat (where gold is recovered as a by-product of silver-lead-zinc mining) and at Wellington. The mine production of gold in the last five years was as follows:—

Table 808. Mine Production of Gold, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates ..	2,431	910	2,417	3,000	3,178
Gold Ore .. ..	...	...	4	...	36
Gold Concentrates .. ..	578	243	522	298	540
Gold—Other forms*	13,837	20,852	17,601	15,744	16,840
Lead Concentrates .. ..	7,403	7,469	7,287	8,497	8,872
Lead—Copper Concentrates	278	405	557	...	...
Zinc Concentrates .. ..	1,925	1,488	1,679	1,281	1,575
Other Minerals .. ..	9	7	...	1	2
Total Gold .. ..	26,461	31,374	30,067	28,821	31,043

\* Bullion, alluvial, retorted gold, etc.

In terms of the Banking Act, 1945, all newly-mined gold produced in Australia must be sold to the Commonwealth Bank. The Bank fixes the price it will pay for gold on the basis of the price realisable abroad. The sale of newly-mined gold on oversea premium markets has been permitted since 1951, under conditions which are described in the chapter "Private Finance".

The Australian official price of gold per oz. fine was increased from £10 15s. 3d. to £15 9s. in September, 1949, when the Australian currency was devalued in terms of dollars. On 1st May, 1954, the price was further increased to £15 12s. 6d., to bring it into line with the par value of Australian currency established for purposes of the International Monetary Fund.

Under the Gold-mining Industry Assistance Act, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy in respect of gold won during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 by mines producing mainly gold. Small producers (i.e., those with annual output not exceeding 500 oz.) were entitled to a subsidy of £1 10s. per ounce; the subsidy to larger producers varied according to their

production costs, with a maximum rate of £2 per ounce. In 1956, the Act was amended to extend operation of the subsidy scheme for a further three years, and in October, 1957, the subsidy limits were raised to £2 per ounce for small producers and £2 15s. for larger producers. From the inception of the scheme to the end of 1958, subsidy payments to producers in New South Wales amounted to £27,227.

#### IRON ORE

Iron ore of good quality occurs in only relatively small deposits in New South Wales. The ore used in smelting at the Port Kembla and Newcastle steelworks, which are described in the chapter "Factories", is obtained from South Australia and Western Australia.

#### IRON OXIDE

Iron oxide, which is used for gas purification purposes, has been produced in the Port Macquarie, Moss Vale, and Goulburn districts. The total recorded production to the end of 1957, was 223,761 tons valued at £329,931. Production in 1957 was 2,749 tons valued at £13,210, the whole of which was won at Port Macquarie.

#### MANGANESE

Deposits of manganese occur in three main regions—the Grenfell-Cootamundra, Barraba-Tamworth, and Rockley-Rylstone districts—but the deposits are small and generally very shallow, and production is limited. Total production to the end of 1957 was 65,156 tons, valued at £317,009. Of the 1,463 tons produced in 1957, 546 tons were used in the manufacture of dry-cell batteries and 917 tons for metallurgical purposes.

#### MINERAL SANDS (ZIRCON, RUTILE, ILMENITE, AND MONAZITE)

Rutile, zircon, ilmenite, and monazite concentrates are recovered in marketable quantities from naturally concentrated sands on the coastal beaches of the State, principally on the far North Coast. The beach sands are fed through separators which extract the minerals, and the silica sand is returned to the beach. Expansion of the mineral sands industry was very rapid during the post-war years, and since 1952 its annual value of output has exceeded that of each other class of metallic mining except silver-lead-zinc. Most of the industry's output is exported oversea.

The principal uses of rutile, which accounts for most of the value of output of the industry, are in the coating of welding rods and in the preparation of titanium carbides and ceramic mixtures. In recent years, the production of titanium metal from rutile concentrates has been undertaken on a commercial scale in some oversea countries. This new development strengthened the demand for Australian rutile concentrates, and the "spot" price of the concentrates, f.o.b., Brisbane, rose from £30 in January, 1954 to almost £120 per ton in February, 1956. Existing producers expanded their operations rapidly and many new producers entered the industry, and total output in 1956 was almost double that of the previous year. The expansion continued in the early part of 1957, but a marked fall in price late in 1956 indicated that the rutile market was becoming over-supplied and many producers began to restrict their operations in the latter part of 1957.

Zircon concentrates are used mainly in the ceramic and refractory fields, and high purity zirconium metal is to be used in the construction of atomic reactors. In December, 1957, the f.o.b. Brisbane price of zircon concentrates was approximately £11 per ton.

Ilmenite occurs in large quantities, but sales have been limited. Its principal use is in pigment manufacture. Monazite occurs only in very small quantities.

The following table illustrates the growth of the mineral sands industry in New South Wales since 1950:—

**Table 809. Mine Production of Titanium, Zircon, and Monazite, N.S.W.**

Year	Titanium (TiO <sub>2</sub> ) Contents of—			Total Titanium (TiO <sub>2</sub> )	Zircon Contents of—		Total Zircon	Monazite Contents of Monazite Concentrates
	Rutile Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*	Ilmenite Concentrates		Zircon Concentrates	Zircon-Rutile Concentrates*		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1950	10,209	...	21†	10,230	14,809	...	14,809	28
1951	22,311	644	345†	23,300	31,918	1,287	33,205	30
1952	23,657	4,234	13†	27,904	16,924	8,467	25,391	81
1953	21,223	1,215	...	22,438	15,305	1,968	17,273	106
1954	21,872	2,640	210†	24,722	27,037	2,718	29,755	62
1955	33,045	4,085	212†	37,342	32,465	4,205	36,670	105
1956	62,470	7,407	420†	70,297	50,135	7,855	57,990	87
1957	83,363	13,311	485	97,159	58,747	14,136	72,883	47

\* These concentrates are despatched to Southport (Qld.) for separation.

† Estimated.

#### SILVER, LEAD, AND ZINC

The silver-lead-zinc mining industry in New South Wales is dominated by the mines working the Broken Hill field, which is 699 miles by rail west of Sydney and 256 miles from Port Pirie (South Australia).

The Broken Hill lode is a massive, high-grade ore deposit. The ore body is formed of mixed sulphides of lead and zinc with a high silver content and, at the surface, oxides and carbonates of lead with various silver minerals. The ore is mined mainly by horizontal cut and fill methods, and is concentrated at Broken Hill by gravity and flotation methods. From the inception of operations in 1883 to the end of 1957, over 80 million tons of ore had been extracted. The average grade of the ore currently mined is about 11 per cent. lead, 4 oz. silver per ton, and 11 per cent. zinc. Apart from the silver, lead, and zinc contents, the concentrates also contain gold, copper, cadmium, cobalt, antimony, sulphur, and manganese, which are recovered during smelting and refining.

The lead concentrates are railed from Broken Hill to Port Pirie for sintering, smelting, and refining; the lead finally emerges as a market product assaying 99.99 per cent. lead. During the refining process, the silver and gold contained in the bullion are extracted in a high state of purity; refined cadmium and antimonial lead are also produced, and the copper in the concentrate is recovered in the form of copper matte and speiss, which are despatched to Port Kembla or overseas for further treatment. The zinc in the lead concentrate is not recovered, but passes into the slag dump; this zinc may be recovered at some future date by slag-fuming processes. Production of sulphuric acid from the lead sinter gas commenced in January, 1956.

The zinc concentrates are also railed to Port Pirie, but are then exported to the United Kingdom or to Risdon (Tasmania) for treatment. At the Risdon plant, refined zinc (of 99.95 per cent. purity) and cadmium are produced after the concentrates have been roasted for the recovery of sulphur dioxide; copper residues and silver-lead residues obtained during refining are despatched to Port Kembla and Port Pirie, respectively, for further treatment.

Another producing centre of silver-lead-zinc is at Captain's Flat, which is some 20 miles south of Canberra and 204 miles by rail from Sydney. These ore deposits, which are described on page 150 of Year Book No. 51, have been worked for silver-lead-zinc on a relatively large scale since 1938, the grade of ore currently mined averaging about 10.6 per cent. zinc, 6.0 per cent. lead, and 1.4 oz. silver per ton. The lead concentrates produced are exported to the United States of America, and the zinc concentrates to Belgium.

The Yerranderie mines are situated in the Burragorang Valley, 60 miles west-southwest of Sydney. The ore bodies consist of lenses carrying rich silver-bearing galena. Production was fairly consistent from 1900 until the closure of the mines in 1938, and small-scale operations were resumed for a short period in the early post-war years.

Numerous other localities have contributed small and irregular production.

The following table shows the mine production of lead and zinc in New South Wales since 1950:—

**Table 810. Mine Production of Lead and Zinc, N.S.W.**

Year	Lead Contents of—			Total Lead	Zinc Contents of—		Total Zinc
	Lead Concentrates	Zinc Concentrates	Other Minerals		Zinc Concentrates	Zinc Ore	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1950	170,961	3,154	1,460	175,575	144,225	...	144,225
1951	161,241	2,780	4,545	168,566	143,086	27	143,113
1952	165,169	2,973	5,291	173,433	147,650	5	147,655
1953	209,943	3,693	3,938	217,574	189,526	...	189,526
1954	224,389	3,738	2,265	230,392	202,646	...	202,646
1955	225,783	4,620	4,451	234,854	211,478	...	211,478
1956	229,991	4,967	3,361	238,319	229,126	...	229,126
1957	259,656	5,303	1,969	266,928	241,509	...	241,509

The quantity of refined lead produced in Australia exceeds local requirements, and a large proportion is exported. Lead is used mainly in the manufacture of storage batteries, lead sheet and pipe, lead pigments, cable sheathing and alloys, solder, and bearing metals.

Of the total mine production of zinc in 1957, 151,500 tons (63 per cent.) were contained in concentrates destined for export, and the balance was available for recovery in Australia. Part of the zinc refined in Australia is also exported. Zinc is used mainly in galvanising; other important uses are in the manufacture of brass, solders and other alloys, zinc oxide and other chemicals, zinc strips and sheets, and in die-casting.

The mine production of silver in the last five years is shown in the next table. Most of the silver refined in Australia is subsequently exported. The silver retained is used mainly in coins, photographic materials, electroplating, and surgical equipment.

Table 811. Mine Production of Silver, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine	Oz. fine
Copper Concentrates ..	61,261	23,173	56,218	72,880	74,565
Lead Concentrates ..	7,387,843	7,893,818	7,612,343	8,301,438	9,065,276
Lead Concentrates, from Slime Dumps	157,355	215,047	110,497	72,705	40,954
Lead-Copper Concentrates ..	76,112	141,010	92,452	...	...
Silver-Lead Ore ..	14,784	22,918	584,207	424,212	345,953
Zinc Concentrates ..	361,125	382,353	365,795	395,715	434,918
Other Minerals ..	10,533	1,795	1,699	22,633	7,436
Total Silver ..	8,069,013	8,680,114	8,823,211	9,289,583	9,969,102

#### Lead Bonus

Since 1925, the employees of the Broken Hill mining companies have received a lead bonus in addition to ordinary salaries and wages. In terms of the current agreement between the companies and the employees, bonus is paid at the rate of 6d. per shift for each £A1 rise over £A16 in the average realised price of lead sold during the calendar month next but one preceding the month in which the fortnight ends. The average amounts of lead bonus per week per employee since 1939 are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1939 ..	8	11		1950 ..	9	15	10	1954 ..	12	2	3
1947 ..	7	10	10	1951 ..	16	4	4	1955 ..	13	18	9
1948 ..	9	3	11	1952 ..	15	9	4	1956 ..	15	3	9
1949 ..	10	5	10	1953 ..	11	8	9	1957 ..	13	9	2

#### SULPHUR

There are no known deposits of native sulphur in Australia, and the sulphur required for use is obtained as imported native sulphur or from the roasting of locally produced pyrite, lead, and zinc concentrates. Lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill are roasted for sulphur recovery at plants situated in South Australia and Tasmania, respectively, and a pyrite concentrate from Captain's Flat is roasted at Port Kembla. The sulphur dioxide gas given off during the process is used to produce sulphuric acid, most of which is used in making superphosphate. Because of insufficient acid-making capacity, part of the lead and zinc concentrates from Broken Hill and Captain's Flat are at present roasted without sulphur recovery or exported oversea unroasted.

The mine production of sulphur in New South Wales in the last five years is shown in the next table:—

**Table 812. Mine Production of Sulphur, N.S.W.**

Mineral in which contained	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Lead-Copper Concentrates .. ..	225	328	370	...	...
Lead Concentrates .. ..	44,434	46,336	46,190	47,032	52,595
Pyrite Concentrates .. ..	9,558	5,334	11,236	540	7,117
Zinc Concentrates .. ..	115,236	122,314	128,884	139,515	147,892
<b>Total Sulphur .. ..</b>	<b>169,453</b>	<b>174,312</b>	<b>186,680</b>	<b>187,087</b>	<b>207,604</b>

Australia currently uses imported sulphur as the raw material for about 50 per cent. of its sulphuric acid production. However, the production of acid from local pyrite concentrates is encouraged by a bounty, and several new acid plants are being erected in Australia for the greater utilisation of local sulphide ores.

### TIN

Tin is restricted in its geographical and geological range and is the rarest of the common industrial metals. There are numerous small alluvial and lode deposits in New South Wales, but production in recent years has declined considerably, owing partly to the depletion of some alluvial sources. The principal areas currently worked are on the western fall of the New England Tableland, with Tingha as the chief centre, and at Kikoira, near West Wyalong. Alluvial deposits are exploited mainly by dredging and sluicing in rivers and creeks (New England area) or by the deep mining of alluvial wash (at Kikoira).

The following table shows the tin concentrates produced in New South Wales and the mine production of tin in 1950 and later years:—

**Table 813. Tin Produced in N.S.W.**

Year	Tin Concentrates Produced			Value	Tin Content of Concentrates *
	Quantity				
	Alluvial Deposits	Lode or Reef Deposits	Total		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	Tons
1950	587	82	669	319,531	482
1951	530	36	566	398,347	411
1952	505	42	547	416,072	393
1953	417	56	473	303,210	339
1954	316	61	377	211,408	272
1955	327	51	378	216,150	270
1956	371	2	373	229,999	269
1957	286	11	297	173,454	211

\* Includes very small quantities contained in mixed tin-tungsten concentrates.



## TUNGSTEN

Small deposits of the tungsten ores, wolfram and scheelite, occur in many localities in New South Wales, generally in association with tin, bismuth, and molybdenite. The principal fields are in the New England and Frogmore districts.

The mine production of tungsten in the last five years is given in the next table. The sharp decline after 1953 was due to falling prices.

Table 814. Mine Production of Tungsten, N.S.W.

Mineral in which contained	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>	lb. WO <sub>3</sub>
Bismuth-Wolfram Concentrates .. ..	1,784	...	...	...	...
Scheelite Concentrates .. ..	9,273	6,009	6,438	3,890	2,690
Wolfram Concentrates .. ..	38,880	4,827	2,594	5,787	585
Wolfram-Scheelite Concentrates .. ..	68,023	8,064	7,898	205	113
Tin-Tungsten Concentrates .. ..	9,784	12	...	...	...
Total Tungsten .. ..	127,744	18,912	16,930	9,882	3,388

## COAL

A description of the coal measures of New South Wales was published at page 669 of the Year Book for 1937-38. The principal producing centres are the Cessnock-Newcastle district, north of Sydney, the Bulli-Wollongong district, south of Sydney, and the Lithgow district to the west. The coal produced at these centres is almost entirely of bituminous grade. Cessnock coal is especially suitable for gas making, while the coal from the other centres is essentially steam and coking coal.

## JOINT COAL BOARD

The Joint Coal Board was established in 1947, in terms of parallel Coal Industry Acts passed by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments, to regulate and assist the coal mining industry in New South Wales. The Board comprises three members appointed by the two Governments, and is subject to direction by the Prime Minister acting in agreement with the State Premier.

The powers of the Joint Coal Board are very wide. The Board has to ensure that the quantity and quality of coal produced in New South Wales are sufficient to meet Australian and export requirements, that coal resources are conserved and developed, and that coal is used economically and distributed to best advantage. It may give directions as to methods of mining (including mechanisation), grading, and marketing, may regulate coal prices and profits in the industry, may regulate the employment, recruitment, and training of mine-workers, and may take measures to promote the health and welfare of miners and the social and economic advancement of coal-mining communities.

The Board is empowered to make advances to assist in the establishment, development, and operation of coal mines and related enterprises. It may also take over and operate existing mines, and may establish and operate new mines. Mines may not be opened or closed without the Board's approval; permission to open mines is granted only when the

owners can equip the mine to the satisfaction of the Board before commencing operations, and where the coal to be produced can be successfully marketed.

Colliery proprietors must insure against their liability to pay workers' compensation through an insurance scheme established by the Board and described in the chapter "Employment". Proprietors are also required to provide pit amenities, at their own expense, at the basic standards adopted by the Board. The Board operates a medical service which is concerned with the examination of mine-workers and persons seeking employment in the industry and with research on health aspects of the industry.

Administrative costs of the Board are borne equally by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments. The State also contributes £70,000 per annum to the total expenditure from the Welfare Fund. The Commonwealth meets the balance of welfare expenditure and other expenses. Provision of funds for advances for capital purposes is the responsibility of the Commonwealth, which may also guarantee loans to the Board from the Commonwealth Bank.

Expenditure from the Welfare Fund was £140,441 during 1956-57, and the total expenditure approved to the end of 1956-57 amounted to £2,286,859. The funds have been used in the establishment of the medical service and the payment of subsidies for Miners' Co-operative Building Societies, as well as the provision in coalfields communities of such amenities as public halls, health centres, libraries, and outdoor recreational facilities. In making grants for these purposes, the Board is advised by a representative Welfare Advisory Committee in each coalfield district. Grants vary up to a maximum of 50 per cent. of the cost of approved projects in predominantly coal-mining communities, and 25 per cent. in other areas.

The Joint Coal Board itself undertook colliery operations, at a period of acute coal shortage, by assuming control and ownership of certain underground mines. The operations were conducted through companies (Newstan Colliery Pty. Ltd., Commonwealth Collieries Pty. Ltd., and Huntley Collieries Pty. Ltd.) established and owned by the Board. The mines operated by these companies were sold to the Electricity Commission of N.S.W. in July, 1955 (Huntley) and January, 1958 (Newstan and Newcom). A privately-owned mine at South Clifton was controlled by the Board between 1948 and 1954. The Board also entered the open cut field, and in 1949 formed the N.S.W. Mining Co. Pty. Ltd. to undertake the Board's open cut activities.

#### INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IN THE COAL MINING INDUSTRY

Under the Coal Industry Acts, 1946-1956, industrial matters pertaining to the relations of employers and employees in the coal (including shale) mining industry are dealt with by a Coal Industry Tribunal and its subsidiary Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees. Awards of the Tribunal and the Local Authorities override inconsistent awards or orders of any court or other tribunal with parallel jurisdiction.

The Coal Industry Tribunal comprises a practising barrister or solicitor of not less than five years' standing, who is appointed for a term of seven years. The tribunal has all the powers of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to consider and determine any industrial dispute or matter in the industry. It may make its own rules of procedure, and may appoint two assessors (one each nominated by employers and employees) to advise

it in relation to a dispute. Except with leave of the Tribunal (or in its jurisdiction, of a local coal authority), counsel, a solicitor, or a paid agent may not appear at hearings. Local matters may be referred by the Tribunal to Local Coal Authorities for settlement.

The Local Coal Authorities are appointed for a term of three years by the Tribunal. They have power to settle local disputes in the industry, and may refer disputes to Mine Conciliation Committees for settlement. The Authorities are required to report upon, and if so directed, to settle, any dispute or matter referred by the Tribunal, and generally to keep the Tribunal advised of disputes and matters arising or likely to arise. Either party may appeal to the Tribunal, by leave, against a decision of a Local Coal Authority, but leave will be granted only if the Tribunal considers that the decision should be reviewed in the public interest or because of the likelihood of it leading to industrial unrest; the Tribunal may re-hear the whole or part of the dispute, and may itself determine the dispute or remit it to the Local Coal Authority for determination in accordance with its directions.

One or more Mine Conciliation Committees, comprising equal numbers representing the employers and the members of one or more organisations engaged in the working of the mine, may be appointed for any mine by the Joint Coal Board. The Committees may deal with grievances and matters affecting production at the mine and seek by conciliation to maintain harmonious industrial relations. Where a Committee cannot agree, a dispute is to be referred to the Local Coal Authority, and other matters to the Joint Coal Board.

Particulars of industrial disputes in the coal mining industry are shown in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration."

#### *Long Service Leave*

Long service leave benefits were granted to members of the Miners' Federation by an award of the Coal Industry Tribunal issued on 14th October, 1949, and to members of the craft unions by subsequent awards.

The scheme of benefits provides for leave on full pay to accrue at the rate of one-eighth of a day for each consecutive five shifts worked after 19th June, 1949; this amounts to 6½ days a year or approximately three months for every ten years of service. In addition, an employee is credited with 5 days for each completed year up to thirteen years of service prior to 19th June, 1949 (a maximum of three months' leave in respect of all past service). Leave normally becomes due when 13 weeks have accumulated. Where an employee reaches the retiring age set by State legislation, or where his services in the industry are terminated by employers because of ill-health, before he has accumulated 13 weeks of leave, he receives a lump-sum payment in lieu of the leave standing to his credit. Employees whose services are terminated because of fire, flood, or slackness of trade receive payment for leave due, provided the amount accrued is not less than 13 weeks and other suitable employment in the industry is not available. The operation of the scheme is to be automatically suspended, until the Tribunal orders otherwise, in any district where a strike renders the mines idle.

The scheme is financed by an excise duty levied on all coal mined in Australia, except coal mined by a State and brown coal produced by open cut methods. The rate of duty has been 8d. per ton since May, 1952.

The proceeds of the excise are paid into a Commonwealth Trust Fund and, although no excise is payable on coal produced at State mines, the New South Wales Government contributes to the Trust Fund an amount equivalent to the excise. Payments are made to the States from this Fund for reimbursement of employers in the industry who, with prior approval, have made payments to employees for long service leave.

Eligible employees in the industry began taking their leave from 1st January, 1953. Reimbursements from the Trust Fund to employers in New South Wales amounted to £235,460 in 1955-56 and £221,321 in 1956-57.

#### STATE GOVERNMENT COAL MINES

The New South Wales Government owns four collieries (at Lithgow, Awaba, Liddell, and Oakdale), which are operated by the State Mines Control Authority. Coal production from these collieries in 1956-57 totalled 747,206 tons, most of which was sold to the Electricity Commission and the Department of Railways.

#### PRODUCTION OF COAL

From the inception of coal mining operations to the end of 1957, the recorded production of coal in New South Wales has amounted to 661,314,322 tons. Actual and probable reserves of coal in the State are estimated by the Department of Mines to exceed 11,000 million tons. The following table shows the quantity and value of coal raised in New South Wales since 1901:—

Table 815. Coal Produced in New South Wales

Period	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	Total, New South Wales			
				Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Total Quantity	Value at Pit-top
				Tons	Tons	Tons	£
<b>Annual Average—</b>							
1901-10	4,907,270	1,676,673	570,250	7,154,193	...	7,154,193	2,494,459
1911-20	6,314,057	2,034,987	1,017,153	9,366,197	...	9,366,197	4,360,711
1921-30	6,434,402	2,000,879	1,629,051	10,064,332	...	10,064,332	8,435,650
1931-35	4,823,797	1,243,123	1,314,440	7,381,360	...	7,381,360	4,310,328
1936-40	6,571,323	1,856,625	1,485,621	9,904,646	8,923	9,913,569	5,900,432
1941-45	7,625,411	2,086,998	1,620,456	11,155,599	177,266	11,332,865	9,439,826
1946-50	7,699,566	1,977,567	1,947,921	10,441,282	1,183,772	11,625,054	15,163,431
1951-55	9,212,528	3,050,852	2,242,386	12,741,194	1,764,572	14,505,766	40,171,439
<b>Year—</b>							
1947	7,879,471	1,915,899	1,887,753	10,724,469	958,654	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	7,781,627	1,922,467	2,017,352	10,466,785	1,254,661	11,721,446	14,938,182
1949	6,820,192	1,908,034	2,007,872	9,388,573	1,347,525	10,736,098	16,121,554
1950	8,326,437	2,403,379	2,068,405	11,196,576	1,601,645	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	8,557,664	2,508,472	2,447,108	11,224,212	2,289,032	13,513,244	31,466,163
1952	9,626,481	2,775,820	2,619,799	12,491,904	2,530,196	15,022,100	43,283,357
1953	9,042,414	3,008,703	2,122,714	12,451,741	1,722,090	14,173,831	41,629,850
1954	9,546,317	3,366,529	2,170,414	13,703,289	1,979,971	15,083,260	42,762,415
1955	9,289,762	3,594,738	1,851,897	13,834,824	901,573	14,736,397	41,715,408
1956	9,170,716	3,981,412	1,658,037	13,999,615	810,550	14,810,165	40,637,278
1957	9,208,422	4,555,586	1,626,228	14,662,155	728,081	15,390,236	40,449,802

The shortage in coal supplies during the early post-war years became increasingly acute as a result of rapid industrial expansion. The heavy demand for coal led to the extensive development of open cut mining, and by 1951 the open cuts accounted for 17 per cent. of the State's total production for the year. The output of both underground and open cut mines then rose to record levels in 1952, and by the end of that year the supply of most grades of coal was in excess of immediate requirements. In view of this surplus production, open cut mining was restricted in 1953 at the direction of the Joint Coal board, and by 1957 open cut production had declined to less than 5 per cent. of total output. However, the production from underground mines continued to increase after 1953, and their output of 14,662,155 tons in 1957 was the highest ever recorded.

Almost two-thirds of the coal raised in New South Wales is obtained from the northern district. In the early post-war years, the balance was divided about equally between the southern and western fields, but, with the curtailment of open cut mining after 1952, the production of the southern field is now more than double that of the western.

Open cut mining was first undertaken in the western district in 1940, and in the north in 1944. Apart from a small output in 1950 and 1951, it was not developed in the southern field.

The next table shows the output of coal from underground mines and open cuts in each district in the last eleven years:—

**Table 816. Coal Produced in Each District**

Year	Northern District		Southern District		Western District	
	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines	Under-ground Mines	Open Cut Mines
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1947	7,325,874	553,597	1,915,899	...	1,482,696	405,057
1948	7,146,487	635,140	1,922,467	...	1,397,831	619,521
1949	6,191,447	628,745	1,908,034	...	1,289,092	718,780
1950	7,394,554	931,883	2,395,160	8,219	1,406,862	661,543
1951	7,313,806	1,243,858	2,505,587	2,885	1,404,819	1,042,289
1952	8,228,374	1,398,107	2,775,820	...	1,487,710	1,132,089
1953	7,955,978	1,086,436	3,008,703	...	1,487,060	635,654
1954	8,626,689	919,628	3,366,529	...	1,710,071	460,343
1955	8,483,634	806,128	3,594,738	...	1,756,452	95,445
1956	8,360,166	810,550	3,981,412	...	1,658,037	...
1957	8,480,341	728,081	4,555,586	...	1,626,228	...

**SUMMARY OF COAL MINING OPERATIONS**

The development of the coal mining industry in New South Wales since 1939 is illustrated by the following table. The items shown in the table are not a complete record of income or expenditure, and therefore do not reflect the profits or losses of the mines.

Table 817. Summary of Coal Mining Operations, N.S.W.

Year	Mines in Operation	Persons Employed *	Salaries and Wages Paid †	Value of Land, Buildings, Plant, etc. ‡	Materials, Fuel, and Power Used	Output of Coal	
						Quantity	Value
1939	172	16,144	£ 4,659,229	£ 9,989,843	£ 959,947	Tons 11,195,832	£ 7,027,035
1947	152	17,204	7,678,237	9,375,960	2,173,242	11,683,123	12,101,178
1948	155	17,757	8,697,729	10,473,353	2,605,910	11,721,446	14,938,182
1949	155	18,245	8,742,988	11,008,742	2,857,967	10,736,098	16,121,554
1950	163	18,338	11,092,410	13,632,660	3,693,226	12,798,221	22,121,326
1951	167	18,697	14,196,478	18,285,124	5,222,913	13,513,244	31,466,163
1952	168	20,151	18,087,216	22,129,097	7,416,029	15,022,100	43,283,357
1953	159	19,961	18,282,487	22,408,329	7,473,816	14,173,831	41,629,850
1954	151	19,979	19,233,214	21,901,071	7,852,665	15,083,260	42,762,415
1955	144	19,260	19,362,397	21,911,035	7,664,157	14,736,397	41,715,408
1956	130	17,918	19,374,690	23,037,932	8,089,973	14,810,165	40,637,278
1957	129	16,622	18,608,261	26,047,474	7,924,912	15,390,236	40,449,802

\* Average during whole year, including working proprietors.

† Before deducting value of explosives (£80,369 in 1957) sold to employees.

‡ Figures for years up to 1948 not strictly comparable with 1949 and later years owing to a change in basis. See also Table 818.

Employment in coal mines increased gradually during the early post-war years to a peak of 20,151 in 1952. Partly because of the closure of some of the smaller mines (mainly due to loss of markets) and the curtailment of open cut mining, employment in 1957 was 17 per cent. below the 1952 level. Between 1949 and 1952, coal production and coal prices rose strongly, and the value of coal produced reached a record of £43 million in 1952. Since 1952, the annual production of coal has been approximately 15 million tons, but coal prices and therefore the value of coal production have declined slightly.

In an effort to improve efficiency and reduce costs in coal mining, the Joint Coal Board has encouraged the increased use of mechanical equipment in underground mines. The following table shows the substantial capital expenditure on additions and replacements to fixed assets in coal mines in recent years, and the depreciated book values of these assets at the end of each year. Expenditure in developmental mines is included.

Table 818. Fixed Assets of Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Year	Additions and Replacements during Year				Value at end of Year*			
	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total	Land and Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Mine Development	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
1949	210	1,178	447	1,835	2,129	7,292	1,588	11,009
1952	953	4,579	728	6,260	3,629	15,295	3,205	22,129
1953	665	4,387	601	5,653	3,742	15,171	3,495	22,408
1954	434	3,595	440	4,469	3,915	14,436	3,550	21,901
1955	358	3,395	335	4,088	3,889	14,502	3,520	21,911
1956	506	4,649	454	5,609	4,015	15,755	3,268	23,038
1957	611	6,776	745	8,132	4,129	18,117	3,801	26,047

\* Depreciated book values.

As a result of this expenditure programme, the proportion of total output won by mechanical methods in underground mines doubled between 1949 and 1957 (see Table 823).

## EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

Over 60 per cent. of all persons engaged in mining and quarrying in New South Wales are employed in coal mines. The following table shows the employment in underground and open cut mines in each district of the State at the end of 1939 and later years:—

Table 819. Persons Employed\* in Coal Mines, N.S.W.

Particulars	1939	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<b>UNDERGROUND MINES</b>										
Northern District—										
Below Ground	7,819	8,913	8,857	8,763	9,257	9,205	8,948	8,466	7,738	6,660
Above Ground	2,777	3,237	3,530	3,765	3,879	4,056	3,998	3,895	3,693	3,393
Total	10,596	12,150	12,387	12,528	13,136	13,261	12,946	12,361	11,431	10,053
Southern District—										
Below Ground	3,156	2,343	2,245	2,257	2,787	2,772	2,836	2,869	3,076	3,193
Above Ground	886	1,070	1,083	1,150	1,284	1,323	1,267	1,252	1,287	1,272
Total	4,042	3,413	3,328	3,407	4,071	4,095	4,103	4,121	4,363	4,465
Western District—										
Below Ground	1,524	1,338	1,248	1,211	1,286	1,277	1,295	1,097	1,055	787
Above Ground	323	472	472	560	634	637	678	588	555	436
Total	1,847	1,810	1,720	1,771	1,920	1,914	1,973	1,685	1,610	1,223
Total, N.S.W.—										
Below Ground	12,499	12,594	12,350	12,231	13,330	13,254	13,079	12,432	11,869	10,640
Above Ground	3,986	4,779	5,085	5,475	5,797	6,016	5,943	5,735	5,535	5,101
Total	16,485	17,373	17,435	17,706	19,127	19,270	19,022	18,167	17,404	15,741
<b>OPEN CUT MINES</b>										
Northern District	...	546	518	645	727	458	399	331	309	275
Southern District	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western District	...	470	410	675	456	228	126	...	...	...
Total, N.S.W.	...	1,016	934	1,320	1,183	686	525	331	309	275
<b>TOTAL, UNDERGROUND AND OPEN CUT MINES</b>										
Northern District	10,596	12,696	12,905	13,173	13,863	13,719	13,345	12,692	11,740	10,328
Southern District	4,042	3,413	3,334	3,407	4,071	4,095	4,103	4,121	4,363	4,465
Western District	1,847	2,280	2,130	2,446	2,376	2,142	2,099	1,685	1,610	1,223
Total, N.S.W.	16,485	18,389	18,369	19,026	20,310	19,956	19,547	18,498	17,713	16,016

\* At end of year. Includes employees on long service leave.

Despite the efforts of the industry to recruit personnel, the number of persons employed in coal mining increased only to a limited extent in the twelve years from 1939 to 1951. Employment in underground mines increased markedly in 1952, partly as a result of some recession in other industries, and an upward trend continued until a peak of 19,557 was reached in June, 1954. Thereafter, employment declined sharply, and at the end of 1957 underground mines employed 20 per cent. fewer persons than in June, 1954. With the curtailment of open cut mining after 1952, employment in these mines fell from a peak of 1,538 in September, 1952 to 275 at the end of 1957.

During the recent period of falling employment, displaced miners were assisted by the Joint Coal Board and other organisations in finding employment in other industries or in transferring from the northern and western coalfields to the still expanding southern field. The intake of new recruits into the coal industry was also restricted.

## MANSHIFTS WORKED AND LOST

The next two tables, showing details of manshifts worked and lost and the causes of manshift losses in coal mines, were compiled by the Joint Coal Board. This information was first collected in respect of the year 1948.

Table 820 shows, for underground mines, the number of manshifts actually worked compared with the number of manshifts possible in each of the last ten years. Except for a sharp decline in 1949, due to a general strike on the coalfields, the ratio of manshifts worked to manshifts possible tended to rise throughout the period, and currently exceeds 85 per cent. in underground mines. The ratio in open cut mines has exceeded 90 per cent. in recent years.

**Table 820. Underground Coal Mines: Manshifts Worked**

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales		
	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Worked	Total Manshifts Possible	Ratio of Manshifts Worked to Manshifts Possible
	Thousands					Per cent.
1948	2,476	725	377	3,578	4,478	79.91
1949	2,213	659	349	3,221	4,323	74.51
1950	2,671	739	382	3,792	4,533	83.65
1951	2,680	733	375	3,788	4,505	84.09
1952	2,889	864	407	4,160	4,839	85.98
1953	2,774	865	404	4,043	4,770	84.77
1954	2,870	909	442	4,221	4,923	85.75
1955	2,760	891	431	4,082	4,786	85.30
1956	2,615	958	371	3,944	4,531	87.03
1957	2,362	991	322	3,675	4,224	87.01

Industrial disputes, sick leave, and "other absenteeism" are the principal causes of manshift losses in underground mines, as illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 821. Underground Coal Mines: Ratio Per Cent. of Manshifts Lost to Manshifts Possible**

Cause of Manshift Losses	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Industrial disputes .. .. .	5.26	6.72	5.04	4.49	3.90	4.40
Breakdowns, repairs, abnormal weather, etc. . . . .	0.11	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.02	0.01
Accidents to men .. .. .	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05
Lack of transport or trade .. .. .	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.73	0.41	0.26
Men on compensation .. .. .	2.12	2.03	2.78	2.89	2.64	2.61
Sick leave .. .. .	3.37	3.47	3.62	3.87	3.63	3.80
Other absenteeism .. .. .	2.88	2.74	2.52	2.50	2.20	1.75
Other causes .. .. .	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.11
Total, All Causes .. .. .	14.02	15.23	14.25	14.70	12.97	12.99

The proportion of manshifts possible lost as a result of industrial disputes was less than 4 per cent. in 1956. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1948, when these statistics were first compiled.

Further details of industrial disputes are given in the chapter "Industrial Arbitration".



## COAL OUTPUT PER MANSHIFT

The following statistics of the production of coal per manshift worked in underground mines in New South Wales have been compiled by the Joint Coal Board. For the purposes of the statistics, "at the coal face" includes all workers at the coal face and those normally engaged on the roadway within twenty yards of the coal face. A clarification of this definition in 1952 resulted in a substantial increase in the number of workers classified as working at the coal face, and therefore an apparent decrease in production per manshift.

Table 822. Underground Mines: Coal Produced per Manshift Worked

Year	Production per Manshift worked at the Coal Face*				Production per Manshift worked by all Persons Employed			
	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1948	9.38	9.50	10.25	9.51	2.89	2.65	3.71	2.92
1949	9.43	10.68	10.71	9.83	2.80	2.89	3.70	2.91
1950	9.66	11.95	11.40	10.28	2.77	3.24	3.68	2.95
1951	10.08	12.82	12.11	10.82	2.73	3.42	3.75	2.96
1952	9.34*	12.14*	11.30*	10.06*	2.85	3.21	3.66	3.00
1953	8.80	12.89	10.39	9.72	2.87	3.48	3.68	3.08
1954	9.23	13.34	10.59	10.16	3.01	3.70	3.87	3.25
1955	9.59	14.63	11.27	10.76	3.07	4.03	4.08	3.39
1956	10.13	14.53	13.23	11.43	3.20	4.16	4.47	3.55
1957	11.89	15.64	15.17	13.19	3.59	4.60	5.05	3.99

\* Figures from 1952 not comparable with previous years.

In open cut mines, output per manshift worked by all employees was 9.18 tons in 1955, 10.36 tons in 1956, and 11.11 tons in 1957.

These calculations exclude underground and open cut mines in course of development prior to commencement of coal production.

## COAL MECHANICALLY CUT AND LOADED

The proportion of the gross output of coal mechanically cut in underground mines declined from 30.4 per cent. in 1911 to 20.7 per cent. in 1926, rose steadily to 41.2 per cent. in 1942, and fell to 36.7 per cent. in 1949. Thereafter, the proportion increased rapidly to 74.3 per cent. in 1957.

Machinery for loading coal in underground mines was first used in 1935. The proportion of the gross output of coal machine-loaded increased from 9.8 per cent. in 1939 and 32.9 per cent. in 1949 to 77.4 per cent. in 1956-57.

The southern district is more highly mechanised than the others, and in 1957 the proportions of gross output mechanically cut and mechanically loaded were 84.7 per cent. and 84.6 per cent., respectively. In the northern district, 68.5 per cent. of coal was mechanically cut and 72.6 per cent. mechanically loaded, while in the western district the proportions were 75.4 per cent. and 81.8 per cent., respectively.

A recent development was the introduction of combined cutting and loading machines ("continuous miners") which produced 932,109 tons of coal (6.7 per cent. of total underground production) in 1956, and 2,006,287 tons (13.7 per cent.) in 1957. These figures are included in the following table.

Table 823. Underground Mines: Coal Mechanically Cut and Loaded

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	New South Wales	
				Total	Proportion of Gross Output
	Thousand tons				Per cent.
<b>COAL MECHANICALLY CUT</b>					
1947	2,741	1,095	314	4,150	38·7
1948	2,322	1,215	304	3,841	36·7
1949	1,915	1,247	286	3,448	36·7
1950	2,461	1,650	364	4,475	40·0
1951	2,773	1,852	466	5,091	45·4
1952	3,745	2,097	559	6,401	51·2
1953	4,063	2,299	564	6,926	55·6
1954	4,558	2,621	794	7,973*	58·1*
1955	4,871	2,912	1,005	8,788	63·5
1956	4,901	3,242	1,086	9,229	66·0
1957	5,717	3,818	1,210	10,745	73·3
<b>COAL MECHANICALLY LOADED</b>					
1947	2,254	700	329	3,283	30·6
1948	2,081	847	333	3,261	31·2
1949	1,759	985	345	3,089	32·9
1950	2,532	1,425	455	4,412	39·4
1951	2,840	1,680	583	5,103	45·5
1952	3,840	1,988	681	6,509	52·1
1953	4,167	2,237	761	7,165	57·5
1954	4,815	2,562	1,060	8,437	61·6
1955	5,210	2,885	1,130	9,225	66·7
1956	5,489	3,228	1,212	9,929	70·9
1957	6,155	3,855	1,330	11,340	77·3

\* Revised since last issue.

## COAL QUALITY

During the period of acute coal shortage in the early post-war years, little attention was given to the problem of coal quality. By the end of 1952, however, coal was in abundant supply, and was also facing competition from alternative fuels (mainly petroleum oils from newly-established local refineries and, in Victoria, brown coal) in some of its traditional markets. In order to improve the quality of coal offered for sale, New South Wales producers began to instal "washing" plants for the removal of stone, shale, etc., thereby reducing the ash content of the coal. These washing plants are generally situated at the mine, but some have been centrally located at rail sidings where they are able to process coal from various mines in the locality.

Coal washing plants are also attached to the steelworks at Newcastle and Port Kembla. These plants, which have been operated for many years, are not regarded as forming part of the coal mining industry.

The following table illustrates the development of coal washing since 1952, when the first plant in the coal industry was installed:—

**Table 824. Coal Washeries in New South Wales**

Year	Coal Industry Washeries				Consumer's Washeries*			
	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production	Coal Treated	Refuse Discarded	Washed Coal Produced	Ratio of Coal Treated to Total State Production
	Thousand tons			Per cent.	Thousand tons			Per cent.
1952	299	18	281	2.0	2,402	268	2,134	16.0
1953	1,060	112	948	7.5	2,492	254	2,238	17.6
1954	1,441	186	1,255	9.6	2,508	277	2,231	16.6
1955	1,658	230	1,428	11.3	2,288	243	2,045	15.5
1956	1,879	237	1,642	12.7	2,635	281	2,354	17.8
1957	2,759	367	2,392	17.9	2,789	329	2,460	18.1

\* Attached to steelworks; see text above table.

#### CONSUMPTION OF NEW SOUTH WALES COAL

The following table shows the disposal of New South Wales coal in 1939 and later years. Quantities of coal exported and of refuse discarded at coal industry washeries have been deducted from total production to show quantities available for consumption each year in New South Wales. Data on stock variations are not available for years up to 1946, but in 1947 and subsequent years such variations have been taken into account in deriving estimates of actual consumption in the State.

**Table 825. Consumption of New South Wales Coal**

Year	Total Production	Mine Washery Refuse, etc.	Exports*		Available for Consumption in N.S.W.	Changes in Stocks Held in N.S.W.		Actual Consumption in N.S.W.
			Oversea Countries	Other Australian States		Held at Mines, in Transit, etc.	Held by Consumers	
			Thousand tons					
1939	11,196	...	873	2,690	7,633	†	†	†
1945	10,176	...	298	2,900	6,978	†	†	†
1947	11,683	...	326	2,773	8,584	†	†	†
1948	11,721	...	256	2,858	8,607	(-) 13	(-) 134	8,754
1949	10,736	6	279	2,322	8,129	(+) 48	(-) 2	8,083
1950	12,798	15	230	2,359	10,194	(+) 92	(+) 128	9,974
1951	13,513	40	220	2,385	10,868	(-) 289	(-) 223	10,356
1952	15,022	54	223	2,837	11,908	(-) 777	(-) 493	10,638
1953	14,174	125	411	2,487	11,151	(+) 104	(-) 35	11,082
1954	15,083	229	396	2,567	11,891	(+) 68	(+) 205	11,618
1955	14,736	244	255	2,579	11,658	(-) 54	(-) 104	11,608
1956	14,810	237	303	2,240	12,030	(-) 167	(-) 19	11,844
1957	15,390	355	768	2,095	12,172	(+) 142	(+) 61	11,969

\* Cargo and bunker coal.

† Not available.

Oversea exports (cargo and bunker) had for many years provided an important outlet for New South Wales coal, but since before the last war exports have been limited. When the post-war coal shortage had been overcome, oversea markets were again sought and this resulted in a marked increase in exports during 1957, with Japan as the principal buyer.

New South Wales is the main source of black coal supplies to Victoria and South Australia, and exports small quantities to other Australian States. During the pre-war and war years, approximately one-quarter of the total State coal production was exported interstate as cargo or in bunker. This proportion declined after 1948, and in the years 1949 to 1952 substantial quantities of oversea coal were imported into Victoria and South Australia to supplement the limited supplies available from this State. In more recent years, Victorian requirements of New South Wales coal have been reduced as a result of the greater usage of (Victorian) brown coal and fuel oil.

Particulars of the exports of coal from New South Wales are shown in the next table:—

**Table 826. Exports of Coal from New South Wales**

Destination	1939	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Thousand tons								
<b>Interstate Exports—</b>									
<b>Cargo :</b>									
Victoria ..	1,351	1,167	1,259	1,489	1,264	1,267	1,244	1,116	943
South Australia ..	689	788	749	1,001	895	948	992	813	883
Queensland ..	33	17	11	14	11	12	12	8	11
Western Australia ..	86	90	86	76	66	69	69	80	62
Tasmania ..	81	51	55	40	29	35	53	44	24
Northern Territory ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,240	2,113	2,160	2,620	2,265	2,331	2,370	2,061	1,923
<b>Bunker .. .. .</b>	450	246	225	217	222	236	209	179	172
<b>Total Interstate Exports</b>	2,690	2,359	2,385	2,837	2,487	2,567	2,579	2,240	2,095
<b>Oversea Exports—</b>									
<b>Cargo :</b>									
New Caledonia ..	*	51	77	129	138	163	168	157	182
Fiji .. .. .	*	9	18	20	23	22	18	16	11
Japan .. .. .	*	...	...	...	54	...	9	27	451
Korea .. .. .	*	...	...	...	125	169	7	62	85
Other .. .. .	*	1	3	4	13	4	11	16	27
	345	61	98	153	353	358	213	278	756
<b>Bunker .. .. .</b>	528	169	122	70	58	38	42	25	12
<b>Total Oversea Exports</b>	873	230	220	223	411	396	255	303	768

\* Not available.

At the end of 1957, total stocks of coal on hand in New South Wales amounted to 3,261,000 tons, or approximately three months' supply at current rates of consumption. Of this total, stocks held at collieries amounted to 1,471,000 tons (mainly comprising stockpiles financed by the Commonwealth Government during a period of excess production in the latter part of 1952) and 1,640,000 tons were held by consumers.

The particulars in the following table relate to financial years ended 30th June and not, as in the previous tables, to calendar years ended 31st December. They show for 1938-39 and more recent years the quantity of black coal used in New South Wales in factories (including electricity works) and for railway locomotive purposes. These uses together absorb approximately 95 per cent. of the total quantity of coal consumed in the State.

Table 827. Principal Uses of Black Coal in New South Wales

Purpose	1938-39	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Thousand tons							
<b>Used in Factories—</b>								
<b>As Raw Material in—</b>								
Gas Works .. .. .	578	878	929	945	945	984	947	912
Metallurgical Coke .. .. .	1,662	2,581	2,791	3,021	3,211	3,283	3,216	3,620
	2,240	3,459	3,720	3,966	4,156	4,267	4,163	4,532
<b>As Fuel in—</b>								
Electricity Works .. .. .	1,165	2,695	2,956	2,954	3,188	3,406	3,579†	3,787
Treatment of Non-metallic Minerals* .. .. .	235	298	320	369	366	372	397	389
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	301	386	415	377	432	384	398	433
Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances .. .. .	400	419	450	480	455	433	254‡	204
Food, Drink, Tobacco .. .. .	215	332	313	313	326	332	321	283
Other .. .. .	194	439	460	395	444	443	445	464
	2,510	4,569	4,914	4,888	5,211	5,370	5,394	5,560
<b>Totals Used in Factories .. .. .</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>8,634</b>	<b>8,854</b>	<b>9,367</b>	<b>9,637</b>	<b>9,557</b>	<b>10,092</b>
<b>Used for Railway Locomotives† .. .. .</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,373</b>
<b>Total, Factories and Railway Locomotives .. .. .</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>10,242</b>	<b>10,845</b>	<b>11,138</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>11,465</b>

\* Principally manufacture of portland cement.

† Government railways only; excludes small quantity used by private railways.

‡ Not strictly comparable with earlier years because of changes in the classification of certain factory activities (see chapter "Factories").

### COAL PRICES

The trend in coal prices since 1939 is illustrated by the figures in the following table. These figures represent the average value of saleable coal at the pit-top (or at screens or mine-washeries where these are situated at a distance from the mine). This excludes miners' coal, coal consumed at collieries, and refuse discarded at mine-washeries. In calculating these values, coal won by producer-consumers is excluded, and only the actual sales from coal stocks held at grass by the Commonwealth Government have been taken to account. The values include Commonwealth price stabilisation subsidy payable in respect of coal during war and early post-war years.

With the introduction of a Commonwealth prices stabilisation plan in 1943, prices were pegged and increases in costs were met by payment of Commonwealth subsidy. Price increases were sanctioned after November,

\*95552—5¶ K5279

1947, as subsidies were withdrawn and costs of production rose sharply. The average price of coal reached 61s. 2d. per ton in 1952. Since then, increasing mechanisation and a more competitive market have resulted in a slight reduction in average coal prices.

Maximum selling prices are controlled by the Joint Coal Board. They are determined for each mine on the basis of its production costs plus a fixed margin of profit, and are subject to frequent review by the Board.

**Table 828. Average Value of Coal at Pit-top**

Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts	Year	Northern District	Southern District	Western District	All Districts
	s. d. per ton					s. d. per ton			
1939	12 7	14 5	10 8	12 8	1950	36 5	39 1	29 4	35 10
1943	16 10	20 1	14 9	17 2	1951	51 5	50 8	42 10	49 8
1944	17 7	21 2	15 0	17 10	1952	62 3	60 3	56 7	61 2
1945	18 7	21 11	15 4	18 7	1953	62 1	61 0	56 9	61 1
1946	18 8	23 1	15 7	18 10	1954	60 3*	59 0	57 3*	59 7*
1947	20 11	23 11	16 10	20 9	1955	59 11*	58 10	55 9*	59 2*
1948	26 1	29 11	20 6	25 8	1956	59 3	58 1	55 1	58 6
1949	31 8	34 10	22 6	30 3	1957	58 3	55 7	50 7	56 9

\* Revised.

### OIL SHALE

Oil-bearing mineral known as oil shale (a variety of torbanite or cannel coal) 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 1952 amounted to 3,311,476 tons. During the years 1925 to 1938, operations were intermittent and the output was only 5,904 tons. Production increased rapidly during the war and exceeded 100,000 tons in each of the years 1941 to 1949, but thereafter declined gradually until the cessation of mining operations in 1952.

### PETROLEUM OIL

Since 1955, drilling for petroleum oil has been undertaken at Kurrajong, Dural, Grafton, and Yass, and in 1957 further exploratory drilling occurred at Morrisset and Camden. An average of 59 men were employed during 1957. No production has yet been recorded.

### NON-METALLIC MINERALS

#### ASBESTOS

Relatively small deposits of both chrysotile and amphibole asbestos occur in several localities in the State. The main deposits of chrysotile asbestos are at Baryulgil on the North Coast, at Wood's Reef near Barraba, and at Broken Hill, but the latter deposits have been worked only intermittently and Baryulgil is at present the only producing centre. In 1957, production of chrysotile asbestos amounted to 604 tons.

## CLAYS

The quantity and value of the clays produced in New South Wales in recent years are shown in the following table:—

Table 829. Clays Produced in New South Wales

Type of Clay	Quantity			Value		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Brick Clay and Shale .. ..	1,589,262	1,521,267	1,531,572	511,980	532,483	492,600
Cement Clay and Shale .. ..	114,483	115,564	117,100	32,354	29,572	33,561
Fire Clay .. ..	65,421	82,219	102,508	75,582	84,753	110,311
Kaolin and Ball Clay .. ..	27,352	23,007	22,618	70,967	59,823	67,102
Stoneware Clay .. ..	138,924	80,609	75,132	73,150	47,836	53,977
Terra Cotta Clay .. ..	149,644	141,222	150,583	67,758	67,600	77,273
Other Clays .. ..	2,414	3,542	2,155	9,001	12,033	7,805
Total, All Clays .. ..	..	..	..	840,792	834,100	842,629

The brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, East Maitland, and Illawarra districts. Terra cotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles. White kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, for pottery, and for other industrial purposes (e.g., as a filler in paper manufacture).

## DIAMONDS

Diamonds have been recovered, though in small quantities only, from several localities in New South Wales, generally during the course of dredging in rivers for gold or tin. The stones won in this State are particularly hard, and have been used mainly for industrial purposes. Total recorded production of diamonds to the end of 1957 was 210,950 carats, but this figure is known to be incomplete and the unrecorded output was probably considerably higher.

## DIATOMITE

There are numerous deposits of diatomite (commonly called diatomaceous earth) in New South Wales. The principal deposits are in the Coonabarabran, Barraba, and Ballina-Lismore districts and have been worked fairly extensively for many years, largely by open cut methods. Small deposits of commercial importance occur near Orange and Cooma. Production of diatomite amounted to 4,966 tons in 1957. The diatomite recovered is especially suitable for the manufacture of insulating products.

## DOLOMITE

The exploitation of the dolomite deposits of New South Wales is dependent on their accessibility and the means of transport available. Thus the largest known deposits, at Cudgegong, 14 miles from the railway, have not been exploited. The only deposit at present being worked is at Cow Flat, near Rockley. In 1957, 5,137 tons were won.

## FELSPAR

The principal centres of felspar production are the Broken Hill district (producing mainly potash felspar) and the Brewongle district (Cornish Stone). Potash felspar has also been produced intermittently from the Lithgow, Bathurst, and Nambucca districts. The output of felspar has been governed by local requirements, and in 1957 amounted to 6,254 tons.

## GEMS—OPAL

The most important deposits of precious opal are at White Cliffs and Lightning Ridge, gems from the latter field being remarkable for colour, fire and brilliancy. Opals are also obtained at Tintenbar (North Coast) and these resemble the Mexican gems. The recorded value of precious opal won in New South Wales to the end of 1957 was £1,652,948, but this figure is considered to be incomplete.

## GYPSUM

Gypsum deposits are widely distributed throughout the State, but many are too low in grade or too remote for economic exploitation. The major producing centres are in the Ivanhoe-Trida and Griffith districts. Production of gypsum in recent years is set out below:—

	Quantity			Value		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Washed Gypsum	68,589	35,089	54,184	96,527	66,029	105,583
Unwashed Gypsum	67,767	59,114	47,307	94,255	104,751	88,295
<b>Total Gypsum</b>	<b>136,356</b>	<b>94,203</b>	<b>101,491</b>	<b>190,782</b>	<b>170,780</b>	<b>193,878</b>

The gypsum produced is used mainly in the local plaster and cement industries.

## LIMESTONE AND SEA SHELLS

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout New South Wales, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan, and Kandos. The next table shows particulars of the limestone produced in recent years:—

Table 830. Limestone\* Produced in N.S.W.

Use	Quantity			Value		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Cement Manufacture .. ..	1,115,038	1,174,200	1,372,704	469,661	553,204	634,826
Flux .. ..	394,857	364,812	378,203	184,715	188,700	221,130
Dead Burnt Lime .. ..	57,858	55,951	58,535	31,551	35,173	31,886
Agricultural Purposes .. ..	77,651	41,227	39,618	42,135	26,248	40,696
Other .. ..	3,604	53,295	42,502	16,509	49,572	31,427
<b>Total Limestone .. ..</b>	<b>1,649,008</b>	<b>1,689,485</b>	<b>1,891,562</b>	<b>744,571</b>	<b>852,897</b>	<b>959,965</b>

\* Excludes material used directly as a building or road material.

The dredging of sea shells from the Hunter River, for use instead of limestone in cement manufacture, ceased in March, 1956.

## MAGNESITE

Deposits of magnesite are distributed widely throughout the State, but their exploitation depends largely on their location in relation to transport and centres of consumption. The principal deposits of economic size occur in the Attunga, Barraba, Bingara, Thaddungra, and Fifield districts, Fifield



and Thuddungra being at present the major producing centres. The production of magnesite in recent years is shown below:—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Quantity (Tons)	45,769	42,825	57,262	63,050	83,271
Value (£)	159,422	147,578	213,610	242,997	330,020

Most of the magnesite produced is used for refractory purposes in the Newcastle and Kembla steelworks.

#### MINERAL PIGMENTS

Mineral pigments are mined in New South Wales mainly by open cutting and by small-scale producers. In recent years, small quantities have been won at Dubbo (yellow ochre), Glen Innes (red oxide), and Gulgong (yellow ochre, red oxides, and umber), but production has been sporadic.

#### TALC, STEATITE, AND PYROPHYLLITE

The most important deposits of talc, steatite, and pyrophyllite in New South Wales are at Wallendbeen (steatite), Gundagai and Cow Flat (talc), and Mudgee, Cobargo, and Pambula (pyrophyllite). Production of these minerals during 1957 amounted to 1,378 tons. Reserves, though of low grade, are adequate for requirements.

#### CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Desert sandstone in the north-western portion of the State and freestone in the northern coal districts also provide good building stone.

Deposits of trachyte, granite, and marble, which are eminently suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in New South Wales. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama, Blacktown, and Penrith areas, and several large producers dredge river gravel from the Nepean River near Penrith.

The following table summarises the recorded production of construction materials in New South Wales in recent years:—

**Table 831. Construction Materials Produced in N.S.W.**

Material	Quantity			Value		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	£	£	£
Dimension Stone—						
Building Stone—						
Rough .. .. .	93,544	72,775	88,538	79,137	66,617	76,248
Dressed Sandstone ..	12,814	12,316	20,536	113,553	112,102	176,869
Monumental Stone ..	1,312	1,269	2,235	5,531	5,652	11,242
Curbing and Flagging	2,645	2,352	3,488	12,792	20,338	25,018
Crushed and Broken						
Stone*	2,266,201	1,995,004	1,980,639	1,793,049	1,655,797	1,649,211
River Gravel and Gravel						
Boulders .. .. .	1,513,740	1,895,200	1,624,339	798,054	966,330	1,183,465
Sand† .. .. .	1,361,687	1,680,849	1,776,236	497,650	624,223	692,184
Other Road Material ..	10,214,929	10,834,845	11,895,873	2,228,375	2,459,324	2,663,469
Total, Construction						
Materials .. .. .	...	...	...	5,528,141	5,910,383	6,477,706

\* Mainly basalt.

† Incomplete records.

## PRICES OF METALS

The prices of lead, zinc, copper, and tin on the London Metal Exchange were controlled by the United Kingdom Government after the outbreak of war in 1939. The controls were removed from tin in 1949, from lead in 1952, and from zinc and copper in 1953.

London prices of these metals increased almost continuously during the early post-war years, and rose sharply with the opening of the Korean campaign in 1950. Tin reached a peak of £stg. 1,615 per ton in February, 1951, lead and zinc reached their maxima of £stg. 180 and £stg. 190 per ton, respectively, in July, 1951, and copper rose to a peak of £stg. 287 per ton in July, 1952. Prices declined steadily during the next two years, but began to recover in 1954. A marked fall occurred in 1957, largely as a result of the discontinuance of government stockpiling and a business recession in the United States of America, and by the end of 1957 lead had fallen to £stg. 73 per ton, zinc to £stg. 61, copper to £stg. 181, and tin to £stg. 731 per ton.

The trend in London metal prices (quoted in sterling) since 1939 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 832. London Metal Prices\*

Average for Year	Copper (Electrolytic)			Silver		Lead			Zinc (Virgin)			Tin		
	Per ton			Per oz. fine		Per ton			Per ton			Per ton		
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1939	49	16	10	1	10-02	15	13	2	14	13	3	226	5	8
1947	130	12	4	3	8-44	85	1	7	70	0	0	425	18	7
1948	134	0	0	3	9-00	95	10	0	80	0	10	548	1	11
1949	133	1	11	4	1-24	103	3	11	87	8	6	599	16	1
1950	178	17	1	5	4-80	106	8	2	119	4	3	745	16	9
1951	220	7	1	6	5-86	161	19	10	171	12	3	1,079	16	0
1952	259	7	10†	6	2-36	135	0	0	149	10	2	964	10	1
1953	254	7	8†	6	1-95	91	7	2	75	1	3	730	14	11
1954	248	11	9	6	1-48	96	7	1	78	4	8	718	18	3
1955	351	8	4	6	5-51	105	17	8	90	13	10†	740	4	8
1956	328	18	6	6	7-13	116	6	7	97	15	4	787	13	5
1957	219	9	10	6	6-93	96	13	4	81	12	4	754	16	10

\* Spot prices, quoted in sterling; averages of buyers' and sellers' quotes.

† Revised.

Price index numbers summarising the movement in Australian export prices of gold and other metals (silver, lead, zinc, tin, and copper) are given in the chapter "Overseas Trade".

The prices of metals for use in Australia were controlled, from the outbreak of war in 1939, under Commonwealth and later State prices legislation. The low home market prices were made effective by the requirement of licences to export the metals. Controls were removed from lead, zinc, and tin in April, 1953, and from copper in October, 1954. The Australian prices for these metals now fluctuate in accordance with overseas quotations.

The next table shows the home consumption selling prices of the principal metals at the end of 1939 and later years:—

**Table 833. Prices of Metals in Australia\***

At 31st December	Copper (Electrolytic)	Lead	Zinc (Electrolytic)	Tin
	Per ton	Per ton	Per ton	Per ton
1939	£ s. d. 63 17 6	£ s. d. 20 17 6	£ s. d. 20 2 6	£ s. d. 299 0 0
1947	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	515 0 0
1948	140 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	620 0 0
1949	170 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	620 0 0
1950	230 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	800 0 0
1951	285 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	1,150 0 0
1952	350 0 0	95 0 0	95 0 0	1,150 0 0
1953	300 0 0	106 17 6	90 0 0	817 0 0
1954	350 0 0	126 17 6	105 17 6	889 15 0†
1955	477 5 0	141 0 0	124 10 0	1,053 15 0†
1956	357 0 0	141 2 6	127 7 6	1,029 0 0
1957	330 0 0	87 5 0	79 12 6	967 0 0

\* Home consumption selling prices. The bases are—copper: ex works, Port Kembla; lead: f.o.b. Port Pirie; zinc: f.o.b. Risdon; tin: ex works, Sydney.

† Revised.

The Australian official buying price of gold has been £15 12s. 6d. per fine ounce since 1st May, 1954. Further details about the price of gold are given on page 891 and in the chapter "Private Finance".

### ADMINISTRATION OF MINING LAWS

The general supervision of the mining industry in the State and the administration of the relevant enactments are shared by the Mines Department and the Joint Coal Board.

#### OCCUPATION OF LAND FOR MINING

The occupation of land for the purpose of mining is subject to the Mining Act, 1906, as amended. Any person not less than 16 years of age may obtain a miner's right which entitles him, under prescribed conditions, to conduct mining operations on Crown land not otherwise exempted and to occupy a small residence area.

The holder of a miner's right may also apply for an authority to prospect on or to occupy exempted Crown lands. This authority may be granted for any period up to a year, but the term may be extended to two years to enable completion of prospecting operations. In the event of the discovery of any mineral, he may be required to apply for a lease of the land to conduct mining operations.

A business licence entitles the holder to occupy a limited area within a gold or mineral field for the purpose of carrying on any business except mining.

Crown lands may be granted as mining leases (authorising mining on the land) and also as leases for mining purposes (authorising the use of the land for conserving water, constructing drains and railways, etc., erecting buildings and machinery and dwellings for miners, generating electricity, dumping residues, and for other works in connection with mining). The maximum area of a mining lease varies according to the mineral sought.

Private lands are open to mining, subject to the payment of rent and compensation and to other conditions as prescribed. Holders of miner's rights may be granted 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).

Licences to prospect may also be granted, permitting the holder to prospect on available private lands within a Mining Division. The licence is granted for periods up to six months and permits the removal of minerals for sampling purposes only. Specific areas (prescribed for the various minerals) may be marked out and held for a period of up to thirty days.

Leases of private lands may be granted for mining and also for "mining purposes" (see above), irrespective of whether the minerals are reserved to the Crown or are privately owned. The maximum areas that may be leased are the same as in the case of leases of Crown lands. Where the minerals are not reserved to the Crown, owners of private lands may mine, or authorise any other person to mine, without obtaining a title under the Act.

Dredging leases may be granted in respect of Crown and private lands, including the beds of rivers, lakes, etc., and land under tidal waters.

Suits relating to the right of occupation of land for mining and other matters in regard to mining operations are determined by Warden's Courts under the sole jurisdiction of the Warden in each mining district. Provision is made for appeals to District and Supreme Courts.

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. Rentals received by the State from mining leases amounted to £18,587 in 1957-58.

Since January, 1956, titles to prospect or mine for petroleum have been granted under the Petroleum Act, 1955, and not under the Mining Act, as formerly. Under the new Act, three forms of title may be granted (Petroleum Exploration Licence, Petroleum Prospecting Licence, and Petroleum Mining Lease) with maximum areas of 5,000 square miles, 200 square miles, and 100 square miles, respectively. Applicants for any of these titles are required to furnish evidence as to the availability of skilled personnel and adequate financial resources, and a substantial bond or other security must be lodged as a guarantee that the conditions of the lease and of the Act will be observed. Under the Act, all petroleum and helium existing in a natural state on or below the surface of any lease within the State becomes the property of the Crown.

## MINING ROYALTIES

Royalties are payable to the Crown in respect of the minerals won from mining leases of Crown lands and of private lands where the minerals are reserved to the Crown. In the case of private lands held without reservation of minerals to the Crown, a royalty is collected by the Department of Mines on behalf of the owner and a small collection fee is charged. The royalty on gold is payable to the Crown in all cases.

Under the Mining Amendment Act, 1952, rates of royalty payable in respect of new leases are assessed on the basis of either quantity or value of minerals won. In respect of minerals reserved to the Crown, the rates may not exceed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. if payable on a value basis, and may be not less than 3d. nor more than 1s. per ton if payable on a tonnage basis; a maximum rate of 9d. per ton is prescribed in the case of coal and shale. Similar rates of royalty apply in respect of minerals not reserved to the Crown, except that the maximum rate payable on a value basis is  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. Royalty is payable on petroleum oil at the rate of 10 per cent. of gross value at the well-head.

Royalty rates are reviewed upon renewal of leases and are usually increased progressively with the length of tenure.

Except in the case of private land containing Crown mineral, rent paid during the year may be deducted from the amount of royalty payable for that year.

Particulars of royalty collected in the last six years are shown in the next table. The total amount of royalty reflects variation in the volume and value of mineral production and, in some cases, in mining profits. The royalty in respect of the silver-lead-zinc group of minerals is derived largely from Broken Hill mining companies, which pay royalty at a graduated percentage on profits earned and therefore at a rate that is almost wholly dependent on the prices obtained for their minerals.

Table 834. Royalty on Minerals, N.S.W.

Mineral	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Coal .. .. .	389,690	390,172	435,612	433,340	446,855	456,261
Silver-Lead-Zinc .. .. .	2,055,522	462,753	1,137,095	1,907,403	2,158,312	1,417,876
Other Minerals .. .. .	33,606	34,224	45,619	52,813	100,907	167,960
<b>Total Royalty .. .. .</b>	<b>2,478,818</b>	<b>887,149</b>	<b>1,618,326</b>	<b>2,393,556</b>	<b>2,706,074</b>	<b>2,042,097</b>
<b>Royalty Repayments</b>	<b>29,572</b>	<b>46,650</b>	<b>28,524</b>	<b>9,474</b>	<b>25,115</b>	<b>34,277</b>
<b>Net Royalty .. .. .</b>	<b>2,449,246</b>	<b>840,499</b>	<b>1,589,802</b>	<b>2,384,082</b>	<b>2,680,959</b>	<b>2,007,820</b>

## CONTROL OF MINERALS AND METALS

In terms of the Atomic Energy Act, 1953, the Commonwealth is empowered to control the mining and extraction of, and to acquire, substances which could be used in producing atomic energy. The discovery of any mineral containing such substances must be reported to the Minister.

The export of certain minerals and metals produced in Australia is controlled under the Customs Act because of the need to conserve resources (e.g. iron ore and manganese), the inadequacy of local production to satisfy demand (e.g. mica), the strategic importance of the mineral, or the desire to encourage local refining of ores.

The measures by which the export of gold is controlled are described earlier in this chapter.

#### GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO MINING

The State Mines Department renders scientific and technical assistance, including a free assay service, to the mining industry. Financial assistance also is provided from the State revenues to encourage prospecting for minerals. Grants are made to miners who satisfy a Prospecting Board that the locality to be prospected and the methods to be used are likely to yield the mineral sought. The grants are refundable only in the event of payable mineral being discovered. The next table summarises the grants since 1936:—

**Table 835. Grants to Propector, N.S.W.**

Period (Years ended 30th June)	Amount Allotted						Amount Actually Paid
	Gold	Silver- Lead	Copper	Tin	Other	Total	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1936-1940	79,983	5,030	257	10,755	7,793	103,818	46,016
1941-1945	7,972	473	2,606	5,998	7,288	24,337	21,869
1946-1950	6,887	769	1,089	7,458	2,543	18,746	13,110
1951-1955	1,582	1,514	316	1,569	1,639	6,620	4,490
1956	...	150	...	...	455	605	683
1957	678	188	100	70	478	1,514	834

The Commonwealth Government assists the mining industry, in part financially, and in part through the activities of the Bureau of Mineral Resources, Geology, and Geophysics, the Joint Coal Board (jointly with the State Government), and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Bureau of Mineral Resources sponsors the industry in the procurement of mining equipment and materials, and provides technical and scientific assistance in the fields of geology, geophysics, technology, mining engineering, and mineral economics.

Financial assistance by the Commonwealth is directed to the immediate rehabilitation of the mining industry and the encouragement of projects of importance to the national economic welfare and development. To encourage the search for uranium ore, the Commonwealth grants rewards for the discovery of deposits situated more than fifteen miles from any recorded deposit, the rewards ranging according to the economic importance of the deposit up to a maximum of £25,000.

## INSPECTION OF MINES

The inspection of mines for the safeguarding of the health and safety of miners is conducted by 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 and, in part, to quarries and dredges).

The Coal Mines Regulation 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. They prescribe that every coal mine must be controlled and directed by a qualified manager and be personally supervised by him or by a qualified under-manager, and that a competent deputy must carry out duties for the safety of the mine, with particular regard to gas, ventilation, the state of the roof and sides, and shot-firing. Persons employed at the face of the workings of a mine must have had two years' experience or must work in company with an experienced miner. Special rules are established in each mine for the safety, convenience, and discipline of the employees.

The Mines Rescue Act makes provision for rescue operations in coal and shale mines. Central rescue stations have been established in the Western, Southern, Newcastle, and South Maitland districts, and the mine owners in each district are required to contribute to a fund for their upkeep.

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.

The records of the Department of Mines show the following particulars regarding persons killed or reported as seriously injured in accidents in mining and quarrying in recent years:—

Table 836. Mining Accidents in New South Wales

Year	Number of Persons				Rate per 1,000 Persons Employed			
	Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen		Coal and Shale Miners		Other Miners and Quarrymen	
	Killed	Seriously Injured*	Killed	Injured†	Killed	Seriously Injured*	Killed	Injured†
Average 1935-39	15	67	15	210	1.01	4.46	1.00	14.03
1952	13	93	3	271	0.63	4.53	0.28	25.49
1953	15	79	3	240	0.76	3.98	0.29	23.52
1954	15	88	4	280	0.75	4.42	0.41	28.41
1955	22	87	8	310	1.14	4.50	0.78	30.20
1956	18	107	8	339	0.99	5.86	0.75	31.89
1957	13	68	9	329	0.77	4.01	0.83	30.22

\* Injuries causing permanent incapacity, either total or partial.

† Figures from 1952 relate to incapacity for over 14 days and those for earlier years to incapacity for over 28 days.

The accident rates are based on the total number of persons who are subject to the provisions of the Mining Act, including persons engaged in connection with treatment plant at the mines and in quarries. In calculating the rates, no allowance is made for variations in the average number of days worked in each year.

Allowances paid to beneficiaries under the provisions of the Miners' Accident Relief Act relate to accidents which occurred prior to 1st July, 1917. Compensation in respect of accidents which occurred after June, 1917, and compensation for miners and quarrymen who contract industrial diseases such as silicosis for lead poisoning, are payable under the Workers' Compensation Act and other Acts, particulars of which are shown in the chapter "**Employment**".



## RURAL INDUSTRIES

The statistics relating to rural industries, as shown in this Year Book, have been compiled generally from statutory returns supplied annually by owners and occupiers of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent.

The boundaries of the statistical divisions, which are referred to throughout, are shown in the frontispiece map to this Year Book. Generally, they comprise groups of complete local government areas which together form strips of territory running from the northern to the southern boundary of the State in a south-westerly direction. The coastal belt includes four statistical divisions—the North Coast, Hunter and Manning, Cumberland, and South Coast. The Tableland, Western Slope, and Central Plains are each divided into three divisions—Northern, Central, and Southern—the southern portion of the Central Plain being known as the Riverina. These, with the Western Division, make fourteen statistical divisions in all, although statistics are sometimes given separately for the portions of the Western Division to the east and west of the Darling River.

### GENERAL NOTE ON STATISTICS OF RURAL INDUSTRIES, 1955-56

In 1955-56, the lists of land holdings used in the collection of agricultural and pastoral statistics in New South Wales were reconciled with lists of rateable land of one acre or more in extent recorded by country shires for rating purposes. After elimination of rateable lands not used for agricultural and pastoral purposes, this reconciliation led to the addition of 4,784 land holdings, totalling 3,131,462 acres, to the annual collection. A similar reconciliation is planned for the Division of Cumberland. For the Western Division, lists of holdings have been reconciled periodically with the records of the Western Lands Commission.

As a high proportion of the additional holdings from which returns were obtained in 1955-56 were used for grazing, either full-time or part-time, and were on the whole lightly stocked, the only heads of agricultural and pastoral statistics appreciably affected in total were—

- Number of rural holdings ;
- Area of rural holdings ;
- Land use on rural holdings ;
- Persons engaged on rural holdings ;
- Persons resident on rural holdings.

For these statistics, the relevant tables give particulars for the year 1955-56 both on the new basis and on a basis comparable with previous years.

As regards other items, continuity of comparison was not materially affected by the inclusion of the additional land holdings. The main statistics recorded on such holdings in 1955-56 are published on page 167 of Part *Rural Industries* of the *Statistical Register* for 1954-55.

## RURAL HOLDINGS

The land of New South Wales which is occupied in rural holdings consists 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, 1957, the number of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent was 77,812, embracing a total area of 172,411,000 acres.

The number and area of holdings in statistical divisions in 1955-56 and 1956-57, compared with the average for the pre-war quinquennium, are given in the following table:—

Table 837. Number and Area of Rural Holdings in Divisions of N.S.W.

Statistical Division	Annual Average, 1934-35 to 1938-39		1955-56 (a)		1955-56 (b)		1956-57	
	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area	Holdings	Area
	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres	No.	Thous. acres
Coastal—								
North .. .. .	11,905	4,732	12,105	4,676	12,911	4,983	12,766	5,061
Hunter and Manning .. .. .	9,336	4,974	8,704	4,696	9,443	4,931	9,376	4,978
Cumberland .. .. .	5,326	290	4,589	247	4,589	247	4,430	244
South .. .. .	4,652	2,277	4,043	2,059	4,469	2,165	4,472	2,154
Total .. .. .	31,219	12,273	29,441	11,678	31,412	12,326	31,044	12,437
Tableland—								
Northern .. .. .	3,706	6,516	3,444	6,523	3,754	6,797	3,763	6,757
Central .. .. .	7,472	7,693	6,927	7,514	7,565	7,780	7,686	7,825
Southern .. .. .	3,179	5,740	3,157	5,300	3,318	5,474	3,329	5,561
Total .. .. .	14,357	19,949	13,528	19,337	14,637	20,051	14,778	20,143
Western Slope—								
North .. .. .	4,289	8,291	4,495	8,013	4,730	8,211	4,826	8,254
Central .. .. .	4,411	6,999	4,459	6,701	4,675	6,881	4,733	6,883
South .. .. .	8,044	10,052	7,620	9,195	8,077	9,471	8,095	9,389
Total .. .. .	16,744	25,342	16,574	23,909	17,482	24,563	17,654	24,526
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North .. .. .	1,902	7,701	2,035	7,400	2,196	7,644	2,209	7,672
Central .. .. .	2,473	13,647	2,255	13,520	2,385	13,949	2,388	13,977
Riverina .. .. .	7,268	16,334	6,752	15,822	7,257	16,264	7,243	16,230
Total .. .. .	11,643	37,682	11,042	36,742	11,838	37,857	11,840	37,879
Western—								
East of Darling .. .. .	1,121	33,531	1,523	33,524	1,523	33,524	1,530	33,548
West of Darling .. .. .	708	44,576	963	43,933	963	43,933	966	43,878
Total .. .. .	1,829	78,107	2,486	77,457	2,486	77,457	2,496	77,426
<b>Total, N.S.W.</b> .. .. .	<b>75,792</b>	<b>173,353</b>	<b>73,071</b>	<b>169,123</b>	<b>77,855</b>	<b>172,254</b>	<b>77,812</b>	<b>172,411</b>

(a) Holdings included in collection prior to reconciliation with shire rating lists. (See "General Note" on previous page.)

(b) Holdings included in collection after reconciliation with shire rating lists.

## SIZE OF RURAL HOLDINGS

The classification of rural holdings by the area of the holdings has been undertaken at irregular intervals. Particulars for the year 1955-56, the last occasion on which the classification was made, are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 838. Rural Holdings Classified by Area of Holding, in Divisions, 1955-56**

Area of Holding (Acres)	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Northern Table-land	Central Table-land	Southern Table-land	North Western Slope
1- 19 ..	1,752	988	3,017	345	86	366	75	249
20- 49 ..	823	1,133	776	370	160	722	100	226
50- 99 ..	1,509	1,055	353	434	199	635	101	191
100- 199 ..	3,627	1,409	200	957	222	656	156	240
200- 299 ..	2,046	1,142	101	645	227	439	149	149
300- 399 ..	975	816	30	437	183	388	149	196
400- 499 ..	497	567	23	289	149	359	158	233
500- 599 ..	267	408	22	183	137	330	145	192
600- 699 ..	237	291	10	141	146	343	161	175
700- 799 ..	142	201	7	108	112	251	143	142
800- 899 ..	111	151	5	72	102	295	135	158
900- 999 ..	81	156	7	49	108	215	120	153
1,000- 1,999 ..	479	683	27	250	897	1,501	877	1,101
2,000- 4,999 ..	256	346	10	149	763	899	651	1,020
5,000- 9,999 ..	74	69	1	27	190	133	160	236
10,000-19,999 ..	22	21	...	10	56	25	34	56
20,000-49,999 ..	11	6	...	3	16	8	4	12
50,000-99,999 ..	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
100,000 and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Holdings</b>	<b>12,911</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>4,589</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>7,565</b>	<b>3,318</b>	<b>4,730</b>

Area of Holding (Acres)	Central Western Slope	South Western Slope	North Central Plain	Central Plain	Riverina	Western	New South Wales
1- 19 ..	154	264	40	15	359	210	7,920
20- 49 ..	151	404	28	31	661	365	5,950
50- 99 ..	107	357	30	36	401	60	5,468
100- 199 ..	149	545	47	24	186	17	8,435
200- 299 ..	142	348	19	22	141	10	5,580
300- 399 ..	148	388	30	17	216	15	3,988
400- 499 ..	142	380	35	12	301	1	3,146
500- 599 ..	148	441	55	17	539	8	2,892
600- 699 ..	230	518	39	22	629	8	2,950
700- 799 ..	208	417	37	8	325	2	2,103
800- 899 ..	261	418	56	15	331	1	2,111
900- 999 ..	268	366	72	20	309	4	1,928
1,000- 1,999 ..	1,570	2,093	528	275	1,463	48	11,792
2,000- 4,999 ..	842	947	776	888	805	58	8,410
5,000- 9,999 ..	130	152	296	658	317	105	2,548
10,000-19,999 ..	19	28	82	252	154	330	1,089
20,000-49,999 ..	6	10	22	59	86	705	948
50,000-99,999 ..	...	1	3	12	23	393	437
100,000 and over	...	...	1	2	11	146	160
<b>Total Holdings</b>	<b>4,675</b>	<b>8,077</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>7,257</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>77,855</b>

Holdings of small size preponderate in the Coastal divisions, where dairy farming and intensive cultivation characterise rural activities. Holdings tend to be considerably larger in the Table'nd and Western Slope divisions, where 62 per cent. in 1955-56 were from : 00 to 5,000 acres in extent. The

existence of irrigation settlements accounts for most of the small holdings in the Riverina and the Western divisions. Holdings of medium size, adapted for agriculture and mixed farming, are the more numerous in the Central Plains, and the largest size groups (owing to the sparse pastoral occupation which alone is practicable in that region) are mostly found in the Western Division.

Similar classifications were undertaken for the year 1926-27 (summarised in the Official Year Book for 1928-29), for 1947-48 (page 549, Year Book No. 52), and for 1949-50 (page 983, Year Book No. 55). The particulars given above for 1955-56 are not strictly comparable with those for 1949-50 because of the addition of 4,784 holdings to the annual collection in 1955-56 (see "General Note" on page 921).

### 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 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 uncommon, and a very large proportion of the total alienated area is occupied by its owners.

Except in the Western Division, most land used for rural purposes falls in the class "alienated or virtually alienated". In the Western Division, almost all of the land is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. A classification of the area of rural holdings by tenure, as at 31st March, 1941, when this information was last collected from landholders, is given on page 546 of Year Book No. 52.

### LAND USE

The following table shows the total area of rural holdings in various years since 1938-39, distributed according to principal uses to which the land was put:—

Table 839. Land Use on Rural Holdings

Season	Total Area of Holdings	Distribution of Land Holdings			
		Land used for Cropping *	Fallow Land	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers	Balance of Area
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1938-39	174,660,267	7,044,038	2,876,144	3,199,626	161,540,459
1939-40	174,315,117	6,375,931	2,479,894	3,301,804	162,157,488
1940-41	173,869,144	6,365,435	2,234,760	3,419,417	161,849,532
1949-50	170,026,979	5,649,297	1,864,666	3,614,844	158,898,172
1952-53	167,906,876	4,825,293	1,833,300	4,748,073	156,500,210
1955-56	169,123,100	5,290,143	1,216,554	7,540,061	155,076,342
	(a) 172,254,562	5,435,579	1,250,567	7,711,511	157,856,905
	(b)				

\* Excludes areas double cropped.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 8 7

The following table shows the distribution of agricultural and pastoral lands in 1955-56, arranged according to statistical divisions:—

**Table 840. Distribution of Agricultural and Pastoral Lands, 1955-56**

Statistical Division	Total Area of Division *	Land under occupation for Agricultural and Pastoral purposes in Holdings of one acre or more				
		Land used for Cropping	Land Lying Fallow during season	Area under Sown Grasses and Clovers	Balance of Area	Total Area of Holdings
Thousand acres						
<b>Coastal—</b>						
North Coast ..	6,965	89	13	1,030	3,851	4,983
Hunter and Manning ..	8,414	121	18	520	4,272	4,931
Cumberland ..	964	26	4	20	197	247
South Coast ..	5,944	49	10	308	1,798	2,165
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>22,287</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>10,118</b>	<b>12,326</b>
<b>Tableland—</b>						
Northern ..	8,088	110	13	425	6,249	6,797
Central ..	10,698	376	61	904	6,439	7,780
Southern ..	7,061	54	7	650	4,763	5,474
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>25,847</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>17,451</b>	<b>20,051</b>
<b>Western Slope—</b>						
North ..	9,236	903	91	141	7,076	8,211
Central ..	7,724	1,082	233	542	5,024	6,881
South ..	11,239	837	324	1,890	6,420	9,471
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>28,199</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>18,520</b>	<b>24,563</b>
<b>Central Plains and Riverina—</b>						
North ..	9,543	506	31	95	7,012	7,644
Central ..	14,812	288	95	49	13,517	13,949
Riverina ..	16,981	975	347	1,128	13,814	16,264
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>41,336</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>34,343</b>	<b>37,857</b>
<b>Western .. ..</b>	<b>80,343</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>77,425</b>	<b>77,457</b>
<b>New South Wales</b>	<b>198,012</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>7,711</b>	<b>157,857</b>	<b>172,254</b>

\* At 31st December, 1955. Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

The area of the State not occupied by rural holdings is approximately 26,000,000 acres, and includes approximately 3,000,000 acres covered by rivers, lakes, harbours, etc., 5,000,000 acres of rugged land unfit for occupation of any kind, town lands and holdings used for agricultural and pastoral purposes which are less than one acre in extent, land embraced in State forests and not otherwise occupied, and unoccupied reserves for necessary public purposes (such as commons, travelling stock and water reserves, roadways, and railway enclosures). Most of the land unsuitable for settlement is in the Coastal and Tableland divisions, but proportionately smaller areas are found in all divisions.

#### CHARACTER OF SETTLEMENT

The nature and pattern of rural settlement in New South Wales have been determined largely by rainfall and the configuration and varying quality of the land, by accessibility to markets, and by local factors such as water supply, forest stands, and means of communication.

The pastoral industry was the basis of initial settlement throughout the State. It is still nearly State-wide, but the Western Division is the only portion given over almost solely to grazing activities. In that division, land occupation retains its early characteristics of sparse settlement on large holdings with but a few widely scattered small towns and hamlets. The progress of agriculture in the central districts, particularly in the 15 to 20 inches rainfall belt, at first caused substantial displacement of sheep grazing, but the widespread adoption of mixed farming has arrested and reversed that trend. Progressive development of schemes of water supply and irrigation, and better means of communication, have been material factors in promoting closer settlement within the central districts. Dairying, beef cattle raising, and intensive cultivation are the principal farming activities in the coastal districts.

The density of settlement throughout the State increases in a general way from west to east. Large tracts of very rugged and often wooded or poor country militate against settlement in the Tablelands and South Coast divisions, but there is dense settlement in some parts of these divisions. The northern and central divisions of the coastal region, which are favoured with abundant rainfall, are by far the most densely occupied. Dairying and intensive agriculture on well compacted holdings characterise the fertile lands of the many river basins in the coastal region, while the more rugged and less accessible districts are devoted to cattle raising; sheep are few, and wheat growing is negligible. Even without the metropolis and the cities of Newcastle and Greater Wollongong, the density of population in the Coastal divisions is much greater than in any other part of the State.

The following table shows the rainfall, population, area, and major items of production of the statistical divisions of the State:—

**Table 841. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Divisions**

Statistical Division	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Estimated Population at 30th June 1957	Area at 30th June, 1957 †	Production, 1956-57				
				Wool	Wheat	Butter	Mining ‡	Manufacturing ¶
	Inches	Thousand	Thous. acres	Thous. lb.	Thous. bushels	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	£ thous.
<b>Coastal—</b>								
North Coast .. .. .	35-74	174	6,965	93	...	42,305	4,678	10,206
Hunter and Manning .. .. .	20-61	426	8,493	5,558	61	17,330	26,547	76,451
Cumberland .. .. .	28-45	2,049	964	132	...	403	55	521,532
South Coast .. .. .	29-58	192	5,944	5,083	...	9,496	9,981	58,523
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	..	2,841	22,366	10,866	61	69,534	41,261	666,712
<b>Tableland—</b>								
Northern .. .. .	28-38	56	8,087	29,981	145	954	342	2,111
Central .. .. .	21-53	158	10,620	66,106	762	627	4,915	12,229
Southern .. .. .	19-61	68	7,061	44,058	9	210	2,564	4,691
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	..	282	25,768	140,145	916	1,791	7,821	19,031
<b>Western Slope—</b>								
North .. .. .	20-31	71	9,236	51,589	7,230	728	442	3,395
Central .. .. .	17-26	69	7,724	56,432	5,240	472	80	2,597
South .. .. .	17-38	134	11,239	94,524	2,798	4,145	31	7,186
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	..	274	28,199	202,545	15,268	5,345	553	13,178

NOTE. Table 841 is continued on the following page.

**Table 841. Rainfall, Population, Area, and Production, in Divisions**  
(continued)

Statistical Division	Range of Average Annual Rainfall *	Estimated Population at 30th June, 1957	Area at 30th June, 1957 †	Production, 1956-57				
				Wool	Wheat	Butter	Mining ‡	Manufacturing ¶
	Inches	Thousand	Thous. acres	Thous. lb.	Thous. bushels	Thous. lb.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Central Plains and Riverina—								
North .. .. .	18-25	34	9,543	47,068	4,593	94	10	1,502
Central .. .. .	15-20	30	14,812	70,062	2,681	74	180	554
Riverina .. .. .	12-24	91	16,966	88,911	4,892	2,205	206	4,470
Total .. .. .	..	155	41,321	206,041	12,166	2,373	396	6,526
Western Division .. .. .	8-18	64	80,358	100,746	79	27	32,088	1,932
New South Wales .. .. .	..	3,623§	198,012	660,343	28,490	79,070	82,119	707,379

\* At recording stations within the divisions, during the period 1911 to 1940.

† Excludes 24,714 acres, comprising Lord Howe Island and harbours and rivers, etc., not included within municipal and shire boundaries.

‡ Calendar year, 1956. Excludes quarries.

¶ Value added in process of manufacture.

§ Includes 7,000 migratory persons not included in divisional totals.

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 divisions shown above generally receive more rain than the Central, and the Central more than the Southern divisions.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the total area of the State receives average rains exceeding 20 inches per year, and over about three-fifths of it the average exceeds 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, woolgrowing is the only important rural industry.

The quantity and the seasonal incidence and reliability of the rainfall, and the amount of evaporation, are important considerations in determining the productive possibilities of any region. Intermittency of rainfall adversely affects the western hinterland. The meteorological conditions of each division are discussed in greater detail in the chapter "Climate", which contains a diagrammatic map showing the configuration and rainfall distribution of the State.

#### COASTAL DIVISIONS

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Coastal divisions in 1956-57 was 12,437,000 acres, or 56 per cent. of the total area (excluding principal harbours). Much of the country not used for purposes of rural production is very rugged. Rural settlement is most dense in the North Coast Division.

The character of settlement has been determined by the abundant rainfall, numerous fertile river valleys and basins, and the dense industrial markets of the Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas.

The Coastal divisions contained approximately 87 per cent. of the registered dairies, 51 per cent. of the pigs, 28 per cent. of the beef cattle, and 54 per cent. of the total area of citrus orchards in New South Wales in the 1956-57 season. The whole of the sugar-cane and banana crops are grown in this part of the State. The main areas devoted to commercial poultry farming—Cumberland statistical division, Newcastle and suburbs, and Wollongong and environs—are within the Coastal belt.

#### TABLELAND DIVISIONS

Although extensive plateaux exist in the Tableland divisions, which comprise 25,768,000 acres, considerable areas are rugged and rock-strewn and are not adaptable to agriculture. 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 except on the Central Tableland, settlement is sparse, fewer towns exist than on the coast, and small settlements are rarer because lands suitable for intense farming are more scattered. The development of dairying and agriculture has been limited.

Rural settlement is most dense in the Central Tableland division, which was the first portion to be settled. In 1956-57 the proportion of land occupied by rural holdings was 84 per cent. in the Northern, 74 per cent. in the Central, and 79 per cent. in the Southern Tableland.

The Tableland divisions depastured 23 per cent. of the sheep and 23 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales at 31st March, 1957.

Guyra (in the Northern Tableland) and Crookwell (in the Central Tableland) are two of the main potato growing areas in the State. Parts of the Northern and Central Tableland divisions are particularly suited to growing pome and stone fruits.

#### WESTERN SLOPE DIVISIONS

The divisions of the Western Slope 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.

The area occupied by rural holdings in 1956-57 was 24,526,000 acres, or 87 per cent. of the total area of the divisions. Rural settlement is most dense on the South Western Slope, but the proportion of occupied land is higher in the North and Central Western Slopes.

The Western Slope divisions contained 55 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1956-57, and at 31st March, 1957 depastured 32 per cent. of the sheep and 26 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State.

Beef cattle are raised extensively in the North and South Western Slope. Development in dairying, however, has been mainly in the South Western Slope, near Tumut and the southern border.

Almost the whole of the tobacco crop is grown on the North Western Slope, where an attempt has also been made in recent years to foster the development of linseed production. Pome fruits, prunes, and cherries are produced at Batlow and Young in the South Western Slope.



## CENTRAL PLAINS AND RIVERINA DIVISIONS

The plains of the Central divisions, including the Riverina, cover 41,321,000 acres, and constitute the eastern portion of a remarkable extent of almost level country which stretches from the last hills of the Western Slope to the western boundary of the State. With an average width of 120 miles, the divisions 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 these do not supply water to a very extensive area, as they are few and their natural flow is irregular. Schemes of irrigation, however, are progressively increasing the productive capacity of these inland areas. Artesian water underlies a considerable area in the north, and bores supply permanent water in a number of localities. In the south, sub-artesian bores are of great practical utility.

The closely-settled but comparatively small area of irrigated lands in the Riverina partly accounts for the density of settlement in that division. At 31st March, 1957, there were 1,328 holdings in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area embracing 311,293 acres (inclusive of certain attached lands outside the Irrigation Area).

The Central Plains and Riverina divisions contained 41 per cent. of the total area of wheat grown for grain in 1956-57, and at 31st March, 1957 depastured 30 per cent. of the sheep and 20 per cent. of the beef cattle in New South Wales.

The whole of the State's rice crop is grown in the Riverina division. This division is also the main area for the cultivation of wine grapes, and an important area for the production of oranges and of peaches and apricots for canning.

## WESTERN DIVISIONS

The plains of the Western Division, which cover 80,358,000 acres, seem unlikely ever to become a populous and highly productive region. One-third of the division receives, on the average, less than 10 inches of rain per year, and practically the whole of the remainder receives less than 15 inches. Though the soils are uniformly fertile, the lack of rain and of permanent water and grasses, and the high rate of evaporation, ranging up to 90 inches per year, render it relatively unproductive. Except on the irrigation areas at Wentworth, there is little agriculture and dairying is negligible. 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. Irrigation from the Murray and the vast lake reservoirs of the South Darling, and regulation of the flow of the Darling River, combined with dry-farming methods, may make agriculture possible on limited areas, and water and fodder conservation may increase sheep-carrying capacity.

The area occupied by rural holdings in the Western Division was 77,426,000 acres in 1956-57. Almost all of the land occupied by these holdings is held under perpetual or other long-term lease from the Crown. The greater part of the land was let originally in very large holdings, but since 1934 the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the division during recent years.

Excluding the mining districts, the Western Division is a vast region comprising two-fifths of the area of the State, depasturing little more than 13 per cent. of the sheep, and inhabited by some 31,000 persons (less than one per cent. of the State's population). Near the western boundary, however, is situated one of the richest silver-lead-zinc fields of the world, and in the large mining town of Broken Hill there is a population of about 33,000 persons.

#### VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

The next table shows the value of production of the rural industries in 1920-21 and later years. The gross value of production at the place of production represents the value of rural production at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the costs of marketing. The net value of production, which was not computed for years before 1930-31, is the gross value at the place of production less the costs incurred for stock feed, seed, fertilizers, dips, sprays, and water for irrigation.

**Table 842. Value of Production of Rural Industries, N.S.W.**

Season	Gross Value of Production at Place of Production				Net Value of Production at Place of Production			
	Pastoral *	Agri-cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *	Pastoral *	Agri-cultural	Dairying and Farmyard	Total *
£ thousand								
1920-21	20,336	32,373	16,447	69,156	†	†	†	†
1930-31	17,835	12,328	12,039	42,202	17,592	9,776	10,383	37,751
1940-41	36,718	14,279	16,825	67,822	35,305	11,215	13,368	59,888
1946-47	53,869	26,150	27,048	107,067	52,666	20,351	21,179	94,196
1947-48	75,100	87,764	31,916	194,780	73,757	79,308	25,692	178,757
1948-49	97,429	53,887	35,409	186,725	95,640	46,205	28,991	170,836
1949-50	142,185	75,479	40,744	258,408	140,027	69,078	33,943	243,048
1950-51	305,234	50,457	45,785	401,476	302,642	44,492	38,852	385,986
1951-52	158,647	65,968	53,492	278,107	154,386	58,333	44,508	257,227
1952-53	211,802	74,711	70,228	356,741	206,872	66,623	60,642	334,137
1953-54	210,229	76,325	68,917	355,471	202,439	68,342	58,985	329,766
1954-55	184,504	56,862	69,441	310,807	175,446	48,711	58,323	282,480
1955-56	172,471	70,498	73,542	316,511	163,287	63,646	63,000	289,933
1956-57	242,246	53,812	70,443	366,501	231,674	48,425	57,852	337,951

\* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. Six distributions of such profits have been made—£9,423,000 in 1949-50, £9,423,000 in 1951-52, £6,027,000 in 1952-53, £6,241,000 in 1953-54, £4,891,000 in 1954-55, and £203,400 in 1956-57. (See page 1022.)

† Not available.

#### MACHINERY ON RURAL HOLDINGS

Particulars of the farm machinery on rural holdings in 1952 and later years are given in the following table:—

**Table 843. Machinery on Rural Holdings, at 31st March**

Type of Machine	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Milking Machines—Units .. ..	36,327	38,260	39,917	40,673	42,359	43,111
Shearing Machines—Stands .. ..	54,974	58,166	60,134	62,448	64,554	66,044
Rotary Hoes (all types) .. ..	8,655	10,247	11,587	12,133	13,109	13,058
Fertilizer Distributors and Broadcasters	9,878	11,402	13,352	14,733	17,301	19,225
Grain Drills (combine and other) ..	25,899	27,047	27,395	28,142	30,756	30,462
Maize planters .. .. .	10,814	11,138	10,767	10,670	10,721	10,652
Pick-up balers .. .. .					3,680	3,354
Stationary Hay Presses .. .. .	4,842	5,470	6,248	6,915	4,564	4,993
Tractors: Wheeled .. .. .	35,302	39,229	41,195	45,619	50,005	52,477
Crawler .. .. .	2,828	3,179	3,221	3,479	4,001	4,232
Ploughs (all types, including cultivator ploughs)	*	*	*	*	106,483	108,276
Headers and other Grain and Seed Harvesters .. .. .	17,481	17,845	17,846	18,030	19,224	19,118

\* Not available.

The marked increase in recent years in the use of tractors on rural holdings is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 844. Tractors on Rural Holdings, at 31st March**

Statistical Divisions	Holdings with Tractors				Number of Tractors			
	1939	1949	1956	1957	1939	1949	1956	1957
Coastal .. .. .	1,388	3,721	10,836	11,871	1,442	4,003	12,446	13,554
Tableland .. .. .	1,565	3,233	7,946	8,495	1,707	3,653	10,206	10,893
Western Slope .. .. .	5,361	7,767	12,277	12,737	5,921	8,835	17,251	17,794
Central Plains and Riverina .. .. .	3,316	5,144	8,513	8,705	3,637	5,900	12,363	12,612
Western Division .. .. .	192	497	1,438	1,507	219	541	1,740	1,856
Total, N.S.W. .. .. .	11,822	20,362	41,010	43,315	12,926	22,932	54,006	56,709

A classification of the tractors on rural holdings in March, 1957, showing the type, horse-power, and age of the tractors and the type of fuel used, is given in the following table:—

**Table 845. Tractors on Rural Holdings: Type, Horse-power, and Age of Tractor, and Type of Fuel Used, 31st March, 1957**

Maximum Horse-power* of Tractor	Type of Fuel Used			Age of Tractor				Total Tractors
	Kero-sene	Petrol	Diesel	Under 5 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 years or more	
<b>WHEELED TYPE</b>								
Under 11	49	140	6	83	57	27	28	195
11 to 20	1,984	250	51	357	756	608	564	2,285
21 to 30	8,440	9,018	1,067	6,649	7,580	1,965	2,331	18,525
31 to 40	14,451	2,244	3,871	6,932	8,082	2,579	2,973	20,566
41 to 55	4,751	44	5,556	5,089	2,949	1,093	1,220	10,351
56 to 100	65	2	485	380	103	63	6	552
101 and over	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	3
Total, Wheeled Type	29,741	11,699	11,037	19,491	19,528	6,335	7,123	52,477
<b>CRAWLER TYPE</b>								
Under 10	5	307	6	162	140	12	4	318
10 to 34	825	182	740	405	637	246	459	1,747
35 to 44	242	31	1,072	501	462	178	204	1,345
45 to 60	47	6	423	207	151	56	62	476
61 to 84	13	4	244	80	86	60	35	261
85 to 120	3	2	43	8	16	18	6	48
121 to 170	...	1	31	5	6	11	10	32
171 and over	...	...	5	1	...	...	4	5
Total, Crawler Type	1,135	533	2,564	1,369	1,498	581	784	4,232
<b>ALL TYPES</b>								
Total, Tractors	30,876	12,232	13,601	20,860	21,026	6,916	7,907	56,709

\* Belt horse-power for Wheeled-type tractors; drawbar horse-power for Crawler-type tractors.

Of the tractors on rural holdings in March, 1957, 37 per cent. were less than five years old and almost three-quarters were less than ten years old. More than half of the tractors were powered by kerosene, 22 per cent. by petrol, and 24 per cent. by diesel oil.

#### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION ON RURAL HOLDINGS

The following table shows the number of dwellings and the cost of buildings, construction, and repairs completed on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1947-48 and later years:—

**Table 846. Building and Construction on Rural Holdings**

Year ended 31st March	New Buildings Completed			Construction and Repairs	
	Dwellings		Other Buildings	New Fences, Yards, Dams, Silos, etc.	Repairs to Fences, Buildings, Yards, Dams etc.
	Number	Cost	Cost	Cost	Cost
		£	£	£	£
1948	725	784,720	1,437,320	823,440	1,463,800
1949	1,039	1,099,752	1,523,751	1,043,144	1,816,672
1950	1,315	1,684,633	1,516,788	1,659,285	2,778,499
1951	1,459	2,436,544	2,190,415	2,490,939	4,111,101
1952	2,302	4,308,074	3,682,346	5,084,528	6,781,155
1953	2,259	5,487,679	4,253,694	5,417,333	6,676,843
1954	2,558	5,770,945	4,851,125	5,706,616	5,579,170
1955	2,448	5,966,232	4,211,036	4,475,452	5,175,857
1956	2,210	5,263,126	4,064,152	3,584,649	4,594,402
1957	1,581	4,442,894	4,302,933	3,217,583	4,354,575

#### EMPLOYMENT IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

The number of persons (of all ages) residing permanently on rural holdings in New South Wales has increased only slightly during the post-war years, as shown in the following table. The figures given in this table exclude guests, visitors, and other persons temporarily on the holdings.

**Table 847. Persons Permanently Resident on Rural Holdings**

At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons	At 31st March	Males	Females	Persons
1939	*	*	323,617	1953	164,107	138,141	302,248
1948	166,045	136,068	302,113	1954	168,390	141,681	310,071
1949	166,828	135,901	302,729	1955	169,061	142,321	311,382
1950	164,127	134,853	298,980	1956 <sup>(a)</sup>	167,707	142,480	310,187
1951	164,626	135,733	300,359	1956 <sup>(b)</sup>	173,869	147,737	321,606
1952	164,604	136,478	301,082	1957	175,153	148,279	323,432

\* Not available.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 837.

The following table shows the rural work force in New South Wales as ascertained at the last three population censuses. The work force includes all persons engaged in rural industry (whether as employers, self-

employers, unpaid male helpers, or wage and salary earners), together with those usually so engaged who were out of a job at the time of the census.

**Table 848. Rural Work Force**

Industry	At Census, 30th June, 1933	At Census, 30th June, 1947	At Census, 30th June, 1954			Proportion of Total Work Force (Persons)		
	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	1933	1947	1954
						Per cent.		
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	83,705	69,140	55,694	2,565	58,259	8.04	5.52	4.15
Grazing .. ..	44,198	40,156	49,586	3,042	52,628	4.25	3.21	3.75
Dairying .. ..	36,181	30,165	27,351	2,014	29,365	3.47	2.41	2.09
Pig Farming ..	149	410	602	24	626	.01	.03	.04
Poultry Farming	4,071	5,307	3,998	592	4,590	.39	.42	.33
Beekeeping ..	419	840	563	9	572	.04	.07	.04
Other Farming ..	7,173	1,135	2,783	23	2,806	.69	.09	.21
Total Rural Work Force .. ..	175,896	147,153	140,577	8,269	148,846	16.89	11.75	10.61
Total Work Force	1,041,042	1,252,623	1,078,582	324,826	1,403,408	100.00	100.00	100.00

Although the number of persons in the rural work force at the 1954 census was slightly higher than at the 1947 census, the proportion of the total work force represented by these persons was slightly lower.

Particulars of the persons engaged in rural industry are available also from the annual returns supplied in respect of rural holdings of one acre or more in extent. A classification of the males engaged permanently in farm work on the holdings in 1928-29 and later years is given in the next table:—

**Table 849. Males Permanently Engaged on Rural Holdings**

At 31st March	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers	Relatives Not Receiving Wages	Em-ployees Receiving Wages	Total Permanently Engaged	At 31st March	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers	Relatives Not Receiving Wages	Em-ployees Receiving Wages	Total Permanently Engaged
1929*	66,134	17,495	34,234	117,863	1952	69,157	8,608	32,322	110,087
1931*	66,297	20,743	27,949	114,989	1953	70,682	7,569	33,904	112,155
1939	68,009	17,555	40,777	126,341	1954	71,465	7,416	33,497	112,378
1946	72,234	9,267	26,628	108,129	1955	70,815	7,462	32,578	110,855
1947	74,384	9,168	25,772	109,324	1956 (a)	71,628	7,409	30,795	109,832
1948	73,400	9,074	30,578	113,052	(b)	74,571	7,732	31,379	113,682
1949	71,186	8,189	31,987	111,362	1957	73,520	7,788	31,686	112,994
1950	71,277	7,866	33,923	113,066					
1951	70,236	7,509	33,889	111,634					

\* At 30th June.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 837.

The loss of permanent male workers from farms during the war years has only partially been regained.

Information from the annual returns regarding the number of females working on the holdings is not entirely satisfactory because, as a general rule, their duties are partly domestic and it is difficult to distinguish those

whose principal activity is rural work. Particulars of the females recorded as working permanently on rural holdings are given in the following table:—

**Table 850. Females Recorded as Working Permanently on Rural Holdings**

At 31st March	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers	Relatives Not Receiving Wages	Em- ployees Receiving Wages	Total Perma- nently Engaged	At 31st March	Owners, Lessees, Share-farmers	Relatives Not Receiving Wages	Em- ployees Receiving Wages	Total Perma- nently Engaged
1939	872	5,442	745	7,059	1950	1,649	7,835	1,996	11,480
1941	1,275	6,157	1,274	8,706	1951	1,678	7,198	2,051	10,927
1942	1,822	7,872	1,585	11,279	1952	1,743	6,165	1,890	9,798
1943	2,304	10,420	3,438	16,162	1953	1,723	6,441	1,717	9,881
1946	1,657	8,175	2,129	11,961	1954	1,687	6,163	1,348	9,198
1947	1,744	7,772	1,871	11,387	1955	1,514	6,251	1,074	8,839
1948	1,611	7,730	1,530	10,871	1956 { <sup>(a)</sup>	1,450	6,609	961	9,020
1949	1,925	7,128	2,003	11,056	1957 { <sup>(b)</sup>	1,544	6,762	976	9,282
						1,380	6,811	827	9,018

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 837.

The number of persons working temporarily on rural holdings, on wages or contract, declined from approximately 40,000 at 31st March, 1939, to 29,397 at 31st March, 1954, and 27,487 (25,548 males and 1,942 females) at 31st March, 1957.

The amount of wages paid to permanent and casual employees on rural holdings in 1956-57 and earlier years is shown below. The figures include the value of board and lodging supplied by the employer.

**Table 851. Wages Paid to Rural Workers**

Year Ended 31st March	Males			Females	Total	Year Ended 31st March	Males			Females	Total
	Per- manent	Casual	Total	Per- manent and Casual			Per- manent	Casual	Total	Per- manent and Casual	
1929*	6,475	3,042	9,517	83	9,600	1952	15,123	13,661	28,784	600	29,384
1931*	4,533	2,186	6,719	71	6,790	1953	17,473	14,569	32,042	811	32,853
1939	6,302	3,608	9,910	65	9,975	1954	19,059	16,031	35,090	726	35,816
1948	7,333	3,827	11,160	295	11,455	1955	19,482	16,368	35,850	650	36,500
1949	8,490	4,215	12,705	410	13,115	1956 { <sup>(a)</sup>	19,539	15,481	35,020	710	35,730
1950	10,325	7,348	17,673	443	18,116	1957 { <sup>(b)</sup>	19,879	15,800	35,679	723	36,402
1951	12,612	9,770	22,382	525	22,907		20,119	15,776	35,895	656	36,551

\* Year ended 30th June.

(a), (b): See notes (a) and (b) to Table 837.

### CONDITIONS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT

Conditions of employment in the pastoral industry were first regulated by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1907. The award made by the Court in that year covered pastoral workers (other than station hands) on large holdings. Station hands were first covered by award in 1917.

From 1943 to 1948, the award was declared a "common rule" of the industry (in terms of National Security Regulations), and so applied to all employees where employers were predominantly engaged in the raising and/or shearing of sheep. It did not, however, apply to the employment of station hands on holdings depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

A new, comprehensive Commonwealth award for the pastoral industry was issued by a Conciliation Commissioner in August, 1948. This award, which rendered the "common rule" inoperative, does not apply to members of an employer's family, domestic servants, or jackeroos, nor to the employment of station hands on a property depasturing 2,000 or fewer sheep.

Between May, 1949 and December, 1956, a schedule of wool value allowances, to be paid in addition to the ordinary rates of pay, was incorporated in the award. The allowance was based on the price of wool, and was reviewed periodically.

The rates of wages prescribed in 1939 and later years under the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry Award for shearers, shed hands, and station hands in New South Wales are shown in the following table:—

**Table 852. Rates of Wages for Shearers and Shed and Station Hands**

At 30th September	Shearers— Per 100 Ordinary Flock Sheep (Machine)	Shed Hands		Station Hands	
		Found	Not Found	With Keep	Without Keep
		£ s. d. per week			
1939	35 6	4 14 0	6 0 0	2 5 6	3 7 0
1948	60 6	7 6 1	9 4 1	4 7 0*	5 17 0*
1949†	70 0	8 4 1	10 5 5	5 4 4*	6 17 0*
1950†	100 0	10 10 0	12 15 0	6 3 3*	7 19 7*
1951†	154 0	14 8 0	17 8 0	8 19 2*	11 3 6*
1952†	140 0	15 6 2	19 6 2	9 0 9*	11 18 1*
1953†	144 6	16 0 9	20 6 5	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1954†	146 0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1955†	146 0	16 2 8	20 8 8	9 12 9*	12 16 1*
1956†	149 6	16 13 10	21 4 2	9 19 5*	13 6 1*
1957	152 3	18 14 5	23 14 5	11 1 0*	14 11 0*
1958	153 9	19 0 3	24 0 3	11 4 4*	14 16 0*

\* Working at or about homestead on other than domestic duties.

† Including wool value allowances (see text above table).

Apart from the pastoral award and other Commonwealth awards and agreements relating to the fruit-growing and sugar-cane industries, rural employment in New South Wales generally was not subject to regulation by industrial tribunals in the decade before the last war. During the war period, the Commonwealth Government assisted the producers of certain crops and dairy products, and from 1943 the wages and working conditions of employees of these producers were regulated under National Security Regulations. These Regulations were continued in operation until 1950, when awards under them were deemed to have lapsed. Details of the awards are given on page 558 of Year Book No. 52.

Since 1943, the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act had provided that an award in respect of any rural industry could be issued only after the gazettal of a certificate by the Industrial Commission, after public enquiry, to the effect that the industry would be able to meet the award wages without becoming unprofitable. An amendment in 1951 removed this provision and brought the rural industries within the normal scope of the Act. Following this, ten conciliation committees were established to deal with rural employees, and in 1953 and 1954 State awards were determined for most phases of rural employment not previously regulated. The

following table shows the rates of wages prescribed since 1953 for selected occupations covered by the principal awards:—

**Table 853. Rates of Wages for Selected Rural Occupations under State Awards**

Award	Occupation (Adult Males)	At 31st December					
		1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
		£ s. per week					
Agricultural ..	General Farm Hand	13 3	13 3	13 13	14 14	14 10	14 13
Horticultural ..	General Hand ..	13 3	13 3	13 13	14 14	14 10	14 13
Sugar Field Workers	Cane Cutter *	...	14 6	14 16	15 16	15 12	15 16
Citrus, Apple and Pear Growing ..	General Hand ..	12 18	12 18	13 8	14 9	14 5	14 8
Potato Growers ..	General Hand ..	13 8	13 8	13 18	14 19	14 15	14 18
Dairying ..	General Hand ..	13 8	13 8	13 18	14 19	14 15	14 18

\* Approximate weekly equivalent of day labour hourly rates. Award in operation from 1st January, 1954.

The standard of accommodation to be provided for employees by rural employers is governed by the Rural Workers Accommodation Act, 1926-1951, which is described on page 1001 of Year Book No. 55.

#### SHARE-FARMING

The system of share-farming was introduced in New South Wales towards the end of the last century. Under the system, the owner provides suitable land, and sometimes seed and fertilizer, and the farmer generally provides the necessary plant and labour. The usual contract 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 specific 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. Since 1st July, 1943, tenancy under share-farming agreements has been subject to the Agricultural Holdings Act, which provides for a minimum tenancy of two years and establishes the right to compensation for improvements effected by tenants.

Particulars regarding share-farming in various seasons from 1915-16 to 1940-41 (the latest available) are given on page 397 of Year Book No. 50.

#### AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ACT, 1941

The majority of tenancies of agricultural land in New South Wales are tenancies at will or yearly tenancies, and many areas are worked for cultivation or dairying under share-farming agreements. Insecurity of tenure leads to the impairment of the productive resources of the land by discouraging good husbandry and improvement of holdings. From time to time, remedial legislation has been enacted, such as the Rural Tenants Act, 1916 (which was designed to give tenant farmers the right to compensation for certain improvements, but did not apply to tenancies at will) and the Agricultural Lessees Relief Act, 1931 (by which tenants were enabled to obtain, under certain conditions, reduction of rent and extension of lease).

These Acts were repealed by the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1941, which came into operation in 1943. It applies to tenancies of agricultural and pastoral holdings of two acres or more, including tenancies at will and those under share-farming agreements. The minimum tenancy under the Act is two years, and at least twelve months' notice, to expire at the end of the year, must be given for the termination of a tenancy. The Act also defines rights to compensation for improvements (including those attributable to a better system of farming than required under the contract) and for disturbance of a tenancy, as described on page 398 of Year Book No. 50.



Agricultural committees are appointed under the Act when required to determine references and matters in dispute. Each committee consists of an officer of the Department of Agriculture as chairman and two members, one selected by the landlord and the other by the tenant from respective panels of landlords and of tenants appointed by the Minister.

#### ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Progress has been made, especially since the second World War, in the improvement of the nutritional value of pastures by the sowing of non-native species of grasses. These may be sown after cultivation and top-dressing of the soil with fertilizer, usually superphosphate, and the pasture may be further top-dressed in subsequent years, and renovated occasionally by further light cultivation. Some areas of improved pasture, however, have been established by sowing without cultivation, and some have been "self-sown" by the spread of non-native species from adjoining land. The practice of sowing pasture seed and spreading fertilizer on pasture from the air has been increasing, especially in hilly areas unsuited to cultivation.

Before the war, the main area of non-native grasses was in the Coastal divisions, the predominant species being paspalum, largely self-sown. In recent years, however, the main increase has taken place in inland areas, especially in the South and Central Western Slope, Southern and Central Tableland, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. In the Western Slope divisions, the most widely-used species are subterranean clover with Wimmera Rye grass in the south and central areas, and lucerne with Wimmera Rye grass in the more northerly areas. In the Tablelands, white clover is sometimes used instead of, or in addition to, subterranean clover, and Wimmera Rye grass is replaced by Perennial and H. I. Rye grass and Phalaris tuberosa. This last species is also being used increasingly in the higher rainfall sections of the Western Slope divisions.

Landholders are asked to show on their annual returns the area "under sown grasses and clovers", in which they are requested to include the whole area laid down, or self-sown, exclusive of areas which have died out. They are also requested to include areas of paspalum and areas of lucerne sown with a mixture of pasture grasses, and to exclude native grasses and areas sown with grass or clover and over-sown with crops during the season. The following table, which summarises the figures reported by landholders, illustrates the progress made in the development of pastures:—

Table 854. Area of Sown Grasses, in Divisions

At 31st March	Coastal	Tableland			Western Slope			Central Plains	Riverina	Western Division	New South Wales
		North-ern	Cent-ral	South-ern	North	Cent-ral	South				
Thousand acres											
1911	1,015	14	6	3	4	1	5	2	5	...	1,055
1921	1,725	6	4	10	5	4	5	1	55	1	1,816
1931	2,016	10	19	5	2	10	28	...	19	...	2,109
1939	2,293	30	168	81	76	109	239	44	136	24	3,200
1941	2,322	32	212	103	70	120	350	36	174	...	3,419
1952	1,712	149	436	332	21	160	887	31	529	8	4,265
1953	1,703	202	483	390	41	229	1,013	55	628	4	4,748
1954	1,828	262	637	461	79	348	1,450	87	859	5	6,016
1955	1,865	328	769	550	117	434	1,670	121	1,005	7	6,866
1956	1,878	425	904	650	142	542	1,889	144	1,128	10	7,712
1957	1,856	569	1,087	687	256	725	2,220	268	1,365	7	9,040

Another practice adopted to increase stock-carrying capacity is the top-dressing of pastures with fertilizer. The spread of this practice, particularly during the post-war years, is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 855. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizer**

Season ended 31st March	Holdings Using Artificial Fertilizer on Pastures	Area Treated with Artificial Fertilizer	Quantity of Artificial Fertilizer Used	
			Total	Per Acre
		Acres	Tons	lb.
1929	689	87,686	4,049	103
1936	3,426	351,209	16,736	107
1939	5,377	823,439	37,923	103
1946	5,346	462,959	19,044	92
1951	9,152	1,276,300	62,727	110
1952	10,974	1,755,081	85,164	109
1953	13,009	2,214,894	108,787	110
1954	15,749	2,908,681	146,814	113
1955	16,416	3,335,032	175,941	118
1956	*	4,003,457	209,791	117
1957	18,944	4,095,420	224,545	123

\* Not available.

The following tables gives the area of pastures treated and the quantity of artificial fertilizer used for this purpose in groups of divisions:—

**Table 856. Treatment of Pastures with Artificial Fertilizer, in Divisions**

Season	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA TREATED WITH ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZER (ACRES)						
1938-39	47,660	307,540	368,413	99,776	50	823,439
1951-52	164,356	633,995	684,865	271,073	792	1,755,081
1952-53	207,781	857,611	828,433	319,828	1,241	2,214,894
1953-54	233,094	1,082,861	1,142,997	447,957	1,772	2,908,681
1954-55	238,223	1,200,118	1,361,647	532,218	2,826	3,335,032
1955-56	279,031	1,544,896	1,570,781	606,166	2,583	4,003,457
1956-57	320,407	1,690,084	1,537,402	546,010	1,517	4,095,420
QUANTITY OF FERTILIZER USED (TONS)						
1938-39	3,189	14,932	15,635	4,166	1	37,923
1951-52	10,934	31,312	29,627	13,248	43	85,164
1952-53	13,801	43,757	36,283	14,883	63	108,787
1953-54	15,814	59,408	51,390	20,107	95	146,814
1954-55	17,875	68,641	64,286	24,955	184	175,941
1955-56	21,403	85,293	75,761	27,120	214	209,791
1956-57	25,282	97,439	76,450	25,291	83	224,545

The spread of improved pastures has been accompanied by an increase in the quantity of grass cut for hay, statistics of which are given on page 987.

The Department of Civil Aviation compiles statistics of aerial agriculture from returns collected from the operators of aircraft for agricultural purposes. In the 1956-57 season, 646,563 acres (mostly pastures) were top-dressed or seeded and 99,520 acres were sprayed or dusted from aircraft, and 34,666 tons of superphosphate and 184,337 lb. of seed were distributed in the course of operations.

### CONSERVATION OF FODDER

Fodder is conserved to maintain herds and flocks during winter months, when the growth of grass is retarded, and during recurrent periods of deficient rainfall. The Department of Agriculture and farmers' organisations foster the practice of fodder conservation, and advise on methods of making silage and constructing silos and silage pits.

The production and farm stocks of fodder in New South Wales in 1956-57 and earlier seasons are shown in the next table:—

**Table 857. Production and Farm Stocks of Hay and Silage**

Season ended 31st March	Hay			Silage		
	Production	Stocks at 31st March		Production	Stocks at 31st March	
		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks		Quantity	Holdings with Stocks
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	
1947	380,567	226,926	8,169	51,783	60,348	769
1948	978,236	825,821	17,998	119,453	109,681	1,241
1949	496,873	691,608	15,604	91,519	100,799	1,116
1950	496,081	680,498	14,853	73,047	108,156	1,031
1951	314,940	608,416	13,513	55,470	87,253	912
1952	450,774	500,596	11,893	47,920	74,042	787
1953	578,651	628,977	12,416	85,135	102,812	1,005
1954	638,702	700,367	12,732	84,465	101,262	994
1955	680,508	809,263	14,889	102,790	99,238	1,116
1956	846,273	830,619	11,414	86,125	101,179	907
1957	537,605	775,464	10,324	106,521	135,302	1,037

\* Includes grass hay.

The following table gives particulars of silage made in divisions of the State in 1956-57 and earlier seasons:—

Table 858. Silage Made

Season	Holdings on which Made	Silage Made					
		Coastal Divisions	Table-land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	New South Wales
	No.	Tons					
Average—							
1937-1941	1,503	78,356	10,123	26,126	17,002	252	131,859
1942-1946	963	37,976	5,832	13,522	3,799	374	61,503
1947-1951	1,286	44,453	7,183	15,823	10,705	90	78,254
1952-1956	1,366	31,447	7,114	28,861	13,689	176	81,287
Season—							
1946-47	788	38,684	3,768	5,271	4,060	...	51,783
1947-48	1,670	61,299	12,327	28,268	17,299	260	119,453
1948-49	1,625	50,125	7,186	19,406	14,790	12	91,519
1949-50	1,329	42,343	7,957	13,886	8,691	170	73,047
1950-51	1,016	29,812	4,678	12,284	8,688	8	55,470
1951-52	1,016	24,860	3,626	12,168	7,096	170	47,920
1952-53	1,337	39,372	6,521	25,846	13,306	90	85,135
1953-54	1,536	36,792	5,197	27,680	14,786	10	84,465
1954-55	1,709	37,850	9,504	43,706	11,635	95	102,790
1955-56	1,233	18,360	10,721	34,907	21,620	517	86,125
1956-57	1,241	20,227	11,217	47,264	27,788	25	106,521

### CONSERVATION OF THE SOIL

It was not until the late nineteen-thirties that the grave injury to national resources from the ever-widening incidence and severity of soil erosion throughout the State came to be recognised, though early in the century problems such as the siltation of dams, the protection of watersheds, and the denudation of soil on steeply-sloping cleared lands were receiving attention.

A survey in 1943 showed that roughly one-half (or 93,700 square miles) of the eastern and central divisions of the State showed no appreciable erosion, but that approximately 87,650 square miles were affected in varying degree; about 900 square miles were very severely eroded, with extensive gullies, some 30,200 square miles were moderately eroded with occasional severe gully erosion, about 36,900 square miles showed sheet erosion, nearly 1,000 square miles were severely wind-eroded, and 18,650 square miles were affected by wind erosion in minor degree. In the Western Division, surveys have shown that serious degeneration of pasture and timber cover has occurred over much of the country. Large areas have become seriously eroded on the more susceptible soil types and, in the more arid regions, eroded country is beyond economic reclamation.

Under the Soil Conservation Act, 1938-52, the Soil Conservation Service is authorised to investigate all phases of erosion, undertake research and experimental works, conduct demonstrations, and advise and assist landholders generally in their erosion problems. The Catchment Areas Protection Board, constituted under the Act, regulates the disposal of Crown lands in notified catchment areas.

At Soil Conservation Research Stations at Wagga Wagga, Cowra, Wellington, Gunnedah, Inverell, and Scone, problems relating to run-off and soil loss under different types of land use, and cropping practices in relation to erosion and water disposal, are being studied. Control of erosion within catchment areas, the stabilisation and re-vegetation of wind-eroded lands in the western parts of the State, and the control of roadside erosion and coastal sand drift are also being investigated. Extension activities in soil conservation are administered through district soil conservation offices and technical officers located throughout the State.

Advances of up to 100 per cent. of actual cost may be granted to landholders for approved works of soil conservation or erosion mitigation, provided the landholder undertakes to maintain the work and to fulfil conditions imposed in relation to land use, etc. The advances are made through the Rural Industries Agency of the Rural Bank, are repayable over periods of up to fifteen years, and bear interest at rates fixed by the State Treasurer. The work may be carried out by the landholder or by the Soil Conservation Service, which also undertakes works for landholders who do not seek financial assistance from the State. Compulsory action can be taken, in certain circumstances, against owners whose actions or neglect result in the depreciation of adjoining lands or adversely affect water storages and hydro-electric or irrigation projects. Agreements with the Crown may be negotiated by owners of land to carry out conservation works in recognised catchment areas or in areas susceptible to erosion; expert advice and assistance are provided by the Government, and special conditions relating to proper land use methods and practices and limits to stocking are imposed.

Capital expended in preventing or remedying soil erosion has been allowed, since 1957, as a deduction from income for taxation purposes, thereby stimulating soil conservation activities.

Between 1945 and 1955, the Soil Conservation Service conducted a series of conservation demonstrations on typical areas of severely eroded land throughout the State. Greater emphasis has since been placed on advice and assistance to landholders, who are being encouraged to carry out their own conservation works with their own plant or with the aid of plant hired from the Soil Conservation Service. This change of approach is designed to accelerate the eradication of erosion in New South Wales. The only areas where new demonstrations will be installed are those in which soil conservation work has not been undertaken in the past.

To 30th September, 1958, the service had carried out erosion-control works, in the majority of cases under its Plant Hire Scheme, on 6,744 properties (with a total area of 8,943,847 acres) in the eastern and central divisions and on 153 properties (with an area of 2,087,400 acres) in the western division. Earthworks had been constructed on a total of 854,115 acres within the properties (including 24,005 acres in the Western Division). More than 15,500 landholders had sought the technical assistance of the Service, and inspections of their properties had been made. Applications

for the hire of earthmoving plant (in most cases with an operator) had been approved in 5,831 cases, at a total cost of £1,000,000 to the landholders.

A Hunter Valley Conservation Trust was constituted in 1952. The Trust, working in conjunction with Government departments, is concerned with the implementation of schemes for the restoration of the Hunter Valley by mitigation of damage done by erosion and flood.

In 1952, the Conservation Authority of New South Wales took a Western Lands Lease for a period of 21 years over a block of 96,094 acres at Fowler's Gap, north of Broken Hill, to provide a centre for research into the particular problems of the Western Division. Other organisations associated with the project are the Department of Agriculture, the Forestry Commission, the Soil Conservation Service, the Universities of Sydney and New England, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

#### **BUSH FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

The Bush Fires Act, 1949, makes provision for financing and strengthening the volunteer bush fire brigade system and co-ordinating its activities with the services of the Board of Fire Commissioners and the Forestry Commission.

The brigades have defined territories of operation and have wide powers in controlling and suppressing bush fires. The Minister is assisted by a Bush Fire Committee in the consideration of matters relating to bush fire prevention and control, and a special sub-committee is required to make annual estimates, for each of the fire regions proclaimed under the Act, of the probable expenditure from the Eastern and Central Divisions Bush Fire Fighting Fund established by the Act. The revenue of the Fund is provided by the insurance companies, which contribute one-half, and the State Government and local councils, which each contributes one-quarter of the total cost.

Councils must take all practicable steps to prevent outbreaks and the spread of fire in areas under their control. Before fire is used for clearing land, adjoining landholders must be notified, and during a proclaimed period of bush fire danger, private persons must obtain a permit from the council. Councils may require occupiers or owners of land to establish and maintain fire breaks and to remove fire hazards, and in the event of default, may carry out the work at the landholder's expense.

Workers' compensation is provided for the benefit of any volunteer injured whilst engaged in fire fighting.

Penalties may be imposed in cases where property is endangered or damaged as a result of lighting inflammable material near crops, stacks of grain or hay, etc., or failure to extinguish fires lit in contravention of the Act or Regulations. The sale and use of wax matches and the use of phosphorous baits for poisoning rabbits are subject to regulation.

#### **GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES AND RURAL INDUSTRIES**

The New South Wales Department of Agriculture is the State authority responsible for rural industries in general. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to rural industries, and seeks, by scientific investigation and experiment and the dissemination of information,

to promote improved methods of cultivation, possible new crops, means of combating pests, the use of fertilizers, irrigation, and better marketing of produce. It promotes marketing schemes and fosters a community spirit among farmers.

The Department has eight divisions, as follows:—

*Administration.* Finance, staff and personnel, legal matters, registration and licensing, supervision of experiment farms and stations, etc.

*Plant Industry.* Research work in connection with field crops, vegetables, and grasses; irrigation and land settlement.

*Horticulture.* Fruit culture and viticulture.

*Animal Industry.* Animal disease control, including cattle tick, disease investigations, veterinary research, livestock production, research and services relating to sheep, wool, beef cattle, horses, goats, pigs, poultry, and bees; meat inspection.

*Dairying.* All activities relating to dairy products and herd improvement.

*Science Services.* Agricultural biology (plant pathology and bacteriology) and chemistry, botany, and entomology.

*Marketing and Agricultural Economics.* Administration of Marketing of Primary Products Act, 1927-56; collection and dissemination of general information relating to production and marketing of primary products.

*Information Services.* Editing and distribution of publications; rural groups (Agricultural Bureau) as extension aids; film libraries; radio aids; display designing; and extension methods schools.

Soil conservation, water conservation and irrigation, and forestry are the responsibility of the State Department of Conservation. This Department comprises three organisations—the Soil Conservation Service, the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Forestry Commission—together with a central administration. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The State-owned Rural Bank provides finance for settlers, through its General Bank Department and, on behalf of the State Government, through its Government Agency Department.

The Commonwealth Department of Trade is responsible for the negotiation and administration of international trade and commodity agreements, for trade promotion, and for the provision of advice to the Government on the formulation of trade policies.

The Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry administers government policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for Australian primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy matters. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

Much of the work of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is for the advancement of the rural industries. Commonwealth quarantine measures are administered by the Department of Health, in co-operation with the Department of Customs and Excise.

The Commonwealth Bank (through its Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank Departments) and the Commonwealth Trading Bank provide funds for financing farming activities and marketing schemes.

The Australian Agricultural Council, which was formed in 1934, is a permanent organisation to promote uniformity of action between Commonwealth and States in relation to questions of marketing and agricultural problems. The Council consists of the Ministers in charge of agricultural administration in the States and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Trade, and Territories; other State or Commonwealth Ministers may be co-opted. The Standing Committee on Agriculture, which is a permanent technical committee, advises the Council; its members comprise the permanent heads of State Departments of Agriculture, a member of the executive committee of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, and representatives of the Commonwealth Departments of Health, Primary Industry, Territories, Trade, and the Treasury.

### RURAL FINANCE

The problem of promoting and maintaining effective rural settlement in New South Wales is associated with that of rural finance. Substantial investment is necessary for the proper development of rural holdings and temporary financial assistance must be available to rural producers, particularly in periods of drought and low prices.

Active measures have been taken by the State Government from time to time to encourage settlement on the land and to assist settlers in times of adversity. Important among such measures have been the sale of Crown lands by deposit and instalments, the institution of closer settlement and soldier settlement schemes, and the provision of advances on conditions more liberal than are obtainable from the private financial institutions.

The trading banks, pastoral finance companies, and other private institutions provide extensive credit facilities for landholders. The loans made by these institutions are usually in the form of overdrafts payable on demand, though in practice many of them continue for lengthy periods. As a general rule, security is lodged by the borrower, the amount of overdraft may fluctuate up to a certain limit, and interest is charged on the daily balance.

### ADVANCES BY MAJOR TRADING BANKS

The extent of rural lending in New South Wales by the major trading banks is illustrated by the following table. This table shows the bank advances to borrowers in the rural industries outstanding at the end of June, 1958 and earlier years. The advances, which were mainly for business purposes, are classified according to the main industry of the borrower and exclude loans made to governmental authorities. The "major trading banks" comprise the major private trading banks and the Commonwealth Trading Bank, which operate in all Australian States.



**Table 859. Advances to Rural Industry Borrowers by Major Trading Banks, N.S.W.**

Main Industry of Borrower	Amount Outstanding at 30th June					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£ million					
Sheep grazing .. ..	32.7	48.1	53.5	50.4	52.0	65.5
Wheatgrowing .. ..	6.0	6.7	7.3	5.8	3.9	4.3
Dairying and Pig raising	11.0	13.5	12.9	12.5	12.8	13.0
Other Rural .. ..	9.7	10.8	10.7	10.1	10.6	11.3
Total .. ..	59.4	79.1	84.4	78.8	79.3	94.1

Advances to rural industry borrowers represented 24 per cent. of the banks' total advances in New South Wales at 30th June, 1958.

#### RURAL BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The foundation and development of the Rural Bank are described briefly in the chapter "Private Finance" and in more detail in earlier issues of the Year Book.

The Bank at present operates through two departments—the General Bank Department and the Government Agency Department. The General Bank Department conducts the general banking business. The Government Agency Department, which was established in 1934, administers various lending activities on behalf of the State Government.

Six of the agencies within the Government Agency Department are concerned with rural finance—the Rural Reconstruction, Rural Industries, Advances to Settlers, Irrigation, Closer Settlement, and the Government Guarantee agencies. In respect of each agency, the Rural Bank acts in an administrative capacity as agent for the Government, collecting charges and principal sums owing and making new advances in accordance with Government policy. These activities were formerly conducted by other governmental authorities, and transfer to the Rural Bank was effected to co-ordinate administration.

#### *General Bank Department*

Loans and advances made by the General Bank Department are classified as General, Rural, Home, or Personal loans. A few loans to primary producers are ranked as general loans, but most of the Department's lending to promote rural settlement and development takes the form of rural loans.

Rural loans are made generally on the basis of two-thirds of the Bank's valuation of the property. In earlier years, the loans took the form of long-term or fixed loans, but since the early nineteen-thirties, most loans

have been by way of overdrafts on current accounts. The extent of the Department's rural lending in recent years is illustrated by the following table:—

**Table 860. Rural Loans by General Bank Department of Rural Bank**

Year ended 30th June	Long-term and Fixed Loans			Overdraft Advances		
	Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year		Advances during Year	Outstanding at end of Year	
		Number	Amount		Number	Amount
	£		£	£		£
1939	58,481	5,858	4,865,241	*	*	*
1948	5,679	2,080	1,559,266	3,155,475	9,393	11,474,473
1949	8,284	1,536	1,028,046	3,572,615	9,657	12,410,080
1950	6,607	1,193	720,684	5,319,695	10,184	14,847,637
1951	1,000	860	487,395	3,849,285	9,874	14,038,962
1952	591	653	355,467	2,198,980	9,432	14,547,399
1953	374	493	278,045	1,824,205	8,960	13,280,740
1954	2,625	372	210,172	3,106,820	8,664	14,096,371
1955	..	318	176,246	3,402,850	8,552	15,953,495
1956	3,375	264	141,785	1,707,495	8,337	15,962,974
1957	1,649	226	117,615	1,316,585	8,084	15,438,008
1958	724	193	97,357	1,810,625	7,918	16,628,416

\* Not available on a comparable basis.

### *Rural Reconstruction Agency*

The Rural Reconstruction Agency was established on 1st March, 1935, but functioned under the name of the Farmers Relief Agency until 22nd November, 1939. It gives effect to the decisions of the Rural Reconstruction Board, which exercises powers as described on page 952.

The main function of the Board is to assist in restoring to a sound basis farmers in financial difficulties who are deemed to have reasonable prospects of carrying on. For this purpose, it may authorise advances to enable farmers to effect compositions with private creditors, and to enable them to carry on while their affairs are under investigation and after they have received an advance for debt adjustment.

Particulars of advances in 1938-39 and recent years are shown below:—

**Table 861. Rural Reconstruction Agency: Advances to Settlers**

Year ended 30th June	Advances			Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written Off, and Amounts Waived	Balance of Indebtedness at 30th June
	General	Debt Adjustment	Marginal Wheat Areas		Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	413,759	459,108	...	59,971	265,361	32,071	32,181	2,254,368
1953	135,751	102,521	33,747	28,640	346,868	31,507	(—)2	1,707,694
1954	213,049	144,487	23,653	35,011	416,432	29,525	(—)100	1,678,037
1955	274,727	85,139	6,796	37,578	349,286	35,050	(—)242	1,698,183
1956	187,999	55,432	9,919	42,394	204,859	31,835	1,923	1,755,310
1957	242,581	185,089	2,271	47,053	224,239	39,571	200	1,968,294
1958	158,599	63,825	3,548	50,660	189,582	34,054	156	2,021,134

The total amount of capital funds of the Agency at 30th June, 1958 was £4,263,940. This included £3,403,940 made available by the Commonwealth Government, comprising £940 for drought relief purposes (forming part of a larger loan to the State) distributed through the Rural Industries Agency, non-repayable grants of £2,253,000 for debt adjustment, and £1,150,000 for reconstruction of marginal wheat areas.

#### *Rural Industries Agency*

This Agency was established on 1st July, 1935. The Agency makes advances to wheat growers who, as a result of adverse seasonal conditions, are unable to obtain accommodation through normal commercial channels, and to any type of primary producer who is in necessitous circumstances as a consequence of drought, flood, fire, hail, pestilence, etc. Advances are also available to dairy farmers and small graziers for the purchase of approved breeding stock, and to all types of primary producers for fodder storage facilities, pasture improvement, and the purchase, growing, and conservation of fodder intended for use as drought reserve.

A summary of the advances in 1938-39 and recent years is set out in the following table:—

**Table 862. Rural Industries Agency: Advances to Necessitous Farmers, and for Certain Other Purposes**

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
1939	£ 103,331	£ 32,156	£ 45,769	£ 6,751	£ 64,307	£ 1,054,938
1953	121,417	4,681	101,181	5,422	16,077	260,214
1954	261,032	5,633	115,275	4,828	12,452	394,324
1955	129,308	7,206	149,403	7,449	7,070	366,916
1956	225,365	8,207	180,875	7,097	3,644	408,872
1957	230,457	9,422	154,370	7,869	3,554	482,958
1958	169,349	10,408	148,851	9,210	1,297	503,357

#### *Advances to Settlers Agency*

This Agency, which was established on 1st July, 1935, makes advances for permanent improvements on rural holdings and for the purchase of stock and plant by dairy farmers. These advances are repayable over terms up to thirteen years, with interest at 3 and 4½ per cent. per annum, depending on the purpose for which the advance was made.

Particulars of advances in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 863. Advances to Settlers Agency: Advances to Settlers**

Year ended 30th June	Advances	Revenue Charges, including Interest	Repayments		Debts Written off and Amounts Waived	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June
			Principal	Revenue Charges		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939	32,768	23,744	62,846	16,006	3,887	830,151
1953	232,296	6,222	36,322	6,479	1,682	341,842
1954	505,301	16,543	102,282	15,407	213	745,784
1955	480,485	27,384	170,445	24,849	1,343	1,057,016
1956	448,274	36,309	206,938	33,167	268	1,301,226
1957	311,924	40,254	243,915	38,324	306	1,370,859
1958	274,250	41,374	261,980	38,083	...	1,386,420

#### *Irrigation Agency*

Matters relating to the conservation of water and the development and management of irrigation projects in New South Wales are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, as described in a later chapter.

On 1st July, 1935, administration of financial transactions between settlers and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission was transferred to the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank.

The Agency makes loans to settlers in the irrigation areas, and collects interest and principal sums in respect of loans and land purchase, rentals, water rates, and other charges. It also collects payments to the Crown in respect of debts for shallow boring and charges for water in domestic and stock water supply and irrigation districts. Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946, the Agency may lend, for terms up to fifteen years, up to 90 per cent. of the actual cost of approved works for providing or improving water supplies on farms and for preparing land for irrigation (see page 1070). Upon approval by the Minister for Conservation, advances may also be made through this Agency, under the Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act, 1947, to carry out work for the conservation of soil resources and mitigation of soil erosion.

Advances made by the Irrigation Agency and new capital debts incurred by settlers in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the following table. It includes advances made to ex-servicemen settled on Irrigation Areas under the provisions of the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (as amended), details of which are shown on page 950. Amounts shown for new capital debts represent mainly the balance owing for the purchase of land sold by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and the cost of improvements effected and shallow bores sunk by the Commission. The debts written off include debts on forfeited or surrendered holdings. The balance of indebtedness includes amounts owing but not yet due for payment.

Table 864. Irrigation Agency: Advances to Settlers

Year ended 30th June	Advances	New Capital Debts Incurred	Revenue Charges, including Interest and Water Charges	Repayments		Debts Written Off	Balance of Indebted- ness at 30th June
				Principal	Revenue Charges		
1939	£ 107,293	£ 91,593	£ 232,291	£ 147,497	£ 221,647	£ 9,039	£ 1,858,086
1950	150,380	147,792	353,986	242,126	398,376	16,239	1,508,086
1951	225,168	142,261	442,174	291,711	419,131	8,048	1,598,799
1952	495,149	140,828	477,476	263,560	485,881	12,514	1,950,297
1953	396,432	119,213	783,623	171,170	681,045	6,353	2,390,997
1954	424,964	153,361	977,594	265,411	836,669	3,676	2,841,160
1955	598,594	172,234	759,644	257,526	892,664	3,455	3,217,987
1956	493,532	167,546	872,399	252,915	797,181	2,450	3,698,918
1957	821,397	154,032	925,751	364,938	697,828	61,385	4,475,947
1958	862,715	326,796	1,304,321	559,668	1,132,685	27,493	5,249,933

New capital debts incurred in 1957-58 included £148,632 for sale of land, £9,598 for improvements, and £167,887 for shallow bores. The total amounts of these in the years 1935-36 to 1957-58 were—sale of land, £1,648,040; improvements, £233,616; and shallow bores, £967,254.

#### *Closer Settlement Agency*

The Closer Settlement Agency, established on 23rd December, 1936, made advances to persons who received finance from Rural Bank funds to assist them to acquire for rural production part of an estate approved for subdivision for the purpose of promoting closer settlement. Advances were made up to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the value of security, to supplement advances up to  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. made by the Rural Bank. In this way the settler obtained an advance of up to 80 per cent. of the valuation of his property. No new advances have been made since 1941-42, and at 30th June, 1958, there were 34 loans for £39,070 outstanding.

#### COMMONWEALTH RE-ESTABLISHMENT LOANS AND ALLOWANCES

Under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945-52, re-establishment loans are made to ex-servicemen for agricultural purposes and re-establishment allowances are paid, by way of grant, until the venture becomes income-producing in terms of the Act. The loans are made up to a maximum of £1,500, and bear interest as follows: the first £50, free of interest; over £50 to £250, 2 per cent.; over £250,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum. The Rural Bank, through its General Bank Department, administers the scheme in New South Wales on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

Between 1946 (when the scheme commenced) and 30th June, 1958, 5,581 loans were granted, for amounts totalling £4,239,504, and allowances totalling £619,537 were paid to 3,625 ex-servicemen. At 30th June, 1958, the loans outstanding numbered 1,361 and amounted to £743,657.

## ADVANCES FROM CLOSER SETTLEMENT FUND

The operations of the Closer Settlement Fund are confined to the closer settlement projects instituted in 1905 and the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-18 war. No advances have been made from the Fund since 1948-49. The balances outstanding in the Fund have decreased substantially since 1938-39, partly because of repayment by settlers, and partly because of the conversion of settlement and group purchases into leases in perpetuity under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Conversion Act, 1943. The balance of debt outstanding at 30th June, 1958 was £1,774,513.

## WAR SERVICE LAND SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT ADVANCES

The agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments regarding the settlement on the land of ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 war (reviewed on page 1092) provides for initial development of the farms by the State to render them quickly productive after disposal. The farms are allotted as Closer Settlement Leases (perpetual), Irrigation Farm Leases (perpetual), or Western Lands Leases in perpetuity, but settlers are required to repay the cost of improvements by instalments over a long term. They may obtain advances for working capital, to purchase or effect improvements and for stock, plant, etc. for the working of the farms. The Commonwealth provides a non-repayable living allowance during the first twelve months of occupation, and, during that period, repayments and interest are waived except in respect of working capital.

Particulars of the assistance given under the Agreement to ex-servicemen in New South Wales are shown in the next table:—

Table 865. Advances, etc. under War Service Land Settlement Agreement

Particulars	Year ended 30th June		
	1956	1957	1958
<b>Settlement Within Irrigation Areas *—</b>			
Irrigation Farm Lease Accounts opened in year No.	30	7	12
Advances made during year .. .. . £	320,476	747,722	699,025
Advances outstanding at end of year .. .. . £	1,873,097	2,477,025	2,885,147
Living Allowances paid during year .. .. . £	21	16,593	3,897
<b>Settlement Not Within Irrigation Areas—</b>			
Closer Settlement Lease Accounts opened in year .. .. . No.	199	178	127
Advances made during year .. .. . £	1,251,106	1,459,629	1,121,048
Advances outstanding at end of year .. .. . £	3,951,911	4,452,938	4,957,093
Living Allowances paid during year .. .. . £	75,675	89,268	78,909

\* The advances to ex-servicemen settled on irrigation areas are administered by the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank. These advances are included in the figures given in Table 864.

## RURAL CREDITS AND MORTGAGE BANK DEPARTMENTS OF COMMONWEALTH BANK

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia, through its Rural Credits and Mortgage Bank Departments, provides credit facilities of a special nature for the benefit of rural industries.

The Rural Credits Department was established in 1925 to assist in the orderly marketing of rural products. The Department may make short-term seasonal advances, upon the security of primary produce, to co-operative associations, marketing boards, and similar organisations. In lieu of making advances, the Department may discount bills secured upon primary produce on behalf of any of these organisations.

The Mortgage Bank Department, which was established in 1943, provides long-term loans to primary producers upon the security of a first mortgage of land used for primary production. The money lent may be used only in connection with the borrowers' business of primary production or to discharge a prior encumbrance on land used for such purposes. Loans may be made up to 70 per cent. of the Bank's valuation of the property, subject to a maximum of £10,000, for periods ranging from 5 to 41 years. The rate of interest for the loans is 5 per cent. per annum. Borrowers are required to pay equal half-yearly instalments on account of principal and interest, and the rate of amortisation must not be less than 1 per cent. per annum.

Further particulars regarding these Departments are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

## LIENS ON LIVESTOCK, WOOL, AND CROPS

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". These include advances made on such security by Government agencies as well as by private institutions and individuals.

## RATES OF INTEREST CHARGED ON RURAL LOANS

The trend in rates of interest on rural loans is illustrated in the following table. The table shows the rates current in January in 1939 and later years on rural loans through the Rural Bank and other governmental agencies and from some private sources. Details of interest rates over a longer period are given in the chapter "Private Finance".

Table 866. Rates of Interest\* on Rural Loans

Lending Authority	1939	1946	1953	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Per cent. per annum						
Rural Bank of N.S.W.—							
Long-term Loans .. .. .	4½	4½	5	5	5	5½	5½
Overdrafts .. .. .	4½	4½	5	5	5	5½	5½
Loans to Co-op. Societies .. .	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5½
Rural Bank Government Agency Department—							
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	3	3	3	3	3	3	4½
Rural Industries Advances .. .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4½
Fodder Conservation—							
Stored Fodder and Crops .. .	...	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	4½
Pasture Improvement and Storage Facilities .. .	...	3	3	3	3	3	4½
Relief Schemes (Flood, Bush-fire, etc.) .. .. .	...	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½ and 3
Irrigation—							
Bore Advances † .. .. .	4	4	3	3	3	3	4½
Carry-on Advances .. .. .	...	...	4	4	4	4	4½
Soil Conservation .. .. .	...	...	3	3	3	3	4½
Rural Reconstruction ‡—							
Carry-on Advances .. .. .	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Debt Adjustment Advances .. .	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Commonwealth Mortgage Bank—							
Loans up to 20 years .. .. .	...	4	4½	4	4½	5	5
Loans 21 to 41 years .. .. .	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	5
Private Trading Banks—							
Overdrafts .. .. .	4½ to 5½	4½ to 4½	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	4½ to 5	6§	6§
Rural First Mortgages, excluding Mortgages to Banks and Government Agencies—							
Weighted Average Rate ¶ .. .	5.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.9	6.6	7.0

\* Current in January of each year shown.

† Includes Farm Water Supplies after 1946

‡ Maximum rates; see text below table.

¶ For three months ended January.

§ Maximum rate. Average rate on all advances was approximately 5½ per cent.

|| 1½ per cent. for necessitous cases; 3 per cent. for non-necessitous.

The rates shown in the table for carry-on and debt adjustment advances through the Rural Reconstruction Agency are the maximum rates chargeable; the Board has power to fix lower rates or to waive interest under certain conditions. The rates of interest on loans for agricultural purposes made under the Commonwealth Re-establishment and Employment Act are shown on page 949.

## RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

### *Farmers' Relief and Rural Reconstruction Acts*

The provisions of the Farmers' Relief Act, 1933, and the Rural Reconstruction Act, 1939, were outlined on page 588 of Year Book No. 52. Under these Acts, the Rural Reconstruction Board, constituted in 1939, assists farmers by providing means of obtaining essential capital items such as power, plant, and income-producing stock, and by advancing money at low rates of interest to discharge private debts on a composition basis.



Applications received from farmers for debt adjustment up to 30th June, 1957 numbered 5,107, and at that date 622 applications had been withdrawn, 1,930 rejected, and 13 were awaiting consideration. Of the 2,542 applications which had been accepted by the Board, there were 424 in which the position of farmers under protection had improved sufficiently to enable them to carry on without debt composition, and 2,118 for which schemes of debt adjustment had been approved by the Board. Creditors had signified assent, and settlement had been effected or was in process, in 2,117 of the cases approved.

Particulars of the debt adjustment in respect of the 2,110 cases completed up to 30th June, 1957 are shown below:—

**Table 867. Adjustment of Farmers' Debt under Farmers' Relief Act, at 30th June, 1957**

Particulars	Govern- mental Bodies	Other Creditors		Total
		Secured	Unsecured	
	£	£	£	£
Debts Prior to Adjustment .. .. .	3,892,668	8,735,251	1,215,326	13,843,245
Debts Written Off .. .. .	562,327	1,649,499	606,692	2,818,518
Debts after Adjustment (including finance provided by the Board to effect debts composition and finance otherwise arranged at instigation of the Board) .. .. .	3,330,341	7,085,752	608,634	11,024,727
Proportion of Debts Written Off .. .. .	Per cent. 14·4	Per cent. 18·7	Per cent. 49·9	Per cent. 20·4

The item "debts written off" relates to amounts involved in compositions through the Rural Reconstruction Board. It takes no account of amounts written off in settlers' debts to the Crown, pursuant to Government policy, by authorities other than the Rural Reconstruction Board.

Total advances to 30th June, 1957 amounted to £7,962,891, repayments to £6,386,227, and amounts written off to £45,670. The advances current at that date totalled £1,530,994.

#### *Reconstruction in Marginal Wheat Areas*

The Commonwealth Wheat Industry Assistance Act, 1938 (described on page 727 of the Official Year Book, 1937-38) made moneys available to the States for the purpose, *inter alia*, of moving farmers from marginal wheat areas and enabling the lands to be devoted to other uses in accordance with plans approved by the Commonwealth Minister on the advice of the State Minister.

A plan to operate in New South Wales was approved in 1940. Under this plan, farmers in marginal wheat areas who voluntarily vacated their lands were granted up to £300, together with removal expenses and release from all liabilities in each case. To farmers who remained, advances on long terms were made to enable them to acquire enough vacated land to increase their farms to home maintenance standard for new uses, and to purchase the stock, plant, and other requisites needed in changing their farming activities.

The plan was administered by the Rural Reconstruction Board. The Board declared as Marginal Wheat Areas approximately 4,000,000 acres, embracing about 2,000 farms, in the counties of Nicholson, Sturt, Dowling, Cooper, and Gipps (between the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan Rivers). Reconstruction of these areas has been completed.

Financial assistance given under this scheme to 30th June, 1957 amounted to £1,556,217, and comprised grants of £91,377 to 315 farmers who had vacated land, advances of £1,289,849 to 558 farmers for the purchase of additional areas, and advances of £174,991 to 245 farmers for improvements, purchase of stock, etc. in the reconstruction of their farming activities. The total advances amounted to £1,464,840, and repayments to £1,074,251. Advances current at 30th June, 1957 totalled £390,495.

Although reconstruction of the areas has been completed, the Board continues to exercise general supervision to ensure adherence to the conditions under which reconstruction was effected.

#### GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES RELATING TO RURAL LOANS

As a measure of assistance for the rural industries, the Government of New South Wales has guaranteed the repayment of certain advances made by banks and other lenders. Prior to 1935, the scheme was administered by the Government Guarantee Board constituted under the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act, 1929-34, the provisions of which were outlined on page 590 of Year Book No. 52. On 1st July, 1935, the Board was dissolved and its functions were transferred to the Government Guarantee Agency of the Rural Bank.

Under the Government Guarantees Act, 1934-43, the State Treasurer is empowered to guarantee the repayment of advances made by banks or other approved lenders to marketing boards and co-operative societies formed mainly for the promotion of rural industry or the handling, treatment, manufacture, sale, or disposal of rural products.

The amount of guarantees current at 30th June in 1948 and the last four years, comprising (a) the aggregate contingent liability under guarantee in terms of the Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act and (b) the limit of guarantees (not the actual balance owing) under the Government Guarantees Act, was as follows:—

	1948	1955	1956	1957	1958
	£	£	£	£	£
Advances to Settlers (Government Guarantee) Act	113,158	2,684	1,451	411	...
Government Guarantees Act	892,660	268,100	237,120	237,000	237,000

At 30th June, 1958, the amount claimed under the two Government Guarantees Acts was £326,213.

## AGRICULTURE

Until the end of the nineteenth century, pastoral pursuits were predominant in New South Wales and agricultural production barely sufficed for local needs. Settlement became more intensive with the spread of railways and the enactment of land legislation, and after 1897, when the export trade commenced, wheatgrowing expanded rapidly. Oats, lucerne, and maize are the principal fodder crops grown. Irrigation has led to the production of rice and dried fruits for export, and citrus, pome, and stone fruits are also grown in certain areas. Sugar-cane and bananas are produced on the far north coast.

The following table shows the area of crops in New South Wales in quinquennial periods since 1891 and in each season since 1946-47. The areas shown in the table include, since 1947-48, all crops grown on land double-cropped during a season; in most years, the area of land used for double-cropping is small, and in 1955-56 (the last year of collection) it amounted to 23,617 acres.

**Table 868. Area\* of Crops in New South Wales**

Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops	Season	Area of Crops
	Acres		Acres		Acres
<b>Average—</b>		<b>Average—</b>			
1891-1895	1,048,554	1926-1930	5,014,364	1946-47	6,511,493
1896-1900	1,894,857	1931-1935	6,042,593	1947-48	7,168,068
1901-1905	2,436,765	1936-1940	6,313,190	1948-49	5,711,369
1906-1910	2,824,253	1941-1945	5,486,881	1949-50	5,670,364
1911-1915	4,025,165	1946-1950	6,229,772	1950-51	4,760,740
1916-1920	4,615,913	1951-1955	5,024,344	1951-52	4,704,272
1921-1925	4,665,362			1952-53	4,837,355
				1953-54	5,425,341
				1954-55	5,394,012
				1955-56	5,456,196
				1956-57	3,624,161

\* Since 1941-42, includes all crops grown on land double-cropped.

Fluctuations in the area under crops are due mainly to variations in the extent of wheatgrowing. Under normal conditions, the area sown with wheat represents about 75 per cent. of the total area under crops.

The area of land under sown grasses has increased considerably in recent years, particularly in the South and Central Western Slope, Southern and Central Tableland, and Riverina divisions, where the establishment of improved pastures has been a major factor in increasing the stock-carrying capacity of holdings. Particulars of the area under sown grasses, which is not included in the area of crops, are given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

The number of holdings with one acre or more under cultivation in recent years, and the number of holdings on which one acre or more of the principal crops was grown, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 869. Cultivated Holdings and Principal Crops Grown**

Crop	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Holdings* growing 1 acre or more of—							
Wheat .. .. .	15,914	15,580	15,577	17,079	16,050	16,264	11,754
Maize .. .. .	9,622	9,954	10,939	9,850	8,987	8,977	8,267
Barley .. .. .	806	1,013	1,034	1,346	1,517	1,516	1,298
Oats .. .. .	15,281	20,638	21,379	20,331	20,992	21,075	14,857
Rice .. .. .	462	452	498	542	574	621	653
Lucerne .. .. .	7,529	8,073	8,245	9,097	10,488	10,066	9,225
Potatoes .. .. .	2,938	3,287	3,055	2,676	2,088	2,139	2,704
Tobacco .. .. .	19	24	25	25	32	40	49
Sugar-cane (cut for crushing)	560	529	424	443	445	491	506
Grapes .. .. .	1,198	1,196	1,231	1,217	1,233	1,232	1,201
Orchard Fruit .. .. .	5,876	5,849	5,691	5,643	5,518	5,855	5,595
Citrus .. .. .	3,265	3,407	3,308	3,254	3,171	3,339	3,216
Other .. .. .	3,531	3,379	3,283	3,301	3,264	3,472	3,291
Bananas .. .. .	2,515	2,412	2,441	2,580	2,694	2,703	2,516
Cultivated Holdings † .. .. .	43,845	45,076	46,260	46,303	45,836	46,848	41,366

\* Holdings growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

† Holdings with one acre or more under cultivation, those with more than one crop being counted once only.

The number of holdings with one acre or more of orchard fruit is less than the combined total of those growing one acre or more of citrus and of other orchard fruit, because some holdings grow both kinds.

Although holdings on which oats were grown have outnumbered wheat farms in recent years, the greater proportion of them had only small areas of oats, and the total area of the crop was much smaller than for wheat. The next table shows the number of holdings growing twenty or more acres of the major cereal crops and the number with five acres or more of sugar-cane cut for crushing:—

**Table 870. Holdings Growing Cereal Crops and Sugar-cane**

Season	Holdings with 20 acres or more of—					Holdings with 5 acres or more of Sugar-cane cut for crushing
	Wheat for Grain	Oats for Grain	Maize for Grain	Barley for Grain	Rice	
1946-47	15,971	7,050	1,384	427	350	465
1947-48	16,803	7,964	991	327	349	447
1948-49	15,674	5,555	851	270	404	490
1949-50	15,594	5,387	771	213	444	492
1950-51	14,279	4,667	517	154	462	456
1951-52	13,147	7,671	575	171	452	481
1952-53	13,167	8,803	601	296	496	290
1953-54	14,865	7,019	645	497	538	387
1954-55	13,784	8,200	510	589	572	379
1955-56	14,035	10,413	560	798	617	395
1956-67	10,197	5,530	533	693	651	461

SUMMARY OF ALL CROPS GROWN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The area, production, and average yield per acre of the various crops grown in 1955-56 and 1956-57 are shown in the following table:—

Table 871. Area and Production of All Crops

Crop	1955-56			1956-57		
	Area	Production	Average Yield per Acre*	Area	Production	Average Yield per Acre*
Grain:	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat .. .. .	2,937,281	57,149,424	19.5	1,742,334	28,490,217	16.4
Maize .. .. .	55,678	1,867,737	33.6	53,225	1,945,392	36.6
Barley: Malting .. .. .	37,072	764,367	20.6	30,634	565,845	18.5
Feed .. .. .	17,116	356,004	20.8	13,501	214,944	15.9
Oats .. .. .	902,192	16,536,639	18.3	420,501	6,274,197	14.9
Rye .. .. .	3,447	33,567	9.7	3,556	28,680	8.1
Rice .. .. .	41,182	4,725,173	114.7	50,477	4,262,240	84.4
Sorghum .. .. .	22,977	650,982	28.3	34,264	665,823	19.4
Hay:	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wheat .. .. .	84,487	127,886	1.51	32,891	39,529	1.20
Barley .. .. .	764	862	1.13	203	227	1.12
Oaten .. .. .	102,173	139,660	1.37	46,079	52,445	1.14
Rye .. .. .	869	1,111	1.28	701	973	1.39
Lucerne .. .. .	195,204	298,282	1.53	142,696	224,580	1.57
Green Fodder (cut and grazed)	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Vegetables for Human Consumption: Potatoes.. .. .	826,789	1,184,710	1 8 8	813,642	963,700	1 3 8
Other .. .. .	13,270	44,162	3.33	14,959	54,459	3.64
Vegetables for Animal Fodder	£	£ .. d.	£ .. d.	£	£ .. d.	£ .. d.
Broom Millet: Grain .. .. .	4,990	61,832	12 7 10	5,793	85,679	14 15 10
Fibre .. .. .	2,649	8,943	3.4	3,809	15,657	4.1
Dried Leaf .. .. .	893	12,502	4.72	1,031	21,761	5.71
Sugar-cane: Crushed .. .. .	7,522	284,539	37.83	9,182	294,087	32.03
Not Cut .. .. .	8,728	...	...	9,419	...	...
Used as Plants .. .. .	670	...	...	522	...	...
Grapes—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bearing Vines, for—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drying .. .. .	6,967	5,038†	†	6,983	9,965†	†
Table Use .. .. .	2,408	3,327	†	2,315	3,620	†
Wine .. .. .	7,251	14,371	†	7,037	19,427	†
Wine made .. .. .	...	2,349,804	...	...	3,463,097	...
Young Vines, for—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wine .. .. .	422	...	...	365	...	...
Other Purposes .. .. .	1,051	...	...	694	...	...
Orchards: Bearing .. .. .	56,418	8,227,038	145.8	52,685	7,531,541	143.0
Young Trees .. .. .	13,462	...	...	12,930	...	...
Bananas: Bearing .. .. .	19,566	4,037,187	206.3	18,610	3,063,235	164.6
Young Stools .. .. .	2,117	...	...	2,192	...	...
Pineapples: Bearing .. .. .	355	96,086	270.7	309	71,459	231.3
Young Plants .. .. .	210	...	...	103	...	...
Nurseries .. .. .	935	695,384	£ s. d. 743 14 6	906	736,811	£ s. d. 813 5 2
Other Crops .. .. .	25,433¶	...	...	36,234¶	...	...
Total Area of Crops .. .. .	5,456,196¶	...	...	3,624,161¶	...	...

\* Land under crops which failed is reckoned in the average.

† Area and production cannot be related because grapes are not always used for the purpose for which originally grown.

‡ Dried weight.

¶ Excludes grasses and clovers harvested for seed and grass and pasture cut for hay.

Wheat (for grain) represented 48 per cent., and other grain crops 17 per cent., of the total area under crops in 1956-57.

## VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of production of crops at the place of production, and the average value per acre, in quinquennial periods since 1902 and in each season since 1946-47. These values represent the value of the crops at principal markets (ascertained by applying to recorded production the average annual wholesale prices in the principal markets) less the costs of marketing. Variations in the average value of crops per acre are partly attributable to fluctuations in the area of cereal crops, and the figures should therefore be read in conjunction with those in Table 874.

Table 872. Gross Value of Production of Crops\* at Place of Production

Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre	Season	Area of Crops	Gross Value of Production of Crops	Average Value of Crops per Acre
Average—	Acres	£	£ s. d.		Acres	£	£ s. d.
1902-1906	2,515,268	6,302,903	2 10 1	1946-47	6,511,493	26,149,870	4 0 4
1907-1911	2,933,021	8,565,164	2 18 5	1947-48	7,168,068	87,763,650	12 4 10
1912-1916	4,507,748	12,867,474	2 17 1	1948-49	5,711,369	53,887,050	9 8 8
1917-1921	4,349,814	16,986,250	3 17 8	1949-50	5,670,364	75,479,400	13 6 3
1922-1926	4,680,110	22,328,630	4 15 5	1950-51	4,760,740	50,457,050	10 12 0
1927-1931	5,467,982	16,842,398	3 1 7	1951-52	4,704,272	65,968,250	14 0 6
1932-1936	5,826,754	15,656,024	2 13 9	1952-53	4,837,355	74,711,110	15 8 11
1937-1941	6,440,214	19,567,460	3 0 9	1953-54	5,425,321	76,324,870	14 1 4
1942-1946	5,428,223	29,753,850	5 9 7	1954-55	5,394,012	56,862,310	10 10 10
1947-1951	5,964,407	58,747,404	9 17 0	1955-56	5,456,196	66,835,550	12 5 0
1952-1956	5,163,431	68,140,418	13 3 11	1956-57	3,624,161	51,560,120	14 4 6

\* Since 1955-56, excludes grasses and clovers harvested for seed and grass and pasture cut for hay.

The gross value of agricultural production (at place of production), and its components, are summarised in the following table for each of the last seven seasons. The total value of agricultural production includes the value of grasses and clovers harvested for seed and of grass and pasture cut for hay. To this extent, it exceeds the value of crops shown in the previous table for 1955-56 and later seasons, when these items were excluded from statistics of crops.

Table 873. Gross Value of Agricultural Production at Place of Production

Crop	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wheat (grain)	25,660,830	25,623,240	36,972,920	35,399,470	18,448,060	28,300,630	15,327,020
Maize (grain)	947,960	1,251,650	1,584,500	1,259,740	1,192,900	1,206,250	1,118,600
Barley (grain)	58,060	102,530	257,080	368,840	276,480	586,190	382,630
Oats (grain)	1,227,350	4,237,590	2,824,780	2,915,340	3,034,920	4,685,380	1,594,690
Rice (grain)	1,863,090	1,585,400	2,678,960	2,695,440	2,781,360	2,513,940	2,266,000
Hay	3,375,760	6,273,310	7,518,530	8,205,750	8,276,690	9,122,140	4,694,200
Green Feed	922,800	1,451,200	1,350,400	1,458,600	1,379,890	1,184,710	963,700
Sugar-cane	678,920	920,990	402,950	1,041,960	801,560	1,080,690	1,246,410
Grapes	1,237,750	1,755,650	1,761,940	1,460,470	1,346,900	1,052,980	1,937,690
Fruit: Citrus	2,176,660	3,907,620	3,128,750	2,484,640	3,097,830	2,566,110	2,323,500
Other	5,514,900	9,967,270	8,555,690	11,005,710	9,124,210	8,704,220	9,885,760
Vegetables*—							
Potatoes	1,005,350	1,654,450	1,267,650	1,652,130	688,870	1,470,590	1,899,260
Other	4,782,550	5,794,700	4,885,970	4,733,690	4,465,320	5,683,860	7,160,950
Other	1,005,070	1,442,650	1,520,990	1,643,090	1,947,410	2,340,440	3,011,530
Total	50,457,050	65,968,250	74,711,110	76,324,870	56,862,310	70,498,130	53,811,940

\* For human consumption.

The next table shows for recent seasons the average gross value of production of the principal crops per acre. These average values measure the effect from year to year of the yield obtained and the prices realised—that is, the combined effect of season and market on the average returns obtained by farmers from their holdings.

**Table 874. Average Gross Value of Production (at Place of Production) of Principal Crops per Acre**

Crop	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat, Grain	7 14 2	9 6 2	13 13 8	10 10 11	6 6 5	9 12 8	8 15 11
Maize, Grain	17 19 11	23 1 9	26 2 6	21 10 3	23 11 4	21 13 4	21 0 4
Oats, Grain	3 13 11	7 2 1	3 17 5	5 15 1	4 12 4	5 3 10	3 15 10
Rice	50 10 2	44 10 11	77 3 3	69 7 4	71 17 10	61 0 11	44 17 10
Hay	14 8 11	19 3 2	21 2 4	19 2 1	16 1 10	15 9 5	12 16 1
Potatoes	54 14 4	86 18 5	69 19 3	100 1 0	49 11 5	110 16 5	126 19 3
Sugar-cane *	82 14 6	110 4 11	77 9 3	133 16 2	122 1 7	143 13 5	135 14 11
Grapes *	82 6 7	116 10 5	112 18 4	91 3 2	81 14 1	63 6 8	118 12 5
Orchards *	90 12 1	169 6 9	138 19 3	157 10 6	137 7 5	146 2 0	142 2 4

\* Productive area only.

*Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production*

In the absence of actual records of farm sales and purchases, the value of agricultural production is estimated from recorded figures of quantities produced and certain materials used, together with information on market prices. The estimated values in 1938-39 and the last eleven seasons are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 875. Gross and Net Values of Agricultural Production**

Season	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets	Estimated Cost of Marketing	Gross Production valued at Place of Production	Seed Used and Fodder for Farm Stock Used in Agricultural Work	Cost of Principal Other Materials Used	Net Value of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
£ thousand						
1938-39	23,665	5,206	18,459	4,253	805	13,401
1946-47	29,988	3,838	26,150	4,694	1,105	20,351
1947-48	98,849	11,085	87,764	7,119	1,337	79,308
1948-49	62,222	8,335	53,887	6,366	1,316	46,205
1949-50	85,874	10,395	75,479	5,056	1,345	69,078
1950-51	58,717	8,260	50,457	4,169	1,796	44,492
1951-52	77,026	11,058	65,968	5,354	2,281	58,333
1952-53	89,931	15,220	74,711	5,311	2,777	66,623
1953-54	93,735	17,410	76,325	5,018	2,965	68,342
1954-55	70,588	13,726	56,862	5,288	2,863	48,711
1955-56	89,671	19,173	70,498	3,825	3,027	63,646
1956-57	67,455	13,643	53,812	2,717	2,670	48,425

Column (2) of the table is an estimate of the value of production at prices recorded for the various products in the principal markets, mainly metropolitan. The prices used for this purpose include any subsidy which may be paid to growers.

Column (4) shows the value of the same products at the place of production; in the case of agriculture this is at the farm or at the nearest rail siding. These figures, which are those published in Table 873, are obtained from those in column (2) by deduction of those in column (3), which are estimates of the cost of marketing (including freights, containers, handling charges, and commission).

The value of agricultural products used within the agricultural industry (i.e., seed and fodder for farm stock used in agricultural work) is given in column (5). Estimates of the cost of certain other materials used in agriculture (fertilizers, sprays, and water for irrigation) are given in column (6).

The last column gives the estimated net value of production, which is obtained by deducting the figures in columns (5) and (6) from those in column (4). The net value of production represents the amount available to the producer to meet other expenses (wages, rent, depreciation, etc.) and to provide for income.

#### PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following quotations are the average prices obtained for farm products (local and imported) in the various Sydney markets. The average for the year is 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*.

**Table 876. Wholesale Prices\* of Agricultural Products, Sydney**

Product	Unit of Quantity	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat (f.a.q.) † ..	Bushel	12 2½	14 2½	14 1¾	13 7	14 3
Flour † .. .. .	2,000 lb.	29 5 10	33 9 2	33 15 0	34 10 0	37 12 6
Bran † .. .. .	2,000 lb.	21 2 6	20 14 2	20 12 6	20 9 5	20 10 0
Pollard † .. ..	2,000 lb.	21 2 6	20 14 2	20 12 6	20 15 8	21 13 9
Maize § .. .. .	Bushel	16 11¾	18 7	15 8¾	15 7	19 5
Potatoes (local) § ††	Ton	43 10 8	23 10 4	36 14 7	68 10 11	29 17 1
Hay § .. .. .	Ton	20 7 0	22 13 7	19 9 1	18 0 8	25 0 10
Chaff § .. .. .	Ton	23 9 9	21 15 9	22 6 11	22 12 11	25 4 4

\* Mean of average monthly prices.

† Australian Wheat Board prices for wheat for flour for home consumption.

‡ Delivered metropolitan area.

¶ At mill.

§ Ex trucks, Alexandria.

†† Primary wholesale price—agent's price to wholesaler.



FERTILIZERS

Superphosphate is most extensively used in the southern districts of New South Wales, where the soil is deficient generally in phosphoric acid.

There is little use of natural manures except in market gardens.

The following table shows the area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers, the proportion of such area to the total area of crops, and the quantity of superphosphates and other artificial fertilizers used in various years since 1920-21:—

**Table 877. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers**

Season	Area of Crops Treated			Area Treated as Proportion of Total Area of Crops	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
	Wheat	Other Crops	Total		Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres			Per cent.	Tons	
1920-21	*	*	1,991,736	44.6	42,656	7,253
1930-31	*	*	4,538,729	66.6	119,911	11,661
1938-39	*	*	4,670,693	66.3	131,116	17,530
1946-47	3,191,939	451,478	3,643,417	56.0	88,702	24,016
1947-48	3,546,483	528,750	4,075,233	56.9	106,424	23,774
1948-49	2,899,473	446,051	3,345,524	58.6	94,696	22,864
1949-50	2,773,320	435,992	3,209,312	56.6	91,008	22,487
1950-51	2,226,310	384,549	2,610,859	54.8	75,703	22,441
1951-52	1,793,419	541,930	2,335,349	49.6	69,810	22,147
1952-53	1,547,446	544,802	2,092,248	43.3	63,595	23,742
1953-54	2,200,245	497,877	2,698,122	49.7	80,206	24,419
1954-55	1,837,017	611,096	2,448,113	45.4	75,504	22,103
1955-56	1,754,003	646,574	2,400,577	44.0	76,495	21,323
1956-57	969,175	366,993	1,336,168	36.9	45,412	22,304

\* Not available.

The area of crops treated with artificial fertilizers in divisions of the State, and the quantity of fertilizer used, are shown for the last two seasons in the next table:—

**Table 878. Crops Treated with Artificial Fertilizers, in Divisions**

Statistical Division	1955-56				1956-57			
	Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used		Total Area of Crops	Area of Crops Treated	Artificial Fertilizers Used	
			Super-phosphate	Other			Super-phosphate	Other
	Acres		Tons		Acres		Tons	
Coastal	290,305	87,497	5,888	15,580	266,352	83,090	5,258	16,863
Tableland	543,830	206,457	9,169	1,302	363,256	108,435	5,494	1,413
West'n Slope	2,826,835	1,206,300	34,802	440	1,778,785	600,950	18,573	411
Plains	796,344	180,195	4,155	12	604,640	135,507	3,243	37
Riverina	978,666	711,048	22,017	3,364	594,030	401,359	12,439	2,980
Western	20,216	9,080	464	625	17,098	6,827	405	600
<b>Total, N.S.W.</b>	<b>5,456,196</b>	<b>2,400,577</b>	<b>76,495</b>	<b>21,323</b>	<b>3,624,161</b>	<b>1,336,168</b>	<b>45,412</b>	<b>22,304</b>

Most of the superphosphate is used in the central and southern parts of the wheat belt. The major part of the other fertilizers is used in the coastal divisions, mainly in the growing of fruit and vegetables.

The following table shows particulars of the superphosphate and other artificial fertilizers used on the principal crops in 1956-57:—

**Table 879. Artificial Fertilizers Used on Principal Crops, 1956-57**

Crop	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Plains Divisions	Riverina Division	Western Division	New South Wales
AREA TREATED (Acres)							
Wheat .. ..	1,614	47,114	499,549	121,041	297,657	2,200	969,175
Vegetables ..	16,433	13,371	1,745	109	2,483	712	34,853
Fruit and Vines ..	19,791	5,412	2,399	6	11,193	3,708	42,509
Other Crops ..	45,252	42,538	97,257	14,351	90,026	207	289,631
<b>Total Area Treated</b>	<b>83,090</b>	<b>108,435</b>	<b>600,950</b>	<b>135,507</b>	<b>401,359</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>1,336,168</b>
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (Tons)							
Wheat .. ..	84	1,684	14,806	2,813	8,537	47	27,971
Vegetables ..	1,665	1,223	147	26	280	158	3,499
Fruit and Vines ..	684	301	167	1	792	193	2,138
Other Crops ..	2,825	2,286	3,453	403	2,830	7	11,804
<b>Total Superphosphate Used ..</b>	<b>5,258</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>18,573</b>	<b>3,243</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>45,412</b>
OTHER FERTILIZERS USED (Tons)							
Wheat .. ..	4	11	65	5	47	2	134
Vegetables ..	5,977	604	151	10	396	165	7,303
Fruit and Vines ..	8,974	717	97	...	2,017	433	12,238
Other Crops ..	1,908	81	98	22	520	...	2,629
<b>Total Other Fertilizers Used ..</b>	<b>16,863</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>22,304</b>

The average quantity of artificial fertilizer per acre applied to crops of vegetables was 5.6 cwt. in 1955-56 and 6.2 cwt. in 1956-57, including approximately 2 cwt. of superphosphate in each season. In fruit growing, the average per acre was 6.4 cwt. in both 1955-56 and 1956-57, including approximately 1 cwt. of superphosphate in each season.

In wheatgrowing, the average quantity of superphosphate used per acre was 63.3 lb in 1955-56 and 64.6 lb. in 1956-57, compared with about 56 lb. per acre before the war. Other fertilizers are very rarely used for this purpose. Tests of manuring conducted on farmers' experiment plots indicate that benefits derived from the application of superphosphate to wheat-lands are most marked in the South Western Slope and Riverina divisions, which comprise the southern portion of the wheat belt. The beneficial results gradually diminish in the central portion of the wheat

belt, and the least advantages gained in the heavier and phosphate-bearing soils of the north-western districts. The results may be affected, however, by the fact that fallowing is more common in the south than elsewhere. The use of superphosphate on wheat crops in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheatgrowing divisions is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 880. Use of Superphosphate on Wheat Areas, 1956-57**

Wheatgrowing Divisions (Tableland, Slope, and Plains)	Area under Wheat	Wheat Crops treated with Superphosphate		Superphosphate Used	
		Area	Proportion of Area under Wheat	Total	Average per Acre Treated
	Acres	Acres	Per cent.	Tons	lb.
Northern	660,813	25,441	3·8	848	74·7
Central	572,584	432,112	75·5	11,566	60·0
Southern	566,923	507,808	89·6	15,426	68·0

**DATES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING OF CROPS**

The usual periods of planting and harvesting the principal crops of the State in the main districts in which they are grown are as follows:—

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

**WHEAT**

Wheat is the staple agricultural product of New South Wales. It is the principal product on a large proportion of the rural holdings of the State, and, generally, about three-quarters of the total area under crop is devoted to its growth. Relatively few farms, however, are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of wheat.

Special data indicating the extent to which wheatgrowing is combined with other rural activities are given on page 545 of Year Book No. 52, and a graph showing the development of wheatgrowing in the State, over a period of almost seventy years, is shown on page 607 of the same edition.

## DEVELOPMENT OF WHEATGROWING

The following table, which shows the area under wheat, the yield of wheat, and the quantity exported oversea, illustrates the development of wheat-growing in New South Wales since 1897-98 (the first season in which the area sown with wheat exceeded 1,000,000 acres):—

Table 881. Wheat: Area, Production, and Exports

Season	Area Sown with Wheat				Production of Wheat		Average Yield of Wheat per Acre		Wheat and Flour Exported Oversea †
	For Grain	For Hay	Fed-off*	Total	Grain	Hay	Grain	Hay	
	Thousand Acres				Thous. bush.	Thous. tons	Bushels	Tons	Thous. bush. ‡
Average—									
1898-1902	1,333	317	§	1,650	12,885	267	9·7	·84	1,917
1903-1907	1,684	308	§	1,992	17,588	289	10·4	·94	5,434
1908-1912	1,857	420	76	2,353	21,235	416	11·4	·99	8,507
1913-1917	3,238	664	197	4,099	37,340	750	11·5	1·13	16,543
1918-1922	2,707	551	237	3,495	31,763	551	11·7	1·00	19,263
1923-1927	3,143	489	196	3,828	40,592	545	12·9	1·12	19,054
1928-1932	3,982	388	146	4,516	46,310	420	11·6	1·08	26,818
1933-1937	4,223	281	32	4,536	57,819	348	13·7	1·24	29,350
1938-1942	4,384	374	37	4,795	52,797	384	12·0	1·03	22,674
1943-1947	3,364	283	57	3,704	38,906	290	11·6	1·02	10,741
1948-1952	3,835	152	42	4,029	64,966	203	16·9	1·33	32,588
1953-1957	2,731	109	47	2,887	48,742	131	17·8	1·20	18,970
Season—									
1946-47	4,475	264	34	4,773	15,682	145	3·5	·55	7,703
1947-48	5,043	278	34	5,355	95,227	414	18·9	1·49	53,717
1948-49	4,038	161	44	4,243	64,704	187	16·0	1·17	39,755
1949-50	4,012	122	40	4,174	81,939	163	20·4	1·33	42,799
1950-51	3,328	79	35	3,442	43,273	92	13·0	1·16	21,843
1951-52	2,753	121	56	2,930	39,689	158	14·4	1·30	4,828
1952-53	2,702	95	39	2,836	56,670	136	21·0	1·44	25,588
1953-54	3,357	146	45	3,548	63,681	186	19·0	1·28	17,410
1954-55	2,919	185	74	3,178	37,718	166	12·9	·90	17,551
1955-56	2,937	85	42	3,064	57,149	128	19·5	1·51	24,510
1956-57	1,742	33	35	1,810	28,490	40	16·4	1·20	9,790

\* Includes area sown for green feed. In 1927-28 and earlier years, all areas fed-off were included in this column. In later years, areas considered as having failed entirely have been allocated to grain or hay according to the purpose for which sown.

† In calendar year following harvest.

‡ Flour has been expressed as its equivalent in wheat.

§ Not available.

Wheatgrowing expanded rapidly during the early part of the century, and in the 1915-16 season the area sown with wheat exceeded 5,000,000 acres. Progressively smaller acreages were sown in the seasons from 1916-17

to 1919-20, but wheatgrowing recovered during the nineteen-twenties. In 1930-31, the area sown with wheat (5,674,000 acres, including 5,135,000 acres for grain) was the highest ever recorded. The area under wheat exceeded 4,500,000 acres, on the average, in the fifteen seasons from 1927-28 to 1941-42, but contracted in later seasons. In the early post-war seasons the annual average area sown with wheat was 4,000,000 acres, and in recent seasons it was approximately 3,000,000 acres.

The average yield of wheat (grain) per acre has been subject to marked fluctuations by reason of the widely divergent nature of the seasons. The highest yields have frequently been recorded in seasons following drought, and, besides giving proof of the advantages of fallowing, have gone far to make immediate compensation for the losses sustained. Since 1930-31, the average annual yield has fallen below 12 bushels per acre in only three seasons—in 1940-41 (when winter rains failed and the average was 5.4 bushels), in 1944-45 (when severe drought prevailed in southern wheat areas and the average yield was 6 bushels), and in 1946-47 (when, as a result of extreme drought in all sections, only 3.5 bushels per acre were harvested). The highest average ever recorded was 21.0 bushels per acre in 1952-53.

Although the yield is influenced largely by the nature of the seasons, it is apparent that the average is increasing, as scientific methods of cultivation are being more widely adopted and land is properly fallowed, tilled, and manured, and as types of wheat are improved by plant breeding. In the ten seasons ended 1956-57, the average yield of wheat (grain) was 17.3 bushels per acre.

In many years, the smaller area sown with wheat has been offset in part by the high yields per acre. Conditions were exceptionally favourable in 1947-48, when the harvest of wheat (95,227,000 bushels) easily established a record.

#### THE WHEAT BELT

A description of the nature and extent of the wheat belt of New South Wales was published on page 573 of the Year Book for 1928-29, and the approximate current limits of commercial wheatgrowing are defined in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this edition.

The extension of the limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales formed the subject of special reports by the Government Statistician in 1905, 1913, and 1923. Since the year 1923, there has been little change in the eastern and western limits of wheatgrowing in New South Wales, but pastoral activities such as sheep farming have replaced wheat farming on appreciable areas on the western fringe of the wheat belt between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

The principal wheat-producing districts of the State are the Riverina, South Western Slope, and Central Western Slope divisions, with the North Western Slope division next in order. Large areas are also sown in the Central Plain and Central Tableland divisions. The area under wheat

for grain in these divisions in recent seasons is shown in the following table:—

**Table 882. Area Sown with Wheat for Grain, in Divisions**

Statistical Division	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Acres						
Northern Tableland	13,430	11,338	16,412	14,551	11,897	12,113	7,930
Central Tableland ..	166,485	146,808	138,983	172,847	142,171	130,107	60,022
Southern Tableland ..	2,082	3,079	2,191	4,214	3,475	3,602	1,221
Total, Tableland ..	181,997	161,225	157,586	191,612	157,543	145,822	69,173
North Western Slope	466,392	440,369	522,039	523,419	470,774	526,295	371,387
Central Western Slope	683,246	602,752	645,342	724,069	682,415	677,137	355,962
South Western Slope ..	747,244	553,207	441,599	652,041	488,952	479,563	229,019
Total, Western Slope ..	1,896,882	1,596,328	1,608,980	1,899,529	1,642,141	1,682,995	956,368
North Central Plain ..	277,563	262,315	302,307	347,498	344,396	360,242	250,730
Central Plain ..	158,908	130,086	166,889	188,967	186,522	201,784	139,283
Riverina ..	805,466	597,619	457,572	718,789	579,228	535,170	319,311
Total, Plains and Riverina	1,241,937	990,020	926,768	1,255,254	1,110,146	1,097,196	709,324
Summary—							
Northern Wheat Divisions	757,385	714,022	840,758	885,468	827,067	898,650	630,047
Central Wheat Divisions	1,008,639	879,646	951,214	1,085,883	1,011,108	1,009,028	555,267
Southern Wheat Divisions	1,554,792	1,153,905	901,362	1,375,044	1,071,655	1,018,335	549,551
Total, N.S.W. (incl Coastal and Western Divisions)	3,328,490	2,753,317	2,702,359	3,356,888	2,918,670	2,937,281	1,742,334

Although the proportions vary seasonally, approximately 42 per cent. of the area sown for grain in the last ten years was in the southern districts of the wheat belt, 33 per cent. in the central districts and 25 per cent. in the northern districts. The northern part of the wheat belt normally receives the greater part of its rainfall in the summer, and the southern in the winter; 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. Of the total acreage of wheat for grain in 1956-57, 99.6 per cent. was within the nine divisions listed in Table 882.

The following statement shows the average yield of wheat per acre in the three portions of the wheat belt in recent seasons:—

**Table 883. Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre, in Wheat Districts**

Season	Northern Wheat Divisions	Central Wheat Divisions	Southern Wheat Divisions	Total, N.S.W. (including Coastal and Western Divisions)
	Bushels			
Average— 1947-48 to 1956-57	18.4	16.7	17.2	17.3
Season—				
1946-47	1.5	1.7	5.5	3.5
1947-48	18.5	18.2	19.6	18.9
1948-49	17.5	16.0	15.3	16.0
1949-50	23.1	21.0	18.7	20.4
1950-51	9.3	11.0	16.1	13.0
1951-52	13.0	13.6	15.9	14.4
1952-53	25.4	21.3	16.5	21.0
1953-54	21.9	15.5	19.8	19.0
1954-55	12.4	13.0	13.2	12.9
1955-56	21.0	18.9	18.7	19.5
1956-57	19.0	15.6	14.0	16.4

SIZE OF WHEAT AREAS ON HOLDINGS

In 1938-39, the number of holdings growing wheat was greater than in any season of the preceding two decades, and the average wheat area per holding was also high. The war-time restriction of wheatgrowing reduced the number of holdings and the average area, but expansion was resumed in 1944-45, and in 1947-48 a record number of 17,682 holdings grew wheat for grain. The relatively high price of wool in recent years has probably resulted in a large number of farmers increasing their sheep-raising activities at the expense of wheatgrowing. The number of holdings growing wheat for grain in 1955-56 was 15,231.

The holdings growing wheat for grain in 1955-56 are classified in the following table according to the size of the area for grain on the holdings:—

**Table 884. Holdings with Wheat for Grain, Classified by Area of Wheat for Grain, in Divisions, 1955-56**

Statistical Division	Area Sown with Wheat for Grain on Holding						Total Holdings with Wheat for Grain
	1 to 49 acres	50 to 299 acres	300 to 499 acres	500 to 999 acres	1,000 to 1,999 acres	2,000 or more acres	
Coastal Divisions	110	30	2	...	1	...	143
Northern Tableland	109	79	4	1	...	...	193
Central Tableland	478	665	79	12	2	...	1,236
Southern Tableland	108	15	...	1	...	...	124
North Western Slope	436	1,412	387	182	33	3	2,453
Central Western Slope	281	1,939	629	180	19	1	3,049
South Western Slope	672	2,001	352	79	6	...	3,110
North Central Plain	97	528	284	194	28	5	1,136
Central Plain	70	316	227	79	7	2	701
Riverina	450	2,103	366	117	17	2	3,055
Western Division	9	17	2	3	...	...	31
Total, New South Wales	2,820	9,105	2,332	848	113	13	15,231

A similar classification was undertaken for the 1947-48 season, the results of which are summarised on page 615 of Year Book No. 52.

VARIETIES OF WHEAT GROWN

Progress in plant-breeding has been continuous since Farrer's work (between 1886 and 1905), though retarded during the war periods. New varieties of wheat have been introduced and subsequently replaced by types more serviceable from the standpoint of climate and soil, disease resistance, quality, and productivity. In this work, wheatgrowers have co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in cultivating experimental plots on farms throughout the State.

Wheats of good milling and baking quality have been developed in recent years to replace weak, soft flour wheats of low gluten content, especially in the North Western Slope division, where wheats of greater flour strength are produced. Fewer varieties of wheat are now recommended for cultivation, and this has resulted in greater uniformity in the f.a.q. sample, with consequent advantages in marketing.

In 1958, the Department of Agriculture recommended fourteen varieties of wheat for production of grain in specified zones of the New South Wales wheat belt. The varieties and their characteristics are listed in the following table. The order of sowing relates to the normal range of sowing dates for each district.

**Table 885. Varieties of Wheat Recommended for New South Wales, 1958**

Variety	Districts for which Recommended *	Characteristics				
		Baking Quality	Straw	Disease Resistance †		Other and General
				Flag Smut	Stem Rust	
<b>FOR HAY AND GREEN FODDER‡</b>						
Charter ..	N.T., N.W.S., N.C.P.	...	Fine, med. tall	R.	S.	Frost susceptible
Ford ..	All	...	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good quality hay
<b>FOR GRAIN—EARLY SOWING</b>						
Bordan ..	C.T., S.T., C.W.S., S.W.S.	Medium-strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good rainfall districts only
Celebration ..	General, except W. Riv.	Medium-strong	Tall	R.	S.	Free stripping
Ford ..	General, except S.W.P. and Riv.	Medium-strong	Tall	M.R.	S.	Good grain finish
Pinnacle ..	Riv.	Soft	Short, stiff	R.	S.	Late maturing
<b>FOR GRAIN—MID-SEASON SOWING</b>						
Bencubbin ..	General, except N.T., N.W.S., N.W.P.	Soft	Weak	R.	S.	Withstands dryness
Kendee ..	C.T., C.W.S., S.W.S., E. Riv.	Medium-strong	Medium-tall	R.	S.	Frost susceptible
Celebration ..	General, except W. Riv.	Medium-strong	Tall	R.	S.	Free Stripping
Warigo ..	N.T., C.T., N.W.S., N.W.P., C.W.P.	Medium-strong	Medium-tall	R.	R.	Moderate disease resistance
<b>FOR GRAIN—LATE SOWING</b>						
Charter ..	N.T., N.W.S., N.W.P.,	Hard blending	Fine, medium-tall	R.	S.	High quality, frost susceptible
Festival ..	N.W.S., N.W.P., C.W.P.	Hard blending	Fine, strong	R.	R.	High quality, frost susceptible
Gabo ..	General, except C.T.	Strong	Short	S.	S.	In demand by millers
Koala ..	C.T., C.W.S., S.W.S., C.W.P., S.W.P.	Soft	Short, strong	M.R.	V.S.	Heavy grain
Spica ..	N.W.S., N.W.P.	Strong	Fine	M.R.	R.	Bearded heads, good quality
Insignia ..	Riv., Irrig. Areas	Soft	Short, strong	R.	S.	Low quality grain

\* T. = Tableland; W.S. = Western Slopes; W.P. = Western Plains; Riv. = Riverina; N = North; C. = Central; S. = South; E. = Eastern; W. = Western.

† R. = Resistant; M.R. = Moderately resistant; S. = Susceptible; V.S. = Very susceptible.

‡ Also recommended for hay or green fodder in coastal districts—Early Sowing: Ford, Celebration, Bencubbin; Mid-season Sowing: Charter.



New races of stem rust made their appearance in recent years. Only three of the varieties recommended are resistant to this disease, but all are capable of producing medium to heavy yields under reasonable conditions of growth. Most commercial varieties of wheat are susceptible to leaf rust.

The area sown to the principal varieties of wheat in New South Wales in the last three seasons is shown in the next table:—

Table 886. Varieties of Wheat Sown

Variety	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Variety	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Acres				Acres		
Bencubbin ..	1,190,055	1,019,386	400,320	Kendee ..	198,074	190,093	122,282
Bordan ..	111,527	96,466	50,042	Koala ..	63,649	54,396	22,265
Celebration ..	79,357	70,276	46,914	Magnet ..	47,569	40,906	12,483
Charter ..	86,250	84,541	54,706	Pinnacle ..	39,989	40,855	19,282
Curlew ..	*	6,139	2,643	Pusa No. 4 and No. 111 ..	9,502	7,408	1,643
Eureka and Eureka 2 ..	27,234	27,251	17,200	Quadrat ..	60,512	46,193	19,006
Festival ..	101,314	121,154	94,656	Spica ..	7,214	13,694	19,408
Ford ..	122,584	112,095	64,196	Warigo ..	31,839	27,623	14,703
Gabo ..	574,662	621,737	440,851	Other, Unspecified, etc. ..	175,798	175,680	130,942
Glenwari ..	151,873	192,501	201,514	Total Sown Area ..	3,177,844	3,064,204	1,810,379
Insignia ..	66,511	73,850	50,285				
Javelin ..	32,331	41,960	18,908				
Javelin 48 ..	*	*	6,130				

\* Information not compiled.

INDEX OF RAINFALL IN WHEAT DISTRICTS

A monthly index of rainfall in the wheat districts of the State is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each wheat district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the district average acreage over a period.

Table 887. Index of Rainfall in N.S.W. Wheat Districts

Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	138	28	127	158	18	101	66	120	90	25	108	206	88	189	28
Feb.	55	32	92	269	207	222	140	339	114	49	116	226	428	227	134
Mar.	17	49	30	95	136	48	200	354	33	167	24	6	113	425	68
Apr.	148	80	63	57	85	126	68	174	75	246	81	96	57	230	69
May	118	135	90	43	56	109	103	112	120	216	140	23	142	250	11
June	53	14	167	50	53	134	65	143	123	136	46	62	92	155	66
July	83	53	73	84	152	36	92	188	102	104	41	40	102	204	125
Aug.	103	90	152	41	97	56	46	92	130	141	141	79	147	90	72
Sept.	122	26	27	39	131	84	148	107	121	85	106	57	103	91	20
Oct.	83	73	104	47	127	84	235	291	84	209	157	181	246	251	35
Nov.	171	45	67	155	163	88	178	224	56	115	126	228	103	47	41
Dec.	32	42	47	94	302	110	56	49	32	96	27	167	76	32	119

Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre in Season ended March of following Year

Bushels	17.6	6.0	16.6	3.5	18.9	16.0	20.4	13.0	14.4	21.0	19.0	12.9	19.5	16.4	4.7
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The significant months as regards the effect of rainfall on wheat yields are from April to October—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. The incidence of fallowing and fertilizing, temperatures, and winds also plays a large part in modifying the effect of rainfall on yield.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the wheat belt is compared with the average yields of wheat per acre in the sections in the last three years:—

**Table 888. Index of Rainfall and Average Yield of Wheat in Various Wheat Districts**

Month	1955				1956				1957			
	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total	North- ern	Central	South- ern	Total
<b>Index of Rainfall*</b>												
January	171	138	50	88	135	174	206	189	72	45	12	28
February	410	509	398	428	370	384	131	227	121	130	139	134
March	13	63	155	113	113	393	503	425	90	53	70	68
April	120	66	41	57	170	175	266	230	118	68	59	69
May	110	154	143	142	299	203	260	250	13	7	12	11
June	79	68	105	92	149	155	156	155	55	34	82	66
July	93	66	119	102	115	172	235	204	66	115	141	125
August	124	134	157	147	41	89	100	90	76	101	59	72
September	93	91	110	103	70	82	99	91	10	6	28	20
October	315	270	221	246	161	210	287	251	28	15	46	35
November	100	140	87	103	36	23	59	47	21	30	50	41
December	78	76	76	76	74	25	26	32	104	100	130	119
<b>Average Yield of Wheat (Grain) per Acre †</b>												
Bushels	21·0	18·9	18·7	19·5	19·0	15·6	14·0	16·4	4·5	2·9	6·8	4·7

\* Normal rainfall for each month = 100.

† In season ended March of following year.

### WHEAT RESEARCH

In terms of Commonwealth legislation, passed in May, 1957, a tax of one farthing per bushel is imposed on wheat delivered to the Australian Wheat Board, and the proceeds of the tax are paid to a Wheat Research Trust Account for the purpose of financing research into the scientific and economic problems of the wheat industry. A separate account is kept for the tax collected in respect of each State, and a Wheat Research Committee in each mainland State (appointed by the State Minister for Agriculture) allocates the amounts available for research. The State Committees must report the expenditure approved to the Wheat Industry Research Council, which comprises a representative of the Department of Primary Industry, two wheat-growers' representatives, one representative from each Department of Agriculture in the mainland States, one representative of the universities, and one representative of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the tax proceeds mentioned above. The Wheat Industry Research Council recommends the avenue of research on which the Commonwealth's contribution should be spent.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT STABILISATION

Wheat grown in Australia is marketed under a Government stabilisation scheme, which provides for the fixing of a home-consumption price for each season, the pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales, the guarantee of a minimum price equal to the estimated cost of production, and the operation of a stabilisation fund to which are paid the proceeds of a tax on exports. The scheme is authorized by joint Commonwealth and State legislation and is administered by a statutory authority, the Australian Wheat Board.

The first post-war wheat stabilisation plan, which operated between 1948 and 1953, was designed to meet a situation in which export prices considerably exceeded those fixed for domestic consumption. Under this plan, the Commonwealth Government guaranteed to wheatgrowers a minimum price on up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from any one season's crop. The guaranteed price was varied in each season in accordance with movements in an index of costs of production. A tax on exports was levied when export prices exceeded the guaranteed price, and the proceeds were paid into a stabilisation fund which was to be drawn upon when export prices fell below the guaranteed price. Growers received an "average net realisation" price for wheat sold from each season's pool, whether sold on the export market or at the fixed home-consumption price. Owing to the continuing favourable position of the wheat market, the fund had not been drawn on for stabilisation purposes when the scheme came to an end in 1953, and in a series of refunds the balance was returned to contributors.

Plans for a new stabilisation scheme in 1952-53 lapsed for want of the necessary agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments on the domestic price to be fixed. Wheat harvested in that season was sold under an "orderly marketing" scheme authorised by the Wheat Marketing Act, 1953, in which the principles of pooling the returns from all sales and of central disposal through the Wheat Board were retained, but not the stabilisation features provided by the fixed home-consumption price, export tax, guaranteed price, and stabilisation fund.

A new stabilisation plan was introduced in 1954, and operated during the seasons 1953-54 to 1957-58. The main features of the previous scheme were re-introduced, with some changes in detail. The guaranteed price was again limited to 100 million bushels of export wheat, but the rate of export tax was 1s. 6d. a bushel where the export price exceeded the cost of production by this amount or more, and proportionally less at other times. The stabilisation fund was limited to a maximum of £20 million, and any money received in excess of this amount was to be refunded to the oldest contributing pool. As before, the guarantee was to be met, in circumstances where export prices fell below the cost of production, first from the balance in the stabilisation fund, and then by the Commonwealth Government. The home-consumption price was to be not less than the cost of production determined for each season; subject to this, it was to be 14s. a bushel, or the International Wheat Agreement price, whichever was less. The home-consumption price included a small loading above these minima to cover the cost of transporting wheat from mainland States to Tasmania. A premium of 3d. a bushel on export prices was allowed to Western Australian growers in recognition of their natural freight advantages in oversea markets.

The current stabilisation plan was introduced in 1958, in terms of the Wheat Industry Stabilisation Act, 1958, and is to operate in respect of the seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63. It follows the lines of the previous plan except that the home-consumption price is related only to the cost of production and the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania. The guaranteed minimum price for the 1958-59 season is 14s. 6d. per bushel, and the home-consumption price is 14s. 8d. per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. (including 2d. a bushel loading to cover the cost of shipping wheat to Tasmania).

The home-consumption price is fixed under the respective State Wheat Industry Stabilisation Acts.

#### *Australian Wheat Board*

The Australian Wheat Board consists of a chairman, a person engaged in commerce with experience of the wheat trade, a finance member, a representative of flour mill owners, and a representative of employees (all appointed by the Minister) and nine representatives of wheatgrowers (two each from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and one from Queensland).

The Board has control over the acquisition and disposal of all wheat and wheat products. It also controls the handling, storage, and shipment of wheat. Under the stabilisation plan, the Board is the sole authority for marketing wheat within Australia and for marketing wheat and flour for export from Australia.

#### BULK HANDLING

The bulk handling system in New South Wales is controlled and operated by the Grain Elevators Board. The Board comprises five members, including two representatives of New South Wales wheatgrowers.

The system consists of a concrete and steel shipping elevator at Sydney (with a storage capacity of 7,500,000 bushels at one filling), a terminal elevator at Newcastle (with a capacity of 4,200,000 bushels), and storage units in country districts with an aggregate capacity of 57,428,000 bushels. The capacity of the country storage units consists of 25,228,000 bushels in 181 concrete elevators, 7,000,000 bushels in 70 bulkheads of timber and galvanised iron, 8,700,000 bushels in 12 bulk wheat depots, and 16,500,000 bushels in four sub-terminals located at important rail junctions for the purpose of receiving overflow wheat from elevators and other storage units during the harvest season. Two of the sub-terminals (at Parkes and Werris Creek) also receive wheat direct from growers' waggons. The total storage capacity of the complete system is 69,128,000 bushels.

The terminal elevators at Sydney and Newcastle have been built and equipped for receiving, handling, and shipping classified wheats, and facilities for cleaning and conditioning are provided. The elevator at Sydney 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. At Newcastle, the receiving capacity is 2,000 tons per day and the shipping capacity 8,000 tons per day.

The country elevators are equipped for receiving wheat in bulk from farmers' waggons and loading into bulk trucks. Facilities are available for inwards weighing at all plants, the weighbridges at the more modern silos

being built into the silo structure, and in most cases out-loading scales are also installed. The storage capacity of the individual country elevators varies from 30,000 bushels to 375,000 bushels. They are built of reinforced concrete and steel, with corrugated galvanised iron coverings, and practically all of them are capable of receiving classified or graded wheat in bulk.

At one time, all of the wheat taken into the elevators was transported from the farms in bags, either sewn or fastened by clips, the bags being emptied and returned to the grower for further use. At the present time, a considerable and increasing proportion is being delivered to rail in bulk waggons. Special railway trucks are provided for conveyance from the country stations to the terminals, sub-terminals, flour mills, and other destinations.

A certificate showing particulars of the wheat received from a grower is handed by the Grain Elevators Board to a licensed receiver nominated by the Australian Wheat Board. Payment is then made to the grower, in accordance with the Wheat Board's approval, by means of certificates on the grower's bank.

The development of the bulk handling system during the last ten years is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 889. Grain Elevators: Capacity and Wheat Received**

Season	Elevators in Country Districts		Storage Capacity of Elevators Available in Country Districts (at one filling)	Wheat Received			Proportion of Total Crop Received in Elevators
	Available	Used		In Country Elevators	In Terminal Elevators from Non-silo Stations	Total	
	Number		Bushels			Per cent.	
1947-48	181*	181*	24,578,000*	43,029,765	272,203	43,301,968	45.5
1948-49	180	180	24,478,000	36,103,108	...	36,103,108	55.8
1949-50	180	180	24,478,000	40,208,521	88,164	40,296,685	49.9
1950-51	180	180	24,778,000	26,469,677	1,517	26,471,194	61.2
1951-52 †	215	215	38,428,000	27,857,781	108,845	27,966,626	70.5
1952-53 †	219	217	39,728,000	39,353,438	121,598	39,475,036	69.7
1953-54 †	220	219	42,728,000	45,360,691	43,345	45,404,036	69.9
1954-55 †	219	219	58,528,000	24,678,012	78,498	24,756,510	65.6
1955-56 †	233	231	57,778,000	38,941,784	21,790	38,963,574	68.2
1956-57 †	233	192	57,778,000	17,358,498	32,799	17,391,297	61.0

\* Includes one leased silo not part of system.

† Includes bulkhead at non-silo stations and sub-terminals.

The wheat receipts shown in the table exclude quantities handled through the elevator system from bag stacks. These amounted to 5,799,533 bushels, 16,948,616 bushels, 2,693,710 bushels, 7,353,772 bushels, and 775,192 bushels in the successive seasons 1946-47 to 1950-51, and 1,021,978 bushels in 1955-56.

Under the system of pooling wheat, fees for the handling of wheat by the elevators are paid by the Australian Wheat Board. Since November, 1942, the basis of payment has been actual working expenditure during the wheat season (November to October), plus an allowance of 5 per cent. of the capital cost (as at the commencement of the season) for capital charges on bulk handling equipment. In addition, since 1st March, 1955, depreciation

on assets has been allowed as a working expense. Financial operations in connection with the elevators are shown for the last eleven years in the next table:—

**Table 890. Grain Elevators: Finances**

Year ended 31st October	Capital Cost (at beginning of season)	Receipts from Australian Wheat Board		
		For Working Expenses	For Capital Charges	Total
	£	£	£	£
1947	5,330,806	82,643	266,540	349,183
1948	5,332,278	243,459	266,982	510,441
1949	5,332,278	220,332	266,614	486,946
1950	5,342,025	281,454	267,101	548,555
1951	5,429,270	239,425	271,463	510,888
1952	5,694,541	353,339	284,727	638,066
1953	6,216,392	416,894	310,820	727,714
1954	7,041,671	414,897	352,083	766,980
1955	7,166,644	608,584	358,332	966,916
1956	7,369,099	789,620	368,455	1,158,075
1957	7,555,946	702,516	377,456	1,079,972

**WHEAT RECEIVED BY WHEAT BOARD IN NEW SOUTH WALES**

The following table shows for the last eleven seasons the quantity of wheat received from growers by the Wheat Board in New South Wales. The figures in the table exclude New South Wales wheat consigned to the Wheat Board in Victoria.

**Table 891. Wheat Received by Wheat Board in New South Wales**

Season	Bulk (including Grain Elevators)	Bagged	Total	Proportion of Harvest*	Proportion of Receipts	
					In Bulk	In Bags
Thousand bushels				Per cent.		
1946-47	6,529	2,106	8,635	55.1	75.6	24.4
1947-48	48,299	41,117	89,416	93.9	54.0	46.0
1948-49	39,484	18,874	58,358	90.2	67.7	32.3
1949-50	44,123	31,326	75,449	92.1	58.5	41.5
1950-51	28,766	8,526	37,292	86.2	77.1	22.9
1951-52	31,671	2,182	33,853	85.3	93.6	6.4
1952-53	43,751	7,858	51,609	91.1	84.8	15.2
1953-54	49,959	7,885	57,844	90.8	86.4	13.6
1954-55	27,581	4,803	32,384	85.9	85.2	14.8
1955-56	42,241	9,547	51,788	90.7	81.6	18.4
1956-57	19,969	4,045	24,014	84.3	83.2	16.8

\* The remainder, apart from wheat retained on farms for seed or stock feed, was received by the Wheat Board in Victoria.

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, all but a small proportion of the crop intended for sale is sent from farm to railway transport before the end of February.

WHEAT POOLS MANAGED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT BOARD

Wheat of each harvest acquired and marketed by the Australian Wheat Board is treated in a separate pool. The wheat acquired and the advances made by the Board in respect of the pools for recent harvests are shown in the following table. Pools No. 11A, 14A, 14B, 18A, 19A, and 19B were for relatively small quantities of inferior grade wheat.

Table 892. Australian Wheat Pools

Pool No.	Harvest	Wheat Acquired in—		Advances (including repayment from Wheat Stabilisation Fund)			
		New South Wales	All States	Total *		Per Bushel—ex Trucks, Terminal Port	
				New South Wales	All States	Bagged	Bulk †
		Thousand	bushels	£ thousand		s. d.	s. d.
11	1947-48	83,855	197,889	65,127	149,076	14 11-5	14 3-7
11A	1947-48	5,561	6,704			14 3-6	13 7-8
12	1948-49	58,358	175,009	33,611	101,064	12 0-2	11 3-4
13	1949-50	75,449	202,929	50,406	129,469	13 10-4	13 0-1
14	1950-51	35,281	170,101	24,142	112,579	14 0-7	12 7-4
14A	1950-51	1,924	1,934			14 0-7	12 7-4
14B	1950-51	87	87	24,294	106,988	12 6-7	...
15	1951-52	33,853	146,021			15 11-0	14 2-9
16	1952-53	51,609	179,810	39,077	137,714	16 0-8	14 11-7
17	1953-54	57,844	183,201	35,156	112,374	12 8-7	12 0-8
18	1954-55	32,385	148,345	19,097‡	90,891‡	12 3-5‡	11 8-5‡
18A	1954-55	...	4,406			11 7-7‡	10 0-7‡
19	1955-56	40,016	167,441	24,755‡	87,050‡	9 10-0‡	9 6-0‡
19A	1955-56	10,199	11,642				
19B	1955-56	1,573	1,671				

\* Including freight.

† Additional amounts (2-636d. per bushel for Pool No. 17, 2-57d. for Pool No. 18, 2-75d. for Pool No. 19, and 2d. for Pools Nos. 20 and 21) were paid to Western Australian growers.

‡ Incomplete.

Details for earlier pools are given on page 1050 of Year Book No. 55.

Each year, the size of the first advance to growers is announced before the commencement of the season. The features of the wheat stabilisation plan, which give considerable assurance to the receipts of a pool, make a large first advance possible. The advance is payable by the Wheat Board on receipt of growers' claims. Additional payments are made as sufficient funds become available to the Board from sales realisations.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT AGREEMENT

Details of the first and second International Wheat Agreements, which operated from 1st August, 1949 to 31st July, 1953, and from 1st August, 1953 to 31st July, 1956, respectively, are given on page 1044 of Year Book No. 55.

A third International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1st August, 1956, and operated for three years. Under this Agreement, as with the earlier agreements, each of the participating wheat exporting countries agreed

to sell an annual quota of wheat at a fixed maximum price, if required to do so by the participating wheat importing countries, and each of the importing countries agreed to buy an annual quota at a fixed minimum price if required to do so by exporting countries. As in the case of the second Agreement, the United Kingdom did not participate.

Many of the quotas set for the 44 importing countries were less than under the earlier agreements, and the total of the quotas was only 294 million bushels. The number of exporting countries was increased to six by the inclusion of Argentina and Sweden, and France was given a substantially increased quota. These factors resulted in a reduction in Australia's quota from 45 million bushels under the previous Agreement to 29 million bushels.

The maximum price under the Agreement was approximately 18s. per bushel (in Australian currency) for f.a.q. Australian wheat f.o.b., and the minimum price (subject to variations in freight rates) was 12s. per bushel. The Australian export price of wheat varied within these limits.

The fourth International Wheat Agreement came into force on 1st August, 1959, and will operate until 31st July, 1962. Under this Agreement, the participating importing countries have undertaken to buy each year from the exporting countries a stated percentage of their total commercial import requirements (and not a fixed quota, as before). The participating exporting countries are to compete to supply at prices within a prescribed price range. The United Kingdom participated in the Agreement.

The agreed price range is expressed in terms of Canadian currency per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat in bulk in store, Fort William-Port Arthur. The equivalent maximum for f.a.q. Australian wheat f.o.b. is about 17s. (Australian currency) per bushel. The minimum is about 13s. 6d. per bushel, subject to variations in relative transport costs in moving Australian and Canadian wheat to the United Kingdom.

The Agreement provides for the International Wheat Council to make an annual review of the world wheat situation, including the international implications of national policies in respect of wheat production, stocks, and marketing, and the disposal of wheat surpluses on non-commercial terms.

There is provision for a right of appeal against excessive discounts at the minimum price on the basis of differences in quality between the basic wheat (No. 1 Manitoba Northern Wheat) and the wheat supplied by the other exporting countries.

#### OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

The movement of wheat and flour oversea from New South Wales in the years 1939 to 1957 is shown in the following table. The particulars for the respective years relate to the twelve months ending 30th November, and represent the movement following each harvest. Flour is expressed at its equivalent in wheat, 2,000 lb. of flour being taken as equal to 46.3 bushels (48 bushels before July, 1951) of grain.

The greater portion of the wheat exported from Australia is shipped in specially chartered vessels under the Austral Charter Party terms and conditions. The charter rates for bulk wheat for shipment to the United Kingdom were 145s. (stg.) per long ton at 2nd November, 1955 and 195s. at 8th November, 1956.



**Table 893. Oversea Exports and Stocks of Wheat and Flour, N.S.W.**

Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year	Year ended 30th November	Exports Oversea from N.S.W.		Recorded Stocks at end of year
	Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat		Wheat	Flour as Wheat	Wheat and Flour as Wheat
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
1939	13,993	15,808	6,674	1952	14	5,408	5,881
1947	17	7,136	13,023	1953	11,852	12,833	9,888
1948	37,031	16,082	14,086	1954	6,548	9,761	26,458
1949	26,120	12,969	7,908	1955	6,888	11,980	17,483
1950	29,035	13,893	16,875	1956	12,569	12,275	21,365
1951	7,318	16,050	3,595	1957	142	9,870	8,780

\* At mills, sidings, ports, and depots.

**GRADING OF WHEAT**

Wheat for export is marketed almost entirely on the basis of an "f.a.q." (fair average quality) standard. This standard is determined for each season's crop, and varies from State to State.

Samples of wheat are obtained each season from the different wheat districts of a State, and are mixed in the proportions grown in the districts to give a representative sample of the State's whole crop. The f.a.q. weight is determined from the sample by the use of a Schopper 1-litre scale chondrometer.

The determination of the standard has been controlled since the 1958-59 season by an F.A.Q. Committee established in each State by the Australian Wheat Board. This Committee comprises representatives of the Wheat Board, the State Department of Agriculture, the bulk handling authorities, farmers' organisations, and shippers and millers. Until the 1957-58 season, the standard in New South Wales was determined by the Grain Trade Section of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce.

The standard adopted in New South Wales for each of the last twelve seasons, and the date on which it was fixed in each year, are shown in the next table:—

**Table 894. F.A.Q. Standards of N.S.W. Wheat**

Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat	Season	Date Fixed	f.a.q. Weight of Bushel of Wheat
1946-47	28th Jan., 1947	62½ lb.	1952-53	30th Jan., 1953	64*
1947-48	20th Feb., 1948	60½	1953-54	29th Jan., 1954	64
1948-49	11th Feb., 1949	63½	1954-55	11th Feb., 1955	61½
1949-50	10th Feb., 1950	63	1955-56	3rd Feb., 1956	62†
1950-51	9th Feb., 1951	61½	1956-57	1st Feb., 1957	64½
1951-52	1st Feb., 1952	63	1957-58	7th Feb., 1958	64½

\* Bagged wheat, 65 lb.

† Bagged wheat, 61 lb.

The weights shown in the table are those used for guidance in determining whether particular lots of wheat are at or above fair average quality, and not as a measure of quantity. In certain seasons, when a substantial quantity of the grain was pinched or damaged by adverse seasonal conditions, a "second" grade was determined.

Normally, wheat is sold in New South Wales by weight (bushel of 60 lb.), and not by volume.

#### CONSUMPTION OF WHEAT IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Estimates of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales are based upon total recorded production, net exports, and changes in recorded stocks (excluding seed wheat and wheat retained for use in the locality in which it is grown). For the purpose of the estimates, the wheat year is considered to extend from 1st December to 30th November, and at the latter date 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. The average quantity used for seed is approximately one bushel per acre.

Prior to the war, the average annual consumption of wheat in New South Wales was estimated to be about 22,700,000 bushels (13,750,000 bushels used as flour, 4,700,000 bushels as seed, and 4,250,000 bushels for other purposes, mainly poultry feed). During later years, there was an increase in consumption owing to expansion in pig and poultry farming, use of wheat for feeding stock in place of other fodder in short supply, and increased usage for breakfast foods.

An indication of the consumption of wheat in New South Wales in the past six years, according to the purpose for which it was used, is shown in the next table:—

**Table 895. Consumption of Wheat in New South Wales**

Season	Flour (as Wheat)	Breakfast Foods	Stock Feed Wheat Sales	Seed	Other Wheat Retained on Farms	Total Wheat Consumed
	Thousand bushels					
1951-52	14,316	896	10,412	3,173	1,221	30,018
1952-53	14,240	623	7,295	3,569	545	26,272
1953-54	13,250	601	8,610	3,274	570	26,305
1954-55	14,765	606	7,434	2,977	1,090	26,872
1955-56	13,860	603	6,352	2,571	1,845	25,231
1956-57	15,325	623	9,996	2,611	1,557	30,112

PRICES OF WHEAT

The trend in export and domestic prices for Australian wheat is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 896. Export and Domestic Prices of Australian Wheat\*

Year	Export Price †	Home Price for Human Consumption‡	Year	Export Price †		Home Price for Human Consumption‡
				Wheat Sold under I.W.A.	Other Wheat	
				s. d. per bushel		
1939-40	3 5·2	3 10·5	1949-50	15 5·2	18 5·8	6 8
1940-41	4 0·8	3 11·3	1950-51	16 1	18 8·8	7 9·6
1941-42	4 2	3 11·3	1951-52	16 4·3	20 9	10 0
1942-43	4 2·6	3 11·3	1952-53	16 6	21 2	11 11
1943-44	4 8	3 11·3	1953-54	16 7	16 7	14 1·5
1944-45	¶	3 11·3	1954-55	14 6	14 6	14 1·5
1945-46	¶	3 11·3	1955-56	13 4·4	13 4·4	13 5·5
1946-47	14 1	3 11·3	1956-57	13 5·7	13 5·7	13 9·5
1947-48	19 4·7	6 0·2	1957-58	14 6·0	14 6·0	17 5·4
1948-49	15 8·2	6 8	1958-59	13 10	13 10	14 8

\* See text following table.

† Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended July.

‡ Average of the twelve monthly prices, year ended November.

¶ Not available.

The export prices shown in the table for the years 1939-40 to 1948-49 are the basic export selling prices (average for bulk and bagged wheat, f.o.r., Sydney) of the Australian Wheat Board. The prices for 1949-50 and later years are the Board's basic selling prices for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b., Sydney. These quotations are more or less nominal, with sales being made above and below the basic price from time to time. Actual selling prices are lower than the basic price particularly where other exporting countries have a geographical freight advantage.

For 1949-50 and later years, separate export prices are shown for wheat sold under the terms of the International Wheat Agreements and for other wheat. There was no differential between these prices during the currency of the second and third Agreements (i.e., from 1953-54 to 1958-59), when all Australian export wheat was sold at prices within the range of maximum and minimum prices fixed under the Agreements. The maximum and minimum prices under the third Agreement (1956-57 to 1958-59) were approximately 18s. and 12s. per bushel (Australian currency).

The home prices shown in the table are the Australian Wheat Board's prices for bulk wheat (f.o.r., Sydney) sold to millers for gristing into flour for consumption in Australia. These prices include the loading (1½d. per bushel from 1953-54 to 1956-57 and 2d. in later years) used to meet freight charges on wheat shipped to Tasmania. The price for 1957-58 includes an additional loading (4s. 0½d. per bushel for the greater part of the year) to meet the cost of importing wheat from Canada and Western Australia to supplement the poor harvest in New South Wales.

Since 1943-54, the prices charged by the Wheat Board for wheat for stock feed in Australia have been the same as those charged for wheat for human consumption. Before 1953-54, differential rates had been charged in some years.

## ESTIMATED RETURN TO WHEATGROWERS FOR WHEAT

The following table shows for a long series of years the estimated net return (as at country rail sidings, and allowing for the cost of bags) to New South Wales wheatgrowers. For 1938-39 and earlier years, the estimated return represents the weighted average price of wheat delivered at country railway sidings. The return to wheatgrowers in 1939-40 and later seasons has been estimated on the basis of advances by the Australian Wheat Board.

Table 897. Estimated Return to Wheatgrowers (as at Country Sidings)

Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)	Season	Net Return to Grower (per bushel)
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
1913-14	3 2	1924-25	5 7	1935-36	3 4	1946-47	10 3·8
1914-15	5 1	1925-26	5 1	1936-37	4 8	1947-48	13 7·2
1915-16	4 0	1926-27	4 6	1937-38	3 4·5	1948-49	10 7·6
1916-17	2 10	1927-28	4 7	1938-39	2 2·8	1949-50	12 4·6
1917-18	4 1	1928-29	4 0	1939-40	2 11·9	1950-51	11 10·3
1918-19	4 5	1929-30	3 2	1940-41	3 7	1951-52	12 10·9
1919-20	7 6	1930-31	1 7	1941-42	3 3·6	1952-53	13 0·6
1920-21	7 0	1931-32	2 11·5	1942-43	3 11·7	1953-54	11 1·4
1921-22	4 8	1932-33	2 6	1943-44	4 9·6	1954-55	9 9·4
1922-23	4 8	1933-34	2 5·5	1944-45	5 2·8	1955-56	9 10·8
1923-24	4 7	1934-35	2 11·2	1945-46	6 11·6	1956-57	10 9·1

Payments to wheatgrowers in the nature of bounty, drought relief, and payments from flour tax are included in the estimated net return. These were as follows:—

	d. per bushel		d. per bushel		d. per bushel		d. per bushel
1931-32	4·3	1935-36	2·8	1941-42	1·5	1945-46	1·7
1932-33	3·1	1938-39	5·3	1942-43	1·6	1946-47	23·1
1933-34	3·8	1939-40	1·0	1943-44	4·1	1947-48	0·3
1934-35	5·5	1940-41	5·8	1944-45	19·1		

In calculating the averages (per bushel) shown above, drought relief paid in some seasons on acreages which failed to produce a minimum yield of wheat was taken into account.

The net return also includes reimbursements to growers of their contributions to the stabilisation fund. These reimbursements have been included in the year of production.

## VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF WHEAT CROPS

Wheatgrowing has been outstandingly the major source of income of agriculturists in New South Wales. The value of production from wheat crops fluctuates considerably from year to year in consequence of the nature of seasons and variations in the area sown and the price of wheat. Most of the value accruing from wheatgrowing is derived from grain, but that obtained from wheaten hay is also considerable.

The gross value of production of wheat crops (at place of production) in 1920-21 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The value of wheat grown for green fodder is not available.

**Table 898. Gross Value of Production of Wheat Crops at Place of Production**

Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops	Season	Wheat for Grain	Wheat for Hay	All Wheat Crops
	£ thousand				£ thousand		
1920-21	19,469	3,441	22,910	1949-50	50,720	1,132	51,852
1930-31	5,215	1,186	6,401	1950-51	25,661	911	26,572
1936-37	12,989	1,057	14,046	1951-52	25,623	1,911	27,534
1938-39	6,695	1,950	8,645	1952-53	36,973	1,886	38,859
1940-41	4,286	846	5,132	1953-54	35,399	2,399	37,798
1946-47	8,091	896	8,987	1954-55	18,448	1,656	20,104
1947-48	64,758	2,139	66,897	1955-56	28,301	1,164	29,465
1948-49	34,398	1,080	35,478	1956-57	15,327	322	15,649

The high values for wheat production in 1920-21 and 1947-48 reflected the exceptionally good harvests in those seasons and the very high prices obtained because of acute world wheat shortages. The harvest and the value of production in 1947-48 were by far the highest ever recorded.

**MAIZE**

The growing of maize for grain contracted greatly during the post-war seasons. In the five seasons from 1951-52 to 1955-56, the annual average area under maize for grain was only 55,943 acres, compared with 124,308 acres in the period 1936-37 to 1940-41 and 188,384 acres in the period 1906-07 to 1910-11. The smaller area sown with maize has been offset in part by the higher yields per acre. The yield of 36.6 bushels per acre in 1956-57 was the highest on record.

A registered hybrid maize seed scheme was instituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1948. Approximately two-thirds of the maize area being harvested for grain is now of hybrids. The use of hybrid maize, which has resulted in the heavier yields per acre, and the extension of mechanical harvesting, which is becoming popular in some centres, have stimulated interest in the maize crop, and could possibly lead to larger areas again being sown. The Department of Agriculture has released five late-maturing, one mid-season, and four early-maturing hybrids. In addition, six early-maturing hybrids have been released by a private company. Maize yield from hybrid seed is at least 20 per cent. more than with open-pollinated varieties.

Details of maize-growing since 1916-17 are given in the following table:—

**Table 899. Maize: Area and Production**

Season	Area Sown with Maize			Production of Maize (Grain)		Gross Value of Production of Maize (Grain) (at farm)	
	For Grain	For Green Fodder	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
	Acres			Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—							
1917-1921	139,266	17,137	156,403	3,630,680	25.9	931,000	6 13 8
1922-1926	143,870	23,485	167,355	3,874,670	26.9	813,910	5 13 2
1927-1931	119,479	21,280	140,759	3,167,620	26.5	662,460	5 10 10
1932-1936	114,406	38,014	152,420	3,060,320	26.8	489,330	4 5 10
1937-1941	124,308	43,579	167,887	3,297,500	26.5	641,260	5 3 2
1942-1946	102,123	37,406	139,529	2,744,710	26.9	751,810	7 7 3
1947-1951	80,077	26,624	106,701	2,251,885	28.1	923,900	11 10 9
1952-1956	55,943	21,338	77,281	1,779,112	31.8	1,299,010	23 4 5
Season—							
1946-47	110,038	33,739	143,777	2,506,926	22.8	812,140	7 7 7
1947-48	86,979	28,715	115,694	2,356,710	27.1	716,830	8 4 10
1948-49	77,820	28,210	106,030	2,475,954	31.8	1,111,600	14 5 8
1949-50	72,872	24,052	96,924	2,408,139	33.0	1,030,980	14 2 11
1950-51	52,674	18,404	71,078	1,511,694	28.7	947,960	17 19 11
1951-52	54,216	20,374	74,590	1,410,312	26.0	1,251,650	23 1 9
1952-53	60,647	25,588	86,235	2,112,672	34.8	1,584,500	26 2 6
1953-54	58,556	23,660	82,216	1,737,579	29.7	1,259,740	21 10 3
1954-55	50,617	19,070	69,687	1,767,258	34.9	1,192,900	23 11 4
1955-56	55,678	18,000	73,678	1,867,737	33.5	1,206,250	21 13 4
1956-57	53,225	16,177	69,402	1,945,392	36.6	1,118,600	21 0 4

Most of the maize used as green fodder is grown for stock in the dairying districts.

Maize for grain is cultivated chiefly in the valleys of the coastal rivers and on the Northern Tableland, where both soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to its growth. In recent years, however, cultivation in the Western Slope has been increasing rapidly. The following table shows the area and production of maize for grain in each division of New South Wales in the last two seasons, compared with the averages in the five preceding seasons:—

**Table 900. Maize for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions**

Statistical Division	Area Sown			Production			Average Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Acres			Bushels					
Coastal—									
North ..	21,669	20,302	18,599	674,329	609,162	756,210	31.1	30.0	40.7
Hunter and Manning ..	9,026	10,708	9,948	305,258	377,295	439,770	33.8	35.2	44.2
Cumberland ..	897	916	522	30,907	12,114	15,414	34.5	13.2	29.5
South ..	5,680	6,693	5,093	260,380	366,951	232,050	45.8	54.8	45.6
Total ..	37,272	38,619	34,162	1,270,874	1,365,522	1,443,444	34.1	35.4	42.3
Tableland—									
Northern ..	12,041	9,257	8,909	234,862	230,553	218,538	19.5	24.9	24.5
Central ..	2,017	2,065	1,972	68,576	69,786	69,303	34.0	33.8	35.1
Southern ..	69	89	52	1,704	3,522	1,563	24.7	39.6	30.1
Total ..	14,127	11,411	10,933	305,142	303,861	289,404	21.6	26.6	26.5
Western Slope ..	3,784	5,433	7,222	129,514	195,672	202,704	34.2	36.0	28.1
Rest of N.S.W. ..	159	215	908	2,373	2,682	9,840	14.9	12.5	10.8
Total, N.S.W. ..	55,342	55,678	53,225	1,707,903	1,867,737	1,945,392	30.9	33.5	36.6

OATS

Most of the oats crop in New South Wales is grown as fodder for sheep (either as grain, hay, or green fodder), a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested being milled for human consumption. Some of the area sown for grain is customarily grazed by stock during the growing period. The following table shows the area of oats sown for each purpose in recent seasons:—

Table 901. Area and Purpose of Oats Crops

Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Season	For Grain	For Hay	For Green Feed	Total Area Sown
	Acres					Acres			
1945-46	617,070	289,720	218,679	1,125,469	1951-52	596,527	113,348	354,237	1,064,112
1946-47	557,987	198,134	177,160	933,281	1952-53	729,961	127,795	356,967	1,214,723
1947-48	609,207	228,359	205,374	1,042,940	1953-54	506,758	114,302	413,180	1,034,240
1948-49	378,257	120,975	254,084	753,316	1954-55	657,292	100,702	490,026	1,248,020
1949-50	374,729	113,314	271,324	759,367	1955-56	902,192	102,173	359,146	1,363,511
1950-51	332,158	74,512	257,006	663,676	1956-57	420,501	46,079	299,497	766,077

Because of its earlier maturity, good grain characteristics, and moderate resistance to smut, Belar is by far the most popular variety of oats, particularly in the main wheatgrowing districts. Algerian, which is later maturing than Belar and lacks its resistance to smut, is grown mainly in the cooler districts of the slopes and tablelands. In 1954-55, the latest season for which particulars are available, Belar accounted for 53 per cent., and Algerian for 27 per cent., of the total area under oats.

Table 902. Varieties of Oats Sown

Variety	1951-52	1954-55	Variety	1951-52	1954-55
	Acres			Acres	
Acacia .. ..	*	10,477	Lampton .. ..	6,809	7,219
Algerian .. ..	297,573	330,493	Mulga .. ..	18,545	13,736
Ballidu .. ..	10,817	21,995	Orient .. ..	*	20,812
Belar .. ..	587,610	658,673	Weston .. ..	9,796	*
Buddah .. ..	6,980	*	White Tartarian ..	1,772	*
Burke .. ..	22,843	38,082	All Other .. ..	28,321	38,294
Dale .. ..	4,742	22,261			
Fulghum .. ..	57,136	77,337			
Guyra .. ..	11,168	8,641	Total Area Sown ..	1,064,112	1,248,020

\* Not available.

The development of the cultivation of oats for grain is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 903. Oats for Grain: Area and Production**

Season	Area Sown	Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
		Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
Average—	Acres	Bushels		£	£ s. d.
1917-1921	78,000	1,208,660	15·5	214,220	2 14 11
1922-1926	91,022	1,623,610	17·8	275,870	3 0 8
1927-1931	140,972	2,301,560	16·3	283,440	2 0 3
1932-1936	207,226	3,562,220	17·2	280,700	1 7 1
1937-1941	306,516	4,218,626	13·8	408,690	1 6 8
1942-1946	454,160	6,052,040	13·3	765,990	1 13 9
1947-1951	450,468	6,501,706	14·4	1,281,040	2 16 11
1952-1956	678,546	10,891,591	16·1	3,539,600	5 4 4
Season—					
1951-52	596,527	9,395,115	15·7	4,237,590	7 2 1
1952-53	729,961	12,326,316	16·9	2,824,780	3 17 5
1953-54	506,758	8,532,714	16·8	2,915,340	5 15 1
1954-55	657,292	7,667,169	11·7	3,034,920	4 12 4
1955-56	902,192	16,536,639	18·3	4,685,380	5 3 10
1956-57	420,501	6,274,197	14·9	1,594,690	3 15 10

The elevated districts of Monaro, Goulburn, Bathurst, and New England contain large areas of land on which oats may be cultivated with excellent results, as oats are able to withstand a severe winter. The next table shows, for recent seasons, the area and production of oats for grain in each of the six statistical divisions which together account for almost 95 per cent. of the State's total production of oats:—

**Table 904. Oats for Grain: Area and Production, in Divisions**

Statistical Division	Area for Grain			Production			Yield per Acre		
	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	Average for 5 Seasons ended 1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Acres			Bushels					
Riverina ..	166,435	254,548	123,944	2,630,327	4,861,362	1,927,398	15·8	19·1	15·6
S.W. Slope	136,183	227,883	92,656	2,034,961	4,252,263	1,257,642	14·9	18·7	13·6
C.W. Slope ..	105,633	169,661	61,806	1,445,063	3,180,330	877,476	13·7	18·7	14·2
Central	46,465	78,182	31,143	759,040	1,302,165	413,685	16·3	16·7	13·3
Tableland	39,202	54,007	38,229	594,236	826,209	655,335	15·2	18·3	17·1
N.W. Slope ..	31,396	56,262	33,313	373,531	1,212,828	602,373	11·9	21·6	18·1
Central Plain									
Rest of N.S.W. ..	39,225	61,649	39,410	545,920	901,482	540,288	13·9	14·6	13·7
Total, N.S.W.	564,539	902,192	420,501	8,383,078	16,536,639	6,274,197	14·8	18·3	14·9



Particulars of oaten hay are shown in Table 908.

**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 conditions as to soil and drainage are suitable for the crop, particularly the malting varieties, barley is grown mainly in the Western Slope and Riverina divisions. The areas under the crop in other districts are small.

The following table shows the area and production of barley in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

**Table 905. Barley: Area and Production**

Season	Area Sown					Production		
	Barley for Grain		Hay	Green Feed	Total Area Sown	Barley (Grain)		Hay
	Malting Barley	Other Barley				Malting Barley	Other Barley	
	Acres					Bushels		Tons
1938-39	6,961	7,233	2,225	7,737	24,156	111,780	105,900	2,238
1946-47	18,771	7,927	774	6,567	34,039	76,890	30,282	344
1947-48	15,127	8,351	1,198	6,228	30,904	356,571	216,912	1,315
1948-49	13,830	5,200	533	7,321	26,884	240,372	81,513	734
1949-50	9,463	3,352	657	7,412	20,884	202,842	61,653	840
1950-51	5,930	2,372	118	5,133	13,553	95,592	33,585	100
1951-52	7,022	4,119	736	7,200	19,077	99,138	68,400	827
1952-53	12,481	5,116	468	6,655	24,720	247,242	93,525	660
1953-54	21,487	10,273	421	8,516	40,697	455,193	225,234	504
1954-55	26,382	10,484	649	13,621	51,136	355,125	145,521	747
1955-56	37,072	17,116	764	10,018	64,970	764,367	356,004	862
1956-57	30,634	13,501	203	7,972	52,310	565,845	214,944	227

Barley-growing for grain expanded considerably during recent seasons. In 1955-56, both the area (54,188 acres) and the production of barley for grain (1,120,371 bushels) were the highest ever recorded. Of the total area sown to barley (for all purposes) in 1956-57, 59 per cent. was for malting barley, 26 per cent. for other barley grain, and 15 per cent. for hay or green feed.

**RICE**

The cultivation of rice in New South Wales expanded very rapidly after 1922, when encouraging results were obtained from trials on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The amount of water available, and the fact that the use of water for rice growing in certain areas is injurious to adjacent holdings, makes it necessary to limit the area of rice sown in each season. Rice growing has been extended beyond the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area to the Tabbita, Benerembah, and Wakool Irrigation Districts (in 1943-44) and to the Tullakool Irrigation Area in (1948-49). These irrigation areas are the only localities in Australia where rice has been

grown extensively, although a rice-growing project is now being developed in the Northern Territory. Rice research stations are maintained by the Department of Agriculture at Yanco and Leeton, where plant breeding, seed selection, and general experimental work are undertaken.

The progress of rice-growing since 1925-26 is illustrated in the next table:—

**Table 906. Rice-growing**

Season	Holdings on which Rice was Grown	Area Sown with Rice	Production of Paddy Rice		Gross Value of Production of Paddy Rice (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Bushels *	Bushels *	£	£
1925-26	30	1,556	61,100	39.21	12,030	7.7
1930-31	270	19,825	1,427,413	72.00	259,610	13.1
1935-36	304	21,705	2,163,520	99.68	354,620	16.3
1938-39	313	23,533	2,774,987	117.96	444,430	18.9
1946-47	353	31,995	2,978,130	93.08	767,330	24.0
1947-48	351	26,208	2,676,267	102.12	835,290	31.9
1948-49	406	32,689	2,738,970	84.00	872,840	26.7
1949-50	444	37,540	3,783,200	100.78	1,420,470	37.8
1950-51	462	36,887	4,117,330	111.62	1,863,090	50.5
1951-52	452	35,589	3,047,467	85.63	1,585,400	49.8
1952-53	498	34,494	3,963,787	114.91	2,678,960	77.7
1953-54	542	38,859	4,069,067	104.71	2,695,440	69.4
1954-55	574	38,688	5,080,107	131.31	2,781,360	71.9
1955-56	621	41,182	4,725,173	114.74	2,486,650	60.4
1956-57	653	50,477	4,262,240	84.44	2,266,000	44.9

\* 42 lb. per bushel.

Both the area and production of rice have increased substantially since the war. Production in 1954-55 (with an average yield of 131 bushels per acre) was the highest ever recorded, while the area sown reached a record in 1956-57.

Rice is marketed by a Rice Marketing Board constituted under the Marketing of Primary Products Act. The price of rice per ton, f.o.r., Leeton, was £40 in 1952-53, £37 in 1953-54, £31 in 1954-55, £30 in 1955-56, and £31 in 1956-57.

Normally, the greater part of the rice crop is sold for consumption in Australia. Particulars of the production and oversea exports of rice in 1938-39 and later years are given in the next table:—

**Table 907. Production and Oversea Exports of Rice**

Year ended 30th June	Rice (Paddy) Produced in N.S.W.	N.S.W. Rice Exported Oversea from Australia			Total Value
		Quantity			
		Cleaned	Uncleaned	Meal and Flour	
		Tons			£A f.o.b.
1939	52,031	11,832	151	835	185,260
1947	55,840	23,548	1,269	250	759,623
1948	50,180	27,772	213	82	1,044,992
1949	51,356	27,199	387	234	1,249,243
1950	70,935	26,681	10	76	1,181,585
1951	77,200	29,038	92	54	1,500,379
1952	57,140	24,890	185	12	1,708,754
1953	74,321	23,502	95	3	1,815,439
1954	76,295	34,588	837	3	3,265,451
1955	95,252	26,319	2,793	...	2,110,071
1956	88,597	33,530	8,965	...	2,576,019
1957	79,917	20,432	8,856	...	1,906,127

The bulk of Australia's exports of cleaned New South Wales rice is shipped to Papua and New Guinea (16 per cent. in 1956-57), other Pacific Islands (51 per cent.), New Zealand (11 per cent.), and the United Kingdom (17 per cent.).

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 quantities are stacked for use in dry seasons. The production of lucerne hay tends to be less variable than that of wheaten and oaten hay.

The following table shows the area and production of each of the principal kinds of hay since 1935-36. Particulars of grass cut for hay are not available for seasons before 1945-46.

Table 908. Hay: Area and Production

Season	Wheaten	Oaten	Lucerne	Barley and Rye	Grass	Total Hay
AREA (acres)						
Average—						
1936-1940	338,100	349,161	98,762	2,342	*	788,365†
1941-1945	293,150	276,111	85,138	2,846	*	657,245†
1946-1950	242,965	190,100	87,232	1,122	7,835	529,254
1951-1955	124,890	106,132	110,581	938	44,415	386,956
Season—						
1951-52	120,756	113,348	72,760	1,132	26,011	334,007
1952-53	94,503	127,795	95,839	959	68,727	387,823
1953-54	145,689	114,302	122,462	1,202	66,588	450,243
1954-55	184,698	100,702	192,190	1,090	45,096	523,776
1955-56	84,487	102,173	195,204	1,633	177,975	561,472
1956-57	32,891	46,079	142,696	904	144,003	366,573
PRODUCTION (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	390,732	399,040	153,017	2,638	*	945,427†
1941-1945	278,491	265,431	138,286	2,753	*	684,961†
1946-1950	281,823	212,865	161,990	1,211	10,612	668,501
1951-1955	147,340	123,733	199,960	1,086	60,596	532,715
Season—						
1951-52	157,506	137,599	119,488	1,375	34,806	450,774
1952-53	136,033	154,643	195,801	1,185	90,989	578,651
1953-54	185,889	140,991	215,570	1,461	94,791	638,702
1954-55	165,608	103,763	349,526	1,119	60,492	680,508
1955-56	127,886	139,660	298,282	1,973	278,472	846,273
1956-57	39,529	52,445	224,580	1,200	219,851	537,605
AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE (Tons)						
Average—						
1936-1940	1.16	1.14	1.55	1.13	*	1.20†
1941-1945	0.95	0.96	1.62	0.97	*	1.04†
1946-1950	1.16	1.12	1.86	1.08	1.35	1.26
1951-1955	1.18	1.17	1.81	1.16	1.36	1.38
Season—						
1951-52	1.30	1.21	1.64	1.21	1.34	1.35
1952-53	1.44	1.21	2.04	1.24	1.32	1.49
1953-54	1.28	1.23	1.76	1.22	1.42	1.42
1954-55	0.90	1.03	1.82	1.03	1.34	1.30
1955-56	1.51	1.37	1.53	1.21	1.56	1.51
1956-57	1.20	1.14	1.57	1.33	1.53	1.47

\* Not available.

† Excludes grass cut for hay.

Information regarding the storage of hay on rural holdings is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

### SUGAR-CANE

The great bulk of Australian sugar-cane is grown in Queensland, but its cultivation is an important enterprise on the far north coast of New South Wales. The cane-fields in New South Wales are confined to the hills and flats of the Tweed and the flats of the Clarence and Richmond Rivers, where favourable conditions—cheap transport (important because of the bulky nature of the crop), suitable soil, good drainage, adequate rainfall, and reasonable freedom from frost—are found.

In New South Wales, the planting of sugar-cane takes place from late August to early November, according to location, soil, and climatic conditions. Three crops are usually harvested from a single planting, the plants being replaced every fifth or sixth year. Harvesting is a standardised process carried out on a contract basis.

The cut cane is crushed in three mills at convenient centres. The area cut for crushing is dependent upon the capacity of mills to treat cane within seasonal limits, and a daily or weekly quota of cane that can be cut for crushing is imposed upon individual growers. Certain particulars regarding the operations of the sugar mills and the sugar refinery at Pyrmont (Sydney) are given in the chapter "Factories".

The area and production of sugar-cane in New South Wales in selected seasons since 1915-16 are shown in the following table:—

**Table 909. Sugar-cane: Area and Production**

Season	Area under Sugar-cane			Production of Cane		Gross Value of Production of Cane (at farm)	
	Cut for Crushing	Not Cut*	Total†	Total	Average Yield per Acre Cut	Total	Average per Acre Cut
	Acres			Tons		£	£ s. d.
1915-16	6,030	5,228	11,258	157,748	26.16	205,070	34 0 2
1925-26	8,688	10,675	19,363	297,335	34.22	397,690	45 15 6
1930-31	7,617	8,007	15,624	160,209	21.03	279,700	36 14 5
1938-39	10,458	10,772	21,230	336,701	32.20	482,520	46 2 6
1951-52	8,354	5,974	14,328	321,388	38.47	920,990	110 4 11
1952-53	5,202	8,581	13,783	125,714	24.17	402,950	77 9 3
1953-54	7,787	6,869	14,656	263,249	33.81	1,041,960	133 16 2
1954-55	6,566	8,078	14,644	222,213	33.84	1,801,560	122 1 7
1955-56	7,522	8,728	16,250	284,539	37.83	1,080,690	143 13 5
1956-57	9,182	9,419	18,601	294,087	32.03	1,246,410	135 14 11

\* Stand-over and newly-planted cane.

† Excludes the small acreages cut for green food and for plants.

For several seasons before the war, the area under sugar-cane exceeded 20,000 acres, but the average in the last ten seasons was only 15,742 acres. The average yield of cane per acre varies considerably from season to season; it depends partly upon seasonal conditions, cultural methods, and variety of cane, and especially upon the maturity of the cane.

The sugar industry in Australia has been regulated since 1923 in terms of agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current Sugar Agreement, which is to operate in respect of the seasons 1956-57 to 1960-61, preserves the main features of the previous agreements. In particular, it provides for an embargo on the oversea importation of sugar and fixes the wholesale prices of refined sugar on a uniform basis throughout Australia. Under the Agreement, the Queensland Government determines peak quotas (the quantity of raw sugar the Government undertakes to acquire) for each sugar mill in Queensland on the understanding that mills allot quotas to individual canegrowers, acquires all raw sugar produced in Queensland and purchases the raw sugar produced in New South Wales, makes refined sugar available in Australia at the stipulated prices, accepts responsibility for losses arising from the export of surplus sugar, meets the cost of rebates on the sugar content of products exported, and contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee to assist the Australian fruit-processing industry.

The Queensland Sugar Board, as agent for the Queensland Government, arranges for the refining of the raw sugar acquired and for the local and oversea marketing of sugar. The proceeds of sales at the fixed domestic prices and of export sales of sugar, less refining, transport, and administrative costs, are pooled, and the Board pays to the mills an average net realisation price in respect of the raw sugar acquired in each season. The mills retain approximately 30 per cent. of the net realisations, the balance being distributed among the canegrowers.

The following table shows the average net returns from domestic and export sales, the average net realisation prices paid to mills for raw sugar, and the Australian wholesale and retail prices of refined sugar in 1938 and recent years:—

**Table 910. Prices of Australian Sugar**

Season	Raw Sugar (94 Net Titre)			Refined Sugar		
	Average Net Return per ton from—		Average Net Realisation Price per ton Paid to Mills	Date of Change	Wholesale Price per Ton	Retail Price per lb.
	Domestic Sales	Export Sales				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	d.
1938	24 0 0	8 4 3	15 3 11	(1938)	33 4 0	4
1952	33 14 0	36 15 6	34 7 0	24-3-52	65 12 10	8
1953	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 12 9	13-10-52	73 16 11	9
1954	47 18 6	38 13 10	42 10 8	14-5-56	82 1 0	10
1955	47 1 0	37 8 1	41 6 11			
1956	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 9 0			
1957	53 11 6	41 6 6	46 14 3			

From 1939 to 1952, the United Kingdom Ministry of Food purchased Australia's surplus raw sugar at prices which were negotiated annually. The prices varied from £11 5s. per ton (sterling currency, including tariff preference) in 1939 to £38 10s. in 1952.

The British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, which became effective in 1953 and has been extended to 1965, provides for Australia to export up to 600,000 tons of raw sugar per annum. The United Kingdom is to

take 300,000 tons at a price negotiated annually, the balance being sold at world prices plus tariff preferences. The prices negotiated for 1957 and 1958 were £42 3s. 4d. and £43 16s. 8d. (sterling), respectively.

The United Kingdom Sugar Act, 1956, provided for the reversion of dealings in sugar in the United Kingdom to a trader to trader basis, as from 1st January, 1957. However, a Sugar Board created under the Act is responsible for the purchase of the negotiated-price sugar which the United Kingdom contracted to take under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

### TOBACCO

Tobacco-growing has been encouraged by the Commonwealth and State Governments for many years, but the industry in New South Wales has not progressed greatly. There is a State Tobacco Specialist to advise farmers and to conduct field experiments; assistance has been given by scientific investigations financed from Commonwealth and State funds and from levies paid by tobacco growers and manufacturers; the industry has a highly protective tariff; and on occasions it has been aided by government subsidy. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has investigated many fundamental problems connected with tobacco culture, and has developed a technique to control blue mould in the seed bed. Tobacco varieties which are of acceptable manufacturing quality and are resistant to blue mould have been developed by the Department of Agriculture, and are shortly to be released to growers.

In New South Wales, tobacco leaf is grown mainly in the North Western Slope division, on light, sandy land with facilities for irrigation. The experience in the cultivation of tobacco in the State since 1916-17 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 911. Tobacco-growing**

Season	Holdings Cultivating Tobacco	Area Planted	Production (Dried leaf)		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
			Total	Average Yield per Acre	Total	Average per Acre
		Acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£ s.
Average—						
1917-1921	105*	1,009	10,293	10-20	79,632	78 18
1922-1926	135	1,493	12,234	8-19	95,890	64 6
1927-1931	87	688	4,310	6-26	38,128	55 8
1932-1936	180	1,931	12,041	6-24	149,414	77 5
1937-1941	52	759	5,175	6-82	49,508	65 5
1942-1946	39	643	5,064	7-88	58,852	91 12
1947-1951	22	385	2,895	7-57	58,444	152 15
1952-1956	29	581	4,972	8-55	280,024	481 16
Season—						
1951-52	24	432	4,626	10-71	195,540	452 13
1952-53	25	445	4,588	10-31	196,860	442 8
1953-54	25	501	5,246	10-47	297,510	593 17
1954-55	32	635	5,516	8-69	362,610	571 1
1955-56	40	893	4,882	5-47	347,600	389 5
1956-57	49	1,031	7,186	6-97	485,060	470 10

\* Average for four years—particulars for 1919-20 are not available.

Many of the growers voluntarily submit their leaf to the Queensland Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board. Manufacturers of Australian cigarettes and tobacco are granted a lower rate of duty on imported tobacco leaf if the imported is blended with a prescribed minimum percentage of Australian leaf; since 1st July, 1959, the percentage has been 22 per cent. for cigarettes and 23½ per cent. for tobacco.

GRAPES

The most important viticultural districts in New South Wales are the irrigation areas in Wentworth Shire (where the area under vines in 1956-57 included 6,070 acres for drying, 180 acres for wine, and 106 acres for table use), the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (4,638 acres for wine, 870 acres for table use, and 31 acres for drying), the irrigated areas in Wakool Shire (1,298 acres for drying, 103 acres for wine, and 23 acres for table use), and in the Hunter and Manning Division (1,170 acres for wine and 181 acres for table use).

The following table shows the total area under vines in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons, distinguishing the purpose for which the vines were cultivated:—

Table 912. Grapes: Area Under Vines

Season	Bearing Vines				Young Vines (not yet bearing)			Total Area under Vines
	For Table Use	For Drying	For Wine	Total	For Wine	For Other Purposes	Total	
Acres								
1938-39	3,178	5,011	7,499	15,688	647	644	1,291	16,979
1946-47	2,904	5,221	6,977	15,102	520	716	1,236	16,338
1947-48	2,659	5,270	7,001	14,930	860	751	1,611	16,541
1948-49	2,651	5,276	6,983	14,910	988	670	1,658	16,568
1949-50	2,665	5,320	7,082	15,067	1,214	650	1,864	16,931
1950-51	2,496	5,411	7,127	15,034	1,088	795	1,883	16,917
1951-52	2,218	5,668	7,181	15,067	934	1,046	1,980	17,047
1952-53	2,367	5,813	7,424	15,604	884	1,518	2,402	18,006
1953-54	2,312	6,155	7,554	16,021	719	1,388	2,107	18,128
1954-55	2,285	6,586	7,614	16,485	491	1,229	1,720	18,205
1955-56	2,408	6,967	7,251	16,626	422	1,051	1,473	18,099
1956-57	2,315	6,983	7,037	16,335	365	694	1,059	17,394

The production of table, dried, and wine grapes in 1938-39 and later seasons is shown in the next table. The produce of some varieties of vines cultivated for a particular purpose may be used ultimately in a different way. The quantities stated below cannot therefore be related to the acreages given in the previous table.

Table 913. Grapes: Production

Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made	Season	Table Grapes	Dried Grapes	Wine Grapes	Wine Made
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.		Tons	Tons	Tons	Thous. gals.
1938-39	4,034	6,076	16,613	2,502	1951-52	3,132	7,631	23,998	5,465
1946-47	4,682	6,336	21,275	3,905	1952-53	3,651	10,541	22,953	4,250
1947-48	4,835	7,613	21,573	4,500	1953-54	4,268	8,852	27,138	5,066
1948-49	4,372	4,909	20,460	4,127	1954-55	3,627	8,536	13,544	2,271
1949-50	4,023	6,619	21,521	5,185	1955-56	3,327	5,038	14,371	2,350
1950-51	2,994	5,390	16,850	4,372	1956-57	3,620	9,965	19,427	3,463

Seasonal conditions affect average yields greatly. The most critical periods are during the budding and early growing season (September and October) and in February and March, when ripening and picking are in progress and drying is commenced.

Particulars regarding the varieties of dried grapes—currants, sultanas, and lexias—are shown on page 997.

A Wine Grapes Marketing Board, constituted under the State Marketing of Primary Products Act, functions mainly as a negotiating body between the growers of the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the winemakers.

For many years, the wine export trade was assisted by a Commonwealth bounty, paid under Wine Export Bounty Acts, on all wine shipped oversea. Payment of the bounty was discontinued in 1947. Under the Wine Export Bounty Act, 1947, £500,000 of the sum available to meet bounty payments was transferred to the Wine Industry Assistance Account. This money was to be used for the assistance of the wine industry, requests for assistance being subject to investigation by the Tariff Board and approval by the Minister for Trade and Customs.

The Australian Wine Research Institute was established in 1955, at Urrbrae (near Adelaide). Under the Wine Research Act, 1955, £100,000 was paid to the Institute, from the Wine Industry Assistance Account, for capital expenditure on land, buildings, and laboratories, and the balance of the account was invested to provide income for the Institute.

Under the Wine Overseas Marketing Act, 1929-54, the Australian Wine Board is responsible for Australian wine promotion both in Australia and oversea, controls the export of Australian wine, and supervises the sale and distribution of the wine exported. The Board, which comprises representatives of wineries and distilleries, grape-growers, and the Commonwealth Government, has a London agency which advises on marketing conditions. To meet the Board's expenses, a levy is imposed on grapes used in Australia for making wine, brandy, or spirit used for fortifying wine. The levy for 1957-58 was at the rate of 15s. per ton of fresh grapes and 45s. per ton of dried grapes.

## FRUIT

With the climate 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; in the west and in the south-west, citrus, pome and stone fruits, figs, and almonds were cultivated; and in the north coast districts, bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are grown.

The usual periods of harvesting are in the summer and early autumn. Bananas and citrus fruits are harvested throughout the year. Apples and pears ripen from December to May, peaches and plums from November to March, and apricots from November to February.



The following table shows the area (bearing and not bearing) and production of the principal kinds of fruit on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last three seasons:—

**Table 914. Fruit: Area and Production**

Fruit	Area under Cultivation			Production		
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Acres			Bushels		
<b>Citrus Fruit—</b>						
Oranges: Navel .. .. .	9,152	9,343	8,957	1,069,613	1,292,376	1,342,385
Valencia .. .. .	16,336	17,298	16,389	1,741,873	2,137,056	2,186,458
Other .. .. .	1,096	1,069	819	127,480	131,067	116,950
Total .. .. .	26,584	27,710	26,165	2,938,966	3,560,499	3,645,793
Lemons .. .. .	2,923	2,783	2,527	341,016	395,824	392,477
Mandarins .. .. .	1,918	1,964	1,839	164,550	186,438	180,811
Grape Fruit .. .. .	639	650	606	141,087	137,626	139,202
Other .. .. .	1	1	22	138	129	911
Total, Citrus Fruit .. .. .	32,065	33,108	31,159	3,585,757	4,280,516	4,359,194
<b>Other Orchard Fruit—</b>						
Apples .. .. .	14,753	15,549	15,296	1,162,516	1,645,276	1,348,259
Apricots .. .. .	2,092	2,179	1,836	266,648	344,827	255,643
Cherries .. .. .	2,533	2,440	2,382	178,931	112,729	105,718
Figs .. .. .	182	174	157	17,304	20,138	20,469
Nectarines .. .. .	646	635	523	60,229	67,170	37,818
Peaches: Canning .. .. .	2,801	3,058	2,213	635,300	526,736	399,254
Other .. .. .	3,903	4,039	3,606	353,506	369,718	289,980
Pears: Canning .. .. .	1,046	1,176	1,290	152,247	127,104	149,361
Other .. .. .	2,352	2,101	1,940	184,170	299,932	230,200
Plums .. .. .	1,642	1,620	1,562	131,187	121,718	95,150
Prunes .. .. .	2,911	3,028	2,915	238,517	264,165	187,352
Quinces .. .. .	367	323	311	32,449	31,964	34,560
Other .. .. .	45	45	42	...	...	...
Total, Other Orchard Fruit .. .. .	35,273	36,367	34,073	...	...	...
<b>Plantation Fruit—</b>						
Bananas .. .. .	21,536	21,683	20,802	2,521,741	4,037,187	3,063,235
Papaws .. .. .	13	14	8	1,317	1,392	1,884
Passion Fruit .. .. .	1,210	1,267	1,010	66,363	51,324	36,794
Pineapples .. .. .	536	565	412	90,624	102,490	71,459
Total, Plantation Fruit .. .. .	23,295	23,529	22,232	...	...	...
Berry Fruit .. .. .	12	13	8	138*	195*	224*
Olives .. .. .	68	72	101	1,353*	2,103*	4,261*
Edible Nuts—						
Almonds .. .. .	300	282	230	98,696†	92,789†	63,728†
Other .. .. .	111	111	117	...	...	...
Total, All Fruit .. .. .	91,124	93,482	87,920	...	...	...

\* Cwt.

† lb.

## CITRUS FRUITS

Particulars of the area and production of citrus fruit are shown in the next table:—

Table 915. Citrus Fruits: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Production		Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average Yield per Acre Bearing	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			Bushels		£	£ s. d.
Average—							
1932-1936	26,223	4,806	31,029	2,947,468	112	557,850	21 5 6
1937-1941	23,569	4,164	27,733	2,731,579	116	728,460	30 18 2
1942-1946	23,500	5,225	28,725	2,682,546	93	1,629,954	56 13 6
1947-1951	25,146	6,610	31,756	3,638,917	145	1,773,288	70 10 5
1952-1956	26,348	6,295	32,643	3,701,807	140	3,036,990	115 5 3
Season—							
1938-39	23,416	4,072	27,488	3,108,859	133	823,300	35 3 2
1951-52	25,855	7,208	33,063	3,481,341	139	3,907,620	151 2 9
1952-53	26,027	6,707	32,734	3,246,888	125	3,128,750	120 4 3
1953-54	25,949	6,297	32,246	3,914,535	151	2,484,640	95 15 0
1954-55	26,456	5,609	32,065	3,585,757	136	3,097,830	117 1 10
1955-56	27,451	5,657	33,108	4,280,516	156	2,566,110	93 9 7
1956-57	25,722	5,437	31,159	4,359,194	169	2,323,500	90 6 8

Most of the citrus orchards are concentrated about Gosford, Wyong, Windsor, Kurrajong, Baulkham Hills, and Hornsby, within about 50 miles of Sydney, and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area in the Riverina division. Of 31,159 acres under citrus fruits in 1956-57, approximately 17,400 acres were in the areas first named and about 6,400 acres were in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area.

The number of citrus fruit trees of bearing age and the production of the various kinds of citrus fruits in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the following table:—

Table 916. Citrus Fruits: Trees and Production

Season	Oranges				Lemons	Mandarins	Other Citrus Fruit	Total Citrus Fruit
	Navel	Valencia	Other	Total Oranges				
TREES OF BEARING AGE (Thousands)								
1938-39	643.7	802.3	185.7	1,631.7	207.5	332.0	39.6	2,210.8
1951-52	728.2	1,138.8	94.2	1,961.2	302.4	177.3	63.7	2,504.6
1952-53	725.7	1,177.1	98.8	2,001.6	289.6	167.9	62.8	2,521.9
1953-54	718.5	1,223.7	86.5	2,028.7	269.3	162.6	61.4	2,522.0
1954-55	730.7	1,273.4	92.8	2,096.9	259.4	164.0	56.0	2,576.3
1955-56	756.1	1,370.0	87.6	2,213.7	252.2	162.6	58.0	2,686.5
1956-57	711.4	1,317.0	71.8	2,100.2	226.7	148.1	55.0	2,530.0
PRODUCTION (Thousand bushels)								
1938-39	1,078.3	1,172.6	227.2	2,478.1	256.5	305.8	68.5	3,108.9
1951-52	1,073.0	1,540.7	135.2	2,748.9	401.7	203.9	126.8	3,481.3
1952-53	954.6	1,548.5	118.6	2,621.7	342.9	152.9	129.4	3,246.9
1953-54	1,222.5	1,875.1	136.6	3,234.2	365.5	183.1	131.7	3,914.5
1954-55	1,069.6	1,741.9	127.5	2,939.0	341.0	164.6	141.2	3,585.8
1955-56	1,292.4	2,137.0	131.1	3,560.5	395.8	186.4	137.8	4,280.5
1956-57	1,342.4	2,186.5	116.9	3,645.8	392.5	180.8	140.1	4,359.2

Oranges predominate, with valencias comprising more than one-half and navels three-eighths of the orange trees. The number of orange trees of bearing age increased by 29 per cent. between 1938-39 and 1956-57, lemon trees increased by 10 per cent., and mandarin trees decreased by 55 per cent.

Seasonal conditions cause rather marked fluctuations in production. Despite a small decrease in the number of trees of bearing age, the crop in 1956-57 was the highest yet recorded.

NON-CITRUS ORCHARD FRUIT

The following table shows the area and value of production of non-citrus orchard fruit at intervals since 1932:—

Table 917. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit\*: Area and Production

Season	Area under Cultivation			Gross Value of Production (at farm)	
	Bearing	Not Bearing	Total	Total	Average per Acre Bearing
	Acres			£	£ s. d.
Average—					
1932-36	32,834	7,713	40,547	719,846	21 18 6
1937-41	33,927	9,957	43,884	932,843	27 9 11
1942-46	31,860	6,889	38,749	1,954,864	61 7 2
1947-51	32,697	6,936	39,633	2,820,736	86 5 4
1952-56	29,696	7,477	37,173	5,373,406	180 18 11
Season—					
1938-39	34,037	9,955	43,992	899,120	26 8 4
1951-52	29,846	6,912	36,758	5,518,590	184 18 1
1952-53	29,724	7,211	36,935	4,627,860	155 13 11
1953-54	29,690	7,535	37,225	6,276,900	211 8 4
1954-55	29,377	7,530	36,907	4,625,170	157 8 10
1955-56	29,844	8,195	38,039	5,818,510	194 19 3
1956-57	27,659	7,807	35,466	5,238,510	189 7 11

\* Includes Passion Fruit.

Of the total area under these fruits in 1956-57, 10,558 acres were in the Central Tableland, 7,302 acres were in the South Western Slope, and 6,454 acres (mostly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area) were in the Riverina division.

Apples are the principal kind of non-citrus fruit and, with pears, are grown extensively around Bathurst and Orange (Central Tableland), Batlow and Tumbarumba (South Western Slope), Uralla (Northern Tableland), between Camden and Mittagong (South Coast), and in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (Riverina division).

The number of trees of bearing age and the production of the principal varieties of non-citrus fruit in 1938-39 and recent seasons are shown in the next table:—

**Table 918. Non-citrus Orchard Fruit: Trees and Production**

Season	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Apricots	Plums	Prunes	Cherries
TREES OF BEARING AGE							
1938-39	1,104,399	290,942	496,560	146,969	201,000	248,567	268,643
1951-52	1,057,077	278,379	555,143	149,051	134,910	202,783	167,624
1952-53	1,037,014	280,660	556,492	148,513	134,376	210,900	167,107
1953-54	1,058,526	280,469	544,028	150,569	133,190	219,282	163,281
1954-55	1,032,715	279,968	536,635	152,812	129,700	227,012	168,042
1955-56	1,072,890	271,107	554,229	162,121	128,329	233,478	169,969
1956-57	1,056,070	267,951	440,490	142,552	121,767	233,126	158,137
PRODUCTION (Bushels)							
1938-39	936,766	338,467	583,833	153,685	114,140	146,409	127,459
1951-52	1,351,144	296,362	903,421	333,276	105,727	203,876	126,684
1952-53	1,063,069	390,360	868,177	190,379	144,096	293,052	125,184
1953-54	1,764,750	456,069	1,046,430	322,664	130,397	325,565	148,522
1954-55	1,162,516	336,417	988,806	266,648	131,187	238,517	178,931
1955-56	1,645,276	427,036	896,454	344,827	121,718	264,165	112,729
1956-57	1,348,259	379,561	689,234	255,643	95,150	187,352	105,718

### BANANAS

The development of banana-growing since 1929-30 is illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 919. Banana-growing**

Season	Holdings Cultivating Bananas	Area under Cultivation			Production	Gross Value of Production (at farm)
		Bearing	Not Bearing	Total		
			Acres		Bushels	£
1929-30	523	1,806	1,534	3,340	175,680	107,840
1934-35	2,117	12,179	3,893	16,072	1,589,064	306,220
1938-39	1,501	11,677	2,194	13,871	1,582,706	585,270
1946-47	2,383	15,696	4,813	20,509	2,144,100	1,831,420
1947-48	3,056	19,126	7,255	26,381	2,321,833	1,771,250
1948-49	2,876	19,684	3,242	22,926	2,404,200	1,789,890
1949-50	2,687	19,559	2,012	21,571	2,743,600	2,126,630
1950-51	2,515	17,943	2,162	20,105	2,536,328	2,502,140
1951-52	2,412	16,447	2,638	19,085	2,229,192	4,411,940
1952-53	2,441	16,007	3,940	19,947	1,790,265	3,877,810
1953-54	2,580	16,842	3,872	20,714	2,747,717	4,655,290
1954-55	2,694	17,926	3,610	21,536	2,521,741	4,426,950
1955-56	2,703	19,566	2,117	21,683	4,037,187	2,820,090
1956-57	2,516	18,610	2,192	20,802	3,063,235	4,589,220

Banana-growing in New South Wales is almost confined to the North Coast division, where it is extensive in the Tweed River and Coff's Harbour districts. The industry developed rapidly during the depression years, but with more prosperous conditions and a recurrence of bunchy-top, it contracted during the later nineteen-thirties. Since the war, the industry has again expanded, and the area under cultivation has generally exceeded 20,000 acres. The production of bananas in 1955-56 was a record.

Bananas consigned to southern markets are handled by the Banana Growers' Federation, a growers' co-operative organisation.

DRIED FRUITS

The cultivation and drying of vine fruits is important in the Coomealla, Curlwaa, Goodnight, and Pomona irrigation areas and on the lower Murray generally, where there are many producers with private water licences. The earlier plantings on the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area are now mostly used for supplying wineries and distilleries. Prunes are grown in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and in the Young district, and dried apricots, peaches, pears, and nectarines are produced in the Murrumbidgee and Curlwaa Irrigation Areas. Small quantities of dried fruits are also produced in the Junee, Albury, and Euston districts.

The following statement gives particulars of the production of dried fruits in New South Wales in 1939 and the last eleven years, as recorded by the State Dried Fruits Board. Fluctuations in production are mainly due to seasonal factors.

Table 920. Dried Fruits: Production

Calendar Year	Currants	Sultanas	Lexias	Prunes	Peaches	Apricots	Nectarines	Pears	Total
	Tons								
1939	1,282	4,114	395	1,049	120	187	2	2	7,151
1948	1,078	6,367	577	2,650	66	85	30	6	10,859
1949	1,090	3,241	578	1,243	54	74	17	9	6,306
1950	808	4,816	346	1,799	28	103	8	2	7,910
1951	969	3,747	664	2,080	35	62	6	6	7,569
1952	536	6,398	697	1,826	25	62	6	12	9,562
1953	990	8,452	1,099	2,706	17	31	7	7	13,309
1954	582	6,992	1,244	2,747	21	78	3	2	11,669
1955	663	6,915	957	1,915	16	33	...	...	10,499
1956	725	3,939	374	2,231	6	15	...	...	7,290
1957	585	8,223	1,157	1,749	1	7	...	...	11,722
1958	674	9,104	1,505	2,103	6	3	...	...	13,395

All dried fruits must be handled in registered packing houses, and graded and packed hygienically in properly branded boxes. The New South Wales Dried Fruits Board regulates the marketing of dried fruits in New South Wales, and the Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board has controlled exports since 1924. The system of marketing gives to each producer an equal share of local sales and the less profitable oversea marketings. Quotas, which are declared by the State Boards each season, and which are uniform for all States, fix the proportion of the production of each kind of dried fruit which may be sold within the State. The quotas for dried fruits produced in the years 1948 and 1958 are given in the next table:—

Table 921. Quotas for Intrastate Sales of Dried Fruit

Kind of Dried Fruit	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Per cent. of Production										
Currants	29	25	53	39	39	29	30	35½	30	42	21½
Sultanas	30	35	38	47	19	16	16½	17½	23½	20	13½
Lexias	77½	50	76	52	72	33	22½	44	66	78	37½
Prunes*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	...	...

\* A quota for prunes is not declared each season.

## VEGETABLES

The following table shows the area and production of the principal varieties of vegetables grown for human consumption on rural holdings in New South Wales in each of the last two seasons:—

Table 922. Vegetables for Human Consumption: Area and Production

Vegetable	Area		Production		
	1955-56	1956-57	Unit of Quantity	1955-56	1956-57
Potatoes .. .. .	Acres 13,270	Acres 14,959	Ton	44,162	54,459
Turnips (Swede and White) .. .. .	2,484	2,868	Ton	6,453	7,003
Carrots .. .. .	1,480	1,953	Ton	9,989	13,964
Onions .. .. .	318	532	Ton	1,759	2,669
Parsnips .. .. .	323	366	Ton	1,532	1,689
Beetroot .. .. .	599	590	Ton	2,813	3,022
Tomatoes .. .. .	3,518	4,103	Half case	1,773,423	2,472,033
Beans, French .. .. .	6,913	7,592	Bushel	821,685	1,014,790
Peas, Green .. .. .	22,431	19,914	Bushel	1,161,670	1,062,880
Cabbages .. .. .	1,373	1,562	Dozen	404,397	577,168
Cauliflowers .. .. .	1,663	1,910	Dozen	346,182	466,663
Lettuce .. .. .	808	761	Case	298,358	325,121
Asparagus .. .. .	2,207	2,059	lb.	6,479,203	5,613,260
Other Vegetables .. .. .	9,531	9,169	...	...	...
Total, All Vegetables .. .. .	66,918	68,338	...	...	...

All persons growing more than one acre of potatoes must be licensed under the State Potato Growers' Licensing Act, 1940, at a fee of £1 per annum. The fees collected are expended for the benefit of the industry. A Potato Marketing Board, which had controlled marketing in New South Wales since 1948, was voted out by growers in 1956.

Local potatoes meet only part of the State's requirements, and large quantities are imported from other States, principally Tasmania and Victoria. Most of the local potatoes are grown in the Coastal and Northern and Central Tableland divisions, as the following table shows.

Table 923. Potatoes: Area and Production

Season	Area					Production				
	Coastal Divisions	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.	Coastal Divisions	Northern Tableland	Central Tableland	All Other Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
	Acres					Tons				
1946-47	5,584	5,794	6,967	2,964	21,309	19,044	10,780	21,120	10,359	61,303
1947-48	7,186	4,926	7,075	2,724	21,911	26,779	8,241	20,759	9,756	65,535
1948-49	5,956	3,689	6,039	2,417	18,101	19,070	10,389	23,146	8,660	61,265
1949-50	8,736	4,103	7,675	2,855	23,369	24,686	9,952	24,100	10,657	69,395
1950-51	6,155	3,281	6,450	2,488	18,374	13,866	5,294	17,636	6,306	43,102
1951-52	6,431	3,342	6,848	2,413	19,034	16,717	9,744	19,257	6,302	52,020
1952-53	5,706	3,855	6,226	2,332	18,119	16,878	10,772	16,576	6,906	51,132
1953-54	4,710	3,912	5,685	2,206	16,513	17,494	11,137	20,873	8,542	58,046
1954-55	4,115	3,451	4,746	1,585	13,897	13,658	10,049	17,627	6,366	47,700
1955-56	3,772	3,593	4,400	1,505	13,270	14,797	8,938	14,828	5,599	44,162
1956-57	5,452	3,438	4,318	1,751	14,959	21,598	12,198	14,491	6,172	54,459

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING**

The following table shows the production of canned and bottled fruit and vegetables in factories in New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years:—

**Table 924. Production of Canned and Bottled Fruit and Vegetables**

Year ended 30th June	Fruit Canned or Bottled		Vegetables Canned or Bottled		Fruit Juice (natural)	
	Quantity	Value *	Quantity	Value *	Quantity	Value *
	lb.	£	lb.	£	Gallons	£
1938-39	28,387,122	507,032	4,902,288	170,092	53,395	16,226
1952-53	37,117,654	2,471,387	35,880,188	2,901,513	254,693	140,088
1953-54	52,592,044	3,082,485	19,603,152	1,571,636	214,345	124,738
1954-55	46,867,291	3,519,677	22,967,237	2,004,352	220,221	121,823
1955-56	41,121,773	2,893,928	31,124,214	2,760,327	276,162	121,799
1956-57	38,539,297	2,908,423	37,081,976	3,315,300	264,533	130,450

\* At factory.

Under the Sugar Agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments (see page 989), the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, contributes funds to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee (constituted by the agreements) to assist the Australian fruit-processing industry, and reimburses the Committee for rebates paid on the sugar content of fruit products exported. In terms of the agreements, the Committee pays to Australian manufacturers a rebate of £2 4s. per ton of refined sugar used in processing approved fruit products for the Australian market. The Committee also pays an export sugar rebate in respect of approved fruit products exported, to ensure that manufacturers do not pay higher prices for Australian sugar than the price for which the cheapest imported sugar could be landed duty-free in Australia. Under the current Agreement, which is to operate in respect of the seasons 1956-57 to 1960-61, the Queensland Government contributes £120,000 annually to the Committee and, in addition, reimburses the Committee for the actual expenditure on the export rebates. Funds which remain after the payment of rebates and administrative expenses may be used by the Committee to promote the use and sale of fruit products or for research directed to increasing the yield per acre of Australian fruit.

Domestic and export sugar rebates paid in respect of New South Wales fruit products amounted to £56,692 (domestic £27,645, export £29,047) in 1956-57 and £34,193 (domestic £27,978, export £6,215) in 1957-58.

The export of canned fruit is supervised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board, under the Canned Fruits Export Control Act, 1926-1956.

Most of the canned fruits exported from Australia go to the United Kingdom, which up to 1954 imported them in bulk quantities under the system of Government contracts initiated during the war. The Canned Fruits Board estimated the total Australian production in 1958 at 5,721,000 cases of deciduous tree fruits and 1,900,000 cases of canned pineapple products, to be disposed of as follows—United Kingdom, 55 per cent.; other countries of export, 3 per cent.; Australian domestic market, 42 per cent. New South Wales production represented approximately 14 per cent. of the Australian deciduous fruits pack.

### MARKETING OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

The principal centre for the marketing of fresh fruit and vegetables in New South Wales is the Sydney Municipal Markets, owned and controlled by the City Council. Large quantities of hard vegetables (potatoes, pumpkins, swedes, carrots, etc.) are also sold wholesale at the Alexandria markets, and from wharves and at Sussex Street merchants' stores. There are markets of less importance at Newcastle, West Maitland, and other cities and towns.

Fruit and vegetables reach Sydney by rail, road and sea, and are carried by express freight trains from adjoining States, the North Coast, the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area, and the Batlow district. Freight rate concessions are made on consignments in truck lots. Growers usually consign their produce to agents and co-operative societies for sale by private treaty on a commission basis, to wholesale merchants, or sell direct to buyers in a section of the Municipal Markets known as the Producers' Market.

Most fruit is sold in one-half or bushel cases. Pineapples, paw paws, etc., however, are packed in tropical cases (1.6 bushels), bananas in 1½-bushel cases, and cherries and figs in ¼-bushel cases. The principal varieties of fresh fruit marketed and the approximate weight per bushel of each are shown below:—

**Table 925. Fruit: Principal Varieties Marketed and Approximate Weight**

Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel	Kind of Fruit	Approximate Weight per Bushel
	lb.		lb.		lb.		lb.
Apples ..	42	Grapes ..	56	Oranges ..	48	Pineapples ..	35
Apricots ..	55	Lemons ..	47	Passion Fruit	34	Plums ..	52
Bananas ..	56	Mandarins ..	46	Peaches ..	44	Quinces ..	42
Cherries ..	48	Nectarines ..	48	Pears ..	50	Tomatoes ..	48
Figs ..	36						

Vegetables are marketed in crates, cases, bags, bunches, and loose, and are generally sold as received.

Officers of the Department of Agriculture attend the markets to ensure that vegetables and fruit have been graded and packed, and that disease-affected produce is destroyed, as required under the Plant Diseases Act, 1924, to inspect agents' records in connection with complaints by growers and others, and to collect wholesale prices data.

#### *Farm Produce Agents Act*

Persons who, as agents, sell fruit, vegetables, potatoes and other edible roots and tubers, eggs, poultry, honey, etc., must be licensed under the Farm Produce Agents Act, 1926-52. However, auctioneers registered under the Auctioneers, Stock and Station and Real Estate Agents Act need not hold a licence to auction farm produce beyond a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney.

Agents must provide a bond from an approved insurance company, may not, without written consent of the vendor, buy produce consigned to them for sale, must keep books in the form prescribed, and must conform to the



approved practices of their calling. The gross proceeds from the sale of produce, less commission and other charges, must be accounted for to growers. Commission may not exceed  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (subject to minimum rates of 1s. per bushel case, 9d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel case, and 6d. per  $\frac{1}{4}$ -bushel case for fruit and tomatoes); but for vegetables, potatoes, and other edible roots and tubers sold outside a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office, Sydney, the maximum commission rate is 10 per cent. Charges are also fixed under the Act for services performed in respect of produce consigned for sale.

At 1st January, 1958, the number of agents registered was 301, of whom 277 were in the metropolitan area, 18 in Newcastle, and 6 in country centres.

## PASTORAL INDUSTRY

The climate, terrain, and vegetation of New South Wales are pre-eminently suited for pastoral pursuits, and the early economic progress of the State was closely identified with the development of the pastoral industry. Extensive agricultural and dairying industries have also arisen, but the pastoral industries remain the greatest of the rural industries, usually contributing between 50 and 60 per cent. of the total value of rural production.

Some indication of the geographical distribution of the pastoral lands of New South Wales is given in succeeding pages and in the chapter "Rural Industries". Sheep grazing is the outstanding pastoral pursuit, and is the principal rural enterprise in practically every division except the coastal. Even in the wheat belt, the value of wool production in recent years has exceeded that of wheat. Beef cattle are raised mainly on the tablelands and in the northern parts of the coastal, slopes, and plains divisions. The distribution of sheep, dairy cattle, and beef cattle throughout the State is indicated in the diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book. Pigs are bred principally in conjunction with dairying and wheatgrowing, but not in sufficient numbers to meet local requirements.

### LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales at decennial intervals from 1861 to 1941, and at the end of each season since 1947:—

**Table 926. Livestock in New South Wales**

Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Year*	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
1861	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,000	146,091	1948	376,043	3,129,740	46,065,000	365,171
1871	304,100	2,014,888	16,279,000	213,193	1949	357,764	3,252,752	50,404,000	375,212
1881	398,577	2,597,348	36,592,000	213,916	1950	342,479	3,440,461	53,298,000	333,981
1891	469,647	2,128,838	61,831,000	253,189	1951	328,428	3,702,848	54,111,000	316,833
1901	486,716	2,047,454	41,857,000	265,730	1952	310,600	3,620,953	53,676,000	292,829
1911†	689,004	3,194,236	48,830,000	371,093	1953	298,367	3,648,733	57,461,000	298,690
1921†	663,178	3,375,267	37,750,000	306,253	1954	280,063	3,554,016	59,639,000	371,608
1931	524,512	2,840,473	53,366,000	334,331	1955	258,153	3,460,692	59,200,000	375,019
1941	531,776	2,769,061	55,568,000	507,738	1956	247,139	3,678,634	62,988,000	343,030
1947	379,774	2,983,093	43,105,000	358,417	1957	235,505	3,910,827	67,670,000	386,789

\* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1921 and 1931, and at 31st March in 1941 and later years.

† Includes Australian Capital Territory.

A comparison of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in New South Wales and in the other Australian States is shown below:—

**Table 927. Livestock in Australia, 31st March, 1957**

State	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	Thousands			
New South Wales . . . . .	235	3,911	67,670	387
Victoria . . . . .	108	2,765	25,831	258
Queensland . . . . .	255	7,462	23,190	395
South Australia . . . . .	41	621	14,984	92
Western Australia . . . . .	45	957	14,887	140
Tasmania . . . . .	14	354	2,943	52
Northern Territory . . . . .	38	1,176	30	} 1
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	1	11	267	
Total, Australia . . . . .	737	17,257	149,802	1,325
Proportion per cent. in N.S.W. . . . .	31.9	22.7	45.2	29.2

An indication of the fluctuations in the number of livestock depastured in the State since 1861 is given in the next table. For this purpose, an arbitrary equivalent of ten sheep to each head of large stock is used to express sheep, horses, and cattle in common terms, pigs being disregarded. The resulting sheep equivalent is shown for significant years between 1861 and 1940 and for each year since 1945.

**Table 928. Stock-Sheep Equivalent**

Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed	Year*	Sheep Equivalent of Livestock Grazed
	Thousands		Thousands		Thousands
1861	30,666	1910	89,489	1945	82,473
1870	41,636	1916	67,743	1947	76,734
1875	60,272	1918	81,560	1948	81,123
1877	52,267	1920	70,616	1949	86,509
1881	66,551	1921	78,134	1950	91,127
1884	49,283	1923	77,872	1951	94,424
1891	87,816	1927	90,350	1952	92,992
1895	74,118	1930	80,931	1953	96,932
1899	60,706	1933	90,399	1954	97,980
1901	67,199	1935	93,504	1955	96,388
1902	48,563	1939	82,309	1956	102,246
1905	67,955	1940	87,347	1957	109,133

\*At 31st December in 1861 to 1910, at 30th June in 1916 to 1930, and at 31st March in later years.

The substantial increase during the nineteenth century was due mainly to the rapid development of sheep grazing. It has been held that the peak figure of 1891 was the result of overstocking, in relation to the scanty pastoral improvements then to be found in the hinterland. Unfavourable seasons are reflected in the low livestock numbers in 1884, 1902, 1916, 1920, 1939, and 1947. These fluctuations have been much less marked in the last three decades. The increase during the post-war years in the sheep equivalent of livestock grazed reflects the reduction of rabbit infestation by the introduction of myxomatosis, the progress in pasture improvement, and the use of improved farm equipment.

The following table shows the geographical distribution of livestock in New South Wales at intervals since 1891. As the statistics since 1922 have been compiled in local government areas, and not in counties as

formerly, there has been considerable alteration in the areas comprising the Western Slope and Central Plains divisions, where large numbers of stock are depastured. The divisional figures for 1891 and 1921 are therefore not strictly comparable with those for later years. The distribution of livestock in New South Wales is also illustrated in a diagrammatic map published on page 9 of this Year Book.

Table 929. Livestock, in Divisions

Statistical Divisions	Livestock Numbers (Thousands)					Proportion per cent. of Total				
	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1956‡	1957‡	1891*	1921†	1941‡	1956‡	1957‡
<b>SHEEP</b>										
Coastal .. ..	1,483	1,048	1,277	1,230	1,257	2.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.9
Tableland .. .	7,882	7,524	12,879	14,366	15,220	12.8	19.9	23.2	22.8	22.5
Western Slope ..	10,869	9,743	17,579	20,005	21,611	17.6	25.8	31.6	31.8	31.9
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	25,194	14,370	16,328	18,931	20,496	40.7	38.1	29.4	30.1	30.3
Western .. .	16,403	5,065	7,505	8,456	9,086	26.5	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
Total, N.S.W. ..	61,831	37,750	55,568	62,988	67,670	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>DAIRY COWS AND HEIFERS IN REGISTERED DAIRIES ¶</b>										
Coastal .. ..	197	674	941	902	894	57.4	79.9	89.2	90.9	90.5
Tableland .. .	67	73	39	28	27	19.5	8.6	3.7	2.8	2.8
Western Slope ..	37	59	61	44	44	10.8	7.0	5.8	4.4	4.5
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	35	36	13	18	21	10.2	4.3	1.2	1.8	2.1
Western .. .	7	2	1	1	1	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	343	844	1,055	993	987	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>OTHER CATTLE</b>										
Coastal .. ..	640	1,009	682	896	900	35.9	39.9	39.8	33.4	30.8
Tableland .. .	465	580	393	562	631	26.0	22.9	22.9	20.9	21.6
Western Slope ..	247	441	370	675	741	13.8	17.4	21.6	25.1	25.3
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	339	369	208	473	553	19.0	14.6	12.1	17.6	18.9
Western .. .	94	132	61	80	99	5.3	5.2	3.6	3.0	3.4
Total, N.S.W. ..	1,785	2,531	1,714	2,686	2,924	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>HORSES</b>										
Coastal .. ..	163	203	151	83	77	34.7	30.6	28.4	33.6	32.6
Tableland .. .	92	112	91	47	45	19.6	16.9	17.1	19.0	19.2
Western Slope ..	76	168	150	59	57	16.2	25.4	28.2	23.9	24.1
Central Plains and Riverina .. .	95	152	113	43	42	20.2	22.9	21.2	17.4	17.7
Western .. .	44	28	27	15	15	9.3	4.2	5.1	6.1	6.4
Total, N.S.W. ..	470	663	532	247	236	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* At 31st December.

† At 30th June.

‡ At 31st March.

¶ In 1891, all cows in milk; in 1921, all dairy cows and springing heifers.

The table shows that the main increase in sheep in the twentieth century has occurred in the Tableland and Western Slope divisions, in which more than half of the State's sheep are now to be found. It also illustrates the predominance in dairying of the Coastal divisions, which have over 90 per cent. of the dairy cows and heifers in registered dairies.

IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES AND FODDER CONSERVATION

Information regarding the improvement of pastures (by fertilization of the land and by cultivation of suitable grasses) and the conservation of fodder is given in the chapter "Rural Industries".

SHEEP

The following table shows the number of sheep at the end of each quinquennial period from 1861 to 1946 and at the end of each year since 1949, as well as the average rate of increase or decrease in each period:—

Table 930. Sheep Numbers

Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Average Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease	Year*	Sheep Numbers	Annual Rate of Increase or Decrease
	Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.		Thous.	Per cent.
1861	5,615	...	1906	44,132	1.1	1949	50,404	9.4
1866	11,562	15.5	1911	48,830	2.0	1950	53,298	5.7
1871	16,278	7.1	1916	36,490	-5.6	1951	54,111	1.5
1876	25,269	9.2	1921	37,750	0.7	1952	53,676	-0.8
1881	36,591	7.7	1926	53,860	7.4	1953	57,461	7.1
1886	39,169	1.4	1931	53,366	-0.2	1954	59,639	3.8
1891	61,831	9.6	1936	51,936	-0.5	1955	59,200	-0.7
1896	48,318	-4.8	1941	55,568	1.4	1956	62,988	6.4
1901	41,857	-2.8	1946	44,076	-4.1	1957	67,670	7.4

\* At 31st December in 1861 to 1911, at 30th June in 1916 to 1931, and at 31st March in later years.

Before 1956, the number of sheep was greatest in 1891. During the thirty years following 1891, the decline in the number of sheep seems to have been due mainly to a remarkable deterioration of seasons. The weighted average annual rainfall of the State was about 3½ inches less in the twenty years which followed 1894 than in the preceding quarter of a century, and this decline was proportionately 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, aggravated the effects of dry weather through destruction of natural herbage, and the expansion of the agricultural industry caused land to be diverted from the purpose of sheep-breeding.

In the nineteen-twenties and later years, the grazing capacity of the pastoral lands was improved by increased conservation of water, control of the rabbit pest, the fertilizing of pastures and cultivation of grasses, and improvements in facilities for the transfer of stock from localities where seasonal conditions had become unfavourable. Between 1923 and 1926, the number of sheep rose by 15 millions, and it remained above 50 millions (except in 1930 and 1939) until 1945, when it fell sharply to 46,662,000. The number further declined to 43,105,000 in 1947, but, with a succession of good seasons, accompanied by high wool prices, rapid recovery was made. The number of sheep in 1957 (67,670,000) was the highest on record, being about 9 per cent. greater than the previous peak of 1891.

The numbers of sheep in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1926 and later years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 931. Sheep Numbers, in Divisions**

At 31st March	Tableland Divisions			Western Slope Divisions			Central Plains Divisions		River- ina Divi- sion	Western Division		Total, including Coastal Divisions
	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.	S.	N.	C.		E.D. *	W.D *	
Thousands												
1926†	2,784	4,261	3,173	5,039	4,612	6,022	4,500	6,086	7,827	3,852	4,708	53,860
1931†	3,068	5,077	3,159	5,998	4,694	6,578	4,624	5,698	6,588	3,117	3,605	53,366
1936	3,095	5,267	3,716	5,621	4,496	6,620	4,018	5,278	6,283	2,909	3,444	51,936
1941	3,105	5,728	4,046	5,355	4,685	7,539	4,244	5,688	6,396	3,570	3,935	55,568
1946	2,763	5,228	3,479	4,958	4,207	5,650	3,847	4,849	4,049	1,665	2,304	44,076
1950	2,877	5,650	4,087	5,105	4,475	7,162	4,247	5,573	6,143	2,980	3,819	53,298
1951	2,889	5,728	4,155	4,980	4,499	7,538	4,026	5,469	6,763	2,931	3,967	54,111
1952	2,857	5,579	3,944	4,951	4,614	7,689	4,024	5,294	7,093	2,934	3,637	53,676
1953	3,082	6,006	4,125	5,458	4,933	8,135	4,342	5,724	7,320	3,263	3,934	57,461
1954	3,236	6,414	4,263	5,801	5,010	8,616	4,723	5,720	7,417	3,216	4,021	59,639
1955	3,314	6,379	4,202	5,679	4,992	8,344	4,667	5,845	6,966	3,231	4,356	59,200
1956	3,456	6,645	4,265	5,853	5,442	8,711	4,813	6,448	7,669	3,601	4,855	62,988
1957	3,688	7,062	4,470	6,087	5,930	9,594	5,081	6,834	8,581	4,009	5,077	67,670

\* E.D.—East of Darling; W.D.—West of Darling.

† At 30th June.

The following table shows as closely as possible the extent of each of the principal factors in the increase and decrease in the number of sheep during each of the last eleven seasons:—

**Table 932. Sheep: Elements of Increase and Decrease**

Season	Lambs Marked	Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered	Excess of Imports (+) or Exports (—)	Estimated Number of Deaths on Holdings (Balance) *	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		Sheep at 31st March
					(+)	(—)	
Thousands							
1946-47	11,240	7,137	(—) 628	4,446	(—)	971	43,105
1947-48	12,861	6,189	(—) 302	3,410	(+)	2,960	46,065
1948-49	13,770	6,231	(+)	42	(+)	4,339	50,404
1949-50	13,280	6,676	(—) 828	2,882	(+)	2,894	53,298
1950-51	12,507	5,718	(—) 387	5,589	(+)	813	54,111
1951-52	11,147	5,407	(—) 544	5,631	(—)	435	53,676
1952-53	13,646	6,666	(—) 712	2,483	(+)	3,785	57,461
1953-54	14,469	7,042	(—) 1,489	3,760	(+)	2,178	59,639
1954-55	13,313	7,536	(—) 1,716	4,500	(—)	439	59,200
1955-56	15,770	7,043	(—) 880	4,059	(+)	3,788	62,988
1956-57	16,967	6,560	(—) 805	4,920	(+)	4,682	67,670

\* The figures in this column represent a balance and are rough approximations.

The effect of adverse seasons on the sheep flocks is apparent in four directions—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.

The passing of a severe drought and the consequent re-stocking resulted in a rapid increase in sheep numbers during the seasons 1947-48 to 1949-50. The number of sheep in 1950 was 10,000,000 greater than in March, 1947. Excessive rain in the next two years was responsible for a temporary set-back, but since 1951-52 sheep numbers have increased substantially. Lambing in 1956-57, and the number of sheep in March, 1957, were the highest on record.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF SHEEP FLOCKS

The sheep flocks on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1956 are classified in the following table according to the size of the flock:—

**Table 933. Sheep Flocks on Rural Holdings\*, Classified by Size of Flock, 31st March, 1956**

Number of Sheep in Flock	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Divisions	Total, N.S.W.
NUMBER OF FLOCKS						
Under 50	606	534	578	210	9	1,937
50-99	141	458	353	131	9	1,092
100-199	151	759	586	234	20	1,750
200-299	125	679	667	366	23	1,860
300-399	108	707	796	444	8	2,063
400-499	96	688	854	589	16	2,243
500-999	367	2,932	4,449	2,640	64	10,452
1,000-1,999	201	2,842	4,148	2,650	127	9,968
2,000-4,999	80	1,306	1,866	1,821	965	6,038
5,000-9,999	20	201	274	396	434	1,325
10,000-19,999	...	49	53	97	63	262
20,000-49,999	2	5	8	30	10	55
50,000 or more	...	...	...	5	...	5
<b>Total Flocks</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>14,632</b>	<b>9,613</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>39,050</b>
NUMBER OF SHEEP						
Under 50	10,716	14,081	12,796	5,069	432	43,094
50-99	10,871	37,107	28,798	10,535	647	87,958
100-199	24,307	123,842	93,937	38,009	3,097	283,192
200-299	32,921	183,673	182,728	100,264	6,099	505,685
300-399	40,653	269,889	306,322	170,366	2,983	790,213
400-499	47,069	341,779	423,322	292,081	7,920	1,112,171
500-999	293,136	2,403,116	3,653,546	2,145,380	52,344	8,547,522
1,000-1,999	305,549	4,429,977	6,346,217	4,133,802	215,590	15,431,135
2,000-4,999	243,630	4,237,688	5,986,119	6,231,350	3,800,684	20,499,471
5,000-9,999	158,747	1,467,966	1,986,334	2,952,865	3,160,918	9,726,830
10,000-19,999	...	712,382	769,290	1,551,566	926,616	3,959,854
20,000-49,999	59,977	142,006	213,034	932,287	278,818	1,626,122
50,000 or more	...	...	...	364,266	...	364,266
<b>Total Sheep</b>	<b>1,227,576</b>	<b>14,363,506</b>	<b>20,002,443</b>	<b>18,927,840</b>	<b>8,456,148</b>	<b>62,977,513</b>

\* Excludes 10,487 sheep on holdings of less than one acre in extent.

Flocks of less than 1,000 sheep contained about one-fifth of the sheep in the State, those with less than 2,000 sheep contained about two-fifths, and those with less than 5,000 sheep contained about three-quarters of the total sheep. The most numerous flocks were those with 500 to 999 sheep, and they represented 27 per cent. of the total number of flocks in the State; 17 per cent. of the flocks contained less than 300 sheep, and five flocks had more than 50,000 sheep.

## 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. The next table shows the total recorded movement of sheep to and from New South Wales during the last eleven years:—

Table 934. Sheep: Recorded Interstate Exports and Imports

Year ended 30th June	Interstate Exports				Interstate Imports				Excess of Exports
	To Victoria	To Queensland	To South Australia	Total	From Victoria	From Queensland	From South Australia	Total	
Thousands									
1947	1,641	211	7	1,859	346	741	1	1,088	771
1948	1,106	196	23	1,325	411	768	1	1,180	145
1949	1,135	263	5	1,403	391	876	9	1,276	127
1950	1,244	447	22	1,713	454	440	28	922	791
1951	1,061	239	105	1,405	483	402	31	916	489
1952	877	303	96	1,276	457	268	29	754	522
1953	1,234	408	37	1,679	398	387	32	817	862
1954	1,532	944	95	2,571	486	318	35	839	1,732
1955	1,444	813	66	2,323	540	274	51	865	1,458
1956	1,244	254	60	1,558	352	310	27	689	869
1957	1,167	333	174	1,674	317	389	47	753	921

## AGE AND SEX OF SHEEP

The following table gives an approximate age and sex distribution of the sheep in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years:—

Table 935. Sheep: Sex and Age

At 31st March	Number of Sheep					Proportion of Total Sheep				
	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs (under 1 year)	Total Sheep	Rams	Ewes	Wethers	Lambs (under 1 year)	Total Sheep
Thousands										
1947	622	24,190	9,494	8,799	43,105	1.5	56.1	22.0	20.4	100.0
1948	643	24,959	9,660	10,803	46,065	1.4	54.2	21.0	23.4	100.0
1949	675	26,765	11,345	11,619	50,404	1.3	53.1	22.5	23.1	100.0
1950	727	28,152	13,156	11,263	53,298	1.4	52.8	24.7	21.1	100.0
1951	704	28,342	14,411	10,654	54,111	1.3	52.4	26.6	19.7	100.0
1952	701	28,081	14,950	9,944	53,676	1.3	52.3	27.9	18.5	100.0
1953	734	29,582	15,190	11,955	57,461	1.3	51.5	26.4	20.8	100.0
1954	774	30,638	15,850	12,377	59,639	1.3	51.4	26.6	20.7	100.0
1955	782	31,424	15,768	11,226	59,200	1.3	53.1	26.6	19.0	100.0
1956	802	32,645	16,329	13,212	62,988	1.3	51.8	25.9	21.0	100.0
1957	836	34,917	17,505	14,412	67,670	1.2	51.6	25.9	21.3	100.0

## LAMBING

The greater part of the lambing of the State takes place during the autumn and winter months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for spring and early summer lambing. Comparatively few lambs are dropped in the months of December, January, and February. Seasonal changes play a large part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and of resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. It is possible to breed from ewes twice a year, but it is not considered good policy and is rarely practised, except after severe losses.



Lambing results in recent years were as follows:—

**Table 936. Lambing**

Year ended 31st March	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Year ended 31st March	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.		Thousands		Per cent.
<b>Average—</b>							
1932-1936	19,877	12,725	64.0	1948	18,124	12,861	71.0
1937-1941	20,704	13,270	64.1	1949	19,115	13,770	72.0
1942-1946	20,307	12,855	63.3	1950	19,162	13,280	69.3
1947-1951	18,893	12,732	67.4	1951	19,370	12,507	64.6
1952-1956	20,258	13,669	67.5	1952	18,904	11,147	59.0
<b>Year—</b>				1953	19,703	13,646	69.3
1944	22,188	15,068	67.9	1954	20,661	14,469	70.0
1945	18,565	11,069	59.6	1955	19,818	13,313	67.2
1946	16,943	9,894	58.4	1956	22,204	15,770	71.0
1947	18,695	11,240	60.1	1957	24,012	16,967	70.7

In most of the seasons from 1931-32 to 1943-44, the number of ewes mated was more than 20,000,000 and lambing was generally good. Drought reduced the number of breeding ewes available in the seasons 1944-45 to 1947-48, and lambing suffered accordingly. With more favourable seasons after 1947-48, breeding of lambs improved, and in 1948-49 the ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated (72 per cent.) was the highest for many years. The ratio fell subsequently, to 59 per cent. in 1951-52, but since then it has been in the vicinity of 70 per cent. The number of ewes mated in 1956-57 was the highest on record.

Particulars of lambing in divisions of the State in the last two seasons are shown in the next table:—

**Table 937. Lambing, in Divisions**

Statistical Division	1955-56			1956-57		
	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Ratio of Lambs Marked to Ewes Mated
	Thousands		Per cent.	Thousands		Per cent.
Coastal ..	267	191	71.4	283	202	71.3
Tableland—						
Northern ..	684	470	68.7	749	513	68.6
Central ..	1,991	1,460	73.3	2,193	1,605	73.2
Southern ..	1,139	820	72.0	1,255	916	72.9
Total ..	3,814	2,750	72.1	4,197	3,034	72.3
Western Slope—						
North ..	1,860	1,273	68.5	1,944	1,331	68.5
Central ..	2,259	1,598	70.7	2,502	1,784	71.3
South ..	2,826	2,038	72.1	3,188	2,334	73.2
Total ..	6,945	4,909	70.7	7,634	5,449	71.4
Central Plains and Riverina—						
North ..	1,927	1,313	68.2	2,051	1,355	66.1
Central ..	2,651	1,877	70.8	2,740	1,874	68.4
Riverina ..	3,408	2,522	74.0	3,717	2,780	74.8
Total ..	7,986	5,712	71.5	8,508	6,009	70.6
Western ..	3,192	2,208	69.2	3,390	2,273	67.1
Total, N.S.W. ..	22,204	15,770	71.0	24,012	16,967	70.7

The ratio of lambs marked to ewes mated in the Western Division (which is the driest part of the State) is consistently lower than the ratio for the State as a whole. The Western Division ratio was only 60 per cent. in 1954-55, compared with 67 per cent. for the whole State, but good seasons in 1955-56 and 1956-57 reduced the disparity.

### BREEDS OF SHEEP

The merino is the most important breed of sheep in New South Wales. It is essentially a wool-producing animal, and is found in all districts of the State where sheep are raised. It is noted for its hardiness and its ability to endure extreme weather conditions, and is therefore the only suitable sheep for the far-western areas, where pastures are sparse and the climate hot and dry.

Although the running of crossbreds is encouraged by closer settlement and pasture improvement, both of which have increased in recent years, favourable wool prices have caused the high proportion of merinos to be maintained. The British breeds and the various types of crossbreds used mainly for the production of meat require good grazing conditions, and are therefore found in the higher rainfall areas of 20 or more inches per annum. Australasian breeds, such as the Corriedale and Polwarth, which have been evolved specially for Australian conditions, are valuable as dual-purpose sheep, breeding a marketable lamb and producing a good quality saleable fleece. The Corriedale is a fixed cross between the Lincoln and the merino, and the Polwarth a fixed comeback bred from the mating of merino rams with Lincoln by merino ewes.

The numbers of the principal breeds of sheep in New South Wales in 1939 and more recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 938. Breeds of Sheep**

Breed	Total Sheep (Rams, Ewes, Wethers, and Lambs)					Rams (1 year and over)
	1939	1947	1950	1953	1956	1956
Merino .. .. .	40,861,601	31,067,510	40,017,801	43,713,685	49,994,202	600,600
Other Recognised Breeds—						
Corriedale .. ..	471,134	1,437,107	2,584,735	2,782,296	2,453,314	68,179
Polwarth .. .. .	25,089	74,389	130,546	162,192	257,077	6,977
Border Leicester ..	124,774	412,839	356,081	303,114	331,783	58,470
Romney Marsh .. .	45,277	118,864	168,010	114,803	119,843	12,129
Dorset Horn .. . .	20,610	56,651	102,293	134,963	276,721	42,872
Southdown .. . .	19,033	32,534	28,858	37,052	42,582	6,375
Other British Breeds	12,701	7,509	6,116	7,125	9,687	1,594
<i>Total, Other Recognised Breeds</i> .. .. .	<i>718,618</i>	<i>2,139,893</i>	<i>3,376,639</i>	<i>3,541,545</i>	<i>3,491,007</i>	<i>196,596</i>
Merino Comeback ..	2,483,916	2,059,812	3,441,671	4,141,779	3,791,491	1,107
Crossbred .. .. .	4,812,528	7,837,785	6,461,889	6,063,991	5,711,300	3,665
Total, All Breeds ..	48,876,663	43,105,000	53,298,000	57,461,000	62,988,000	801,968

Merinos represented nearly 85 per cent. of the sheep in New South Wales during the years 1932 to 1939, but had declined to 72 per cent. by 1947. This decline was due, firstly, to the development of the fat lamb industry, and, later, to severe drought in areas where most merinos were

depastured. With recovery from the drought, and in response to a post-war demand for fine wools, the proportion of merinos increased to 76 per cent. in 1953 and 79 per cent. in 1956.

In normal circumstances, the number of crossbred sheep depends on prospects for the export of fat lambs. This breed represented 10 per cent. of the total sheep in 1939, but rose to 18 per cent. in 1947 for the reasons stated above. The proportion subsequently declined to 11 per cent. in 1953 and 9 per cent. in 1956.

The breed of ram used for mating is usually determined by the type of sheep husbandry carried on, which, in turn, is determined to some extent by climate and topography. In all sheep-raising divisions of New South Wales, flocks bred from merino rams predominate. In the drier areas of the Plains and the Western Division, and in those parts of the Northern and Southern Tableland in which winter feed is light, the merino ram is used almost exclusively, with ewes of the same breed. Where rainfall and pastures are sufficient and reliable, mainly on the Central Tableland and Western Slope and in the Riverina, fat lambs may be bred, by the mating of crossbred ewes to rams of the English shortwool breeds, mainly Dorset Horn and Southdown. The lambs mature rapidly, and are usually marketed at about four months of age without having been shorn. This type of breeding, which is highly specialised and requires good pastures and management, is also suitable for irrigated areas where feed is assured. Where the rainfall is lighter and less reliable, there are many dual-purpose flocks. The most common rams used in these flocks are the long-wool English breeds Border Leicester and Romney Marsh, and they are mated with merino ewes. The progeny may be sold as fat lambs if the season and markets are good, or kept for wool-growing or for later fattening as mutton. Another type of dual-purpose flock is that consisting of Corriedale or Polwarth sheep.

#### STUD SHEEP

Stud flocks of sheep in New South Wales have reached a high standard, and further development can be expected with the introduction of new methods of breeding and feeding. There is a register of studs, based on specified standards for each breed of sheep, and registration is controlled by the executives of the various breeding associations.

The number of stud flocks listed with the principal breeding organisations in 1958 was: Merino, 540; Poll Merino, 40; Corriedale, 253; Polwarth, 77; British Breeds, 989; Poll Dorset, 30.

Since 1929, the oversea export of stud sheep has been prohibited, except with the approval of the Minister.

#### SHEEP EXPERIMENT WORK

The Department of Agriculture conducts a number of experiment farms on which sheep breeding and feeding problems are investigated. Among these are the Trangie Agricultural Experiment Station, where there is a wool laboratory and the work is concentrated on Merino breeding. At Leeton and Yanco Experimental Farms in the irrigation area, the production and feeding of fat lambs is investigated. Shannon Vale Nutrition Station, at Glen Innes on the Northern Tableland, has made a considerable contribution to improved husbandry and management of sheep in this environment.

## WOOL PRODUCTION

Most of the wool produced in New South Wales is obtained by shearing the live sheep. Considerable quantities of wool are, however, obtained by fellmongering, and a small quantity is picked from the carcasses of dead sheep on the holding. In normal times, many sheep skins are exported oversea and interstate, and the quantity of wool on these is estimated and included in the total production.

The weight of the wool clip is stated as "in the grease", because precise data of the clean scoured yield are not available. The greasy wool produced in New South Wales in recent years is estimated to have yielded about 55 per cent. clean scoured weight. Very little wool is washed on holdings.

The following table shows, in quinquennial periods from 1876 and for each season since 1941-42, the quantity and value of wool produced in New South Wales:—

Table 939. Quantity and Value of Wool Produced

Average of Seasons	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production * at Principal Market	Season	Quantity Produced (as in the grease)	Gross Value of Production *	
					At Principal Market	At Place of Production
	Thous. lb.	£ thous.		Thous. lb.	£ thous.	£ thous.
1876-1880	143,679†	6,260	1941-42	547,000	29,823	27,458
1881-1885	188,763†	8,113	1942-43	497,538	31,318	29,154
1886-1890	258,956†	8,955	1943-44	537,410	34,179	31,703
1891-1895	362,726†	9,805	1944-45	448,683	28,183	26,112
1896-1900	281,648†	8,597	1945-46	431,549	27,157	25,234
1901-1905	260,517†	9,344	1946-47	432,621	42,541	40,277
1906-1910	369,321†	14,958	1947-48	422,260	64,255	61,384
1911-1915	357,256	15,468	1948-49	463,208	86,095	82,348
1916-1920	328,065	18,507	1949-50	515,043	126,948	122,188
1921-1925	323,635	24,272	1950-51	492,130	288,697	281,396
1926-1930	457,712	30,648	1951-52	437,837	135,864	129,564
1931-1935	488,064	20,679	1952-53	556,552	192,124	181,989
1936-1940	490,929	27,347	1953-54	544,934	180,781	171,901
1941-1945	513,508	28,311	1954-55	540,977	155,335	147,294
1946-1950	452,936	69,399	1955-56	593,712	149,128	140,451
1951-1955	514,486	190,560	1956-57	660,343	217,124	206,280

\* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 wool clips. (See page 1022.)

† Excludes wool exported on skins.

Drought conditions were responsible for the reduced sheep flocks and wool production in the seasons from 1944-45 to 1947-48. The clip of 422,260,000 lb. in 1947-48 was the lowest since 1925-26. With restocking, shearing increased and the quantity of wool produced reached 515,000,000 lb. in 1949-50. Production fell slightly in 1950-51, and more heavily in 1951-52, when the average cut per head was almost  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. less than in the previous season. In 1952-53, as the result of a high average clip and a marked increase in the numbers shorn, the quantity of wool produced rose to 557,000,000 lb. Although there were further increases in the number of sheep shorn in 1953-54 and in 1954-55, the average cuts in those seasons were lower, and production fell slightly. High average clips, combined with a small increase in the numbers shorn in 1955-56 and a marked increase in 1956-57, resulted in a substantially greater wool production in 1955-56 and a record clip of 660,343,000 lb. in 1956-57.

The marked changes in the value of wool produced have been caused by fluctuations in price rather than variations in production. For the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46, the value was based on the average price under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government for the purchase of the Australian clip. Wool prices rose sharply on the resumption of the auction sales in 1946, and continued to advance during the next five seasons. The prices reached their peak in 1950-51, and the value at place of production in that season (£281,000,000) was the highest ever recorded, being more than ten times as great as the average in the 1936-1940 period, although production was approximately the same. Prices fell heavily during 1951-52, and the value of wool produced was less than half that of the previous season. The value rose substantially to £182,000,000 in 1952-53, partly as a result of an increase in prices and partly because of the marked increase in production, but with contracting prices it fell during the next three seasons to £140,000,000 in 1955-56. A recovery in prices and record wool production raised the value to £206,000,000 in 1956-57.

Particulars of the number of sheep shorn, the average clip per sheep, and the quantity of shorn and other wool produced in New South Wales in quinquennial periods from 1920-21, and in each of the last eleven seasons, are shown in the following table:—

Table 940. Sheep Shorn and Wool Produced

Season	Sheep Shorn (including Lambs)	Average Clip (greasy) *	Quantity of Wool Produced (as in the grease)					
			Shorn and Crutched	Dead	Fell-mongered	Exported on Skins	Total Production	
	Thous.	lb.	Thousand lb.					
Average—								
1921-1925	38,378	7.5	286,786	925	23,599	12,325	323,635	
1926-1930	50,944	8.2	418,405	985	18,548	19,774	457,712	
1931-1935	53,691	8.2	438,594	1,035	34,109	14,326	488,064	
1936-1940	54,426	8.2	445,206	1,815	26,172	17,736	490,929	
1941-1945	56,696	8.2	463,871	1,155	41,712	6,770	513,508	
1946-1950	48,677†	8.4†	409,027	776	24,346	18,787	452,936	
1951-1955	56,930†	8.4†	475,379	688	18,094	20,325	514,486	
Year—								
1946-47	45,800†	8.4†	383,692	1,246	27,076	20,607	432,621	
1947-48	45,340†	8.4†	382,142	516	19,947	19,655	422,260	
1948-49	50,127†	8.4†	422,591	442	21,236	18,939	463,208	
1949-50	54,396†	8.6†	469,987	472	21,823	22,761	515,043	
1950-51	54,547†	8.4†	455,910	994	19,551	15,675	492,130	
1951-52	52,287†	7.7†	403,563	971	16,068	17,235	437,837	
1952-53	59,015†	8.8†	516,510	467	16,652	22,923	556,552	
1953-54	59,183	8.5	501,016	518	20,364	23,036	544,934	
1954-55	59,616	8.4	499,898	488	17,834	22,757	540,977	
1955-56	61,821	8.9	550,958	447	18,428	23,879	593,712	
1956-57	70,121	8.8	617,875	559	18,255	23,654	660,343	

\* Average for all sheep, including lambs. Includes crutchings.

† Revised since last issue.

## SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SHEARING

The main months of shearing in New South Wales are from July to November, few sheep being shorn in the remaining seven months.

The percentage distribution by months in the 1955-56 season, when a special analysis of shearing was undertaken, is shown for each statistical division (except the Coastal divisions) in the following table. The percentages were derived by allocating all the sheep and lambs on each rural holding to the main month of general shearing (the month of lamb shearing, when it differed from that of general shearing, being ignored). The distribution is therefore only approximate.

**Table 941. Seasonal Distribution of General Shearing, 1955-56**

Statistical Division	Percentage of Sheep and Lambs Shorn on Holdings whose Main Month of General Shearing was *:-													All Mths.
	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
Tableland--														
Northern ..	...	...	...	...	1.1	8.1	51.7	37.2	1.2	0.7	...	...	100	
Central ..	0.6	0.5	...	1.8	12.2	28.8	31.6	22.2	1.3	...	0.5	0.5	100	
Southern ..	...	...	...	...	4.7	19.1	40.9	31.9	3.2	0.2	...	...	100	
Western Slope--														
North ..	1.0	2.1	0.8	6.2	30.6	36.9	10.7	3.0	0.8	1.9	2.7	3.3	100	
Central ..	1.3	2.1	3.4	13.3	32.5	35.5	8.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	100	
South ..	0.2	0.3	0.4	3.2	22.0	49.9	19.6	3.7	0.3	0.3	...	0.1	100	
Central Plains and Riverina--														
North ..	6.6	6.1	3.7	20.7	25.7	13.8	3.3	2.2	1.0	2.7	4.3	9.9	100	
Central ..	5.1	9.0	9.5	25.7	25.7	12.1	2.5	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	6.3	100	
Riverina ..	0.7	0.8	3.0	22.4	41.0	27.3	3.6	0.4	...	0.1	0.3	0.4	100	
Western ..	7.6	4.0	4.7	21.4	24.0	9.2	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.9	8.5	12.0	100	
New South Wales ..	2.4	2.5	2.7	12.4	23.9	26.0	14.7	8.0	0.7	1.0	2.1	3.6	100	

\* See text above table.

Shearing commenced earliest in the hot, dry Western Division and the Central Plain, July and August being the two months in which most of their shearing was done. In the adjacent divisions, Riverina, Central Western Slope, and North Central Plain, the peak of shearing activity was slightly less marked, extending over the three months July to September. In the North and South Western Slopes, it began a month later and extended over the three months August to October. In the three Tableland divisions, where the climate is more rigorous, the peak was a month later again, extending from September to November, with a tendency to be slightly later in the Northern Tableland than in the Central or Southern Tableland. Three divisions, the Western and the North Central and Central Plains, showed a slight tendency towards a minor peak of shearing in March, possibly less marked than in a normal year, as the shearing in this month in 1956 may have been affected by floods and a shearing dispute.

## QUALITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL

Details of all greasy wool (other than from Joint Organisation stocks) appraised or sold at auction in Australia since 1940-41 have been recorded by the Central Wool Committee (covering the season 1940-41 to 1945-46), the Australian Wool Realisation Commission (covering the period from 1946-47 to October, 1953), and the Australian Wool Bureau (since October, 1953), and have been analysed in respect of qualities, combing or carding classifications, and degrees of vegetable fault. The summary which follows covers the analyses relating to greasy wool sold at auction at Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn; sales at Albury (which is regarded as a Victorian selling centre) are not included.

The following table shows the proportional distribution, by predominant spinning quality counts, of the greasy wool sold at auction in New South Wales in the last eight seasons. The figures under the heading "Spinning Quality Group" indicate the degree of fineness of the wool fibre, in descending order.

Table 942. Quality Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.\*

Spinning Quality Group	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales							
70's and over	5.3	5.5	6.3	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.4	3.5
64/70's	20.3	21.6	26.5	16.3	16.1	15.7	15.1	16.6
64's	22.6	25.1	25.6	21.0	22.9	22.0	20.9	21.4
64/60's and 60/64's	24.3	22.2	18.0	32.3	31.4	33.1	35.4	34.1
60's	10.0	8.4	7.8	10.6	11.0	10.9	11.1	10.8
58's	7.3	7.3	7.0	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.1
56's	7.0	6.9	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.0
50's	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8
Below 50's	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Oddments	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Excludes sales at Albury.

Production of 64's and finer wools, which represented 71.3 per cent. of the total in 1940-41, declined to 55.2 per cent. in 1944-45 and to 39.7 per cent. in the following season, after drought had reduced the number of sheep by over ten million. This downward trend was reversed with the recovery in the number of merinos, and in 1951-52, the proportion of 64's or better was 58 per cent. However, the proportion declined again to 41 per cent. in 1952-53, and has since remained about this level.

An analysis of combing or carding groups is given for recent seasons in the following table. Noble combing wools, which predominate in the New South Wales clip, consist largely of wools carrying light vegetable fault and those free or nearly free of vegetable fault. Only a small proportion of the French combing wools, which are usually of shorter length, are free of vegetable fault.

**Table 943. Combing and Carding Group Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.\***

Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding	Season	Noble Combing	French Combing	Carding
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales				Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales		
1947-48	68.6	12.8	18.6	1952-53	73.9	9.9	16.2
1948-49	70.5	13.4	16.1	1953-54	69.1	13.4	17.5
1949-50	71.0	12.1	16.9	1954-55	69.0	15.1	15.9
1950-51	72.0	12.8	15.2	1955-56	71.1	12.9	16.0
1951-52	68.8	17.2	14.0	1956-57	70.0	13.4	16.6

\* Excludes sales at Albury.

The incidence of vegetable fault in the New South Wales clip in recent seasons is shown in the next table:—

**Table 944. Vegetable Fault Analysis of Greasy Wool Sold at Auctions in N.S.W.\***

Year	Free or Near Free	Light Burr and/or Seed	Medium Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Heavy Burr and/or Seed (combing)	Carbonising	Total
	Proportion per cent. of Total Number of Bales					
1947-48	27.8	33.0	15.1	7.6	16.5	100.0
1948-49	26.6	34.5	15.5	9.3	14.1	100.0
1949-50	26.5	33.9	15.2	9.6	14.8	100.0
1950-51	32.6	37.7	11.8	5.1	12.8	100.0
1951-52	33.2	40.2	10.3	4.7	11.6	100.0
1952-53	32.7	38.0	10.5	5.6	13.2	100.0
1953-54	22.3	38.2	17.1	8.6	13.8	100.0
1954-55	21.7	40.1	18.1	7.8	12.3	100.0
1955-56	21.6	42.6	17.1	7.0	11.7	100.0
1956-57	23.8	41.7	16.4	6.0	12.1	100.0

\* Excludes sales at Albury.

In a normal season, approximately 65 per cent. of the clip is free of or contains light vegetable fault, 20 per cent. contains medium or heavy burr and/or seed, and 15 per cent. is carbonising wool. The proportion of wool falling within the classifications varies considerably under the influence of seasonal conditions. During drought periods, the relative importance of free or nearly free wools increases. On the other hand, in good seasons, when more seed is present in the pastures, there is a decline in the proportion of free wools.

The three preceding tables relate to wool sold at New South Wales selling centres. Table 945 shows the total Australian sales of wool of New South Wales origin, classified by the predominating spinning quality group of the wool and the statistical division of origin within the State.



**Table 945. Greasy Wool of New South Wales\* Origin, Sold at Auction in Australia: Predominating Spinning Quality and Statistical Division of Origin, 1956-57 Season**

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Statistical Division	Predominating Spinning Quality Group								Total †	
	70's and over	64-70's and 64's	64-60's and 60-64's	60's	60-58's	58's	56's	50's		Below 50's
Bales										
Tableland—										
Northern .. .. .	17,353	58,397	23,803	4,023	522	1,788	1,463	554	181	108,084
Central .. .. .	9,921	72,950	60,604	13,669	1,840	13,059	14,703	6,410	1,239	194,395
Southern * .. .. .	13,982	62,832	54,296	10,256	1,982	5,493	4,954	2,734	1,016	157,545
Western Slope—										
North .. .. .	6,389	68,232	40,009	11,386	1,156	8,064	7,487	2,930	878	146,531
Central .. .. .	613	58,966	66,278	18,975	2,300	15,132	16,029	5,359	1,224	185,076
South .. .. .	3,747	72,991	86,387	29,203	2,476	34,388	35,079	11,469	2,050	277,790
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North .. .. .	1,532	65,091	53,243	14,089	2,286	6,255	6,036	2,051	621	151,204
Central .. .. .	1,153	84,037	89,229	28,038	4,897	6,918	6,732	2,272	886	224,162
Riverina .. .. .	351	35,411	90,927	49,720	8,222	44,049	47,974	17,143	4,598	298,395
Western .. .. .	1,675	75,518	102,371	43,064	19,474	16,160	3,412	920	343	262,937
Other (Coastal Divisions and Bulk-classed and Dealers' Wool) .. .. .	1,076	17,887	17,433	6,082	486	4,244	4,272	1,688	409	53,577
<b>Total, New South Wales Wool..</b>	<b>57,792</b>	<b>672,312</b>	<b>684,580</b>	<b>228,505</b>	<b>45,841</b>	<b>155,550</b>	<b>148,141</b>	<b>53,530</b>	<b>13,445</b>	<b>2,059,696†</b>

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

† Excludes 24,445 bales of unclassified oddments.

## AVERAGE WEIGHT OF FLEECE

The average weight of the fleece fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the proportion of lambs in the number shorn. Over the last ten seasons, the average clip per head (excluding crutchings) was 9.3 lb. for sheep, 3.0 lb. for lambs, and 8.2 lb. for sheep and lambs combined. The annual averages for sheep (exclusive of lambs) in groups of statistical divisions, are shown in the next table:—

**Table 946. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep (excluding Lambs), in Divisions**

Season	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.
1947-48 *	lb. 8.6	lb. 8.8	lb. 9.6	lb. 10.7	9.2
1948-49 *	8.6	8.8	9.8	10.4	9.2
1949-50 *	8.4	9.0	10.1	10.5	9.4
1950-51 *	8.2	8.6	9.7	10.5	9.1
1951-52 *	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.6	8.2
1952-53 *	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.8	9.5
1953-54	8.5	8.7	9.6	10.6	9.2
1954-55	8.3	8.7	9.4	10.1	9.0
1955-56	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.9	9.6
1956-57	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	9.6
Average, 10 seasons ended 1956-57	8.5	8.8	9.7	10.5	9.2

\* Revised since last issue.

The average weight of fleece shorn from sheep and from lambs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in recent seasons is shown in the following table. Crutchings, which generally represent 2 or 3 per cent. of total wool production, are not included.

**Table 947. Average Clip (excluding Crutchings) per Sheep and Lamb**

Statistical Division	Sheep					Lambs				
	1952-53*	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1952-53*	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tableland—										
Northern ..	8.45	8.08	7.55	8.11	8.12	2.18	2.28	2.31	2.36	2.36
Central ..	8.94	8.68	8.64	9.11	9.29	2.53	2.44	2.27	2.37	2.58
Southern ..	8.92	8.70	8.51	9.29	9.57	1.61	1.54	1.43	1.58	1.68
Total ..	8.82	8.54	8.34	8.92	9.09	2.21	2.15	2.02	2.12	2.28
Western Slope—										
North ..	8.85	8.64	8.00	8.67	8.28	3.00	2.89	2.82	2.90	3.03
Central ..	9.32	8.72	9.15	9.31	9.37	2.93	2.73	2.63	2.92	3.01
South ..	9.20	8.79	8.79	9.84	9.51	2.74	2.58	2.42	2.63	3.04
Total ..	9.13	8.73	8.65	9.36	9.12	2.86	2.69	2.56	2.78	3.03
Central Plains and Riverina—										
North ..	9.06	9.49	8.88	9.21	9.22	3.64	3.99	3.85	3.96	3.91
Central ..	10.06	9.81	9.72	10.21	10.15	3.74	3.70	3.61	3.78	3.89
Riverina ..	10.03	9.54	9.51	10.53	10.23	3.09	2.81	2.72	2.97	3.33
Total ..	9.81	9.62	9.41	10.09	9.95	3.38	3.37	3.20	3.42	3.62
Western ..	10.83	10.60	10.18	10.86	10.87	4.02	4.07	3.82	4.03	4.15
New South Wales (including Coastal Divisions)	9.47	9.17	8.97	9.64	9.58	3.11	3.02	2.90	3.11	3.30

\* Revised since last issue.

As the figures quoted in the preceding tables relate to greasy wool, comparisons between divisions necessitate allowance for the presence in the fleece of foreign matter, such as dust, burr, and seed. Generally, the greasy wool from the Tableland produces the highest yield of scoured wool. The yield is lower in the Western Slope, Plains, Riverina, and Western Divisions.

#### INDEX OF RAINFALL IN SHEEP DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal sheep regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which the industry is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the sheep districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fifteen years in the following table. For each sheep district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighing by the number of sheep in the districts.

**Table 948. Index of Rainfall in Sheep Districts**  
Normal Rainfall for each month = 100.

Month	1942 -43	1943 -44	1944 -45	1945 -46	1946 -47	1947 -48	1948 -49	1949 -50	1950 -51	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57
<i>Spring—</i>															
September ..	72	116	31	30	99	147	100	179	115	105	68	81	61	98	86
October ..	127	90	52	85	46	136	64	243	339	69	210	139	248	291	207
November ..	165	170	41	61	116	165	79	155	276	53	90	111	187	103	40
<i>Summer—</i>															
December ..	129	50	37	49	90	247	100	48	38	36	89	28	131	73	43
January ..	141	45	114	151	31	99	73	130	120	27	100	149	117	182	36
February ..	52	58	123	195	261	180	170	309	101	84	156	250	405	294	139
<i>Autumn—</i>															
March ..	15	41	31	79	132	81	186	283	50	158	33	7	83	372	68
April ..	133	61	87	65	76	107	75	202	59	200	75	73	104	192	70
May ..	124	127	105	42	61	133	101	112	102	173	155	23	147	237	10
<i>Winter—</i>															
June ..	51	16	181	49	44	171	84	186	137	124	29	67	80	161	64
July ..	67	70	95	55	122	43	76	253	74	107	35	73	100	191	102
August ..	105	142	144	25	117	58	56	86	129	191	148	76	130	66	81
Year ended August—	98	82	87	74	100	131	97	182	128	111	99	90	149	188	79

There is a close relationship between rainfall and the weight of the fleece, years of poor rainfall almost invariably resulting in a decline in the quantity of wool shorn per sheep. Whilst satisfactory seasonal conditions throughout the year are needed for good results, summer and autumn rains exercise a considerable influence upon wool production.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern, central, and southern sections of the sheep districts is shown for the last two years:—

**Table 949. Index of Rainfall in Various Sheep Districts**  
Normal rainfall for each month = 100

Year and Month	North-ern*	Cent-ral†	South-ern‡	West-ern¶	Total	Year and Month	North-ern*	Cent-ral†	South-ern‡	West-ern¶	Total
1955-56—						1956-57—					
September	88	98	100	114	98	September	82	75	99	89	86
October	304	307	214	444	291	October	146	217	257	194	207
November	78	133	98	104	103	November	40	23	62	20	40
December	76	62	94	35	73	December	82	30	27	24	43
January	162	197	199	145	182	January	71	37	13	14	36
February	386	388	142	265	294	February	123	149	130	184	139
March	136	396	461	659	372	March	92	49	67	55	68
April	155	164	264	146	192	April	105	62	56	39	70
May	258	197	249	252	237	May	8	6	16	7	10
June	155	163	176	129	161	June	54	38	80	115	64
July	104	192	215	344	191	July	65	100	147	69	102
August	29	78	101	22	66	August	90	89	79	40	81

\* Northern Tableland, North Western Slope, and North Central Plain.

† Central Tableland, Central Western Slope, and Central Plain.

‡ Southern Tableland, South Western Slope, and Riverina.

¶ Western Division.

### 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 to seek supplies of the raw material at their source, and after the year 1885 local wool sales began to assume importance. The proportion of the clip shipped overseas before sale nowadays rarely reaches 1 per cent.

#### WOOL SALES IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney is the largest primary wool market in the world, and the auction sales are attended by representatives of firms from practically every country in which woollen goods are manufactured extensively. Sales are held regularly in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn, and usually extend from September to June each season. At least one series is held in Sydney each month during the season, the frequency in other centres depending on the quantity of wool to be offered at each in any season. Sales are made by private treaty in July and August, but the quantity of wool sold in this way is very small. Wool auctions were suspended during the seasons from 1939-40 to 1945-46, when wool was acquired under the appraisalment system associated with the United Kingdom Government's purchase of the Australian wool clips. Auctions were resumed in Sydney on 2nd September, 1946.

Apart from a small quantity of good quality free wool selected for sale from November each year, each lot is offered for sale strictly in order of arrival at brokers' stores. The quantity of wool and the proportion of various types and qualities sold each month varies considerably. Generally, wool of relatively low quality is offered in September and June, and fine wool in November, December, and January. The quality of wool received at brokers' stores each month is governed largely by the order of shearing throughout the State; most wool from early shearing districts is coarser and usually carries more vegetable matter than that from late shearing districts.

Particulars of wool auction sales in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later seasons are shown in the next table. In 1956-57, 1,282,000 bales (greasy and scoured) were sold in Sydney, 334,000 bales in Newcastle, and 72,000 bales in Goulburn.

Table 950. Wool Auction Sales in N.S.W.\*

Year ended 30th June	Wool Sold			Proportion of Bales of each Description Sold						Average Weight per Bale Sold	
	Greasy	Scoured	Amount Realised	Breed		Growth		Condition		Greasy	Scoured †
				Merino	Other than Merino	Fleece, etc.	Lambs	Greasy	Scoured		
	Thous. bales	£ thous.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	lb.	lb.	
1939†	1,119	58	15,521	91	9	97	3	95	5	302	233
1947	1,014	72	32,910	81	19	95	5	93	7	305	220
1948	995	83	52,972	80	20	94	6	92	8	315	222
1949	1,079	71	67,331	78	22	94	6	94	6	302	226
1950	1,294	84	107,714	78	22	94	6	94	6	307	227
1951	1,195	70	228,204	79	21	95	5	94	6	302	225
1952	1,072	49	105,261	80	20	95	5	96	4	298	225
1953	1,341	52	151,348	79	21	95	5	96	4	309	230
1954	1,380	45	144,796	81	19	94	6	97	3	300	229
1955	1,342	39	122,999	83	17	94	6	97	3	302	231
1956	1,455	33	115,699	82	18	95	5	98	2	302	230
1957	1,657	31	166,341	84	16	94	6	98	2	294	236

\* Excludes sales at Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

† Includes skin wool.

‡ Sydney and Newcastle. Goulburn centre not yet in operation.

The quantity of wool sold and the amount realised, as shown in this table, are not comparable with records of production. They include wool carried forward from the preceding season and small quantities of wool from other States (mainly Queensland) forwarded to Sydney for sale, but exclude wool carried forward to the next season and wool grown in New South Wales and marketed interstate or oversea.

In 1956-57, 2,060,000 bales of greasy wool identified as of New South Wales origin were sold in Australian auction centres. Particulars of the quantity sold in each centre are as follows:—

Table 951. Sales of Greasy Wool of New South Wales\* Origin in Australian Auction Centres, 1956-57

Source: Australian Wool Bureau

Particulars	Sydney	New-castle	Goul-burn	Albury	Mel-bourne	Geelong	Brisbane	Adelaide
Bales Sold (thous.)	1,197	324	71	141	216	6	36	69
Proportion per cent. of Total Sales	58.1	15.7	3.4	6.8	10.5	0.3	1.8	3.4

\* Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Figures compiled by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association show that it is exceptional for a significant proportion of the wool received by brokers not to be sold during the season in which it reaches the stores.

The following table shows the carry-over in Sydney, Newcastle, and Goulburn for each of the last twelve seasons. Frequently, much of the wool carried-over consists of autumn shearings and crutchings which have not reached the selling centre in time for offering at the final sale of the season.

**Table 952. Wool (Greasy and Scoured) Carried-over at N.S.W. Auction Centres\***

At end of Season	Quantity Carried-over	At end of Season	Quantity Carried-over	At end of Season	Quantity Carried-over
	Bales		Bales		Bales
1945-46	13,493	1949-50	12,792	1953-54	20,851
1946-47	39,388	1950-51	26,592	1954-55	25,464
1947-48	14,888	1951-52	15,408	1955-56	18,818
1948-49	76,923	1952-53	18,091	1956-57	37,719

\* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre).

#### POST-WAR MARKETING OF WOOL

The Australian wool clips of the 1939-40 to 1945-46 seasons were purchased by the United Kingdom Government in terms of an agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Details of the purchase arrangements are given on page 418 of Year Book No. 51. The United Kingdom Government also purchased the New Zealand and South African clips of the same seasons.

A Joint Organisation (U.K.-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd.) was set up by the United Kingdom, Australian, New Zealand, and South African Governments in 1945 to dispose of the stocks of Dominion wool accumulated by the United Kingdom Government under the war-time purchase arrangements. A subsidiary of the Joint Organisation, the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, was appointed to control operations in Australia. The accumulated stocks were sold at auction, in conjunction with current clips, under a reserve price scheme. With very favourable marketing conditions in the early post-war years, the stocks were disposed of rapidly and large-scale support of the sale of new clips proved unnecessary. The Joint Organisation went into liquidation in January, 1952, and since then the auction system has operated without any reserve on prices. Details of the operations of the Joint Organisation are given on page 1118 of Year Book No. 55.

Australia's share of the profits arising from the operations of the Joint Organisation amounted to approximately £93,000,000 (including interest). In terms of the Wool Realisation (Distribution of Profits) Act, 1948-1957, this amount was distributed, by the Australian Wool realisation Commission, among woolgrowers who had participated in the marketing schemes for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46. The share of the profits received by each grower represented approximately 25 per cent. of the aggregate appraisement value of the wool contributed by him in those seasons. Growers in New South Wales received a total of £36,315,200, paid in instalments between 1949 and 1959. Moneys unclaimed at 30th June, 1959, when the distribution of profits was regarded as completed, were paid into the Wool Research Trust Fund.

## PRICES OF WOOL

The following table shows the average prices realised for greasy wool in New South Wales in each season since 1920-21. Average prices obtained at Sydney auctions have been recorded by the Sydney Wool Selling Brokers' Association since 1899. The average prices (stated in Australian currency) shown for the seasons 1939-40 to 1945-46 have been based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government.

Table 953. Average Price Realised for Greasy Wool at N.S.W.\* Auctions

Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.	Season ended 30th June	Average Price per lb.
	d.		d.		d.		d.
1921	12½	1931	8·7	1941	13·1†	1951	145·3
1922	12½	1932	8·3	1942	13·1†	1952	76·5
1923	17½	1933	8·5	1943	15·1†	1953	85·1
1924	23½	1934	15·8	1944	15·3†	1954	81·8
1925	25½	1935	9·7	1945	15·1†	1955	70·6
1926	16½	1936	14·0	1946	15·1†	1956	61·6
1927	17	1937	16·4	1947	23·6	1957	80·5
1928	19½	1938	12·7	1948	37·9	1958	62·8
1929	16½	1939	10·3	1949	46·8		
1930	10·5	1940	13·4†	1950	61·8		

\* Excludes Albury (regarded as a Victorian selling centre). Prices for 1920-21 to 1938-39 are those obtained at Sydney auctions.

† Based on the agreed price for the sale of the clip to the United Kingdom Government. Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips.

These figures represent the average price of the wool sold during a season, and usually furnish an accurate guide to the average value per pound (greasy) of the clip produced in the season. The prices are affected over long terms by changes in the proportion of merinos, other recognised breeds, merino comebacks, and crossbreeds in the sheep flocks, and by variations in the quality of the wool within these broad classifications. In the short run, the prices are affected by the impact of seasonal conditions on the quality, length, soundness, colour, and style of the wool, and on the proportion of natural grease and vegetable and other foreign matter in the clip. These variables, in any season, within limits set by the composition of the flocks, determine the proportionate quantities of wool of various qualities in the clip. The wool sold locally as scoured is of limited range and quantity, and the prices are not sufficiently representative to be of value for comparative purposes.

## MONTHLY WOOL PRICE INDEX

The average price of wool sold each month is comparable only to a limited extent with that of wool sold in other months, or during the whole season. The qualities and types of wool sold differ markedly from month to month, partly because they are drawn from different parts of the State, in accordance with the seasonal pattern of shearing. A further reason is the practice mentioned above of offering selected free wool of good quality at auction from November onwards.

The index shown in Table 954 below is the result of an endeavour to eliminate the effects of the monthly variation in quality, type, and condition from the average monthly price. The aim was to measure the average price that would have been attained each month had the composition of qualities, types, and conditions been approximately the same as the normal annual composition of the entire clip. The series is the weighted average

of the prices of selected representative types, numbering seven in the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 inclusive, and thirty-three from the 1946-47 season. Although prices of individual types in the series since 1946-47 are no longer multiplied by weights, the average is still a weighted average in the sense that the selection of types as representative implies weighting. In the price series as constructed since 1946-47, the number of types selected to represent each quality group, fault classification, etc., is in approximately the same proportion to thirty-three as the quantity of wool in that quality group is to the total quantity of New South Wales wool sold in a normal year. The simple average of the prices of the thirty-three types therefore gives approximately the average price which a whole year's clip would realise if sold at the level of the prices of the month in question.

In order to eliminate the effect of variation in condition, the price of each type selected is taken in the form of the clean equivalent of the actual (greasy) auction price, converted according to the brokers' estimate of the clean yield of each lot of wool of that type sold in the month; but the average price used in the index is expressed in greasy terms, after application of a constant conversion factor. In this way, the average price for a month in the series is independent of any variations in clean yield in wool sold in that month.

In most years, the weighted annual average of the monthly index prices so derived is close to the average Australian greasy price actually realised at auctions. The divergence in some years is evidently due to a departure of the actual clean yield for the season from that implicit in the constant conversion factor used, or a variation of the Australian type composition for the season from the normal New South Wales composition on which the index is based. In addition, it may have been due to the very wide market fluctuations which have occurred in some seasons.

Table 954. Monthly Average Price of N.S.W. Wool Clip\*

Month	1928-29	1936-37	1938-39	1946-47	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	Pence per lb. greasy											
July ..	(17.8)	(13.3)	(11.1)	...	(78.5)	(95.0)	(75.0)	(85.0)	(82.5)	(67.0)	65.0	(79.0)
August ..	17.8	(13.5)	(11.0)	...	114.5	73.0	(75.0)	(84.0)	75.0	60.0	69.0	(73.0)
September ..	17.8	13.1	10.4	21.0	118.0	66.0	73.0	83.0	75.0	58.0	75.0	72.0
October ..	16.9	14.0	10.6	22.0	118.0	91.0	78.0	84.0	71.0	58.0	73.0	66.0
November ..	17.3	16.2	10.7	23.5	128.0	80.0	78.0	84.0	68.0	58.0	77.0	64.0
December ..	16.9	16.6	10.5	23.0	129.0	77.0	82.0	81.0	70.5	60.0	78.0	59.0
January ..	17.3	18.0	10.5	24.5	166.0	75.0	82.0	80.0	69.0	61.0	79.0	60.0
February ..	16.9	17.2	10.6	25.5	177.5	69.0	83.0	77.0	70.0	61.0	81.0	62.0
March ..	16.0	17.8	10.3	26.0	190.5	61.0	87.0	77.0	70.0	60.0	79.0	56.0
April ..	15.6	18.6	10.0	26.5	145.0	63.0	89.0	(79.0)	69.0	62.0	82.0	53.0
May ..	14.7	(18.3)	9.9	27.0	129.0	72.0	93.0	82.0	69.0	66.0	83.0	52.0
June ..	12.9	17.2	10.5	26.0	95.0	75.0	85.0	82.5	67.0	(67.0)	79.0	53.0
Weighted Average for Season ..	16.7	16.3	10.5	24.4	140.0	73.7	81.6	81.1	70.1	60.7	77.9	62.1
Average Price per lb. greasy realised at Australian Auctions												
Season ..	16.4	16.5	10.4	24.5	144.2	72.4	81.8	81.5	70.9	61.5	79.7	62.5

\* See text preceding table. Prices shown in brackets are nominal, being estimates made on various data for periods when there were no auction sales.



When sales by auction were resumed in September, 1946, the monthly price index moved 36 per cent. above the average price paid under contract for the Australian clips during the previous four seasons. Prices rose steeply, and by August, 1947, the monthly index had exceeded the previous record level of 29.3d., reached in November, 1924. There was a decline just before the devaluation of sterling and the Australian pound in September, 1949, but thereafter the general upward movement was resumed, accelerating rapidly in the 1950-51 season. This boom was associated with the outbreak of war in Korea, defence purchasing by the United States and United Kingdom Governments, and the practical disappearance of stocks held by the Joint Organisation. By March, 1951, when the peak was reached, the price index was at 190.5d., nine times higher than the opening post-war price, and nineteen times the closing pre-war price. Although they fell by half within three months and by two-thirds in a year, prices in the 1952-53 season were again generally rising, although more slowly than before, and the season closed with the index at 85.0d. Throughout the 1953-54 season, the index remained slightly below this level, the figure for the last month of the season being 82.5d. After an initial decline prices in 1954-55 were steady at a level about 14 per cent. below the average for the previous season. There was a further decline in the early months of 1955-56, but prices began to rise in April, 1956. The average for the season rose from 60.7d. in 1955-56 to 77.9d. in 1956-57. Prices were again generally falling throughout 1957-58, and the average for the season was 20 per cent. lower than in 1956-57.

#### PRICES OF 64'S AND 64/70'S QUALITIES

Price series are given in the next table for wool of two predominant quality groups—64's and 64/70's. These made up 21.4 per cent. and 16.6 per cent., respectively, of the New South Wales clip in 1956-57. The prices are expressed as clean on the selling floor in Sydney, being converted, in accordance with brokers' estimates of yield, from actual greasy prices realised. The prices given in the table are the unweighted average prices of twenty representative types of combing and carding wools, selected in the same way as the prices included in the monthly price index.

**Table 955. Average Monthly Prices in Sydney of 64's and 64/70's Wools**

Month	1956-57			1957-58		
	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)	64's Quality (11 Types)	64/70's Quality (9 Types)	64's and 64/70's Quality (20 Types)
Pence per lb., clean on the selling floor						
July	127	140	133	*	*	*
August	131	144	137	*	*	*
September	141	158	148	133	146	139
October	135	152	142	123	135	129
November	142	159	149	118	130	124
December	145	162	152	108	117	112
January	147	165	155	111	122	116
February	149	167	157	114	125	119
March	144	162	152	102	114	107
April	147	164	155	97	110	103
May	152	169	160	96	110	102
June	146	163	154	100	113	106

\* No sales.

## WOOL PUBLICITY AND RESEARCH

## WOOL LEVY

Levies on woolgrowers were imposed by the Commonwealth Government from 1936 to 1945, to provide funds for research purposes and for promotion of the use of wool. The rate of levy was 6d. per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia from 1936 to 1944, and 2s. per bale in 1945.

The wool levy was suspended in 1945, and from 1946-47 to 1951-52 contributory charges were imposed on woolgrowers, partly to cover the costs of the Joint Organisation, and partly to provide the 2s. per bale which would otherwise be available from the wool levy. The charges were a percentage of the value of a woolgrower's sales of shorn wool. The rates were 5 per cent. for the 1946-47 season,  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. for 1947-48,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for 1948-49 and 1949-50,  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. for 1950-51, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  per cent. for 1951-52.

The contributory charges were discontinued after the 1951-52 season, and the wool levy was re-introduced. For the seasons 1952-53 to 1956-57, the levy was imposed at the rate of 4s. per bale of shorn wool produced in Australia, and the proceeds of the levy were for wool promotion purposes. For the 1957-58 season, woolgrowers were levied at the rate of 6s. per bale, of which 4s. per bale was for wool promotion and 2s. was for wool research.

## AUSTRALIAN WOOL BUREAU

The Australian Wool Bureau was constituted under the Wool Use Promotion Act, 1953, and replaced the Australian Wool Board which had been established in 1936. The Bureau consists of seven members appointed by the Governor-General for a term of three years. Three of the members represent the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation, three represent the Australian Woolgrowers' Council, and one is nominated by the Commonwealth Government.

The main function of the Bureau is to promote the use of wool in Australia and oversea by publicity and other means. The Bureau is associated with the New Zealand and South African Wool Boards in maintaining the International Wool Secretariat, which has headquarters in London and branches in fourteen countries, and which promotes the use of wool in oversea countries.

Details of the income and expenditure of the Bureau in recent years are shown in the next table. Proceeds of the wool levy on growers are the principal source of the Bureau's income.

Table 956. Australian Wool Bureau: Income and Expenditure

Year	Income		Expenditure			Balance Transferred to Accumulated Funds
	Proceeds of Wool Levy	Total Income	International Secretariat *	Other	Total Expenditure	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952-53	673,065	783,660	427,394	229,240	656,634	127,026
1953-54	772,149	891,396	546,119	221,000	767,119	124,277
1954-55	784,260	894,607	634,878	284,409	919,287	(—)24,680
1955-56	848,368	1,177,731	648,934	293,225	942,159	235,572
1956-57	981,051	1,393,292	752,054	321,265	1,073,319	319,973
1957-58	885,079	1,126,609	830,471	384,107	1,214,578	(—)87,969

\* Excludes exchange charges.

(—) denotes deficit.

## WOOL RESEARCH

Economic and scientific wool research were supervised by the Australian Wool Board until 1945, when the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation became responsible for scientific and technical research into sheep raising and wool production, as well as wool textile research, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (a division of the Department of Primary Industry) became responsible for research into the economics of woolgrowing and sheep-station management and other economic aspects of the wool industry.

From 1945 to 1957, finance for research purposes was provided from the Wool Research Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund. The revenue of the Trust Account was paid annually from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and was equivalent to 2s. for each bale of shorn wool produced in Australia. The Wool Industry Fund was established in 1946 from funds accumulated by the Central Wool Committee during the war; the income from investments of the Fund was available for research purposes.

Under the Wool Research Act, 1957, the Trust Account and the Wool Industry Fund were combined to form the Wool Research Trust Fund. The Act also provided for the Government contribution from Consolidated Revenue to be raised to 4s. per bale, and for part of the proceeds of the levy on woolgrowers (amounting to 2s. per bale) to be paid into the new Fund. Expenditure from the Fund, the use of which is limited to sheep and wool research, is made on the recommendation of the Wool Research Committee. This Committee comprises representatives of the C.S.I.R.O., the Universities, the Department of Primary Industry, and other interested bodies.

## CATTLE

Cattle breeding in New South Wales has to some extent been restrained by the remarkable development in sheep grazing. Nevertheless, its importance in providing stock for the supply of dairy produce (as treated in a later section of this volume) is considerable.

The war-time demand for supplies of beef and the long-term contracts with the United Kingdom Government resulted in expansion of the cattle industry, and the number of cattle rose from 2,762,653 in 1940 to 3,702,848 in 1951. The number fell slightly in subsequent years, but increased to a record 3,910,827 in 1957.

The number of cattle in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 1002. The next table shows the number in each of the last fifteen years:—

Table 957. Cattle in New South Wales

At 31st March	Cattle	At 31st March	Cattle	At 31st March	Cattle
1943	3,030,546	1948	3,129,740	1953	3,648,733
1944	3,143,378	1949	3,252,752	1954	3,554,016
1945	3,144,701	1950	3,440,461	1955	3,460,692
1946	3,116,834	1951	3,702,848	1956	3,678,634
1947	2,983,093	1952	3,620,953	1957	3,910,827

An age and sex distribution of the cattle in New South Wales in each of the last eleven years is given in the following table:—

**Table 958. Cattle: Sex and Age**

At 31st March	Bulls (over 1 year)	Cows and Heifers			Bullocks, Steers, etc.	Calves (under 1 year)	Total Cattle
		In Registered Dairies	Other	Total			
1947	57,617	967,909	913,686	1,881,595	486,167	557,714	2,983,093
1948	57,847	965,201	988,170	1,953,371	542,173	576,349	3,129,740
1949	60,886	970,585	1,046,898	2,017,483	523,887	650,496	3,252,752
1950	64,020	981,371	1,145,341	2,126,712	576,330	673,399	3,440,461
1951	66,210	963,634	1,277,473	2,241,107	643,721	751,810	3,702,848
1952	68,779	929,813	1,261,085	2,190,898	622,990	738,286	3,620,953
1953	70,750	969,258	1,267,845	2,237,103	641,699	699,181	3,648,733
1954	72,474	979,378	1,209,785	2,189,163	534,513	757,866	3,554,016
1955	65,139	973,615	1,175,745	2,149,360	551,969	694,224	3,460,692
1956	67,676	992,985	1,284,999	2,277,984	556,098	776,876	3,678,634
1957	73,351	986,639	1,451,395	2,438,034	564,088	835,354	3,910,827

Cows and heifers in registered dairies comprised 25 per cent., other cows and heifers 37 per cent., bullocks and steers 15 per cent., calves under one year 21 per cent., and bulls over one year 2 per cent. of the total number of cattle in 1957.

Statistics showing separately the number of all cattle in registered dairies, milking cows not in registered dairies, and beef cattle, were collected for the first time in 1942-43. Details for recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 959. Cattle in Registered Dairies and Beef Cattle**

Particulars	At 31st March						
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<b>Cattle in Reg. Dairies—</b>							
Bulls .. .. .	23,827	23,313	24,083	24,557	23,840	23,944	23,468
Cows in milk .. .. .	576,567	540,409	578,833	568,593	577,449	595,776	596,012
Cows, dry .. .. .	183,011	187,800	174,222	210,245	192,583	202,812	199,151
Heifers .. .. .	204,056	201,604	216,203	200,540	203,583	194,397	191,476
Calves .. .. .	161,991	159,435	156,024	139,233	130,437	143,385	147,398
<b>Total in Reg. Dairies .. .. .</b>	<b>1,149,452</b>	<b>1,112,561</b>	<b>1,149,365</b>	<b>1,143,168</b>	<b>1,127,892</b>	<b>1,160,314</b>	<b>1,157,505</b>
<b>Milking Cows not in Reg. Dairies .. .. .</b>	<b>144,456</b>	<b>138,463</b>	<b>142,316</b>	<b>143,028</b>	<b>136,742</b>	<b>177,501</b>	<b>176,705</b>
<b>Beef Cattle—</b>							
Bulls .. .. .	42,383	45,466	46,667	47,917	41,299	43,732	49,883
Cows and Heifers .. .. .	1,133,017	1,122,622	1,125,529	1,066,757	1,039,003	1,107,498	1,274,690
Calves (under 1 year) .. .. .	589,819	578,851	543,157	618,633	563,787	633,491	687,956
Other .. .. .	643,721	622,990	641,699	534,513	551,969	556,098	564,088
<b>Total Beef Cattle .. .. .</b>	<b>2,408,940</b>	<b>2,369,929</b>	<b>2,357,052</b>	<b>2,267,820</b>	<b>2,196,058</b>	<b>2,340,819</b>	<b>2,576,617</b>
<b>Total Cattle .. .. .</b>	<b>3,702,848</b>	<b>3,620,953</b>	<b>3,648,733</b>	<b>3,554,016</b>	<b>3,460,692</b>	<b>3,678,634</b>	<b>3,910,827</b>

In the post-war period, the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies was highest in 1950, and the number of beef cattle in 1957. However, in comparison with the pre-war period, while the number of dairy cattle in registered dairies has fallen appreciably, there has been a marked increase in the number of beef cattle in the State.

Further particulars of dairy cattle in New South Wales are given on page 1049.

NUMBER AND SIZE OF BEEF CATTLE HERDS

The beef cattle herds on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1956 are classified in the following table according to the size of the herd:—

**Table 960. Beef Cattle Herds on Rural Holdings\*, Classified by Size of Herd, 31st March, 1956**

No. of Beef Cattle in Herd	Coastal Divisions	Tableland Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains and Riverina Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W. *	Proportion per cent. of Total
NUMBER OF HERDS							
Under 20	3,150	4,910	7,245	4,251	475	20,031	51.9
20- 49	1,683	2,167	2,420	1,596	277	8,143	21.1
50- 99	1,255	1,215	1,225	912	211	4,818	12.5
100-149	580	444	510	347	62	1,943	5.0
150-199	360	268	254	168	51	1,101	2.8
200-299	361	258	265	181	31	1,096	2.8
300-499	290	190	230	134	26	870	2.3
500 or more	211	106	149	121	17	604	1.6
Total	7,890	9,558	12,298	7,710	1,150	38,606	100.0
Per cent.	20.4	24.8	31.8	20.0	3.0	100.0	...

NUMBER OF BEEF CATTLE							
Under 20	20,934	34,029	49,655	29,956	3,543	138,117	6.0
20- 49	54,591	68,835	77,045	50,658	8,764	259,893	11.2
50- 99	88,211	83,295	85,062	63,713	14,906	335,187	14.5
100-149	69,647	53,634	62,040	41,836	7,423	234,580	10.1
150-199	61,312	46,080	43,490	28,824	8,645	188,351	8.1
200-299	86,677	62,786	63,247	42,565	7,537	262,812	11.4
300-499	109,183	71,297	86,192	50,499	9,443	326,614	14.1
500 or more	203,258	93,170	134,525	122,891	15,949	569,793	24.6
Total	693,813	513,126	601,256	430,942	76,210	2,315,347	100.0
Per cent.	30.0	22.2	25.9	18.6	3.3	100.0	...

\* Excludes 25,472 beef cattle on holdings of less than one acre in extent.

Nearly one-third of all beef cattle were in the Coastal divisions, where the average number per herd was somewhat higher than elsewhere in the State. The Tableland and Western Slope divisions each had approximately one-fourth of the total number of beef cattle.

Herds of less than 20 cattle were the most numerous in 1956, representing 51.9 per cent. of the total. Next in numerical importance were those of 20 to 49 and 50 to 99 cattle, accounting for 21.1 and 12.5 per cent., respectively. Those of 100 or more together represented only 14.5 per cent. of the State's beef herds.

Herds of 500 and over were only 1.6 per cent. of all herds but they contained 24.6 per cent. of the beef cattle in the State, while herds of under 20 contained only 6.0 per cent. of the cattle. Herds of less than 100 contained 31.7 per cent., those of 100 to 299 contained 20.6 per cent., and those of 300 or more contained 38.7 per cent. of the cattle.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CATTLE

The number of cattle in the State varies under the influence of three factors—natural increase (excess of calving over deaths from causes other than slaughtering), net imports, and slaughterings. Available particulars of the increases and decreases in recent seasons are shown in the next

table. Adequate records of calving are not available, and the figures in the table therefore do not balance from year to year. Nevertheless, the table illustrates in a general way the influence of the various factors.

**Table 961. Cattle: Elements of Increase and Decrease**

Season	Slaughterings *		Deaths of Cattle (Disease, Drought, etc.)	Net Imports of Cattle	Calves Surviving at end of Year	Total Cattle at end of Year
	Calves	Other Cattle				
1946-47	435,358	681,267	192,008	251,099	557,714	2,983,093
1947-48	376,175	690,058	95,728	299,360	576,349	3,129,740
1948-49	385,921	723,913	93,214	256,868	650,496	3,252,752
1949-50	390,860	773,930	92,717	272,435	673,399	3,440,461
1950-51	362,950	800,487	102,576	210,780	751,810	3,702,848
1951-52	411,088	841,995	209,119	183,064	738,286	3,620,953
1952-53	421,510	878,592	111,946	205,478	699,181	3,648,733
1953-54	588,966	992,959	136,929	185,701	757,866	3,554,016
1954-55	552,721	978,640	118,146	309,266	694,224	3,460,692
1955-56	581,866	975,966	95,871	368,496	776,876	3,678,634
1956-57	602,391	999,954	109,999	317,689	835,354	3,910,827

\* Until 1952-53, previous calendar year; from 1953-54, year ended June.

#### INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE

The following table shows the total recorded movement of live cattle to and from New South Wales during the last eleven years. Almost all the movement is overland, few cattle being transported by sea.

**Table 962. Recorded Interstate Movement of Cattle**

Year ended 30th June	From New South Wales				To New South Wales			
	To Victoria	To Queens-land	To South Australia	Total	From Victoria	From Queens-land	From South Australia	Total
1947	121,170	16,483	10,661	148,314	27,065	369,466	2,882	399,413
1948	82,743	16,280	12,789	111,812	33,560	374,812	2,800	411,172
1949	73,545	24,150	2,354	100,049	19,396	336,477	1,044	356,917
1950	72,287	25,728	8,553	106,568	31,053	343,772	4,178	379,003
1951	82,748	23,055	5,021	110,824	27,120	290,360	4,124	321,604
1952	72,580	34,686	3,066	110,332	32,298	259,678	1,420	293,396
1953	93,333	29,575	6,181	129,089	31,093	301,883	1,591	334,567
1954	107,981	30,778	3,249	142,008	26,512	299,727	1,470	327,709
1955	91,921	22,460	6,260	120,641	39,371	379,831	10,705	429,907
1956	106,925	20,231	2,550	129,706	27,673	465,983	4,546	498,202
1957	137,760	22,977	8,914	169,651	51,359	432,427	3,554	487,340

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

Because of diseases among the cattle of certain districts, and the presence of cattle tick in the north-east of New South Wales and in parts of Queensland, the interstate movement of cattle is regulated closely.

## HORSES

The number of horses on rural holdings in New South Wales at decennial intervals since 1861 is shown on page 1002. The record number of horses in the State was 764,170 in 1913, but since then, with the mechanization of transport and farming, the number has declined markedly. Particulars of the horses in New South Wales in 1939 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

Table 963. Horses in N.S.W.

At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses	At 31st March	Foals Surviving	Draught Horses	Total Horses
1939	29,282	216,173	531,355	1952	19,644	100,553	310,610
1947	15,813	174,982	379,774	1953	18,872	88,942	298,367
1948	16,590	163,491	376,043	1954	17,645	77,326	280,063
1949	18,917	149,396	357,764	1955	15,054	63,872	258,153
1950	19,268	133,028	342,479	1956	14,682	56,362	247,139
1951	20,043	117,661	328,428	1957	14,609	47,923	235,505

## PRICES OF LIVESTOCK

The following statement shows the average prices of certain classes of fat stock in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in 1952 and later years. The averages stated are the means of the monthly prices in each calendar year, the monthly prices being the averages for all stock sold each sale day during the month.

Table 964. Average Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards

Stock	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957	
<b>Cattle—</b>												
Bullocks—Prime, Medium ..	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
	46	16	42	5	47	17	45	12	43	1	44	19
<b>Cows and Heifers—</b>												
Prime Heavy .. .. .	34	1	28	16	35	17	33	1	33	4	32	18
<b>Sheep and Lambs—</b>												
Merino Wethers—Prime Medium	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
	57	3	62	10	61	1	62	5	74	8	69	3
Merino Ewes—Prime .. .. .	54	6	57	6	59	4	60	1	70	2	63	1
Lambs and Suckers—												
Prime Heavy .. .. .	75	9	88	7	92	6	89	8	99	1	95	9

Prices of livestock vary from year to year under the influence of seasonal conditions. When pastures are deteriorating during periods of dry weather, fat stock are hastened to market and prices decline; but with the advent of relief rains, stock are retained on the holdings for fattening or breeding and prices tend to rise. Under normal conditions, prices of cattle at Homebush are influenced by the demand for beef for local consumption, by the condition of the export trade, and by the supply of cattle from Queensland for the New South Wales market.

The price of wool is a further factor affecting prices of sheep and lambs. After the war (1939-45), wool prices continued to advance until 1951, when the prices of sheep and lambs at Homebush reached a record level, but a steep fall in the price of wool in the next year was accompanied by a similar decline in the prices of fat sheep and lambs. A general upward trend in prices from 1952 to 1955 was followed by a sharp rise in 1956 and a moderate fall in 1957.

Monthly variations in the prices of typical grades of livestock are shown in the next table:—

**Table 965. Monthly Prices of Fat Stock, Homebush Saleyards**

Month	Bullocks, Prime Medium			Merino Wethers, Prime Medium			Lambs and Suckers, Prime Heavy		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	47 8	42 0	40 7	54 3	58 4	73 1	85 9	77 0	94 1
February	47 10	41 12	41 16	55 2	60 9	78 8	94 2	94 4	97 11
March	49 14	42 13	42 19	60 9	70 7	79 3	95 7	105 4	96 6
April	45 3	42 6	41 16	65 2	65 9	70 3	91 5	106 4	91 5
May	44 3	44 1	39 14	70 4	71 10	70 5	98 0	114 0	91 7
June	44 11	46 0	40 9	68 9	72 11	68 10	97 3	109 10	95 0
July	43 15	45 8	45 8	67 3	87 8	80 11	98 2	112 4	117 3
August	45 6	45 17	50 5	66 3	85 0	81 11	98 3	104 6	126 5
September	45 17	43 7	52 13	62 10	87 0	72 7	85 5	97 7	104 5
October	45 14	43 7	51 9	60 8	86 3	56 6	79 1	94 5	84 1
November	45 5	39 18	48 11	58 11	78 4	51 8	77 10	87 4	76 7
December	42 10	40 0	44 0	58 10	71 8	47 1	75 5	85 7	73 7
Average for year	45 12	43 1	44 19	62 5	74 8	69 3	89 8	99 1	95 9

The quantity of wool carried affects the price of sheep considerably. As a general rule, sheep at market in January and February have been shorn, during March and April they have growing fleece, from May to August they are woolly, and from September to the end of the year both shorn and woolly sheep are marketed.

Monthly prices of various classes and grades of fat stock are published in the *Statistical Register*. Prices of certain types of pigs are given in Table 993.

### SLAUGHTERING OF LIVESTOCK

The following table shows the number of slaughtering establishments and the number of stock slaughtered in the State in quinquennial periods since 1921, and in each of the last eleven years:—

**Table 966. Slaughtering of Livestock**

Period	Slaughtering Establishments	Stock Slaughtered in Slaughtering Establishments and on Rural Holdings							Pigs
		Sheep			Cattle				
		Sheep	Lambs	Total	Bullocks *	Cows	Calves	Total	
	No.	Thousands							
Average 5 years ended—									
1921 (June)	926	3,788	337	4,125	275	136	55	466	296
1926 (June)	1,077	3,625	809	4,434	397	218	139	754	348
1931 (June)	1,078	4,272	1,364	5,636	312	246	154	712	421
1936 (Mar.)	1,132	4,581	2,309	6,890	323	218	292	833	488
1941 (Mar.)	1,018	4,040	2,889	6,929	350	326	449	1,125	569
1946 (Dec.)	800	5,129	3,558	8,687	361	267	390	1,018	538
1951 (Dec.)	685	3,096	2,968	6,064	458	308	385	1,151	464
1957 (June)	528	3,839	3,284	7,123	980		556	1,536	542
Calendar year—									
1947	760	3,413	2,948	6,361	387	303	376	1,066	411
1948	722	2,884	3,026	5,910	452	272	386	1,110	459
1949	690	3,274	3,728	7,002	485	289	391	1,165	507
1950	648	3,007	2,831	5,838	462	338	363	1,163	460
1951	604	2,901	2,305	5,206	502	340	411	1,253	483
1952	560	3,509	3,112	6,621	492	387	421	1,300	470
June year—									
1952-53	545	3,695	3,370	7,065	955		451	1,406	457
1953-54	526	4,124	3,260	7,384	563	430	589	1,582	499
1954-55	511	4,027	3,311	7,338	519	459	553	1,531	622
1955-56	491	3,641	3,212	6,853	545	431	582	1,558	583
1956-57	568	3,706	3,270	6,976	608	392	602	1,602	547

\* Includes a small number of bulls.



Sheep were slaughtered in record numbers during the war years, but slaughtering decreased after the war, partly owing to drought losses and the consequent effort of graziers to build up their flocks. A low level of slaughtering was reached in 1951, when high wool prices encouraged retention of sheep on holdings. Since then slaughtering of sheep and lambs has increased, the average for the five years ended June, 1957 being 18 per cent. higher than for the five years ended December, 1951.

Cattle slaughtering has increased since the war, with the growth of beef cattle herds, especially since 1950. The number of pigs slaughtered in the last three years was substantially higher than in the early post-war years.

The slaughter of livestock for sale as food, either for local consumption or for export, is permitted only in places licensed for the purpose.

In the County of Cumberland, which embraces the metropolitan area, the slaughter of stock for human consumption is controlled by the Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, which comprises a chairman, a representative of employees, and a representative of producers. The State Abattoir, controlled by the Board, is located at Homebush Bay, about 2 miles from the stock saleyards. The carcase butchers purchase stock on the hoof, and deliver them at the Abattoir, where they are slaughtered and treated by the Board's staff, and the chilled carcasses are delivered to the owners at the Abattoir Meat Halls early on the following morning.

The Newcastle City Council controls slaughtering and inspection within a radius of 14 miles of the Newcastle Post Office, and operates the Newcastle District Abattoir. There are livestock saleyards at Waratah.

Outside the County of Cumberland and the Newcastle district, municipal councils control and operate abattoirs at Goulburn, Wagga, Dubbo, Maitland, Broken Hill, Tamworth, and Albury. Co-operatively owned abattoirs are situated at Byron Bay, Casino, South Grafton, Macksville, Yanco, and Wingham. Large privately-owned abattoirs, killing for both export and the Sydney markets, are located at Wallangarra, Tenterfield, Byron Bay, Bourke, Aberdeen, Cootamundra, Orange, and Forbes.

Meat inspection at the State Abattoir and at the majority of country abattoirs is carried out by inspectors employed by the Department of Agriculture, except in the case of meat for export, which is inspected by officers of the Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry. At other abattoirs, inspection for local consumption is carried out by meat inspectors employed by local authorities.

Particulars of stock slaughtered at the State Abattoir, Homebush Bay, in recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 967. Stock Slaughtered at State Abattoir**

Year ended 30th June	Sheep		Cattle		Pigs
	Sheep	Lambs	Calves	Other	
1952*	945,530	1,432,373	75,078	205,560	106,716
1953	1,000,008	1,554,055	65,945	205,222	96,970
1954	1,149,974	1,537,178	107,169	191,589	112,863
1955†	1,029,037	1,431,453	121,021	200,175	157,259
1956†	809,223	1,344,613	109,039	189,957	114,792
1957	666,278	1,323,085	105,735	189,414	101,882

\* Year ended 31st December.

† Revised since last issue.

## MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The meat export trade began to assume importance in New South Wales towards the end of the nineteenth century, when the export of frozen meat became possible through the provision of refrigerated shipping space, and has since expanded considerably. A satisfactory method for transporting meat from Australia in a chilled condition was evolved by 1932. Exports of chilled meat grew rapidly in the following years, but were suspended during the war and have been negligible in recent years.

Special attention is given to the preparation and transport of meat for export. The meat is inspected by veterinary officers of the Department of Primary Industry, and its shipment is stringently regulated by the Department.

The stock available in New South Wales for slaughter for export depends mainly on the season, as in periods of scarcity the local demand absorbs the bulk of the fat stock marketed.

The following table shows the quantity of frozen and chilled beef, mutton, and lamb, and of canned meats exported from New South Wales to overseas destinations in 1938-39 and recent years. Ships' stores are excluded from the table; in 1957-58, these were valued at £438,412 and consisted mainly of frozen or chilled meats (2,804,346 lb. valued at £425,046). Exports of rabbits and hares are shown in Table 973, and bacon and ham in Table 995.

Table 968. Oversea Exports of Meats from New South Wales

Year	Frozen or Chilled			Offals	Preserved in Tins, etc.	Value of All Meats Exported *
	Beef and Veal	Mutton	Lamb			
	Thousand lb.					
1938-39	13,292	10,880	34,104	†	2,326	1,714,454
1948-49	7,458	6,896	15,356	7,351	13,026	5,416,261
1949-50	4,582	14,227	18,222	7,712	11,232	5,934,783
1950-51	2,495	3,575	2,583	5,370	13,090	4,548,932
1951-52	3,076	1,124	968	5,361	19,594	7,511,696
1952-53	34,808	14,326	11,366	5,677	43,977	13,763,514
1953-54	46,153	18,412	5,730	5,697	27,624	10,802,061
1954-55	21,993	5,737	4,741	4,841	24,638	8,160,409
1955-56	32,365	3,671	4,960	4,778	24,017	8,684,271
1956-57	31,365	2,349	2,149	5,046	17,086	6,574,353
1957-58	36,521	6,278	2,509	4,837	15,754	7,754,815

\* Includes poultry, rabbits and hares, pork, bacon and ham, etc.

† Not recorded separately.

The principal meat export from New South Wales is frozen beef, which amounted to 35,702,000 lb. in 1957-58. Exports of meat increased considerably in 1952-53, following an increase in meat production which is attributed to higher livestock numbers, a better season, the assured market in the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement, and lower wool prices.

The United Kingdom provides the principal market for Australian meat exports, although the proportion of Australian meat exports sold there has declined from about 95 per cent. before the war to about 75 per cent. in recent years.

#### CONTROL OF MEAT EXPORT TRADE

The export of Australian meat is controlled by the Australian Meat Board, under the provisions of the Meat Export Control Act, 1935-1953. The Board consists of a representative of the Commonwealth Government as chairman, and representatives of lamb, mutton, beef, and pig producers, meat-exporting companies, publicly-owned abattoirs and freezing works, and meat industry employees. Provision has been made for a Meat Advisory Committee in each State to assist the Board.

The Act empowers the Board to purchase and sell meat on behalf of the Commonwealth, to regulate shipments of meat, to make recommendations for regulating exports of meat, and to foster scientific research and oversea trade in Australian meat.

To make export control effective, meat and meat products and edible offal may be exported only under licence, and subject to such conditions as are prescribed after recommendation by the Meat Board.

The revenue of the Australian Meat Board is derived from levies imposed under the Meat Export Charge Act, 1953-54, which prescribes a maximum levy of 1/10d. per lb. on exports of meat. At 30th June, 1958, the actual rates were 1/20d. per lb. for frozen, chilled, and cured meats and 1/25d. per lb. for canned meats. The expenditure of the Board in 1957-58 was £123,289.

A Meat Industry Advancement Trust Account was created in 1947, to be administered by the Board for the benefit of the industry generally. During 1957-58, expenditure from this account on research contributions was £10,258, and plant and equipment valued at £20,808 was transferred to research authorities (at "Belmont" and "Brian Pastures" stations, Queensland), leaving a balance in the account of £434,060 at 30th June, 1958.

#### EXPORTS OF MEAT TO UNITED KINGDOM

Before the outbreak of war in 1939, Australian meat was exported, for sale in the United Kingdom, under free market conditions. In September, 1939, the United Kingdom and Australian Governments agreed to the export of Australian meat for sale to the U.K. Ministry of Food on a bulk contract basis. The initial contract was renewed from time to time until 1952, when the Fifteen Year Meat Agreement (1952-1967) between the two Governments came into operation. The objects of the Agreement were the promotion of meat production in Australia, enabling increased exports to be made to the United Kingdom, and the provision of a satisfactory market in the United Kingdom for that meat. The Agreement, which came into force on 1st July, 1952, applied to mutton, lamb, and beef; canned meats and pig meats were not included. Contract prices for the principal types of meat in the years 1947-48 to 1953-54 are shown on page 1137 of Year Book No. 55.

In September, 1953, the United Kingdom Government announced that bulk-purchase contracts would not be renewed after 1953-54. As a result of the negotiations which followed this announcement, Australia was left with these rights and obligations under the Fifteen Year Agreement:—

- (1) the unrestricted right of entry for Australian beef, veal, lamb, and mutton into the United Kingdom for the remainder of the fifteen years ;
- (2) the right to receive a deficiency payment from the U.K. Government if the average realised price of each class of Australian meat fell below minimum prices agreed on from time to time ;
- (3) an obligation until September, 1958 to restrict the export of Australian beef, veal, mutton, and lamb to markets other than the United Kingdom and British colonies and dependencies to 3 per cent. of exports to the United Kingdom, or such other quantity as might be agreed on annually ; and
- (4) an obligation on the Australian Government not only to maintain, but to endeavour to increase, the existing volume of exports of meat to the United Kingdom.

A deficiency payment is due to Australia if the weighted average price realised in a year on the open United Kingdom market for a class of Australian meat (beef and veal, mutton, or lamb) is below the weighted average minimum price guaranteed. The amount of the payment is calculated by multiplying the tonnage of the class of meat which arrived in the United Kingdom from Australia during the year by the amount of the difference between the two average prices. The guaranteed minimum prices are subject to review at the request of either Government.

At the negotiations early in 1954, the minimum prices agreed upon for the year ended September, 1955 were 5 per cent. below the 1953-54 contract price for beef and veal, 7 per cent. below for lamb, and from 7 to 25 per cent. below for different types of mutton.

Negotiations were held in 1955 to review minimum prices and the working of the Agreement generally. For the three years ended September, 1958, the minimum prices for beef, veal, and lamb were to remain at the 1954-55 level, and those for mutton were fixed at the average prices realised to the end of April, 1955. In addition, minimum beef and veal prices were fixed for the three years ended September, 1961 at 5 per cent. below those for the 1955-58 period. Arrangements were also made to cover free quotas (10,000 tons per annum) for shipment to destinations other than the United Kingdom and the colonies during the 1955-1958 period ; but the quotas were later increased to 15,000 tons per annum for 1956-57 and 1957-58.

As a result of negotiations in October, 1958, the minimum prices of beef and veal for the three years ended September, 1964 were fixed at 9 per cent. below their level in the 1958-1961 period, and the prices of lamb and mutton for the two years ended September, 1960 were fixed at 5 and 15 per cent., respectively, below their 1955-1958 levels. For the 1958-1961 period, a quota of 7,500 tons per annum was set for 1st and 2nd quality beef, while lower grades of beef and all grades of lamb and mutton were freed from quota restriction. After 1961, all quota restrictions will be discontinued.

The guaranteed minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of beef exported to the United Kingdom under the Fifteen Year Agreement are shown in the following table for the ten years ended September, 1964:—

**Table 969. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Beef Exports to United Kingdom**

Description	Oct. 1954 to Sept. 1955		Oct. 1955 to Sept. 1958		Oct. 1958 to Sept. 1961		Oct. 1961 to Sept. 1964	
	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality	1st Quality	2nd Quality
	Pence (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.							
Ox Hinds	18.41	16.16	18.41	16.16	17.48	15.35	15.91	13.96
Ox Crops	14.75	13.53	14.75	13.53	14.00	12.85	12.75	11.69
Cow Hinds	14.64	14.16	14.64	14.16	13.90	13.45	12.65	12.24
Cow Crops	12.53	12.05	12.53	12.05	11.90	11.45	10.83	10.43

The next table shows the minimum prices for selected kinds and grades of lamb and mutton exported to the United Kingdom under the Agreement in the six years ended September, 1960:—

**Table 970. Guaranteed Minimum Prices of Lamb and Mutton Exports to United Kingdom**

Description	Oct., 1954 to Sept., 1955	Oct., 1955 to Sept., 1958	Oct., 1958 to Sept., 1960	
	Pence (Aust.) per lb., f.o.b.			
<b>Spring Lamb from Victoria, S.A., W.A., and Tas.—</b>				
1st Quality:	36 lb. and under	18.62	18.62	17.69
	37-42 lb.	16.25	16.25	15.44
	43-50 lb.	14.50	14.50	13.78
2nd Quality:	36lb. and under	17.25	17.25	16.39
	37-42 lb.	14.50	14.50	13.78
3rd Quality:	All weights	16.37	16.37	15.56
<b>Summer Lamb, All States, and Spring Lamb, N.S.W. and Qld.—</b>				
1st Quality:	36 lb. and under	16.12	16.12	15.31
	37-42 lb.	14.00	14.00	13.30
	43-50 lb.	13.50	13.50	12.83
2nd Quality:	36 lb. and under	14.62	14.62	13.90
	37-42 lb.	12.00	12.00	11.40
3rd Quality:	All weights	11.75	11.75	11.16
<b>Mutton—Wether—</b>				
1st Quality:	48 lb. and under	9.88	11.25	9.56
	49-72 lb.	9.50	6.62	5.62
2nd Quality:	48 lb. and under	8.75	9.00	7.65
	49-72 lb.	8.00	6.37	5.43
3rd Quality:	48 lb. and under	7.25	8.25	7.01
	49-72 lb.	6.75	6.00	5.10
<b>Mutton—Ewe—</b>				
2nd Quality:	48 lb. and under	5.87	7.75	6.59
	49-72 lb.	5.38	5.62	4.77
3rd Quality:	48 lb. and under	5.50	8.12	6.91
	49-72 lb.	5.25	4.87	4.14

The average prices realised for beef were below the guaranteed minimum prices in each year from the resumption of free trading in 1954 to 1956-57, and were slightly above the guaranteed minimum in 1957-58. Average prices realised for mutton and lamb have been about the guaranteed minimum in each year. The deficiency payments received by the Australian Meat Board amounted to £150,000 for the 1954-55 year, £3.25 million for 1955-56, and £5.93 million for 1956-57.

In terms of the Meat Agreement (Deficiency Payments) Act, 1955, deficiency payments are passed on by the Meat Board in the form of bounties, through exporters, to the producers. The Meat Export (Additional Charge) Act was passed in 1955 to make provision for the Board to recoup any over-payment.

### VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of pastoral production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1901 and later seasons. These values represent the value of the items of pastoral production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

Table 971. Gross Value of Pastoral Production at Place of Production

Season	Wool *	Sheep		Cattle		Total Value of Pastoral Production †
		Slaughtered ‡	Net Interstate Exports	Slaughtered ‡	Net Interstate Exports	
£ thousand						
1901	8,425	2,071	...	1,229	...	12,447
1911	14,085	2,811	...	1,689	...	20,586
1920-21	13,023	2,313	...	2,973	...	20,336
1928-29	30,879	2,801	1,576	5,814	(-) 583	40,679
1930-31	13,705	1,795	364	2,767	(-) 899	17,835
1938-39	17,076	3,537	197	4,495	(-) 586	24,894
1946-47	40,277	7,503	764	8,075	(-) 2,990	53,869
1947-48	61,384	8,117	839	8,636	(-) 4,126	75,100
1948-49	82,348	8,732	(-) 296	11,065	(-) 4,670	97,429
1949-50	122,188	8,730	1,590	13,759	(-) 4,344	142,185
1950-51	281,396	11,213	1,548	17,689	(-) 6,874	305,234
1951-52	129,564	11,157	1,369	22,622	(-) 6,371	158,647
1952-53	181,989	9,110	1,601	23,226	(-) 4,430	211,802
1953-54	171,901	12,671	4,170	26,373	(-) 5,192	210,229
1954-55	147,294	15,151	3,689	27,639	(-) 9,575	184,504
1955-56	140,451	14,900	2,305	25,971	(-) 11,445	172,471
1956-57	206,280	15,172	2,783	26,959	(-) 9,315	242,246

\* Excludes profits realised under the war-time plan for disposal of wool clips. (See note \*, Table 842).

† The value of skin wool obtained from sheep is included under "Wool".

‡ Excludes calves and dairy cows.

¶ Includes the value of stud yearling horses sold, not shown separately.

(-) denotes excess of interstate imports.

Apart from seasonal influences, fluctuations in the value of pastoral production are mainly the result of variations in wool prices. In 1956-57, the value of wool accounted for 85 per cent. of the gross value of all pastoral production.

The net value of pastoral production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, fertilizer and seed used on pastures, water purchased for irrigation, and dips and sprays) used in the pastoral industry. The value of these materials in 1956-57 was £10,572,000.

The total value of pastoral products or by-products (apart from dairy and farmyard products) exported overseas from New South Wales in 1938-39 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 972. Oversea Exports of Pastoral Products from New South Wales**

Year ended June	Wool	Meat	Livestock	Hides and Skins	Other	Total Pastoral Products	Proportion of Total Exports (Merchandise)
	£A thousand, f.o.b.						Per cent.
1939	17,221	1,545	67	1,577	646	21,056	58.0
1952	110,480	5,647	176	5,871	1,437	123,611	65.7
1953	151,192	12,615	237	6,057	2,158	172,259	70.5
1954	150,809	9,971	169	6,398	1,857	169,204	69.3
1955	122,966	7,442	217	6,174	1,443	138,242	68.8
1956	121,246	7,991	281	6,232	1,924	137,674	66.0
1957	165,463	6,363	349	6,995	1,953	181,123	65.0

The values of pastoral exports, shown in the above table, are not comparable with the values of pastoral production shown in Table 971. The exports contain items which have been enhanced in value by manufacture and other processes, and they are valued on an "f.o.b., port of shipment" basis rather than at place of production. Moreover, the export figures relate to year of export, not to year of production.

### NOXIOUS ANIMALS

The only large carnivorous animals dangerous to stock in Australia are the dingo (or so-called native dog) and the fox (which has been introduced from abroad); but graminivorous animals, such as rabbits (which are of a foreign origin), kangaroos and wallabies, are deemed by the settlers to be even more noxious. In the Western Division, the Western Lands Commission is required to take measures to destroy dingoes, and to maintain a dog-proof fence along the western border; a small rate is imposed on the land to pay expenses.

### RABBITS

The rabbit has done incalculable damage to pastures since it first became a problem about 1881. It rapidly spread over the whole State, and is believed to have played a major part in the decline, which occurred in the thirty or so years following 1890, in the capacity of sheep properties to carry stock and resist drought. By the late 'thirties, through the expenditure of much money and effort, the rabbit pest had been brought under control by landholders in many parts of the State, though it continued to limit carrying capacity and the control measures were costly to maintain. During the war, scarcity of labour, fumigants, and wire netting made it difficult to keep the rabbit pest in check, and it became an increasing menace over wide areas. The problem was entirely transformed, however, after 1951, when the virus disease myxomatosis, introduced by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, spread rapidly down the Murray Valley, up the Darling and Lachlan Rivers, and then over the rest of the State. By mid-1953, it was estimated by the Organisation that myxomatosis had destroyed four-fifths of the rabbits in eastern Australia, and that there were practically no rabbits left west of the Darling. The surviving rabbits have shown increased resistance to the

disease, possibly owing to a decline in its virulence, and complete eradication is believed to depend on their destruction by other means. The use of sodium fluoroacetate has been proposed, and the Department of Agriculture is at present preparing to train employees of Pastures Protection Boards in its use.

In April, 1957, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation announced that although large numbers of rabbits seemed to have become immune to myxomatosis, and as a result were again increasing in numbers, continued inoculation with the standard highly virulent strain of myxoma would kill off rabbits resistant to weaker strains. It was also stated that the European rabbit flea was being imported into Australia to help spread myxomatosis. Mosquitoes are the main insects which transmit the disease from diseased to healthy animals in Australia, but the seasonal incidence of rainfall has an important bearing on their numbers and the rate of transmission of myxomatosis. The rabbit flea is not subject to seasonal and other conditions, and can help spread the disease to areas not reached by mosquitoes.

The export trade in frozen rabbits and hares and rabbit and hare skins reached a high level in the early post-war period, the principal markets being the United Kingdom in the case of carcasses and the United States and France in the case of skins. Since 1952, however, the trade has declined, largely owing to the effects of myxomatosis on the number of rabbits available for trapping. Particulars are shown in the following table:—

**Table 973. Rabbits and Hares: Oversea Export from New South Wales**

Year ended 30th June	Quantity		Value		
	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Frozen Rabbits and Hares	Rabbit and Hare Skins	Total
	Pairs	lb.	£	£	£
1939	324,362	1,661,935	27,531	197,707	225,238
1950	6,517,483	5,990,308	1,216,562	954,391	2,170,953
1951	1,748,695	6,898,431	520,646	1,638,390	2,159,036
1952	5,118,644	3,328,723	1,326,095	798,148	2,124,243
1953	2,079,595	2,122,630	628,495	333,957	962,452
1954	2,305,625	1,439,680	647,023	321,079	968,102
1955	681,303	1,568,339	199,547	428,719	628,266
1956	1,325,585*	720,032	134,515	420,125	554,640
1957	2,631,736*	508,034	260,352	212,376	472,728

\* lb. weight. Excludes small quantity of furred rabbit and hare carcasses for which weight is not available.

### PASTURES PROTECTION BOARDS

For the purpose of administering the Pastures Protection Act (which relates to travelling stock, sheep brands and marks, destruction of rabbits and noxious animals, and certain other matters), the State is divided into 59 Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Pastures Protection Board of eight directors, elected every three years from among their own number by landholders who pay pastures protection rates.

These rates are levied by the Boards upon landholders with ten or more head of large stock or 100 or more sheep, and are based on the total number of stock or sheep on the holding. A rebate of 50 per cent. may be made to occupiers of holdings enclosed with rabbit-proof wire netting fences, if the holdings have been kept reasonably free from rabbits



during the preceding year. The Boards are required to pay 3 per cent. of their annual revenue to the Department of Agriculture to cover the cost of administration.

Pastures Protection Boards are empowered 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. Veterinary inspectors, rangers, and rabbit inspectors are employed by the Boards as field staff.

The Boards levy rates on travelling stock, except in the Western Division, to raise funds for the improvement of travelling stock and camping reserves.

Tenders are called by the Boards for the lease of public watering places in the Western Division, and the rents so received (about £6,000 annually, supplemented when necessary by grants from the State Government) are used for maintenance and repairs to the watering places. The lessees charge a fee for watering stock which is fixed by regulation.

#### REGISTRATION OF BRANDS

Stock brands, which may be used on either cattle or horses, are registered under the Registration of Stock Brands Act. The number of standing registrations of large stock brands is approximately 95,000.

Sheep brands, of which the registrations are approximately 54,000, are issued for Pastures Protection Districts. A brand may not be duplicated in any one District, but the same brand may be issued in several Districts.

#### ANIMAL HEALTH

Diseases of various kinds exist amongst livestock in New South Wales, but the State is free from many of the more serious epizootic and parasitic diseases (e.g., rinderpest, bluetongue, foot and mouth disease, rabies, glanders, sheep scab, and typanosomiasis) which cause heavy loss in other pastoral countries. Certain diseases are notifiable under the Stock Diseases Act, and powers are provided for the inspection of stock and for the detention, seizure, treatment, quarantine, and destruction of diseased stock.

Movements of livestock interstate are controlled, and inspectors are maintained where required along the borders. This work is of particular importance along the Queensland border owing to the presence of cattle tick. Power is provided to enforce the dipping of cattle, sheep, and horses before they enter New South Wales.

The work in connection with the inspection of stock for disease is administered by the Animal Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture. Veterinary officers and inspectors are stationed throughout the country, under the supervision of district veterinary officers. The function of all these officers is to control animal diseases and to investigate sickness and mortalities in stock. Sporadic outbreaks of anthrax (which occur in certain localities in the mid-western portion of the State) and pleuro-pneumonia (which at times develops in New South Wales cattle following the breakdown of carrier animals introduced from Queensland) are thereby brought under control expeditiously. These officers also advise stock owners on the control of diseases not scheduled under the Act.

Schemes for the creation of tubercle-free herds are in operation in various parts of the State. There is a number of tubercle-free areas embracing some of the more important country towns. The Milk Board requires that raw milk sold in Sydney and other distributing districts under its control must be the product of tubercle-free cows.

Work at the well-equipped veterinary research station at Glenfield, under the control of the Director of Veterinary Research, is co-ordinated with the work of the veterinary officers in the field.

At the McMaster Animal Health Laboratories, located in the grounds of the University of Sydney, extensive scientific investigation of matters affecting animal health is undertaken by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, in co-ordination with similar activities in other States and the Faculty of Veterinary Science of the University. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has an area of 1,250 acres at St. Mary's which is used mainly as a field station in connection with the laboratory and for genetic work on sheep. A modern sheep biology laboratory has been established at Prospect.

#### CATTLE TICK ERADICATION

The cattle tick is a serious external parasite which attaches to cattle and other livestock. The tick first extended into New South Wales in 1907, and has now invaded some 8,000 square miles of the far north coast.

A campaign in 1956 resulted in the clearing of cattle tick from some 500 square miles of country in the Rivertree, Bookookoorara, and Cheviot areas. During 1957, however, the tick re-infested the Grafton and Copmanhurst areas.

The cost of the cattle tick eradication scheme is borne equally by the New South Wales and Commonwealth Governments. The scheme is administered by a Cattle Tick Control Commission comprising representatives of the two Governments.

#### CATTLE AND SWINE COMPENSATION ACTS

To assist eradication of disease (especially tuberculosis) from cattle, compensation is paid, in terms of the Cattle Compensation Act, 1951-1956, for cattle condemned as being diseased and for carcasses condemned as unfit for human consumption. The funds required to meet the compensation payments were originally raised by the imposition of a stamp duty on the sale of cattle; but since 1956, they have been raised by means of a per capita tax on cattle (collected from owners by Pastures Protection Boards) and a stamp duty on the delivery of cattle to an abattoir for slaughter.

Compensation is also paid, in terms of the Swine Compensation Act, 1935, for pigs and pig carcasses condemned because of disease. Funds to meet these payments are raised by means of a stamp duty on the delivery of pigs for slaughter.

#### VETERINARY SURGEONS ACT, 1923-1957

The Veterinary Surgeons Act provides for the registration of veterinary surgeons and regulation of the practice of veterinary science. The Act, which is administered by the Board of Veterinary Surgeons, specifies the qualifications for registration and prohibits practice by unregistered persons. Since 1952, qualified alien veterinary surgeons have been able to become registered after passing a special examination. The number of registered veterinary surgeons was 412 at 30th June, 1958.

## DAIRYING, POULTRY, BEEKEEPING

Although natural physical features and climatic conditions in parts of New South Wales are particularly suitable for dairying, the industry developed slowly until towards the end of the nineteenth century.

The introduction of refrigeration, pasteurization, and other mechanical processes for the treatment of milk made possible the manufacture and distribution of perishable dairy products in the warm climate, and gave a marked impetus to the industry. With improvement in shipping facilities, butter and, more recently, processed milk products became important items of the export trade.

The development of co-operative movements also proved a great benefit to the industry in both the manufacture and distribution of produce.

Dairying in New South Wales reached a peak in 1933-34. During the economic depression of the early 'thirties, producers had endeavoured to offset low prices by increasing production, and new producers had been attracted to the industry to augment shrinking incomes from other forms of rural activity.

During the second World War, labour difficulties and unfavourable seasons proved so detrimental that, in 1948, the Commonwealth Government made a Dairy Industry Grant to increase production and efficiency on dairy farms. In recent years, an improvement in the mechanisation of farms has helped to overcome labour troubles, and the increased demand for dairy produce, diversification of manufacture, and better returns to producers have given stimulus to the industry.

### SUPERVISION OF DAIRYING AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The Dairies Supervision Act, 1901-1930, is designed to prevent the spread of disease through unhygienic conditions in the handling of milk and milk products. It requires all dairymen and milk vendors in the State to register their premises with local authorities, renders the premises subject to inspection, and makes illegal the sale of milk or milk products from unregistered premises.

The manufacture of dairy produce in New South Wales is regulated in terms of the Dairy Industry Act. Dairy produce factories and stores must be registered. Milk and cream supplied to a dairy produce factory must be tested and graded at the factory, and the farmer is paid either on the basis of the butter-fat content, or on the amount of commercial butter obtained from his cream or the computed cheese yield of his milk. Margins of payment for the different grades of the various dairy products are fixed by regulations under the Act. 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. Testing, grading, and the manufacture of butter and cheese at the factory may be undertaken only by persons holding certificates of qualification.

In each of the twelve dairying districts into which the State has been divided, a dairy expert of the Department of Agriculture supervises the dairy factories and administers the provisions of the Dairy Industry Act.

He instructs factory managers and cream-graders in matters connected with the industry, advises dairy farmers, inspects animals and buildings, supervises the quality of butter produced, and organises herd recording units.

Legislation relating to the supply and distribution of milk in the metropolitan and Newcastle districts, and in other milk distributing districts supervised by the Milk Board, is described in the chapter "Food and Prices".

#### OVERSEA MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The oversea marketing of Australian dairy produce has been organised and controlled by the Australian Dairy Produce Board (formerly the Australian Dairy Produce Control Board) since 1924. As reconstituted in 1958, the Board comprises three members as representatives of Australian dairy farmers, one member from each State to represent co-operative butter and cheese factories in the State, two members to represent proprietary and privately-owned butter and cheese factories in Australia, one member representing butter and cheese factory employees, one member to represent the Commonwealth Government, and an administrative member.

The functions of the Board have been extended from time to time by amendments to the Dairy Produce Export Control Act, under which it operates, and now include the purchase and sale of dairy produce intended for export, control of the handling, storage, treatment, transfer, and shipment of the produce purchased, and the issue of licences to exporters of dairy produce. All butter and cheese exported to the United Kingdom, whether or not purchased by the Board before shipment from Australia, is sold in the United Kingdom by approved agents acting under the general direction of the Board. An export levy ( $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. of butter and  $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. of cheese exported) is imposed to cover the administrative expenses of the Board and for advertising and other purposes.

Butter for export is graded by Commonwealth official graders according to grades fixed by regulation, and each box is branded to indicate the quality of the butter and the factory which made it. A national brand (the kangaroo) is stamped on all boxes of "choicest" quality butter. The trade description for "choicest" must contain the word "Australia" in the centre of an outline map of Australia, the name of the State, the registered number of the factory, and the net weight; in addition, a word registered by the factory may be added to the approved design. In 1956-57, 56.8 per cent. of the Australian butter for export was graded as "choicest" quality, 32.9 per cent. as first quality, and 10.3 per cent. as second or lower quality.

#### *United Kingdom Government Purchase of Australian Dairy Products*

From 1939 to 1955, a series of contracts between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments provided for the purchase of Australia's surplus butter and cheese by the U.K. Ministry of Food. The quantities of butter and cheese supplied under the contracts are shown on page 1147 of Year Book No. 55. The contract prices paid for the various grades of butter and cheese are shown on pages 1161 and 1163 of that issue of the Year Book.

The contract arrangements terminated on 30th June, 1955, and selling in the United Kingdom under free market conditions was resumed.

**STABILISATION OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY**

The returns to producers of butter and cheese in Australia are determined through the operation of a marketing scheme with the following features:—

- (a) a fixed home-consumption price ;
- (b) restriction, by means of quotas, of the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption ;
- (c) pooling of the proceeds of local and oversea sales and payment of an average realisation price ;
- (d) payment of Commonwealth subsidy to lift the producer's return to a guaranteed price based upon costs of efficient production ;
- (e) retention in a stabilisation fund of the export proceeds in excess of the guaranteed return.

**EQUALISATION**

From 1926 to 1934, a voluntary marketing scheme known as the "Paterson Plan" was in operation to stabilise the price of butter. The scheme provided for a levy on all butter produced in Australia and the payment, from the proceeds of the levy, of a bonus on butter exported. Further details of the scheme are given on page 530 of the Year Book for 1934-35.

In May, 1934, the Paterson Plan, which had applied only to butter, was superseded by a compulsory equalisation scheme authorised by Commonwealth and State legislation. This scheme provided for a fixed home-consumption price for butter and for cheese, the equalisation to producers (by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd.) of the proceeds of local and export sales, the determination by State Dairy Products Boards of quotas representing the proportion of local production which may be sold for local consumption, and the determination of corresponding export quotas and the licensing of inter-State trade by the Commonwealth Government. In 1936, the Privy Council held that this type of restriction on interstate trade was beyond the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth.

Since the Privy Council decision, the equalisation scheme has been continued in operation by the voluntary co-operation of producers. The Dairy Products Board in each State determines monthly the proportion or quota of butter and cheese which may be sold by manufacturers in that State for local consumption. This quota is sold at the fixed home-consumption price. The Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., which had been formed in 1934, and which comprises members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other persons representing manufacturers of dairy products, enters into agreements with manufacturers throughout Australia to secure to them equal rates of return from all sales of butter and of cheese. Each season, the Committee calculates the average price realised for all sales (local, interstate, and export), and establishes this price, by a system of rebates and reclamations, as the average equalisation price received by all manufacturers.

The average returns realised on local, interstate, and oversea sales of butter and cheese and the average equalisation rates determined by the Equalisation Committee in recent years are shown on page 1047.

The monthly quotas representing the proportion of the local butter and cheese production which may be sold for local consumption, as determined by the Dairy Products Boards, are shown for recent years in the following

table. The quotas are identical in all States. Under normal conditions, the requirements for local consumption do not vary greatly from month to month, and quota variations reflect variations in production.

**Table 974. Quotas of Butter and Cheese for Local Consumption**

Month	Butter					Cheese				
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	Per cent. of local production									
July	97.44	88.64	83.33	81.25	88.64	100.00	100.00	100.00	70.83	86.36
August	79.17	81.25	64.52	60.00	66.10	82.61	67.61	59.02	56.25	58.82
September	70.91	69.64	59.09	53.33	58.21	60.00	42.59	43.18	37.36	41.67
October	62.90	57.97	51.32	45.45	47.56	47.15	32.86	32.20	32.20	29.51
November	56.72	54.79	48.19	44.94	48.75	32.84	33.82	31.67	32.20	30.51
December	58.21	50.00	47.62	51.32	49.37	40.68	36.92	38.00	35.19	38.78
January	69.64	59.70	52.70	54.17	56.52	50.00	48.00	55.07	43.18	51.35
February	75.00	70.72	60.94	61.90	69.64	61.54	66.66	76.00	61.29	70.37
March	81.25	83.33	59.09	61.90	68.42	89.29	74.07	78.26	65.52	86.36
April	75.00	75.47	66.10	65.00	75.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.00	100.00
May	88.64	88.89	82.98	84.78	88.64	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
June	90.70	97.56	88.64	90.70	86.67	100.00	100.00	89.47	100.00	100.00

#### *Dairy Products Board*

In New South Wales, the Dairy Products Board comprises a government representative (appointed by the Minister for Agriculture) and six other members representing the proprietary and co-operative manufacturers and the Primary Producers' Union. The work of the Board in determining quotas of butter and cheese for local consumption is described above. The Board's administrative expenses are met by the imposition of a levy of 1s. 8d. per ton of butter and 10d. per ton of cheese manufactured in the State.

#### COMMONWEALTH SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEED PRICES

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter and cheese. A subsidy was also paid on milk supplied for processed milk products from 1943 to 1948 and from 1949 to 1952. Subsidies are distributed by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd., through factories to milk producers, by payments on butter and cheese manufactured.

Under a five-year stabilisation plan which came into operation in July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government determined the ex-factory price of butter and cheese (with the concurrence of the States) and guaranteed to dairy farmers a minimum return in respect of the butter and cheese sold for consumption in Australia and that amount of overseas exports equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption. The guaranteed minimum return was related to costs of efficient production, and was variable each year in accordance with cost movements. The realised return on that part of output covered by the guarantee was lifted to the guaranteed level by the payment of subsidy.

All the important features of this plan were continued in a further five-year stabilisation plan which came into operation on 1st July, 1957. A new feature, however, was that any subsidy made available under the scheme would be determined before the commencement of each season and would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The actual amount of subsidy paid by the Commonwealth was in excess of its original commitment in 1955-56, when, to assist in offsetting the fall in export returns, subsidy payments were increased to a fixed figure of £14,500,000. In 1956-57 and 1957-58, a fixed amount of £13,500,000 was provided. Early in 1958-59, a further decline in export returns appeared likely, and the Commonwealth decided that, in addition to providing a fixed amount of £13,500,000, it would also guarantee to dairy farmers an average return of 40d. per lb. on a commercial butter basis. With the substantial improvement in export returns later in the season, this guaranteed minimum was exceeded without any further Government assistance.

An independent body, the Dairy Industry Investigation Committee, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in 1953 to advise the Government on the return to be guaranteed to producers under the stabilisation plan. For the current five-year plan, the Committee has been re-appointed to determine the cost of efficient production of butter-fat.

#### RETURNS FROM BUTTER AND CHEESE SOLD

The average realisations from the sales of butter and cheese and the average subsidy rates paid in recent years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 975. Returns from Butter and Cheese Sold**

Year ended 30th June	Average Proceeds of Sales			Equalisation Rate	Subsidy Rate	Rate of Overall Return to Manufacturer
	Local	Interstate	Oversea			
s. d. per cwt.						
<b>BUTTER</b>						
1953	404 6	381 4	389 2	398 0	85 0	483 0
1954	404 7	380 4	401 5	400 5	89 10	490 3
1955	403 4	384 1	386 4	395 10	79 0	474 10
1956	438 2	419 7	353 0	400 11	65 1	466 0
1957	453 5	425 5	298 7	392 6	65 8	458 2
1958	454 0	431 11	238 4	380 9	71 8	452 5
<b>CHEESE</b>						
1953	244 3		203 3	232 5	32 0	264 5
1954	244 9		209 9	232 5	32 0	264 5
1955	246 3		191 11	220 2	29 11	250 1
1956	264 0		259 10	262 4	31 6	293 10
1957	267 11		166 8	224 0	26 3	250 3
1958	270 7		137 8	240 1	35 11	276 0

Average prices paid to dairy farmers in respect of cream supplied to butter factories are shown on page 1057.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRY STABILISATION FUND

The export prices of butter and cheese in the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 exceeded the estimated farm and factory costs of production, and the excess export proceeds were retained in a Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund established for use in stabilising returns from exports. No payments from export sales have been made to the Fund since 1950-51. During 1951-52, the Fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not realise sufficient to meet the guaranteed return to the factory.

From July, 1952 to June, 1957, the Fund was available to the Australian Dairy Produce Board to be used to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the 20 per cent. provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. An amendment to the Dairy Industry Act in 1957 authorised the Board to use the Fund for any additional purpose approved by the Minister for Primary Industry. The balance in the Fund at 30th June, 1958 was £1,509,202.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRY RESEARCH AND SALES PROMOTION

In terms of Commonwealth legislation passed in October, 1958, a levy is imposed on all butter and cheese manufactured in Australia, and the proceeds of the levy are used to finance scientific, technical, and economic research into dairy industry problems and the promotion of sales of dairy produce in Australia. The initial rates of levy were  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. on butter and  $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. on cheese, the proceeds being divided equally between research and sales promotion. Since November, 1959, the rates have been  $\frac{3}{16}$ d. per lb. on butter and  $\frac{3}{32}$ d. per lb. on cheese, two-thirds of the proceeds being allocated to promotion and one-third to research. The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to contribute additional funds for research, up to an amount equal to the proceeds of the levy allocated to research.

The research and sales promotion programmes are administered by the Australian Dairy Produce Board. In respect of research, the Board is advised by the Dairy Produce Research Committee, which comprises certain members of the Board and a representative each from the Australian Agricultural Council, the Department of Primary Industry, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

Experimental and educational work relating to dairying is conducted by the Department of Agriculture at the State experiment farms and at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. The breeds of stud cattle kept at the experiment farms comprise Australian Illawarra Shorthorn at Grafton, Guernsey at Wollongbar and Yanco, Ayrshire at Bathurst, and Jersey at Wagga Wagga and Glen Innes. Friesian cattle are kept at the Hawkesbury College. In 1952, the first artificial stockbreeding station in Australia was opened at Berry, on the South Coast; it is hoped to improve the breed and raise the general standard of dairy cattle by importing outstanding sires to be used at the station.

The McMaster Animal Health Laboratory, conducted by the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, is active in investigations associated with the welfare of the dairy industry. Scientific investigation is also undertaken at the Glenfield Veterinary Research Station.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRY EXTENSION GRANT

During the five years from 1st July, 1948, the Commonwealth Government made an annual grant of £250,000 to be expended by the State Governments in promoting efficiency on dairy farms. This assistance was extended for a further period of five years from July, 1953, and for a further five years from July, 1958. The amounts allocated to New South Wales (including £64,879 in each year from 1954-55 to 1957-58) have made it possible, by means of publicity, demonstration work on farms, and extension services, to foster improved farming practices. Much has also been achieved by increased herd recording activities and by analyses of data obtained, as well as by sire surveys, feeding trials, etc.



## HERD RECORDING

Herd records enable farmers to ascertain the productivity of individual cows, to cull unprofitable animals, to retain the progeny of those of higher grade, to determine the merit of the sire, and so to establish herds of uniformly high-producing cows.

A herd production improvement scheme is conducted by the State Department of Agriculture in two divisions—one for registered pure bred cows for which official production certificates are required, and one for grade cows and registered pure bred cows for which a certificate is not sought. The aim is to ascertain the milk and butter-fat production of each cow in the herd. A detailed description of the herd recording system is given on page 727 of Year Book No. 52.

The next table shows the number of cows recorded under the scheme in 1938-39 and recent years:—

**Table 976. Dairy Cows Recorded under State Herd Recording Scheme**

Particulars	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
Pure Bred Cows (for Certified Record) ..	1,767	3,570	3,771	4,237	4,555	5,505	6,454
Other Cows .. ..	45,286	43,345	56,079	58,667	58,216	63,045	54,602
Total Cows Recorded ..	47,053	46,915	59,850	62,904	62,771	68,550	61,056

In 1945, the Commonwealth Government guaranteed up to one-third of the cost of approved grade herd recording schemes for a period of five years, and the State Government agreed to pay a similar amount. This assistance has been renewed at five-yearly intervals.

## DAIRY CATTLE

Although details of numbers of cattle of each breed are not available, it is known that in the dairy herds in this State the Jersey and Australian Illawarra Shorthorn predominate. The latter breed had its origin in the Illawarra or South Coast district of New South Wales; its evolution is attributed to the foresight of the early settlers in this part of the State, who recognised the need for developing a breed of cattle adaptable to the wide variety of conditions in the State's dairying districts. The popularity of other dairying breeds (Ayrshire, Guernsey, and Friesian) varies, and is largely determined by local conditions and market demands.

Since the war, there has been an increased demand for the supply of whole milk for human consumption, and, as a result, the deeper milking breeds, particularly the Friesian, have increased in popularity.

The number of cows used for milking in the State in 1929 and selected later years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 977. Cows Used for Milking**

At 31st March	Cows in Registered Dairies					Milking Cows not in Registered Dairies
	In Milk	Dry	Heifers, 1 year and over		Total	
			Springing	Other		
1929 *	482,568	293,754	49,655	115,413	941,390	81,797†
1934	705,398	239,508	55,789	155,105	1,155,800	97,147†
1939	691,105	195,806	41,048	140,947	1,068,906	98,340†
1947	592,385	170,035	39,359	166,130	967,909	130,931
1948	592,320	173,174	47,218	152,489	965,201	144,820
1949	594,860	175,841	43,846	156,038	970,585	152,595
1950	587,735	182,785	49,997	160,854	981,371	158,202
1951	576,567	183,011	46,271	157,785	963,634	144,456
1952	540,409	187,800	42,890	158,714	929,813	138,463
1953	578,833	174,222	51,951	164,252	969,258	142,316
1954	568,593	210,245	43,201	157,339	979,378	143,028
1955	577,449	192,583	47,395	156,188	973,615	136,742
1956	595,776	202,812	47,928	146,469	992,985	177,501
1957	596,012	199,151	43,654	147,822	986,639	176,705

\* At 30th June.

† Cows in milk, only.

Most of the cows in registered dairies in New South Wales (91 per cent. in 1957) are in the Coastal divisions, principally the North Coast and Hunter and Manning divisions. In inland areas, dairy farming is undertaken mainly to supply local needs, but there is some concentration of dairies near the southern border and in irrigation settlements. The principal dairying regions of the State are indicated in the diagrammatic map on page 9 of this volume.

**Table 978. Cows in Registered Dairies, in Divisions**

At 31st March	Coastal Divisions					Table- land Divisions	Western Slope Divisions	Central Plains, Riverina and Western Divisions	Total, New South Wales
	North Coast	Hunter and Mann- ing	Cumber- land	South Coast	Total				
1939	516,880	268,047	32,243	144,632	961,802	42,099	54,539	10,466	1,068,906
1947	476,045	246,182	25,216	126,372	873,815	34,108	48,137	11,849	967,909
1948	472,752	249,070	23,780	125,454	871,056	33,780	47,530	12,835	965,201
1949	472,144	251,940	22,980	130,079	877,143	33,785	46,277	13,380	970,585
1950	475,608	258,795	23,856	130,833	889,092	32,868	45,772	13,639	981,371
1951	465,493	258,933	23,265	129,889	877,580	30,614	43,282	12,158	963,634
1952	452,712	249,749	21,503	125,486	849,450	27,675	41,013	11,675	929,813
1953	477,707	256,685	22,442	128,708	885,542	28,825	41,702	13,189	969,258
1954	472,442	264,630	23,067	131,955	892,094	28,299	43,233	15,752	979,378
1955	464,476	268,883	24,219	130,462	888,040	27,360	41,430	16,785	973,615
1956	460,694	279,261	25,997	136,481	902,433	27,687	44,105	18,760	992,985
1957	447,682	278,577	25,954	141,240	893,453	27,141	44,205	21,840	986,639

#### NUMBER AND SIZE OF REGISTERED DAIRY HERDS

The registered dairy herds on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1956 are classified in the following table according to the size of the herd. Separate details are given for each of the Coastal divisions.

**Table 979. Registered Dairy Herds on Rural Holdings\*, Classified by Size of Herd, 31st March, 1956**

Number of Dairy Cattle in Herd	Coastal Divisions					Inland Divisions	Total, New South Wales
	North Coast	Hunter and Manning	Cumberland	South Coast	Total		
NUMBER OF HERDS							
Under 5	32	14	15	14	75	63	138
5-9	44	17	1	19	81	122	203
10-14	81	63	12	38	194	137	331
15-19	146	113	5	37	301	155	456
20-29	445	333	31	134	943	267	1,210
30-49	1,770	1,104	81	418	3,373	486	3,859
50-99	4,197	2,268	127	981	7,573	696	8,269
100 or more	1,201	739	88	476	2,504	261	2,765
Total	7,916	4,651	360	2,117	15,044	2,187	17,231

NUMBER OF DAIRY CATTLE							
Under 5	80	36	35	30	181	155	336
5-9	318	124	8	138	588	858	1,446
10-14	990	779	141	448	2,358	1,667	4,025
15-19	2,367	1,950	86	635	5,038	2,740	7,778
20-29	11,042	8,310	764	3,344	23,460	6,486	29,946
30-49	71,131	44,086	3,139	16,709	135,065	18,937	154,002
50-99	295,995	158,870	8,785	69,584	533,234	48,542	581,776
100 or more	151,952	107,045	16,062	71,264	346,323	34,375	380,698
Total	533,875	321,200	29,020	162,152	1,046,247	113,760	1,160,007

\* Excludes 307 cattle in registered dairies not on rural holdings.

Most of the cattle in registered dairies in New South Wales (90 per cent. in 1956) were in the Coastal divisions, where the average size of the dairy herds was higher than elsewhere in the State.

Herds of 50 to 99 cattle were the most numerous, and represented half the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 32 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal divisions, herds with less than 50 cattle represented 33 per cent. of the total herds and those with 100 or more represented 17 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 56 and 12 per cent.

In Coastal divisions, 60 per cent. of the dairy cattle were in herds with 50 to 99 cattle and 33 per cent. were in herds of 100 or more. Herds of 50 to 99 cattle contained 43 per cent. of the cattle in inland areas, and those with 100 or more contained 30 per cent.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF PASTURES

Natural pasture is available generally throughout the year, and the native grasses possess both milk producing and fattening qualities.

In recent years, efforts have been directed towards the establishment of sown pastures and the improvement of pastures by top dressing, with a view to increasing the carrying capacity of land and the milk yield per cow. Further details are given on page 937.

## INDEX OF RAINFALL IN DAIRYING DISTRICTS

The climatic and rainfall characteristics of the various statistical divisions of the State are shown in the chapter "Climate". The diagrammatic maps on pages 8 and 9, showing, inter alia, the principal rainfall regions, isohyets, and the principal dairying regions, afford a general view of the average conditions under which dairy farming is conducted.

A monthly index of rainfall in the coastal dairying districts of New South Wales is shown for the last fourteen years in the following table. For each dairying district, the percentage of actual to normal rainfall is calculated, and these percentages are combined into a single index after weighting by the average milk production in the districts over a period.

**Table 980. Index of Rainfall in Coastal Dairying Districts**

Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	1943 -44	1944 -45	1945 -46	1946 47-	1947 -48	1948 -49	1949 -50	1950 -51	1951 -52	1952 -53	1953 -54	1954 -55	1955 -56	1956 -57
July	6	148	139	2	11	23	97	398	21	98	37	193	47	34
August	156	234	47	16	65	48	174	193	54	356	98	120	13	59
September	128	65	50	88	67	155	120	90	63	47	35	233	82	41
October	147	34	89	85	74	19	187	198	58	176	90	211	123	87
November	209	56	115	73	146	78	109	208	22	54	45	124	64	26
December	176	50	82	72	208	70	52	78	41	63	35	70	244	107
January	178	70	77	140	121	105	97	268	28	178	86	120	132	64
February	37	99	140	204	56	145	226	90	124	270	384	158	398	142
March	50	41	160	101	130	160	110	117	105	121	45	151	174	73
April	28	142	152	131	76	74	159	30	120	32	62	145	58	27
May	59	90	18	79	129	85	75	62	68	129	118	154	150	6
June	57	373	44	29	293	174	476	268	154	7	52	63	160	36
Year ended June	103	117	93	85	115	95	157	167	72	128	91	145	137	59

Protracted dry periods, in any season, are detrimental to good pastures. This fact is of special significance in the spring and summer, when production normally moves from low winter levels to a seasonal peak. The seasonal effect of rainfall upon production can be seen in Table 985.

In the next table, the monthly index of rainfall in the northern (North Coast division), central (Hunter and Manning and Cumberland divisions), and southern (South Coast division) sections of the coastal dairying districts is shown for the last three years:—

**Table 981. Index of Rainfall in Various Coastal Dairying Districts**

Normal Rainfall for each month = 100

Month	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern	Northern	Central	Southern
	1954			1955			1956		
July	267	89	44	53	40	33	17	39	102
Aug.	130	122	65	7	21	31	45	84	74
Sept.	273	227	55	92	72	50	43	32	53
Oct.	216	239	128	124	134	96	59	107	179
Nov.	109	141	162	25	141	101	24	20	52
Dec.	66	87	57	310	136	142	136	75	34
	1955			1956			1957		
Jan.	117	134	105	128	162	91	86	36	20
Feb.	75	326	219	402	362	452	118	208	127
Mar.	154	172	96	120	245	291	77	79	40
Apr.	159	159	48	64	43	57	26	36	10
May	144	143	224	127	156	245	5	9	7
June	60	71	58	126	198	244	31	28	72
Year	148	159	105	132	142	153	56	63	64

## MILK

Cows producing milk for sale are inspected by Government officers, who have power to condemn and to prevent the use of diseased animals. The standard of milk to be sold for human consumption is prescribed, the quality of 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.

The supply and distribution of milk and cream in the metropolitan, Newcastle, and Wollongong areas and in nine other proclaimed distributing districts (Blue Mountains—Lithgow, Bathurst, Orange, Southern, Erina, Hunter, Upper Hunter, Hastings, and Illawarra) are controlled by the Milk Board. The Board, which is appointed by the Governor, comprises a chairman, a representative of dairymen, and a representative of consumers. It has power to regulate the methods and conditions of supply and treatment of milk in producing districts, to grade milk for sale, to inspect dairy premises and milk stores, to fix prices of milk and cream, and to determine the quantities of milk and cream to be supplied by the various producing areas to the Board and to butter factories.

Further particulars relating to the supply and consumption of milk and milk products are given in the chapter "Food and Prices".

## PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION OF WHOLE MILK

The total production of milk is not known precisely, as few dairy farmers record the quantity of milk obtained from their cows throughout a year. Close estimates of milk production may, however, be obtained by converting milk products to their equivalent in whole milk on the basis of butter-fat content, and by adding the quantity of fresh milk used for human consumption and other purposes.

The next table shows the estimated production of whole milk in New South Wales, and the quantity of this milk used for various purposes, in 1938-39 and later seasons:—

Table 982. Production and Utilisation of Whole Milk, N.S.W.

Season	Total Production	Quantity Used for—					
		Butter		Cheese *	Other Milk Products †	Distribution by Milk Board ‡	Other Purposes ¶
		On Farms	In N.S.W. Factories				
Thousand gallons							
1938-39	311,384	14,315	211,250	7,715	9,645	26,457	42,002
1946-47	254,094	11,791	124,195	4,801	21,159	51,998	40,150
1947-48	295,371	11,712	156,372	5,973	25,182	55,687	40,445
1948-49	291,915	12,702	153,267	5,553	25,017	56,093	39,283
1949-50	311,580	13,510	169,569	6,353	27,129	56,539	38,498
1950-51	298,159	12,042	158,101	6,653	24,475	56,859	40,029
1951-52	241,209	12,180	107,774	4,562	18,999	58,036	39,658
1952-53	317,385	11,634	170,569	7,152	27,923	59,862	40,245
1953-54	282,187	10,843	136,556	7,333	24,245	62,614	40,596
1954-55	315,719	9,598	178,362	5,762	16,896	65,606	39,495
1955-56	333,942	9,876	188,430	7,405	19,082	68,228	40,921
1956-57	306,298	9,595	155,689	8,953	19,452	70,843	41,766

\* Cheese made on farms and in N.S.W. factories. Almost all cheese is now made in factories.

† Includes sweet cream, ice cream, preserved milk products, etc.

‡ Distributing districts under the Board's control were extended during the years covered by the table.

¶ Includes milk supplied to factories outside New South Wales.

Fluctuations in the quantity of milk produced are mainly the result of varying seasonal conditions. With the marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of preserved milk products, the proportion of milk production used for butter-making has been much lower in recent years than before the war.

#### AVERAGE YIELD PER COW

Estimates of the productivity, in terms of commercial butter, of cows in registered dairies in New South Wales are shown for 1929-30 and later years in the following table. For the purpose of these estimates, the mean of the number of cows in milk and dry at the beginning and end of a year has been taken to represent the average number kept for milking during that year, and estimates have been made (on the basis of butter-fat content) of the quantity of commercial butter which could be obtained from milk used for purposes other than butter-making.

The estimated number of cows dry and in milk in registered dairies during the year, shown in the column B of the table, represents the mean of the numbers at the beginning and end of the year concerned. The estimated production per cow, shown in column G, is obtained by dividing the average number of cows (column B) into the quantity of commercial butter produced or producible from the milk of cows in registered dairies in the respective years (column F). This average production therefore relates to all milking cows in registered dairies, irrespective of periods of lactation and including heifers with first calf, aged cows, and cows disabled from any cause.

**Table 983. Productivity of Cows in Registered Dairies**

Year	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		Estimated Commercial Butter Producibile from Milk (of Cows in Registered Dairies) Used for Other Purposes	Total Commercial Butter Produced or Producibile 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.
1929-30	777,815	777,069	100,603	1,025	23,783	125,411	161·4
1934-35	957,987	951,446	145,843	1,635	26,740	174,218	183·1
1938-39	886,911	896,212	105,537	1,054	31,251	137,842	153·8
1946-47	762,420	774,656	61,230	944	46,174	108,348	139·9
1947-48	765,494	763,967	77,480	870	49,719	128,069	167·6
1948-49	770,701	768,098	74,835	943	49,360	125,138	162·9
1949-50	770,520	770,610	83,354	1,005	50,878	135,237	175·5
1950-51	759,578	765,049	82,294	900	49,970	133,164	174·1
1951-52	728,209	743,894	53,669	956	46,747	101,372	136·3
1952-53	753,055	740,632	84,468	943	52,853	138,264	186·7
1953-54	778,838	765,946	68,042	932	52,322	121,296	158·4
1954-55	770,032	774,435	88,041	896	48,819	137,756	177·9
1955-56	798,588	784,310	93,348	927	51,746	146,021	186·2
1956-57	795,163	796,875	78,128	918	53,655	132,701	166·5

The averages shown in the table should be considered in conjunction with the index of rainfall in dairying districts given in Tables 980 and 981. The estimated production per cow (calculated as indicated above) fluctuated considerably over the period covered by the table with the extremes reflecting the incidence of lush seasons and years of drought, as well as variations in the proportion of cows in milk to all cows in registered dairies. The estimated average yield per cow was the lowest on record (132.9 lb.) in 1944-45, and the highest on record (186.7 lb.) in 1952-53.

**BUTTER**

**PRODUCTION**

The following table shows the total production of butter (whether in factories or on farms), in the principal butter-producing statistical divisions and in the whole of New South Wales, in quinquennial periods from 1920-21 and in each year since 1946-47. The figures include the butter made in factories from cream produced in other States; the quantity was 739,000 lb. in 1956-57.

**Table 984. Butter Production**

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.		
					In Factories	On Farms *	Total
Thousand lb.							
Annual Average—							
1921-25	47,607	19,169	9,340	13,596	85,073	4,639	89,712
1926-30	57,664	23,070	9,088	11,454	96,536	4,740	101,276
1931-35	69,005	30,636	13,026	19,724	126,946	5,445	132,391
1936-40	65,179	26,570	11,014	15,540	112,978	5,325	118,303
1941-45	55,632	19,165	6,545	11,586	88,450	4,478	92,928
1946-50	48,917	11,838	6,599	10,352	73,544	4,162	77,706
1951-55	47,071	12,998	7,380	9,486	73,134	3,801	76,935
Year—							
1947	39,641	8,507	6,314	9,923	60,385	4,000	64,385
1948	51,761	10,945	6,548	10,812	76,066	4,000	80,066
1949	49,535	12,627	6,162	10,468	74,519	4,273	78,792
1950	54,041	14,451	7,430	11,084	82,470	4,536	87,006
1951	51,052	12,506	7,420	9,954	76,873	4,059	80,932
1952	36,786	6,622	5,027	8,108	52,501	4,042	56,543
1953	54,903	13,686	8,297	10,194	83,076	4,004	87,080
1954	39,348	12,842	8,235	9,808	66,557	3,676	70,233
1955	53,267	19,332	7,920	9,367	86,661	3,225	89,886
1956	52,678	21,357	10,567	10,750	91,988	3,364	95,352
1957	42,305	17,330	9,496	9,939	75,770	3,300	79,070

\* Year ended 31st March, in 1932 and later years.

The quantity of butter produced is dependent mainly on seasonal conditions in the dairying districts and on the proportion of total milk production available for butter-making. The highest level of butter production was reached in the bountiful seasons of 1933-34 and 1934-35, partly because of farmers' efforts to offset low prices by increasing production and partly because of a temporary expansion of dairying in the hinterland. In recent years, seasonal conditions have frequently been unfavourable, and there has been a marked expansion in both the consumption of fresh milk and the manufacture of preserved milk products. In the five years from 1952-53 to 1956-57, the total quantity of butter produced in the State was 29 per cent. less than in the five years ending with 1939-40.

More than half of the butter produced in the State (54 per cent. in 1956-57) is made in factories and on farms in the North Coast division. The other principal butter-producing divisions are the Hunter and Manning (22 per cent. of total production in 1956-57) and the South Coast (12 per cent.).

The following table shows the quantity of butter produced in factories in New South Wales in each month of 1933-34 (the year of greatest production) and more recent years:—

**Table 985. Monthly Production of Butter in Factories**

Month	1933-34	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Thousand lb.							
July.	3,929	4,437	2,309	3,388	3,177	2,413	3,302	3,098
Aug.	6,306	4,887	2,672	4,194	3,598	3,449	4,515	4,231
Sept.	8,102	6,915	3,248	6,582	4,804	5,396	6,443	5,148
Oct.	13,046	10,842	5,820	8,982	6,739	8,034	9,622	8,180
Nov.	15,607	12,589	5,353	9,236	7,225	10,756	11,019	8,427
Dec.	17,606	11,423	4,353	8,960	5,799	11,841	11,744	8,612
Jan.	18,293	9,707	4,533	8,837	7,232	10,234	12,400	8,862
Feb.	14,950	10,826	3,652	9,025	7,908	9,989	10,433	7,756
Mar.	15,480	12,137	5,852	8,722	8,764	9,667	8,470	8,055
Apr.	12,064	11,880	5,745	6,518	5,254	6,832	6,174	5,878
May	9,135	10,456	4,947	4,867	3,569	4,700	4,478	4,511
June	6,690	7,742	4,017	3,765	2,488	3,350	3,388	3,012
Total	143,208	113,841	52,501	83,076	66,557	86,661	91,988	75,770

These monthly records illustrate the seasonal nature of the production. It increases in a marked degree during the summer months, usually attaining a maximum between December and March, and decreases during the winter, usually reaching a minimum in June or July.

Further particulars of butter factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

#### PRICES OF BUTTER

Trends since 1938-39 in the export and wholesale prices for New South Wales butter and in the net return to dairy farmers in New South Wales are illustrated in the following table:—

**Table 986. Butter: Export and Wholesale Prices and Return to Farmer\***

Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price	Net Return to Farmer	Year ended 30th June	Export Price	Wholesale Price	Net Return to Farmer
	d. per lb.				d. per lb.		
1939	13·2	17·0	13·0	1949	31·3	23·1	25·9
1942	14·7	17·3	13·6	1950	33·6	23·1	28·5
1943	15·3	17·9	16·0	1951	36·4	23·1	32·2
1944	15·3	17·9	18·6	1952	39·1	31·2	42·1
1945	19·8	17·9	19·3	1953	42·0	44·8	47·4
1946	19·8	17·9	20·3	1954	43·7	44·8	47·5
1947	23·2	17·9	20·3	1955	42·0	44·8	46·5
1948	27·3	19·5	23·9	1956	41·6	48·2	44·9
				1957	32·6	50·2	43·1

\* See text following table. Prices quoted to nearest decimal.



The export prices shown in the table are for choicest grade butter, and are expressed in Australian currency. The price for 1938-39 is the Sydney parity of the average top price, London, weighted by monthly N.S.W. exports. The prices for 1941-42 to 1954-55 are the f.o.b. contract prices for butter sold to the United Kingdom Government (see page 1044). The prices from 1955-56 are the weighted average prices, f.o.b., of butter sold in the United Kingdom.

The wholesale prices shown in the table are also for choicest grade butter. Except between 1939 and 1948, when prices were controlled by the Commonwealth Government, the wholesale price of butter for consumption in New South Wales has been determined, under the equalisation scheme (see page 1045), by the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. Since 1951-52, when the Commonwealth began to fix the ex-factory price of butter (with the approval of the States) for purposes of the dairy stabilisation plan (see page 1046), the Equalisation Committee has determined the wholesale price by adding wholesaler's commission to the ex-factory price.

The net return to farmer, as shown in the table, is the weighted average price per lb. of commercial butter, paid to dairy farmers for cream supplied to butter factories in New South Wales. It includes the government subsidy which has been paid in each year since 1942-43.

Each month, the dairy farmer is paid for the cream he supplies to butter factories at a price which is estimated to be slightly less than the final price he will receive. Further payments are made as amounts become available from the actual proceeds of butter sales and from Commonwealth subsidy payments. The final monthly prices paid to suppliers of cream to the principal North Coast factories in 1938-39 and recent years are shown in the next table:—

**Table 987. Final Monthly Prices Paid to Dairy Farmers for Cream Supplied to North Coast Butter Factories**

Month	1938-39	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	d. per lb. of commercial butter									
July	14-31	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-83	47-00	48-375	46-75	45-48	43-25
August	14-31	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-83	47-00	48-375	46-75	45-48	43-25
September	13-06	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-83	47-00	48-375	46-75	45-48	43-25
October	12-31	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-75	47-00	48-375	46-75	45-48	43-25
November	11-81	25-75	28-75	30-25	41-75	47-00	48-375	46-75	45-48	43-25
December	11-56	25-75	28-75	32-65	41-75	47-00	48-375	46-75	45-48	43-25
January	13-31	26-00	28-50	32-65	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-98	43-00
February	13-56	26-00	28-50	32-65	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-98	43-00
March	13-56	26-00	28-50	32-65	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-98	43-00
April	13-31	26-00	28-50	32-25	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-98	43-00
May	13-06	26-00	28-50	32-25	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-98	43-00
June	13-56	26-00	28-50	32-25	43-50	48-00	47-875	46-50	44-98	43-00
Annual Average for All Factories in State	13-03	25-88	28-47	32-25	42-14	47-40	47-50	46-49	44-88	43-06

Before the war, sharp movements in oversea prices and changes in the proportions marketed locally and oversea caused rather wide month to month variations. In recent years, the monthly rate paid has varied mainly as a result of infrequent changes in local and oversea prices and in the rate of subsidy.

## CHEESE

Although conditions for cheese-making are favourable, the production of cheese in New South Wales is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from other States. The following table shows the total production of cheese in the principal cheese-making divisions and in the whole of New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 988. Cheese Production

Year ended 30th June	North Coast Division	Hunter and Manning Division	South Coast Division	South Western Slope Division	Rest of N.S.W.	Total, N.S.W.
	Thousand lb.					
1939	1,170	784	5,497	...	35	7,486
1947	2,006	165	2,329	...	49	4,549
1948	2,802	316	2,713	63	25	5,919
1949	2,504	179	2,704	133	61	5,581
1950	2,542	392	3,171	173	56	6,334
1951	2,941	563	2,815	289	22	6,630
1952	2,455	49	1,782	158	26	4,470
1953	2,937	804	2,845	465	34	7,085
1954	2,530	1,052	3,094	428	87	7,191
1955	1,979	159	3,062	372	46	5,618
1956	2,384	300	4,304	570	12	7,570
1957	3,493	758	4,278	397	78	9,004

Most of the cheese produced in the State is made in the South Coast (48 per cent. of total production in 1956-57) and North Coast (39 per cent.) divisions. Very little cheese is now made on farms.

Further particulars of cheese factories are given in the chapter "Factories".

## PIGS

Pig breeding in New South Wales is usually carried on in association with dairy farming, but during the war it expanded considerably as a mixed farming activity, and steps were taken to encourage increased production from the industry. Pig meats were included in the war-time contracts between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, particulars of which are given in the chapter "Pastoral Industry".

Under the influence of war-time demands, the number of pigs on rural holdings in New South Wales rose to a record of 561,924 in 1944. The number then declined almost continuously to 292,829 in 1952, but it has since risen to 386,789 in 1957.

Pigs were slaughtered in record numbers during the war years, but slaughtering decreased after the war. The number of pigs slaughtered in the last three years was substantially higher than in the early post-war years.

The number of pigs in the State at decennial intervals from 1861 is shown on page 1002. The next table shows the number of pigs and the number of pig slaughtering in 1921 and later years:—

**Table 989. Pig Numbers and Pig Slaughtering, N.S.W.**

Five Years ended—	Pigs at end of period	Pigs Slaughtered (annual average)	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year	Year ended 31st March	Pigs at end of year	Pigs Slaughtered during year
1921 (June)	306,253	296,279	1939	377,344	552,939	1950	333,198	507,321*
1926 (June)	382,674	348,461	1943	486,960	668,930*	1951	316,833	460,215*
1931 (June)	334,331	420,747	1944	561,294	503,039*	1952	292,829	483,222*
1936 (Mar.)	436,944	488,016	1945	523,917	534,679*	1953	298,690	469,454*
1941 (Mar.)	507,738	568,596	1946	432,612	495,297*	1954	371,608	498,962†
1946 (Mar.)	432,612	591,965*	1947	358,417	468,336*	1955	375,019	622,432†
1951 (Mar.)	316,833	461,165*	1948	365,171	410,741*	1956	343,030	583,077†
1956 (Mar.)	336,235	531,429	1949	375,212	459,212*	1957	386,789	546,643†

\* Year ended three months earlier.  
 † Year ended 30th June.

Trends in the industry are also revealed by changes in the number of breeding stock from year to year. Particulars for each of the last twelve years are as follows:—

**Table 990. Breeding and Other Pigs**

At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs	At 31st March	Boars	Breed-ing Sows	Other Pigs	Total Pigs
1946	10,663	51,902	370,047	432,612	1952	8,159	39,178	245,492	292,829
1947	9,672	45,005	303,740	358,417	1953	8,778	43,797	246,115	298,690
1948	10,017	50,472	304,682	365,171	1954	10,117	55,326	306,165	371,608
1949	10,198	50,099	314,915	375,212	1955	10,020	51,405	313,594	375,019
1950	9,105	43,371	280,722	333,198	1956	9,615	48,462	284,953	343,030
1951	8,893	44,490	263,450	316,833	1957	10,423	57,197	319,169	386,789

The following table shows the number of pigs in statistical divisions of New South Wales in 1945 and more recent years:—

**Table 991. Pigs, in Divisions**

Statistical Division	At 31st March					
	1945	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
North Coast .. ..	198,793	123,100	134,183	133,795	122,091	125,409
Hunter and Manning .. ..	57,840	25,400	31,814	28,494	24,286	26,837
Cumberland .. ..	30,013	28,718	33,719	28,808	23,888	22,589
South Coast .. ..	26,262	17,826	23,782	21,959	21,538	23,023
<b>Total, Coastal Divisions..</b>	<b>312,908</b>	<b>195,044</b>	<b>223,498</b>	<b>213,056</b>	<b>191,803</b>	<b>197,858</b>
Tableland .. ..	36,844	21,671	29,700	29,679	25,715	28,410
Western Slope .. ..	117,678	54,319	79,611	87,877	83,879	107,585
Other Divisions .. ..	56,487	27,656	38,799	44,407	41,633	52,936
<b>Total, N.S.W. .. ..</b>	<b>523,917</b>	<b>298,690</b>	<b>371,608</b>	<b>375,019</b>	<b>343,030</b>	<b>386,789</b>

In 1957, 32 per cent. of the pigs in the State were in the North Coast division, 19 per cent. were in the other Coastal divisions, and 28 per cent. were in the Western Slope divisions.

## NUMBER AND SIZE OF PIG HERDS

The pig herds on rural holdings in New South Wales in 1953 are classified in the following table according to the size of the herd:—

**Table 992. Pig Herds on Rural Holdings\*, Classified by Size of Herd, 31st March, 1953**

Statistical Division	Number of Pigs in Herd								Total
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	50-99	100 or more	
NUMBER OF HERDS									
Coastal—									
North Coast .. .. .	506	673	791	731	1,114	1,056	357	36	5,264
Hunter and Manning ..	678	350	273	138	150	104	52	18	1,763
Cumberland .. .. .	129	52	46	16	39	38	51	76	447
South Coast .. .. .	195	121	121	86	100	89	49	19	780
Total .. .. .	1,508	1,196	1,231	971	1,403	1,287	509	149	8,254
Tableland .. .. .	714	194	119	64	102	92	63	30	1,378
Western Slope .. .. .	867	400	290	189	254	278	196	76	2,550
Central Plains and Riverina	523	216	135	69	124	116	98	29	1,310
Western .. .. .	53	25	7	2	5	3	3	3	101
New South Wales—									
Number .. .. .	3,665	2,031	1,782	1,295	1,888	1,776	869	287	13,593
Per cent. .. .. .	27.0	14.9	13.1	9.5	13.9	13.1	6.4	2.1	100.0
NUMBER OF PIGS									
Coastal—									
North Coast .. .. .	1,284	4,785	9,463	12,413	26,707	39,620	22,330	5,676	122,278
Hunter and Manning ..	1,444	2,418	3,198	2,333	3,588	3,905	3,381	2,890	23,157
Cumberland .. .. .	252	349	533	270	926	1,371	3,586	19,699	26,986
South Coast .. .. .	416	860	1,421	1,461	2,392	3,380	3,211	4,233	17,374
Total .. .. .	3,396	8,412	14,615	16,477	33,613	48,276	32,508	32,498	189,795
Tableland .. .. .	1,419	1,312	1,391	1,059	2,479	3,416	4,208	4,196	19,480
Western Slope .. .. .	1,918	2,748	3,435	3,163	6,089	10,573	12,907	11,577	52,410
Central Plains and Riverina	1,097	1,474	1,606	1,131	2,975	4,337	6,429	5,260	24,309
Western .. .. .	110	162	81	34	109	126	172	731	1,525
New South Wales—									
Number .. .. .	7,940	14,108	21,128	21,864	45,265	66,728	56,224	54,262	287,519
Per cent. .. .. .	2.8	4.9	7.3	7.6	15.7	23.2	19.6	18.9	100.0

\* Excludes 11,171 pigs on holdings of less than one acre in extent.

Two-thirds of the pigs in New South Wales in 1953 were in the Coastal divisions, where the average size of the pig herds was somewhat higher than elsewhere in the State.

Herds with less than 10 pigs represented 33 per cent. of the total number of herds in the coastal belt and 56 per cent. of the herds in inland areas. In the Coastal divisions, herds with from 10 to 49 pigs represented 59 per cent. of the total herds and those with 50 or more represented 8 per cent.; the corresponding proportions in inland areas were 35 and 9 per cent.

Although herds with 50 or more pigs comprised only 8 per cent. of all herds, they contained 38 per cent. of the pigs in this State. Herds with less than 70 pigs contained only 8 per cent. of the total pigs.

PRICES OF PIGS

The following table shows the average prices of certain representative classes of pigs in the metropolitan saleyards at Homebush in each month of the last five years. Prices of both baconers and porkers reached a peak in 1956.

Table 993. Average Prices of Pigs, Homebush Saleyards

Month	Baconers, Heavy and Medium Weights					Porkers, Heavy and Medium Weights				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Jan.	s. 342 d. 2	s. 357 d. 4	s. 265 d. 5	s. 335 d. 2	s. 248 d. 3	s. 230 d. 0	s. 230 d. 2	s. 181 d. 1	s. 221 d. 6	s. 358 d. 2
Feb.	s. 341 d. 7	s. 366 d. 1	s. 261 d. 1	s. 343 d. 5	s. 223 d. 1	s. 220 d. 11	s. 226 d. 2	s. 154 d. 3	s. 215 d. 4	s. 344 d. 4
Mar.	s. 346 d. 6	s. 368 d. 6	s. 278 d. 8	s. 337 d. 1	s. 204 d. 1	s. 220 d. 10	s. 225 d. 2	s. 159 d. 4	s. 211 d. 8	s. 322 d. 10
Apr.	s. 354 d. 11	s. 345 d. 1	s. 250 d. 10	s. 347 d. 3	s. 222 d. 5	s. 221 d. 3	s. 220 d. 9	s. 160 d. 4	s. 223 d. 0	s. 319 d. 6
May	s. 358 d. 11	s. 320 d. 6	s. 249 d. 1	s. 345 d. 9	s. 192 d. 7	s. 222 d. 8	s. 205 d. 4	s. 157 d. 1	s. 235 d. 3	s. 326 d. 4
June	s. 367 d. 4	s. 295 d. 0	s. 255 d. 11	s. 369 d. 8	s. 199 d. 4	s. 222 d. 8	s. 183 d. 6	s. 153 d. 4	s. 230 d. 5	s. 338 d. 2
July	s. 367 d. 2	s. 260 d. 2	s. 296 d. 9	s. 381 d. 4	s. 204 d. 5	s. 231 d. 4	s. 162 d. 8	s. 172 d. 1	s. 237 d. 7	s. 321 d. 4
Aug.	s. 369 d. 6	s. 257 d. 6	s. 326 d. 8	s. 387 d. 7	s. 197 d. 10	s. 236 d. 3	s. 173 d. 9	s. 190 d. 8	s. 256 d. 4	s. 328 d. 4
Sept.	s. 358 d. 9	s. 280 d. 2	s. 329 d. 3	s. 393 d. 9	s. 208 d. 3	s. 234 d. 3	s. 174 d. 9	s. 207 d. 6	s. 254 d. 1	s. 339 d. 4
Oct.	s. 372 d. 4	s. 266 d. 4	s. 346 d. 6	s. 411 d. 8	s. 185 d. 3	s. 240 d. 1	s. 170 d. 10	s. 218 d. 10	s. 253 d. 11	s. 308 d. 11
Nov.	s. 373 d. 0	s. 236 d. 7	s. 323 d. 11	s. 341 d. 7	s. 190 d. 11	s. 238 d. 9	s. 161 d. 1	s. 211 d. 6	s. 229 d. 9	s. 298 d. 1
Dec.	s. 363 d. 10	s. 260 d. 10	s. 318 d. 2	s. 320 d. 10	s. 187 d. 7	s. 231 d. 11	s. 172 d. 7	s. 207 d. 6	s. 227 d. 5	s. 273 d. 11
Average for year	s. 359 d. 8	s. 301 d. 2	s. 291 d. 10	s. 359 d. 7	s. 205 d. 4	s. 229 d. 3	s. 192 d. 3	s. 181 d. 2	s. 233 d. 0	s. 323 d. 4

PIG MEATS

The quantities of pig meats produced in New South Wales since 1930-31 are shown in the following table:—

Table 994. Production of Pig Meats

Year ended 30th June	Total Pig Meats*	Bacon and Ham†	Year ended 30th June	Total Pig Meats*	Bacon and Ham†
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Annual Average—					
1931-1935	20,872	9,249	1952	27,401	12,514
1936-1940	25,936	10,533	1953	27,601	13,228
1941-1945	35,291	15,705	1954	29,098	11,875
1946-1950	28,375	14,734	1955	33,031	11,769
1951-1955	28,722	12,403	1956	30,543	11,463
			1957	28,879	10,322

\* Bone-in weight of dressed carcasses. Includes meats later converted into bacon and ham.

† Cured weight. Includes bacon and ham made from green bacon imported interstate. Pressed ham and canned bacon and ham are included on a bone-in weight basis in 1951-52 and later years and on a bone-out weight basis in earlier years.

The production of total pig meats rose, under the influence of war-time demands, from an annual average of 58 million lb. during the years 1935-36 to 1939-40 to the record figure of 87 million lb. in 1944-45. Production contracted during the early post-war years, recovered to 74 million lb. in 1954-55, and then fell to 65 million lb. in 1956-57. There has been a similar trend in the production of bacon and ham.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

The following table shows the principal dairy products exported oversea from New South Wales ports in 1938-39 and later years. These products are not exclusively or completely the produce of this State; in recent years, for example, a substantial quantity of New South Wales butter has been shipped abroad from Brisbane, Queensland.

Table 995. Oversea Exports\* of Dairy Products

Year ended 30th June	Butter		Cheese		Preserved Milk †		Bacon and Ham	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.	Thous. lb.	£A f.o.b.
1939	24,391	1,382,876	294	12,121	2,979	247,806	464	28,268
1947	4,450	437,485	1,973	161,389	16,959	860,638	3,246	261,097
1948	15,499	1,721,521	1,827	151,374	16,155	1,147,896	1,775	170,262
1949	10,260	1,388,230	1,398	141,472	17,760	1,472,991	1,878	216,589
1950	11,998	1,619,346	1,574	163,502	24,985	1,885,615	2,147	284,565
1951	6,490	1,040,479	1,283	153,784	17,047	1,329,216	1,997	294,885
1952	710	141,741	1,052	148,390	13,260	1,500,212	1,366	263,467
1953	3,887	746,696	1,969	300,723	37,378	3,885,104	898	182,493
1954	2,158	433,364	417	68,171	26,455	2,908,190	762	163,959
1955	2,704	506,576	359	56,403	30,764	2,647,895	439	99,171
1956	2,907	521,774	218	38,403	33,679	3,033,931	247	59,285
1957	3,675	540,136	231	41,187	31,153	3,425,175	133	40,130

\* Includes ships' stores.

† Includes powdered, concentrated, and condensed milk, etc.

Exports of butter, cheese, bacon and ham, and frozen pork have declined greatly in recent years, home consumption being high in relation to the diminishing production. There has, however, been a marked expansion in exports of preserved milk, which is now the principal dairy product exported overseas from New South Wales.

The overseas exports of eggs and poultry are shown on page 1065.

### POULTRY FARMING

Poultry farming in New South Wales was formerly conducted mainly in conjunction with other rural pursuits, but it has grown in importance as a distinct industry.

The State Department of Agriculture gives special attention to improving the laying qualities of the different breeds of poultry, and conducts research, at the Poultry Experiment Station at Seven Hills, on poultry breeding and nutrition. District veterinary and livestock officers of the Department assist producers in the leading poultry farming districts, and a free diagnostic service is provided at the Veterinary Research Station at Glenfield. Official accreditation is given to poultry breeders whose flocks are free of pullorum disease, and who follow breeding methods approved by the State Poultry Improvement Plan (Eggs).

In recent years, greater interest has been taken in poultry meat production, and there has been a marked trend towards the keeping of crossbred poultry for both egg and broiler production. The most favoured types of crossbreeds are the White Leghorn crossed with Australorp, Rhode Island Red, and New Hampshire.

The numbers of fowls and chickens, in 1935 and later years, on rural holdings (holdings of 1 acre or more) which had at least 150 head of poultry and from which poultry products were marketed, were as follows:—

1935	2,321,000	1950	5,426,000	1954	4,689,000
1940	2,647,000	1951	5,452,000	1955	4,483,000
1945	6,897,000	1952	5,085,000	1956	4,671,000
1949	5,286,000	1953	4,675,000	1957	4,816,000

These figures illustrate the rapid expansion of poultry farming during the war years, encouraged by higher prices and by measures taken to meet war-time demands. The decline since 1945 reflects the shortage and rising cost of poultry feed.

Poultry are also kept on most other farms (including many holdings of less than 1 acre) and by private householders in backyard runs, but complete records of the total number of poultry in the State are not available.

#### EGG MARKETING BOARD

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales controls the marketing of eggs produced from flocks with 20 or more hens in most areas of the State. The Board, which was first constituted in 1928, in terms of the Marketing of Primary Products Act, comprises five members elected to represent producers and two members nominated by the Government.

The greater proportion of the eggs under the control of the Board is consigned direct to the Board for disposal. Individual producers are, however, authorised as producer-agents to deal direct with purchasers within the framework of prices set by the Board. Under new marketing arrangements introduced in December, 1956, sales by producer-agents have been confined to those customers to whom direct delivery can be made.

The proceeds arising from the disposal of eggs consigned to the Board are pooled by the Board and distributed to producers on an average realised price basis. Both consignors and producer-agents contribute to the marketing pool at the rate (in 1959) of 7d. per dozen eggs produced. Consignors also pay a handling and selling charge (4½d. per dozen eggs in 1959) and producer-agents make a contribution (2½d. per dozen on private sales) to cover the Board's administrative expenses.

Particulars of the operations of the Egg Marketing Board in 1947-48 and later years are given in the following table. The quantity of eggs under the control of the Board in a pool year, as shown in the table, does not represent the total production of eggs in the State in that year. The estimated total production of eggs, based upon the Board's records and including allowances for eggs produced in areas and from flocks not controlled by the Board and for production by poultry-keepers who evaded the Board's control, was 89.0 million dozen in 1947-48, 77.9 million dozen in 1952-53, and 75.2 million dozen in 1957-58.

Table 996. Operations of Egg Marketing Board

Pool Year	Eggs under Control of Board			Payments to Consignors			Liquid Egg Pulp Produced Thous. lb.
	Consigned to Board for Disposal	Sold by Producer-agents	Total	Total Payments	Average Realised Price	Average Net Return*	
	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	Thous. doz.	£ thous.	d. per doz.	d. per doz.	
1947-48	34,552	16,076	50,628	3,444	23-8	19.3	14,600
1948-49	35,920	15,939	51,859	4,098	27-4	23.8	15,966
1949-50	36,483	15,786	52,269	4,763	31-3	27.7	14,760
1950-51	33,996	16,469	50,465	5,166	36-4	32.1	16,003
1951-52	35,173	15,098	50,271	7,545	51-5	43.6	12,357
1952-53	36,366	14,518	50,884	8,536	56-3	47.2	16,991
1953-54	37,629	14,255	51,884	8,959	57-1	48.0	20,942
1954-55	40,907	14,150	55,057	8,986	52-7	41.7	17,057
1955-56	36,134	15,501	51,635	8,380	55-7	45.9	14,649
1956-57	40,248	12,087	52,335	9,861	58-8	46.9	18,755
1957-58	40,820	8,348	49,168	9,440	55-5	44.4	13,198

\* Average realised price less contributions to marketing pool and towards Board's administrative expenses.

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF EGGS

The following table shows the average monthly and yearly prices of new-laid, first-quality hen eggs in Sydney in 1929 and selected later years. The monthly prices are unweighted averages of daily quotations. For the yearly average prices, the monthly averages have been weighted in accordance with the seasonal expectation of laying.

Table 997. Wholesale Prices of Eggs, Sydney

Month	Weight	1929	1939	1946	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
		d. per dozen								
January	13	19.0	18.3	21.0	59.0	60.8	58.3	56.0	61.4	65.9
February	11	24.0	22.5	23.9	61.0	62.0	60.7	58.4	62.0	71.0
March	7	25.0	17.3	24.0	61.0	65.0	64.3	60.2	67.4	71.0
April	6	30.0	20.1	24.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	64.8	68.0	71.0
May	4	33.0	21.0	24.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	68.0	68.0	68.4
June	6	29.0	20.3	24.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	68.0	68.0	59.0
July	10	22.0	15.0	24.0	61.4	65.0	55.5	68.0	68.0	59.0
August	16	18.0	12.7	21.0	56.0	61.8	53.0	55.6	64.1	53.6
September	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	55.0	59.0	53.0	53.0	59.0	53.0
October	19	16.0	12.0	19.0	55.0	54.7	53.0	53.0	59.0	53.0
November	17	16.0	12.0	19.0	55.0	53.0	53.0	53.8	59.0	54.4
December	16	18.0	14.0	19.0	58.0	56.0	53.4	59.0	63.3	64.1
Year	144	19.8	15.1	20.9	58.1	59.5	56.2	57.7	62.5	59.7

## OVERSEA MARKETING OF EGGS

The oversea marketing of Australian eggs and egg products was controlled by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies from 1943 until the end of 1947, when the Australian Egg Board was established.

The Australian Egg Board, which was appointed under the Egg Export Control Act, 1947, and which commenced to operate in January, 1948, consisted of ten members, including six representatives of egg producers. The Board was empowered to control the exports of eggs and egg products, to purchase all eggs and egg products intended for export and to manage all matters concerned with their transfer, shipment, and sale, to control the quality and grading of eggs for export, to arrange experiments to improve the quality of Australian eggs, and to promote oversea sales.

Following the change from inter-governmental trading in eggs and egg products to their sale oversea under free market conditions, the Egg Export Control Act was amended in 1954 to provide for the reconstruction of the Board and the restriction of its trading operations. The new Board, established in June, 1954, comprises six representatives from State Egg Marketing Boards (two from the N.S.W. Board) and three members appointed by the Commonwealth Government. Its trading operations are confined to the oversea marketing of eggs and egg products voluntarily pooled by State Egg Boards for export. Any State Board desiring to export on its own account may do so, subject to general terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Egg Board.

The Egg Marketing Board for New South Wales has conducted its own oversea sales of eggs since June, 1954. It also conducted oversea sales of egg pulp from June, 1954 to June, 1957, but since July, 1957, it has participated in the Australian Board's pooling arrangements for pulp.



*U.K. Government Purchase of Australian Eggs and Egg Products*

From 1945-46 to 1952-53, a series of contracts between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments provided for the purchase, by the U.K. Ministry of Food, of eggs and egg products in bulk at fixed prices. Details of these contracts are given on page 1174 of Year Book No. 55.

For the 1953-54 season, an agreement between the two Governments provided that the Australian Egg Board would receive from the U.K. Ministry of Food the net realisations for Australian eggs in shell sold by the Ministry to wholesalers at market prices. The agreement also provided for the bulk purchase by the Ministry of egg pulp at 3s. 3½d. (Aust.) per lb.

The importation of eggs under bulk contract by the United Kingdom Government ceased in June, 1954. Eggs and egg products have since been sold in the United Kingdom under free market conditions.

## EXPORTS OF EGGS AND POULTRY

The next table shows the oversea exports of eggs and poultry from New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years:—

Table 998. Oversea Exports of Eggs and Poultry

Year ended 30th June	Eggs			Frozen Poultry		Total Value
	In Shell	Other	Value	Quantity	Value	
	Doz.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	Pairs	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.
1939	3,427,702	686	205,801	19,294	18,295	224,096
1948	5,196,892	6,938,840	1,315,006	726,157	759,815	2,074,821
1949	7,099,167	9,170,040	1,755,394	1,012,390	1,212,459	2,967,853
1950	8,908,645	6,062,896	1,907,726	1,124,458	1,268,723	3,176,449
1951	3,973,499	8,087,392	1,400,315	684,456	1,035,084	2,435,399
1952	6,631,308	5,720,360	1,775,017	921,661	1,247,213	3,022,230
1953	9,207,991	11,329,221	3,660,806	334,136	626,113	4,286,919
1954	6,004,690	18,008,891	4,183,044	137,758	345,739	4,528,783
1955	10,330,452	11,300,724	3,082,265	92,190	288,430	3,370,695
1956	8,692,323	11,367,328	2,967,621	707,247*	175,508	3,143,129
1957	3,713,735	12,634,109	2,374,316	397,369*	81,260	2,455,576

\* lb.

The sharp fall in exports of eggs in shell during 1955-56 and 1956-57 was caused mainly by the contraction of the United Kingdom market, which had been the leading export outlet. Exports of egg products (mainly pulp) expanded greatly during the war and post-war years, reaching a peak of 18 million lb. in 1953-54; the United Kingdom has been the principal market. The substantial increase in exports of frozen poultry from 1944-45 to 1949-50 reflects the bulk purchase of "boiler" poultry during those years by the United Kingdom Government.

## BEEKEEPING

The beekeeping industry in New South Wales is well established, normally producing sufficient honey for local requirements and a surplus for export oversea. There are many commercial apiarists who operate on a migratory basis, as well as the beefarmers who occupy fixed holdings. Good table honey is obtained from the flora of native eucalypts of many varieties.

The industry is subject to regulation in terms of the Apiaries Act, in order to prevent the spread of disease amongst bees. Frame hives must be used, and beekeepers must register their hives each year with the Department of Agriculture.

The number of hives and the production of honey and beeswax in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years are shown in the following table:—

**Table 999. Bee Hives and Honey and Beeswax Production**

Season	Bee Hives			Honey Produced	Yield of Honey per Productive Hive	Beeswax Produced
	From which Honey was taken	From which No Honey was taken	Total			
				lb.	lb.	lb.
1938-39	60,346	25,895	86,241	2,723,719	45.1	43,780
1947-48	102,731	38,267	140,998	9,775,673	95.2	113,211
1948-49	140,771	19,119	159,890	26,007,774	184.8	295,892
1949-50	113,227	65,634	178,861	9,227,004	81.5	117,939
1950-51	124,064	48,643	172,707	9,994,195	80.6	126,047
1951-52	96,857	66,488	163,345	6,813,912	70.4	85,801
1952-53	99,466	57,342	156,808	8,046,456	80.9	94,297
1953-54	108,664	52,495	161,159	10,380,969	95.5	122,985
1954-55	136,116	60,639	196,755	16,410,859	120.6	193,544
1955-56	140,164	53,504	193,668	15,207,330	108.5	183,931
1956-57	125,486	56,720	182,206	14,945,957	119.1	187,750

The yield per productive hive is subject to marked fluctuations according to seasonal conditions. Conditions were particularly favourable in 1948-49, and the total production of honey and the average yield per hive in that season were by far the highest ever recorded.

#### VALUE OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of dairy, farmyard, and bee production (at place of production) in New South Wales, and its components, in 1938-39 and later years. These values represent the value of the items of dairy, farmyard, and bee production at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing.

**Table 1000. Gross Value\* of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Production at Place of Production**

Year	Dairying						Poultry	Bees	Total
	Milk Used for—			Slaughtering		Total, Dairy- ing			
	Butter	Cheese	Other Pur- poses	Cattle †	Pigs				
£ thousand									
1938-39	6,489	223	3,177	1,224	1,350	12,463	3,853	43	16,359
1946-47	5,504	237	7,413	1,743	2,372	17,269	9,507	272	27,048
1947-48	8,030	371	8,465	1,894	2,472	21,232	10,391	293	31,916
1948-49	8,533	369	8,970	1,983	2,833	22,688	11,939	782	35,409
1949-50	10,301	467	10,390	2,401	3,502	27,061	13,403	280	40,744
1950-51	10,876	542	11,754	3,414	3,988	30,574	14,913	298	45,785
1951-52	9,901	432	15,020	4,047	4,990	34,390	18,848	254	53,492
1952-53	17,283	815	21,361	4,385	5,935	49,779	20,090	359	70,228
1953-54	13,986	855	21,550	5,836	6,343	48,570	19,883	464	68,917
1954-55	17,517	651	20,347	6,462	5,657	50,634	18,071	736	69,441
1955-56	17,947	866	21,474	6,025	6,959	53,271	19,500	771	73,542
1956-57	14,446	822	21,678	5,178	6,972	49,096	20,442	905	70,443

\* Values for milk and milk products include government subsidy (see page 1047).

† Calves and dairy cows.

The net value of dairying, farmyard, and bee production is obtained by deducting from the gross value (at place of production) the value of certain materials (fodder consumed by stock, etc.) used in the dairying and farmyard industries. The value of these materials in 1956-57 was £12,591,000.

**PRICES OF DAIRY, FARMYARD, AND BEE PRODUCTS**

The average wholesale prices, at the Sydney markets, for the principal dairy, farmyard, and bee products are shown for 1939 and recent years in the following table. The average quoted for a year is the mean of the prices ruling in each month, no account being taken of the quantity of the product sold during the month.

**Table 1001. Wholesale Prices of Dairy, Farmyard, and Bee Products, Sydney**

Product	Unit of Quantity	1939	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Milk, Fresh .. ..	Gal.	1 5-2	5 1-7	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 4	5 11 ¶
Butter (Choice) ..	lb.	1 5	3 3-1	3 8-8	3 8-8	3 10-3	4 1-2	4 2
Cheese* .. ..	lb.	11	2 1	2 4	2 4	2 4-9	2 6-4	2 6-8
Ham (uncooked) ..	lb.	1 3-9	4 8-3	5 1-1	5 1	5 0	5 6-1	5 4-9
Bacon (sides) ..	lb.	11-7	3 9	3 11-3	4 0-7	3 11-4	4 7-6	4 7-2
Eggs † .. ..	Doz.	1 4-4	4 11-7	5 1	4 10-3	4 11-8	5 3-9	5 1-9
Fowls (Cockerels) ..	Pair	6 5	21 3	23 10	23 2	25 8	23 4	27 1
Drakes (Muscovy) ..	Pair	9 9	33 4	30 11	32 5	36 9	34 10	35 0
Ducks (Muscovy) ..	Pair	6 5	20 6	19 11	19 9	23 1	20 11	21 6
Turkey (Cocks) ..	Pair	28 1	107 11	§	101 0	148 9	95 2	91 2
Honey ‡ .. ..	lb.	4-1	11	11	11	11	1 2-5	1 3-1
Beeswax .. ..	lb.	1 4-9	5 8-2	6 7-5	6 7-5	6 7-5	6 6	6 3

\* Average, loaf and large.

† New-laid first-quality hen eggs.

‡ First grade, in 60 lb. tins.

¶ Bottled in 1 pint bottles. Bulk basis before 1957

§ Not available.

## WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION

Over a wide area of New South Wales, where the rainfall is low and irregular and the rate of evaporation is high, the conservation of water for rural purposes is necessary for the full utilisation of natural resources.

### *Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission*

Control of water conservation (other than town and domestic supplies) is vested in the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The Commission (which comprises three commissioners appointed by the Governor), the Forestry Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service are controlled by the Minister for Conservation. The Conservation Authority of New South Wales co-ordinates the activities of the three organisations.

The operations of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission include the construction and control of water conservation works, the control of State irrigation areas, the establishment, operation, and maintenance of works in irrigation districts (set up for domestic and stock water supply and irrigation), flood control and irrigation districts, and sub-soil or surface drainage districts, the control of private irrigation and of the use of artesian and sub-artesian waters, and the provision of assistance under the farm water supplies scheme.

Under the Water Act, 1912-1952, the right to use and control the water in rivers and lakes in New South Wales is vested in the Commission, for the benefit of the Crown. The Commission may issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, irrigation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

Works for the improvement of rivers and foreshores in New South Wales are controlled, in terms of the Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Act, 1948, by the Public Works Department (construction authority for tidal waters) and the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission (construction authority for the non-tidal portions of rivers). The Act also provides for the constitution of a Rivers and Foreshores Improvement Board.

### *River Murray Waters Agreement*

Control of the waters of the River Murray for the benefit of the States concerned—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is exercised by the River Murray Commission in terms of the Murray Waters Agreement between these States and the Commonwealth. The Commission comprises a representative from each of the States and from the Commonwealth.

The original Agreement, which was ratified by the River Murray Waters Act, 1915, provided for the construction of works—the Hume Reservoir, locks and weirs in the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers and Lake Victoria storage (551,700 acre feet), and barrages at the mouth of the Murray River—designed to regulate the flow of the Murray River. The Agreement also provided for an equitable allocation of the flow of the River between the States, the annual allocation being 1,254,000 acre feet

for South Australia, 1,957,000 acre feet for New South Wales, and 2,219,000 acre feet for Victoria. The River Murray Commission was authorised to vary these allocations in times of surplus or drought.

The Agreement was amended in 1954 to provide for the enlargement of the Hume Reservoir (from its existing capacity of 1,382,000 acre feet to a capacity of 2,500,000 acre feet) and for the construction of regulators and other works between Tocumwal and Echuca to reduce the losses from the regulated flow in that stretch of the River. This amendment was designed to control the additional water diverted to the Murray under the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme.

A further variation of the Agreement in 1958 provided that the Murray waters available during declared periods of restriction would be allocated at the annual rate of 603,000 acre feet to South Australia, 1,100,000 acre feet to New South Wales, and 1,000,000 acre feet to Victoria.

#### *Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme*

The Snowy Mountains Scheme was proposed by a technical committee which was representative of the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments, and which had investigated the water resources of the Snowy Mountains area in south-eastern New South Wales. The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority was established by the Commonwealth in 1949 to implement the Scheme.

The Scheme is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, will be used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels, and shafts, to operate power stations with an ultimate generating capacity of almost 3,000,000 kW. When finally discharged from the diversion networks, the water will flow at low elevation into the Murrumbidgee and Murray river systems on the western side of the Range, and be used for irrigation.

Ultimately, the Scheme will provide approximately 1,818,000 acre feet per annum of additional water, of which 1,020,000 acre feet will go to the Murrumbidgee and 798,000 acre feet to the Murray. The additional water to the Murrumbidgee will comprise 492,000 acre feet gained each year from regulation (whereby winter storages will be available for summer irrigation) and 528,000 acre feet gained as a result of diversions. The extra water reaching the Murray will comprise 356,000 acre feet gained from regulation and a net 442,000 acre feet from diversions.

The Scheme is described in more detail in the chapter "Factories".

#### *New South Wales—Queensland Border Rivers Agreement*

The waters of the Severn, Dumaresq, Macintyre, and Barwon Rivers are controlled by the Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, established in 1947 under an agreement between the New South Wales and Queensland Governments. Within New South Wales, the scheme is administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. The agreement provides for the construction of a storage dam on the Dumaresq River, 12 weirs in the border rivers, and 4 regulators in effluent streams. The costs of constructing, maintaining, and operating these works are to be borne by the States in equal shares. Water discharged from the storage dam will also be shared equally.

*Farm Water Supplies Act, 1946*

Under the Farm Water Supplies Act, the Irrigation Agency of the Rural Bank may make advances to assist farmers to provide or improve water supplies for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes and to prepare land for irrigation. The advances may be made up to 90 per cent. of the cost of the approved works, for terms up to fifteen years. The works may be carried out by the farmer, by a contractor, or by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission. During 1958-59, the advances totalled £127,783; at 30th June, 1959, outstanding advances amounted to £458,277, in respect of 579 borrowers.

The Act authorised the Commission to offer technical assistance in the form of land surveys and designs for proposed works. The Commission was also authorised to undertake works financed by farmers themselves.

**IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES**

The extent of irrigation in New South Wales is illustrated in the following table, which shows the area of land irrigated during recent years under the various irrigation and water supply schemes. Fluctuations from year to year in the area actually irrigated reflect varying seasonal conditions.

**Table 1002. Area of Land\* Irrigated, N.S.W.**

System	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Acres						
Irrigation Areas	177,036	186,535	204,667	95,714	159,611	209,527	172,366
Irrigation Districts	262,238	294,846	347,133	234,891	299,391	384,339	396,562
Irrigation Trusts†	3,381	4,558	4,439	3,186	3,152	2,651	2,643
Licensed Diversions	52,245	54,304	60,122	45,820	63,082	98,848	69,977
Total Area Irrigated	494,900	540,243	616,361	379,611	525,236	695,365	641,548

\* Excludes flood control and irrigation districts.

† Excludes a small area, particulars of which are not available.

**IRRIGATION AREAS**

Irrigation areas are essentially closer settlement schemes designed for intensive irrigation. The land to be included in an irrigation area is resumed by the Crown and divided into farms of "home maintenance" standards. The farms are occupied, in general, under perpetual lease tenure. All the areas are administered by the Water Conservation Commission, which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the water supply works.

The irrigation areas established by the State are the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas (comprising 451,251 acres, served with water through a channel system stemming from the Murrumbidgee River at Berembed Weir), the Coomealla Irrigation Area (34,672 acres served by pumping from the Murray), the Curlwaa Irrigation Area (10,549 acres served by pumping from the Murray), the Hay Irrigation Area (6,806 acres, supplied with water pumped from the Murrumbidgee), the Tullakool Irrigation Area (18,006 acres, supplied from the Edward River by diversion at Stevens Weir), and the recently-established Buronga (8,693 acres) and Mallee Cliffs (1,900 acres) Irrigation Areas served by pumping from the Murray.

The principal source of water supply for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas is the Burrinjuck storage (capacity 837,000 acre feet), on the Murrumbidgee River to the north-west of Canberra. Water is stored principally during the winter and spring freshets, and is released from the dam during the September-May irrigation season. The water, which is supplemented by unregulated flow from the Tumut River below the dam, passes along the river channel to Berembid Weir (240 miles to the west), where it is diverted into the main canal. This canal, which has an off-take capacity of 1,600 cubic feet per second, has been completed to beyond Griffith, 96½ miles from the off-take. The Areas are served by a system of reticulation channels (with a total length of 879 miles) and drainage channels (802 miles). In addition, there are approximately 446 miles of supply channels serving irrigation districts adjacent to the Murrumbidgee Areas.

The nature of irrigated culture in the State Irrigation Areas is illustrated in the following table. In recent years, there has been a substantial increase in the number of sheep (particularly in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Areas) accompanying the growth of fat lamb raising on improved pasture under irrigation. Rice is the principal crop grown in the Areas.

**Table 1003. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Areas, 1958-59**

Culture	Murrumbidgee	Coomealla	Curlwaa	Hay	Tullakool	Total
	Acres					
Cereals for Grain—						
Rice .. .. .	28,208	...	...	...	1,021	29,229
Other .. .. .	8,309	...	...	...	130	8,439
Vineyards .. .. .	5,193*	4,292†	479†	...	...	9,964
Orchards—						
Citrus .. .. .	6,893	901	1,007	...	...	8,801
Deciduous .. .. .	7,804	43	48	...	...	7,895
Vegetables .. .. .	3,846	...	...	...	...	3,846
Fodder Crops—						
Lucerne .. .. .	3,097	6	...	58	60	3,221
Other .. .. .	2,740	...	40	186	10	2,976
Pastures—						
Sown .. .. .	66,835	...	...	1,591	6,580	75,006
Natural .. .. .	3,967	...	...	77	...	4,044
Other .. .. .	18,610	...	...	...	335	18,945
Total Area Irrigated ..	155,502	5,242	1,574	1,912	8,136	172,366

\* Mainly wine grapes.

† Mainly dried grapes.

#### IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

Irrigation districts are established by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for domestic and stock water supply and for irrigation purposes. The water supply works are constructed, maintained, and operated by the Commission.

These districts differ from Irrigation Areas in that the existing ownership of the land is not disturbed and water is supplied in limited quantities for the partial irrigation of existing holdings. They differ from water trusts (described later) in that landholders are required to pay annual water charges to cover maintenance and operation costs and part of the interest on capital cost, but are not required to repay the cost of the works.

Within irrigation districts, water is supplied for fodder crops and sown pastures, and not generally for intensive cultivation. Water rights are allotted to holdings on the basis that only a portion of each holding (one acre in three, five, or ten, according to the district) will be irrigated. A water right is the right to one acre foot of water annually.

The Wakool District (comprising 494,708 acres), Berriquin Provisional District (781,152 acres), Deniboota Provisional District (307,212 acres), Denimein Provisional District (147,005 acres), and the uncompleted Jengargo (4,352 acres) and Barramein (89,080 acres) Provisional Districts have been established along the Murray River to utilise the New South Wales share of the waters conserved in the Hume Reservoir. The Benerembah District (112,818 acres), Tabbita District (10,745 acres), Wah Wah District (575,224 acres), and Gumly Provisional District (353 acres) receive their water supplies from the Murrumbidgee River. The adjacent Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Districts (224,556 acres) receive water from the Lachlan River.

The nature of irrigated culture in the Irrigation Districts is illustrated in the following table. Fat lamb raising has expanded considerably in recent years.

**Table 1004. Area Irrigated in Irrigation Districts, 1958-59**

Culture	Berriquin	Wakool	Deniboota and Denimein	Benerembah	Other Murrumbidgee Districts *	Jemalong and Wylde's Plains	Total
	Acres						
Cereals for Grain—							
Rice .. ..	...	6,364	6,006	5,345	297	...	18,012
Other .. ..	6,400	1,750	1,815	5,012	1,399	90	16,466
Orchards .. ..	...	...	12	...	19	...	31
Vegetables .. ..	10	20	...	...	45	...	75
Fodder Crops—							
Lucerne .. ..	13,768	1,519	2,519	1,107	1,566	6,832	27,311
Other .. ..	1,750	1,242	595	705	1,665	...	5,957
Pastures—							
Sown .. ..	201,792	55,596	27,042	16,580	9,897	3,025	313,932
Natural .. ..	2,250	630	360	...	400	...	3,640
Other .. ..	2,270	810	1,955	3,940	1,770	393	11,138
Total Area Irrigated	228,240	67,931	40,304	32,689	17,058	10,340	396,562

\* Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Districts.

The works for the Berriquin District include the Mulwala Canal, which branches from the Murray at Yarrawonga Weir. It supplements the supply of water from the Edward River to the Wakool District, and serves the Deniboota District by a pipe syphon passing under the Edward River. The Canal runs for 75 miles and has an off-take capacity of 5,000 acre feet per day. The total length of the canals and channels in the Berriquin, Wakool, and Denimein Districts is 1,354 miles. Works in Irrigation Districts do not incorporate an extensive surface drainage system.

#### FLOOD CONTROL AND IRRIGATION DISTRICTS

In flood control and irrigation districts, works are constructed by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission for controlling or partly controlling floods and for supplying water for irrigation by flooding. Landholders deemed to be benefited by the works pay rates levied by the Commission.



The Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District (375,000 acres), the first of its kind, was constituted in 1945. Its purpose is to provide flood irrigation to 94,118 acres of pasture lands by diversion of water from the Maude and Redbank Weirs on the lower Murrumbidgee River.

The Medgun Flood Control and Irrigation District was constituted later in 1945. It embraces about 272,800 acres on either side of Medgun Creek, about 40 miles north-west of Moree, and provides for the flood irrigation of 61,760 acres.

#### WATER TRUST DISTRICTS

Trust districts may be constituted for domestic and stock water supply, for town water supplies, for irrigation, and for flood prevention or control. The necessary works are constructed or acquired by the Water Conservation Commission, and are then transferred to trustees to administer. The trustees in each district comprise persons elected by the occupiers of land within the district and a representative of the Commission. They levy rates, assessed on the basis of the area of land benefited, to repay the cost of the works by instalments and to meet the cost of operating and maintaining the works.

In 1959, there were 7 irrigation trusts (with a total area of 13,912 acres), 13 trusts (2,907,149 acres) for domestic and stock water supplies, 1 trust (117 acres) for town water supplies, and 1 trust (2,190 acres) for flood prevention.

#### LICENSED DIVERSIONS

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission may authorise landholders to divert water from rivers and lakes for the irrigation of individual holdings or for joint irrigation schemes. The authorities are issued, usually for a period of five years, on payment of a fee related to the area of land to be irrigated. The Commission may also issue licences authorising the construction of private works for water conservation, water supply, drainage, and the prevention of inundation.

The number of licensed diversions for irrigation purposes has increased substantially during recent years. Many new diversions have been constructed in the Murrumbidgee and Lachlan river valleys and especially along the coastal streams in sub-humid districts.

At 30th June, 1959, there were 8,014 licensed diversions for the irrigation of a total area of 335,133 acres. The area actually irrigated during 1958-59 was 69,977 acres, and comprised 16,145 acres under lucerne, 5,338 acres under other fodder crops, 25,668 acres under sown and 4,485 acres under natural pastures, 11,825 acres under vegetables, 585 acres under tobacco, 5,164 acres of orchards, and 767 acres of vineyards.

#### WATER CONSERVATION WORKS

The main dams and storages conserving water principally for rural purposes in New South Wales (with their storage capacity, in acre feet, shown in parentheses) are:—

*Murray System.* Half share of Hume Reservoir (900,000) and of Yarrawonga, Torrumbarry, Euston, Mildura, and Wentworth Weirs (111,420); Stevens Weir on Edward River (7,165).

*Murrumbidgee System.* Burrinjuck Dam (837,000); Berembed Weir (10,000); Redbank Weir (7,360); Maude Weir (6,740).

*Lachlan System.* Wyangala Dam (303,900) ; Lake Brewster (123,900) ; Lake Cargelligo (29,435) ; Jemalong Weir (2,200).

*Macquarie System.* Glenbawn Dam (293,000).

The works on the Murray River are under the control of the River Murray Commission, and the other works are controlled by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

Water from the Hume Reservoir and associated storages is used in New South Wales for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Curlwaa and Coomealla Irrigation Areas, and for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Berriquin, Wakool, Deniboota, and Denimein Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts. The Reservoir, which is situated just above Albury, is being raised to a capacity of 2,500,000 acre feet, of which the New South Wales share will be 1,250,000 acre feet.

Reconstruction work completed in 1957 raised the storage capacity of Burrinjuck Dam from 771,641 to 837,000 acre feet. The flow of water from Burrinjuck is supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Tumut River, which joins the Murrumbidgee a few miles upstream from Gundagai. Water from these sources and associated storages is used for supplies in bulk for country towns, for intensive irrigation in the Murrumbidgee and Hay Irrigation Areas, for domestic and stock supply and irrigation in the Benerembah, Tabbita, Wah Wah, and Gumly Irrigation Districts and in water trust districts, and for licensed private diversion schemes. Flood flows are relied on to serve the Lowbidgee Flood Control and Irrigation District, and no water is released from the Dam for that purpose.

Further particulars of the Murray and Murrumbidgee systems are given earlier in the chapter.

The Wyangala Dam is thirty miles upstream from Cowra. Water from the Dam, supplemented by the unregulated flow of the Belubula River, is used for town water supply, domestic and stock supply along the full length of the Lachlan, and licensed private irrigation diversions. Balance storages at Lake Cargelligo and Lake Brewster conserve water during periods of high flow for release as required. Water from the Lachlan, diverted at Jemalong Weir, supplies the Jemalong and Wylde's Plains Irrigation Districts.

The Glenbawn Dam, which was completed in 1958, is the first of eight dams proposed for the Hunter Valley irrigation and flood mitigation scheme. The Dam's storage capacity comprises 185,000 acre feet for irrigation storage and 108,000 acre feet for flood mitigation storage.

Other dams and storages which are under construction are:—

*Darling River Scheme.* This scheme provides for the construction of 35 to 40 weirs along the course of the Darling. When completed, the weirs will "back up" the waters of the River into an unbroken chain of pools stretching from the Queensland to the Victorian border. Water will be available for stock and domestic use and for irrigation of limited areas.

*Menindee Lakes Storage.* Dry lakes near Menindee, about seventy miles from Broken Hill in the far west of the State, are being converted into effective water storages. Levees, channels joining the lakes, and regulators to control the flow of water are being constructed. When completed, the storages will have a total capacity of about 2,015,000 acre feet. Water from the Darling River will be diverted into the storages during periods of high flow, and will be released when needed to replenish the flow of the

River below Menindee. The water will be used for domestic and stock purposes along both the Darling River and the Great Anabranche of the Darling, and will augment the Broken Hill town supply.

*Namoi River Scheme.* The Keepit Dam, with a storage capacity of 345,000 acre feet, is being constructed on the Namoi River just above its confluence with the Peel. Water from the Dam will be used to stabilise the flow of the Namoi River, and to provide supplies for domestic and stock use and for a limited amount of intensive irrigation in the Namoi Valley.

*Macquarie River Scheme.* This scheme provides for the construction of Burrendong Dam (a storage capacity of 1,361,000 acre feet) near Wellington on the upper reaches of the Macquarie River. Flood-mitigation requirements will account for 397,000 acre feet of the total storage capacity of the Dam. Water from the Dam will be used to stabilise the flow of the Macquarie and to provide supplies for stock and domestic purposes and licensed private irrigation diversions.

### UNDERGROUND WATER

The portion of the Great Australian Artesian Basin which extends into New South Wales covers approximately 80,000 square miles in the northern and western hinterland of the State. The watering of the north-western country by means of artesian water has increased the carrying capacity of the land and has made practicable some closer settlement on pastoral holdings.

The Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission exercises general control over the use of artesian water, with the object of preserving the efficiency of the bores and preventing waste. The Commission may sink artesian bores, improve the supply from existing wells, and construct drains for the benefit of landholders, and may authorise the installation of bores by private owners.

At 30th June, 1959, the number of artesian bores giving a flowing or pumping supply of water was 1,071. The estimated total daily flow from the 600 flowing bores was 61,000,000 gallons. The deepest bores are in the Moree district; one at Boronga has the greatest depth (4,570 feet) and daily outflow (1,115,000 gallons). Of the total number of bores sunk, 246 have been installed by the Government in connection with public watering places or bore trust or artesian wells districts.

By 1959, 81 Bore Water Trusts and 12 Artesian Wells Districts had been constituted for the supply of artesian water principally for stock purposes. These Trusts and Districts, with 93 bores, cover over 5,000,000 acres, the water being delivered to holdings by means of 3,324 miles of open earth drains. The Bore Trusts are administered by trustees in the same way as Water Trusts, but in Artesian Wells Districts the settlers themselves maintain the drains.

Most of the other artesian bores are also used for stock-watering, but a few provide the water supply for country towns.

The flow of artesian water is decreasing, mainly because of the multiplicity of bores. Control headgear is being used to limit the discharge of water from bores, and thereby to prolong their existence.

The Water Conservation Commission assists settlers in shallow boring operations, for which repayments are required over a period. The number of shallow bores sunk by the Commission to 30th June, 1959 was 4,961, and their average depth was 308 feet.

## FORESTRY

### THE FOREST ESTATE

The total area of forest in New South Wales, as estimated by the Forestry Commission, is 22,766,000 acres. This area, which includes productive, potentially productive, and protective forest land, comprises 6,349,000 acres of State (including National) Forests, 1,417,000 acres of timber reserves, 9,000,000 acres of forest on vacant Crown lands and leaseholds, and 6,000,000 acres of forest on private lands. The forest area is mainly in the Coastal and Tableland divisions.

At 30th June, 1958, there were 761 State Forests, covering 6,348,705 acres, which had been dedicated for forestry use. Areas of the State Forests have been grouped into 66 declared National Forests, embracing 1,380,429 acres. Alienation of dedicated State Forests may be accomplished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament, but declared National Forests can be alienated only by Act of Parliament.

The timber reserves, amounting to 1,416,528 acres, are temporary reservations covering, for the most part, areas of poorer forest held for supplying regional needs in farm and fuel timber, pending decision as to their ultimate value for forestry purposes. They may later be dedicated as State Forests or made available for settlement.

Forests on vacant Crown lands include a large proportion of inaccessible areas. Those which have a prospective value for timber supply are being dedicated or reserved as State Forests or timber reserves. A considerable proportion of such areas has protective value for soil and water conservation. Forests on leasehold and private land are mostly remnant stands which are in process of clearing with the spread of settlement, and are not generally devoted to commercial afforestation.

### *Types of Forest Timber*

The main forest timber of New South Wales is that of the native eucalypt hardwoods, which are used extensively for scantlings, flooring, and weatherboards. Hardwood logs are also used in the round as poles and piles, and hewn hardwoods are used in sleepers, bridge and wharf construction, mining, and fencing. Some hardwoods are pulped for use in the manufacture of wallboards. The hardwood species most commonly used include blackbutt, flooded gum, bloodwood, spotted gum, the "ash" group (alpine ash, silvertop ash, and mountain gum), Murray red gum, and "mahoganies" (red, white, and southern), the stringybarks, grey gum, Sydney blue gum, yellow box, brown barrel, tallow-wood, and the ironbarks.

The cypress pine is the principal remaining native softwood. It is in demand for weatherboards, flooring, and other housing purposes which require high resistance to white ants. The cutting of this timber is subject to a quota system, which was introduced as a means of conserving the dwindling resources. Softwood requirements are being met to an increasing extent by radiata pine, which is the principal species used in forest plantations.

The "brushwood" forests consist mainly of broad-leaved evergreens which occur only in the wet coastal zone. Among the valuable "brushwood" species are turpentine (useful for marine piling and flooring), coachwood

(a fine cabinet and veneer timber), various timbers of the genus *Flindersia*, black bean, white and negrohead beech, yellow carrabeen, sassafras, bollywood, and crabapple. Among the brushwood forest types are also found red cedar (a high-class furniture and cabinet timber) and hoop pine (a valuable native softwood), both now remnant, having been heavily cut for many years. Hoop pine is being re-established by planting.

Minor products of the New South Wales forests include tanbark, essential oils, the medicinal extracts hyosine and rutin, charcoal, kino gum, and "paper" bark.

#### State Forests

The 6,348,705 acres of State (including National) Forests supply over half of the New South Wales timber requirements. About 25 per cent. of the State forest area is under cypress pine, and 4 per cent. is under Murray red gum. Areas accounting for 26 per cent. of the State forest are suitable for intensive management; these areas include 72,827 acres under plantation softwoods (mainly radiata pine, slash pine, and native hoop pine). Areas which have rudimentary fire protection, incomplete roading, and no silvicultural treatment, and which are suitable for extensive management, account for 25 per cent. of the State forest. A further 16 per cent. of the State forest area is required wholly or mainly for protection—watersheds, catchment areas, etc.—and the remaining 4 per cent. is unclassified.

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT

Plans of development have been laid down for some of the principal National and State forests, after intensive survey and detailed mapping, with the object of sustaining productive capacity. Cutting is controlled with due regard to regeneration, and supplemented by silvicultural treatment to increase the forest yield. Regeneration of indigenous species is almost entirely natural, but the planting of some valuable varieties is necessary.

The area of softwood plantations (mainly of radiata pine and other exotic coniferous species) has been increased steadily during recent years, and a large supply of case timber has been obtained by thinning from the plantations. Hardwood plantations comprise a much smaller area.

Table 1005. Area\* of Forest Plantations, N.S.W.

At 30th Sep- tember	Government			Hardwood	Private	Total, N.S.W.		
	Softwood		Softwood (mainly radiata pine)		Softwood	Hardwood	Total	
	Radiata Pine	Other Species		Total				
Acres								
1953	33,554	14,679	48,233	1,156	†	†	1,156	†
1954	36,763	16,399	53,162	1,156	†	†	1,156	†
1955	42,937	17,192	60,129	1,180	8,895	69,024	1,180	70,204
1956	47,908	17,741	65,649	1,180	9,559	75,208	1,180	76,388
1957	52,571	18,177	70,748	1,180	10,224	80,972	1,180	82,152
1958	54,236	18,591	72,827	1,180	10,041	82,868	1,180	84,048

\* Excludes firebreaks and other areas not actually forested.

† Not available.

Silvicultural and fire-protection work is continuous. There is an extensive system of forest access roads, fire-breaks, and fire-lines; and fire-roads (which also give access for logging) have been established for fire

protection. Other works include look-out towers at strategic points, an interlocking system of forest water supplies, equipment huts and telephone lines, and radio equipment. Aerial fire detection facilities are made available by public and private authorities during periods of great fire danger.

#### GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

##### *Forestry Commission of New South Wales*

The Forestry Commission, comprising one Commissioner and two Assistant Commissioners appointed for seven years, administers the Forestry Act, 1916-1957, under the control of the Minister for Conservation. The Commission is responsible for the control and management of the State Forests and timber reserves, the conversion, marketing, and economic utilisation of forest produce, the licensing of timber-getters and sawmills, and the organisation of research into silviculture and wood technology and a system of education in scientific forestry. The Act provides, in addition, for the permanent dedication of reserves for the preservation of natural flora, the protection of water supply catchment areas, and the prevention of erosion.

The Commission may undertake the silvicultural management of the catchment area of any water-supply system and the direction of tree planting schemes of public authorities. It is also responsible for implementing forestry works required by the State Conservation Authority in the interests of water and soil conservation.

Up to six university traineeships in forestry are offered each year. The trainees follow a five-year course which includes two years' study of prescribed science subjects at the University of Sydney, one year of practical training in forests, and two years of training in forestry at the Australian Forestry School. Trainees who complete the course are appointed to the staff of the Commission as foresters.

The principal financial operations of the Forestry Commission in recent years are summarised in the following table:—

**Table 1006. Forestry Commission: Receipts and Payments**

Item	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
Timber Royalties and Sales .. .. .	2,357,772	2,020,766	2,188,253	2,450,282	2,372,782
Other Receipts .. .. .	117,341	105,751	104,462	110,544	126,236
<b>Total Receipts .. .. .</b>	<b>2,475,113</b>	<b>2,126,517</b>	<b>2,292,715</b>	<b>2,560,826</b>	<b>2,499,018</b>
PAYMENTS					
Administration .. .. .	874,999	875,554	936,878	1,003,217	1,048,220
Reforestation—					
Acquisition of Land .. .. .	30,153	18,347	207,860	4,596	13,361
Plantations — Establishment and Treatment .. .. .	120,425	147,201	135,785	175,224	195,563
Indigenous Forests—Regeneration and Treatment .. .. .	114,059	129,617	125,512	137,910	157,765
Nurseries—Working and Maintenance .. .. .	37,379	38,066	38,557	34,343	33,630
Research and Equipment .. .. .	20,317	19,195	13,404	18,565	21,728
Protection from Fire, Disease, Soil erosion, etc. .. .. .	353,987	314,679	269,580	295,553	395,211
Forest Works—					
Surveys .. .. .	53,794	58,214	52,248	49,421	55,929
Construction and Maintenance of roads and buildings .. .. .	365,112	533,104	458,771	566,857	506,237
Supervision of Licensed Operations .. .. .	126,056	136,013	132,406	132,072	137,267
Other Payments* .. .. .	56,888	50,302	52,367	...	...
<b>Total Payments .. .. .</b>	<b>2,153,169</b>	<b>2,320,292</b>	<b>2,423,368</b>	<b>2,417,758</b>	<b>2,564,911</b>

\* Mainly for plant purchase, maintenance, and hire. From 1956-57, these payments have been allocated according to the purpose for which the plant was obtained.

*Forestry and Timber Bureau*

The Commonwealth Forestry Bureau, established in 1925, was reconstituted in 1946 as the Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau. The Bureau conducts silvicultural and other forest research work, provides education and professional training in forestry (through the Australian Forestry School), and advises the Commonwealth and State Governments on matters relating to the supply, production, oversea trade, and distribution of Australian timber.

*Australian Forestry School*

The Australian Forestry School at Canberra was established in 1926 by the Commonwealth Government to provide professional training in forestry. Under the Forestry Bureau Act, 1944, a Board of Higher Forestry Education was appointed to maintain the standard of the training and to advise as to the pre-requisite university courses.

## PRODUCTION OF TIMBER

Regulations under the Forestry Act require the licensing of sawmills and the provision by each mill of a monthly return recording every log received in the mill-yard, whether from Crown or private land. The production of native timber in New South Wales in 1938-39 and later years, as estimated from these returns, is shown in the following table:—

Table 1007. Estimated Production of Native Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Logs for Sawing, Slicing, or Peeling				Hewn (including Mining Timber)	Poles and Piles	Pulpwood	Total (excluding Firewood)*
	Forest Hard-woods	Brushwoods and Scrubwoods	Pines					
			Indigenous	Exotic				
Thousand super feet hoppus (log equivalent)								
1939	174,152	27,527	69,414	369	147,287	19,797	†	438,546
1947	313,897	54,221	57,473	20,754	150,189	19,132	7,245	622,911
1948	383,187	62,224	61,164	21,022	163,697	16,876	9,154	717,324
1949	376,212	51,553	63,189	21,333	152,445	2,997	13,989	681,718
1950	401,365	44,750	60,536	19,387	150,227	34,248	19,112	729,625
1951	427,348	29,035	56,247	20,101	142,271	27,804	23,121	725,927
1952	471,134	37,111	70,593	22,196	141,523	28,766	20,317	791,640
1953	425,315	29,312	71,002	27,258	194,684	22,765	16,274	786,610
1954	436,407	42,361	87,703	25,463	190,783	14,328	28,344	825,389
1955	427,375	31,272	94,903	29,251	151,518	19,303	28,680	782,302
1956	432,695	38,023	84,167	36,517	191,758	25,995	40,350	849,505
1957	447,290	39,547	82,468	27,748	171,697	30,294	40,759	839,803

\* The estimated production of firewood in this period fluctuated between 52 million super feet hoppus (in 1956-57) and 223 million super feet hoppus (in 1940-41).

† Not available.

The next table shows the quantity of sawn timber produced in New South Wales sawmills, veneer mills, and other woodworking establishments, in 1938-39 and later years, from native and imported logs:—

**Table 1008. Sawmills, etc., N.S.W.: Logs Treated and Sawn Timber Produced**

Year ended 30th June	Logs Treated			Sawn Timber Produced					
	Native	Im-ported *	Total	From Native Logs				From Im-ported Logs *	Total
				Forest Hardwoods	Brush-woods and Scrub-woods	Pines	Total		
	Thousand cubic feet			Thousand super feet					
1939	22,914	9,817	32,731	†	†	†	179,350	101,819	281,169
1946	31,629	243	31,872	†	†	†	252,107	2,042	254,149
1952	49,610	1,041	50,651	310,249	18,414	51,970	380,633	8,509	389,142
1953	46,664	1,007	47,671	296,107		51,159	347,266	8,336	355,602
1954	49,216	1,520	50,736	285,452	19,841	64,987	370,280	12,470	382,750
1955	48,565	1,816	50,381	280,085	18,346	74,489	372,920	14,663	387,583
1956	48,619	1,343	49,962	273,332	23,335	67,103	363,770	10,863	374,633
1957	49,638	1,513	51,151	278,078	23,425	64,044	365,547	11,558	377,105

\* Includes interstate imports in 1938-39 and 1945-46.

† Not available.

The total quantity of sawn timber produced in 1956-57 was 34 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. The principal element in this increase was native hardwood timber, the production of which was greatly expanded, partly to meet the growing demand for timber and partly to supplement the restricted imports of softwoods. Sawn timber produced from imported logs was only 12 million super. feet in 1956-57, compared with 102 million super. feet in 1938-39.

In addition to the sawn timber shown in this table, a large quantity of other timber is produced (e.g., sleepers, piles, poles, fencing material, timber used in mining and as fuel), information regarding which is incomplete.

Further particulars of the operations of sawmills are given in the chapter "Factories".

Under the Timber Marketing Act, 1945, timber must be sold true to description. For the protection of consumers, restrictions are placed on the use of untreated borer-susceptible timbers in buildings and articles for sale, and of unseasoned timber in furniture, joinery, flooring, and mouldings, where borer attack or excessive moisture would affect its utility.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY

The number of persons engaged in afforestation and timber-getting in statistical divisions of New South Wales at 30th June, 1954, and the total number in the State recorded at earlier census and quasi-census enumerations, are shown in the following table:—

**Table 1009. Persons Engaged in Forestry, N.S.W.**

Date	Persons	Statistical Division	Persons at 30th June 1954
1933: June	6,484	North Coast .. .. .	1,028
1939: June	8,200	Hunter and Manning .. .. .	1,297
1943: June	5,418	South Coast .. .. .	704
1945: June	6,088	Northern, Central and Southern Tableland .. .. .	503
1947: June	6,307	North, Central and South Western Slope .. .. .	468
1954: June	4,575	Other .. .. .	575
		Total, New South Wales .. .. .	4,575



At 30th June, 1957, approximately 2,510 persons were engaged in timber-getting (felling, splitting, hauling, etc. of logs) on behalf of sawmills. Persons engaged in cutting sleepers, etc. are excluded.

## VALUE OF FORESTRY PRODUCTION

The following table shows the gross value of forestry production (at place of production) in New South Wales in 1920-21 and later years. These values represent the value of forest products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing. The substantial increase in the gross value of production in recent years reflects the rising prices and output of logs, hewn and other timber, and other forest products.

Table 1010. Gross Value of Forestry Production at Place of Production

Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value	Year ended 30th June	Value
	£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.		£ thous.
1921	1,656	1937	2,096	1944	3,285	1951	8,966
1926	2,202	1938	2,179	1945	3,321	1952	12,461
1931	1,237	1939	2,261	1946	3,745	1953	13,692
1932	1,158	1940	2,347	1947	4,508	1954	12,905
1934	1,737	1941	2,576	1948	5,741	1955	13,686
1935	1,922	1942	3,159	1949	6,561	1956	15,343
1936	2,014	1943	3,155	1950	7,185	1957	16,758

## OVERSEA TRADE IN TIMBER

The overseas imports and exports of timber to and from New South Wales in 1920-21 and later years are summarised in the following table. Most of the imports are in the form of undressed timber and are mainly softwoods. The undressed softwoods come principally from Canada, the United States of America, and New Zealand, while the hardwoods come mainly from Malaya and Borneo. The exports consist largely of undressed hardwood timber, mostly consigned to New Zealand.

Table 1011. Oversea Trade in Timber, N.S.W.

Year ended 30th June	Imports				Exports (Australian Produce)			
	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value	Undressed Timber *		Other Timber	Total Value
	Quantity	Value	Value		Quantity	Value	Value	
	Thous. sup. feet	£A f.o.b.			Thous. sup. feet	£A f.o.b.		
1921	93,303	1,732,698	159,168	1,891,866	23,202	447,653	17,072	464,725
1929	187,009	1,747,060	274,222	2,021,282	13,989	241,504	7,408	248,912
1939	199,196	880,422	65,305	945,727	27,251	382,584	39,053	421,637
1947	65,835	1,745,162	184,123	1,929,285	13,510	336,489	70,351	406,840
1948	72,097	2,035,983	95,715	2,131,698	23,890	651,396	43,897	695,293
1949	108,712	2,879,338	287,646	3,166,984	30,663	981,944	24,608	1,006,552
1950	106,010	2,874,481	724,044	3,598,525	27,277	902,583	107,484	1,010,067
1951	168,199	5,720,862	1,485,380	7,206,242	15,422	624,954	73,713	698,667
1952	155,610	7,547,279	2,290,922	9,838,201	21,076	1,200,161	127,087	1,327,248
1953	72,967	3,133,303	213,728	3,347,031	35,584	2,162,988	30,339	2,193,327
1954	154,152	6,358,569	223,992	6,582,561	29,515	1,458,716	30,931	1,489,647
1955	194,517	7,955,919	704,027	8,659,946	19,682	939,709	52,305	992,014
1956	165,975	7,604,793	591,293	8,196,086	17,866	962,210	132,368	1,094,578
1957	169,986	7,721,034	599,931	8,320,965	23,553	1,434,009	101,289	1,535,298

\* Includes logs and railway sleepers.

## FISHERIES

The waters along the coast of New South Wales contain many species of fish of high commercial value. The estuarine fisheries (those in coastal lakes and estuaries and on coastal beaches) and the demersal fisheries (those offshore for fish which live close to the sea floor) have frequently been overfished, with a consequent diminution of stocks. On the other hand, the pelagic species of fish (those which inhabit the upper water layers) have barely been exploited. Perch, Murray cod, and other freshwater species are taken from the inland rivers.

Fisheries in New South Wales within the three-mile territorial limit are regulated by the Chief Secretary's Department in terms of the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, 1935-1957. The Act authorises the closing of waters to the taking of fish (either wholly, as to a certain season, or in respect of prescribed species or sizes of fish), the licensing of fishing boats and of persons who gain a substantial proportion of their income from fishing, the regulation of the use of nets, and the prohibition of the use of explosives in fishing. Other provisions govern the consignment and sale of fish, and the supply of returns showing the nature and extent of fishing operations. Inspectors of fisheries are appointed under the Act, and inspectorial powers are entrusted to members of the police force and honorary vigilance committees.

The Commonwealth Fisheries Office, a division of the Department of Primary Industry, is responsible for the development and administration of fisheries and whaling in extra-territorial waters, in terms of the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, 1952-1953, and co-ordinates fisheries administration throughout Australia. State inspectors of fisheries exercise certain powers under the Act on behalf of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Whaling Act, 1935, gives effect to the 1931 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling, and governs operations in extra-territorial waters by ships under Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Particulars of the professional fishermen licensed and of the boats and other equipment used in the fisheries during recent years are shown in the next table. Professional fishermen fishing beyond territorial waters must be licensed under the Commonwealth Fisheries Act, and those fishing within territorial waters must be licensed under the State Fisheries Act. Many fishermen are licensed under both Acts. Before 1955, fishermen were required to be licensed under the State Act irrespective of whether they fished within or beyond territorial waters.

**Table 1012. Fisheries: Fishermen Licensed and Boats Engaged**

Year ended 30th June	Fishermen Licensed			Boats Engaged*		Value of Boats and Equipment	
	Extra-territorial	Territorial		General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries	General Fisheries	Oyster Fisheries
		Tidal	Inland				
1952	2,348		250	2,142	1,046	£ 1,502,538	£ 89,700
1953	2,573		270	2,236	1,028	1,630,777	99,813
1954	2,635		287	2,540	905	1,877,474	119,159
1955	618	2,569	273	2,280	1,038	1,667,692	113,438
1956	664	2,348	233	2,172	735	1,826,841	94,309
1957	938	2,394	219	2,239	980	1,556,869	129,915

\* Includes trawlers (4 steam and 139 motor in 1956-57), steamers, punts, and launches.

Under the Fisheries and Oyster Farms Act, the areas available for oyster culture are classified as special, average, or inferior areas according to their productive capacity. The areas are leased by the State Government, the tenure being 15 years for special and average areas and 10 years for inferior areas. Inferior areas may not be exploited during the first year of the lease, and may be re-classified in the last year of the lease. Leases of special areas are offered by public auction or public tender; the rental for other leases is fixed by the Minister. When a lease expires, the existing lessee has a preferment right to apply for renewal of the lease.

The following table shows the number and extent of leases for oyster culture in 1939 and recent years:—

**Table 1013. Oyster Leases**

At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases	At 30th June	Number of Leases	Length of Foreshore in Leases	Area of Off-shore Leases
		Yards	Acres			Yards	Acres
1939	4,493	913,571	3,439	1954	5,233	1,004,277	6,296
1951	5,021	999,987	5,628	1955	5,291	1,026,887	6,547
1952	5,141	990,093	5,749	1956	5,145	1,111,403	5,251
1953	5,172	1,023,159	5,888	1957	5,154	954,472	6,037

Public oyster reserves may be notified, and may be opened to the public for the taking of oysters for immediate personal consumption.

Suitable streams (almost all those above an altitude of 2,500 feet) are stocked with trout, and acclimatisation societies are registered to control the trout fishery. The close season for trout is generally from 1st May to 31st August.

An angler's licence must be held by any person, other than an aborigine or a child under 16 years of age, who fishes for any species of fish in inland waters (including coastal streams above the influence of the tide). The method of fishing is subject to regulation.

#### *Marketing of Fish*

The marketing of fish in New South Wales is controlled by the Chief Secretary's Department. Fish produced in the State must be sold through the Sydney market (which is conducted by the Department), the branch market operated in Wollongong, or the markets conducted by fishermen's co-operative societies. In certain instances, however, licensed fishermen are permitted to sell fish direct to consumers. The major part of the State's catch is sold through the Sydney market.

The fishermen's co-operatives, which have been established at 18 centres, arranges for the handling of fish at the point of catch and for its transport to market. The co-operatives supply the bulk of the fresh fish sold in Sydney, Wollongong, and Newcastle.

#### *Fisheries Research*

The Division of Fisheries and Oceanography of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has its headquarters and central laboratory at Cronulla (N.S.W.) and is engaged in scientifically investigating the marine resources of Australian waters.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The recorded production of the principal species of fish during recent years by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen is shown in the following table. The species are listed according to their common name, and the quantities are on the basis of landed weight.

**Table 1014. Fish: Recorded Production by Species**

Common Name	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
<b>Freshwater Species—</b>					
Golden Perch .. .. .	556,311	604,530	680,948	633,989	618,445
Murray Cod .. .. .	250,736	232,673	265,640	302,468	130,409
Other .. .. .	186,637	210,522	130,497	133,509	153,717
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>993,684</b>	<b>1,047,725</b>	<b>1,077,085</b>	<b>1,069,966</b>	<b>902,571</b>
<b>Marine Species—</b>					
Australian Salmon .. .	2,423,340	2,578,237	575,201	1,224,652	3,256,442
Bream .. .. .	642,505	662,382	616,686	518,598	411,623
Flathead .. .. .	4,362,472	4,011,338	3,662,103	2,538,629	2,903,963
Garfish .. .. .	277,712	296,012	192,795	270,300	361,109
Gurnard .. .. .	258,671	359,969	368,785	248,379	340,780
John Dory .. .. .	285,921	282,043	280,138	277,790	303,734
Latchet .. .. .	63,501	136,987	189,086	155,900	211,014
Leatherjacket .. .. .	1,574,644	1,333,332	881,962	1,125,268	918,987
Luderick .. .. .	1,259,149	958,250	835,979	876,532	831,361
Mackerel .. .. .	165,005	222,227	85,733	76,032	225,415
Morwong .. .. .	3,306,759	2,771,684	2,899,840	2,682,957	3,725,218
Mullet .. .. .	6,699,312	6,288,427	6,206,259	5,083,212	4,603,388
Redfish .. .. .	1,544,956	1,709,179	1,011,783	493,913	436,269
Shark .. .. .	745,214	1,199,076	1,145,232	809,566	1,182,649
Snapper .. .. .	1,343,159	1,235,761	1,166,581	1,064,697	1,712,524
Tailor .. .. .	323,616	250,454	174,763	308,766	422,385
Tuna .. .. .	609,323	1,053,191	921,064	655,376	1,682,769
Whiting .. .. .	120,229	130,371	163,355	195,130	150,766
Yellowtail Kingfish .. .	216,100	320,051	168,790	272,689	432,859
Other .. .. .	3,270,793	3,285,050	2,128,768	1,479,084	2,310,697
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>29,492,381</b>	<b>29,084,021</b>	<b>23,674,903</b>	<b>20,357,470</b>	<b>26,423,952</b>
<b>Total Fish Production ..</b>	<b>30,486,065</b>	<b>30,131,746</b>	<b>24,751,988</b>	<b>21,427,436</b>	<b>27,326,523</b>

The next table shows the quantity of fish taken from the major fishing grounds by licensed fishermen during recent years:—

**Table 1015. Fish: Production by Fishing Grounds**

Grounds	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
	Thousand lb.				
North Coast—Q'land Border to Macleay R.	5,861	4,720	4,136	3,386	4,105
Hunter-Manning—Hastings R. to Terrigal H.	5,463	5,126	4,222	3,874	3,059
Metropolitan—Hawkesbury R. to P. Hacking	1,055	1,297	1,058	1,002	1,324
South Coast—L. Illawarra to Vic. Border	4,132	5,014	3,514	3,961	6,267
Trawled Fish .. .. .	12,981	12,927	10,745	8,134	11,669
Inland Waters .. .. .	994	1,048	1,077	1,070	903
<b>Total Fish Production ..</b>	<b>30,486</b>	<b>30,132</b>	<b>24,752</b>	<b>21,427</b>	<b>27,327</b>

Almost half the State's catch is taken by the trawl fishery. The principal fish captured by trawling are morwong (3,347,784 lb. in 1956-57), flathead (2,235,955 lb.), snapper (949,850 lb.), salmon (632,188 lb.), and leatherjacket (556,796 lb.).

The total recorded production of fish, molluscs, and crustaceans by licensed New South Wales professional fishermen in 1939 and recent years is shown in the following table:—

**Table 1016. Production of Fish, Molluscs, and Crustaceans**

Year ended 30th June	Fish			Oysters	Prawns	Crabs and Crayfish
	Trawled	Other	Total			
	lb.*	lb.*	lb.*			
1939¶	13,340,940	17,502,445	30,843,385	40,681	1,069,050	431,550
1947	16,022,480	18,134,380	34,156,860	42,445	1,345,252	442,933
1948	15,179,836	17,633,407	32,813,243	41,085	1,398,898	589,878
1949	14,152,417	15,353,902	29,506,319	35,380	2,317,611	915,141
1950	12,913,393	15,072,054	27,985,447	50,863	2,803,508	771,769
1951	11,230,164	12,975,685	24,205,849	40,602	4,220,341	563,127
1952	11,100,259	14,372,251	25,472,510	47,518	1,792,336	740,246
1953	12,980,608	17,505,457	30,486,065	48,569	2,824,831	632,444
1954	12,926,661	17,205,085	30,131,746	58,016	3,558,402	732,131
1955	10,744,250	14,007,738	24,751,988	63,736	4,602,873	782,603
1956	8,134,561	13,292,875	21,427,436	57,480	3,671,826	645,824
1957	11,668,772	15,657,751	27,326,523	60,594	2,386,180	603,191

\* Landed weight.  
 † Bags of 3 bushels.  
 ‡ In-shell weight.  
 ¶ Calendar year.

**VALUE OF FISHERIES PRODUCTION**

The following table shows the gross value (at place of production) of the recorded fisheries and whaling production of New South Wales, and its components, in 1920-21 and later years. These values represent the value of the products at principal markets less the estimated costs of marketing, and they exclude fish condemned and molluscs other than oysters.

**Table 1017. Gross Value of Fisheries and Whaling Production, at Place of Production**

Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other*	Total	Year ended 30th June	Fish	Oysters	Other *	Total
	£ thousand					£ thousand			
	1921	402	65	24		491	1951	1,047	284
1931	506	54	75	635	1952	1,114	333	374	1,821
1939	387	81	40	508	1953	1,429	346	458	2,233
1947	1,019	191	92	1,302	1954	1,621	481	540	2,642
1948	876	215	133	1,224	1955	1,498	617	624	2,739
1949	1,018	217	244	1,479	1956	1,645	553	486	2,684
1950	844	333	272	1,449	1957	1,876	583	480	2,939

\* Comprises whaling (separate details of which are not available for publication) and crustaceans.

## OVERSEA TRADE IN FISH

Oversea imports of fish normally provide a considerable proportion of the State's supply. Apart from re-exports of fish imported from oversea, there is a small export trade in canned fish and fresh and frozen fish and oysters. Particulars of the oversea trade in fish and fish products in 1938-39 and recent years are given in the next table:—

**Table 1018. Oversea Trade in Fish and Fish Products, N.S.W.**

Year ended June	Imports		Exports					
	Quantity	Value	Quantity			Value		
			Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total	Australian Produce	Re-exports	Total
	lb.	£A f.o.b.	lb.	lb.	lb.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.	£A f.o.b.
1939	19,444,703	733,027	42,743	585,893	628,636	1,381	24,225	25,606
1952	22,755,525	2,330,186	551,776	285,442	837,218	67,187	39,310	106,497
1953	12,824,923	1,287,881	535,243	238,101	773,344	129,988	27,624	157,612
1954	16,943,347	1,876,615	457,249	142,462	599,711	108,823	26,956	135,779
1955	20,667,308	2,587,612	1,201,203	128,042	1,329,245	135,672	23,813	159,485
1956	26,508,991	3,271,773	423,481	121,421	544,902	104,485	23,890	128,375
1957	19,381,810	2,224,439	563,586	93,991	657,577	125,740	18,353	144,093

The quantity of fish imported into New South Wales from oversea has been subject to marked fluctuation. In 1956-57, the imports included 10.3 million lb. of fresh or frozen fish (53 per cent. of the total fish imported), 7.8 million lb. of canned fish (40 per cent), and 0.9 million lb. of smoked or dried fish (5 per cent.). Most of the fresh or frozen fish came from the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and Denmark. Salmon from Japan and Canada, herrings from the United Kingdom, and sardines from Norway and the United Kingdom were the principal varieties of canned fish.

Except in 1945-55, when there was a sharp increase in exports of fresh and frozen fish to the United States of America, exports of fish of Australian origin have been steady in recent years. In 1956-57, canned fish accounted for 50 per cent. of the total exports of Australian origin, and fresh or frozen fish accounted for 48 per cent.

## FISH PRESERVING

Fish of many kinds specially suitable for treatment by canning, smoking, or salting are obtainable in the waters along the coast of New South Wales. The main canneries are situated at Narooma and Eden on the South Coast.

## LAND SETTLEMENT

An account of the land legislation of New South Wales in relation to the progress of settlement, describing the many forms of acquisition and tenure from the Crown, is given in the 1942-43 and previous issues of the Year Book. The review of these matters given in this chapter affords a general indication of the manner in which the law relating to the control and disposal of Crown lands is administered, and indicates the class of tenures under which landholders hold their lands.

### LAND ADMINISTRATION

On the establishment of responsible government in 1856, control of the Crown lands was conferred on the New South Wales Parliament. The principal enactments now governing the alienation, occupation, and management of Crown lands are the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913, as amended, the Closer Settlement and Returned Soldiers' Settlement Acts, the Irrigation Acts, and the Western Lands Acts.

The administration of Crown lands in the Eastern and Central land divisions is conducted by the Lands Department, under the direction of the Minister for Lands. The lands of the Western land division have been administered separately since 1901, first by a Board, and since 1934 by a Commission or Commissioner, responsible to the Minister for Lands.

Since 1938, the Catchment Areas Protection Board, which comprises the Minister for Conservation (as chairman), the Director of the Soil Conservation Service, and representatives of the Departments of Lands, Agriculture, and Mines and of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission and Forestry Commission, has exercised oversight over the disposal of lands within the principal catchment areas of the State.

### *Land Divisions*

For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three territorial land divisions—the Eastern, Central, and Western Divisions—bounded by lines running approximately north and south. The Eastern Division, which comprises 60,661,926 acres, covers the Coastal and Tableland statistical divisions and about half the area of the North and South Western Slope statistical divisions. The Central Division (57,055,846 acres) embraces the remainder of the Western Slope statistical divisions, the Central Plains and Riverina divisions, and a small part of the Western statistical division. The Western Division (80,319,348 acres) almost coincides with the Western statistical division. The total area of New South Wales is 198,037,120 acres, but the land area (excluding the surface covered by rivers, lakes, etc.) is 195,068,040 acres, or about 304,793 square miles.

*Land Boards and Land and Valuation Court*

The Eastern and Central Divisions are divided into 87 Land Districts, with a Crown Land Agent in each. These Districts are grouped into 13 Land Board Districts, with a District Surveyor in each. There are also special Land Board Districts for the Yanco, Mirrool, and Coomealla Irrigation Areas. In each Land Board District, a Local Land Board, comprising an official chairman (usually an officer of the Lands Department who sits on a number of boards) and two local members, determines many matters under the Lands and other Acts. There are also two special Land Boards, with the powers and duties of a Local Land Board, for war service land settlement matters.

The Western Division is divided into 11 administrative districts, which coincide with Pastures Protection Districts. In each district, there is a Local Land Board, which comprises the Western Lands Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner and a local member.

The Land and Valuation Court gives awards and judgments, having the same force as those of the Supreme Court, on appeals, references, and other matters under the Crown Lands Acts, Closer Settlement Acts, and certain other Acts concerned with the use, value, and ownership of land.

Further particulars regarding the Local Land Boards and the Land and Valuation Court are given in the chapter "Law and Crime".

## CLASSES OF LAND TENURE—HISTORICAL SURVEY

From the early days of settlement up to 1884, lands were alienated by grants from the Governor. Sales from the Crown commenced in 1831, and leasehold tenures were given to "squatters" after 1832. Conditional purchase under the "free selection before survey" system was introduced in 1861, to open to land-seekers a means of acquiring land already held under lease, and the system continued until 1884. Since 1895, the principles governing the disposal of Crown land have been pre-classification of land, survey before selection, each holding of sufficient size to provide a "living area", one man one selection, and *bona fide* selection. Sales at or after auction have decreased in importance. Closer settlement, described in later pages, has been an important factor in providing for new settlers during the greater part of this century.

In general, the methods of disposal of Crown lands have been designed to ensure individual private ownership. Various leasehold tenures were introduced around the turn of the century, but, as the result of more recent provisions for the conversion of home maintenance areas within leases from the Crown to leases in perpetuity, most of the lands of the State are now either alienated or in course of alienation, or carry rights to alienation. Nearly all tenures of land carrying rights of alienation have been granted and made transferable subject to a condition of residence by the holder, and many of the tenures require substantial improvements to be effected within a prescribed period. These provisions have as their objects the promotion of settlement and prevention of the aggregation of large areas under private ownership.

Most of the land used for rural purposes in New South Wales is held in fee simple, in process of purchase, or under lease from the Crown. The area of rural land under private tenancy is relatively small.



ALIENATION AND TENURE OF CROWN LANDS

Progress in the alienation of Crown lands within New South Wales since 1861 is illustrated in the following table:—

Table 1019. Area of Alienated Lands

At 31st December	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area Alienated	At 30th June	Area which had been Alienated	Area Resumed or Reverted to Crown	Area Remaining Alienated
	Thous. acres		Thous. acres		Thousand acres		
1861	7,147	1911	36,234	1946	54,456	2,818	51,638
1871	8,631	1921	39,680	1954	57,363	5,524	51,839
1881	19,615	1931	44,075	1955	57,752	5,701	52,051
1891	23,683	1936	46,204	1956	58,351	5,884	52,467
1901	26,407	1941	50,283	1957	58,958	5,950	53,008

The area which had been alienated by 30th June, 1957 (58,958,000 acres) comprised 35,643,000 acres sold by conditional purchase, 7,147,000 acres granted or sold before 1862, 11,597,366 acres sold by auction or other sales since 1862, and 4,571,225 acres disposed of by other forms of alienation. The methods of alienation are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43.

The next table summarises the manner in which the lands of the State were held at 30th June, 1957:—

Table 1020. Alienation and Tenure of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1957

Nature of Tenure	Eastern and Central Divisions	Western Division	Total, N.S.W.			
	Acres	Acres	Acres			
Alienated . . . . .	63,761,764	2,041,555	53,007,646			
In process of alienation . . . . .				12,795,673		
Virtually alienated . . . . .					1,691,847	
Alienable leases (long-term and perpetual) . . . . .						25,557,954
Long-term leases with limited rights of alienation . . . . .						
Total of foregoing tenures . . . . .	92,450,420	2,253,014	94,703,434			
Perpetual leases with no right of alienation . . . . .	4,116,124	67,164,115	71,280,239			
Other long-term leases . . . . .		10,195,924	10,195,924			
Short leases and temporary tenures . . . . .	3,035,775	535,288	3,571,063			
Forest leases and permits within State Forests . . . . .	1,675,153	96,614	1,771,767			
Mining leases and permits . . . . .	178,159	17,064	195,223			
Neither alienated nor leased (includes reserves, State Forests not occupied, roads, stock routes, etc.) . . . . .	16,262,141	57,329	16,319,470			
Total Area . . . . .	117,717,772	80,319,348	198,037,120			

\* Perpetual.

In the Eastern and Central Divisions, there were 101,455,631 acres under occupation in 1957, and of that area 90,921,702 acres (or 90 per cent.) were absolutely or virtually alienated, in process of alienation, or held under leases wholly alienable. Almost all of the Western Division is leasehold, mostly in the form of perpetual leases.

Of the land in process of alienation, 11,153,065 acres were held as conditional purchase, 1,215,758 acres as settlement purchases, 141,609 acres as soldiers' group purchases, and 231,530 acres as irrigation land purchases. The land virtually alienated comprised homestead grants and selections.

Within the Western Division, the greater part of the land was let originally under long-term leases in very large holdings. Since 1934, however, the State has withdrawn substantial areas from these leases, in stages, to provide land for new settlers and to build up to reasonable size the holdings of settlers with inadequate areas. As a result, there have been significant changes in the number and average size of holdings in the Division in recent years.

The total area of Crown land in New South Wales held under lease, occupation licence, or permissive occupancy was 115,914,270 acres as at 30th June, 1957. The area under each tenure is shown in the next table:—

**Table 1021. Leases, etc. of Crown Lands, 30th June, 1957**

Nature and Name of Tenure	Area	Nature and Name of Tenure	Area
	Acres		Acres
<i>Virtually Alienated—</i>		<i>Perpetual, No Right of Alienation—</i>	
Homestead Selection and Homestead Grant .. .. .	1,691,847	Closer Settlement Lease .. .. .	2,848,964
<i>Alienable (Long-term and Perpetual)—</i>		Group Purchase Lease .. .. .	222,434
Homestead Farm .. .. .	4,958,408	Settlement Purchase Lease .. .. .	1,044,666
Suburban Holding .. .. .	53,237	Special Lease .. .. .	60
Settlement Lease* .. .. .	2,590,940	Western Lands Lease .. .. .	67,164,115
Crown Lease* .. .. .	7,059,690	Total .. .. .	71,280,239
Conditional Purchase Lease* .. .. .	121,734		
Conditional Lease* .. .. .	10,651,584	<i>Other Long-term—</i>	
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding .. .. .	13,545	Western Lands Lease, Ordinary .. .. .	10,195,924
Week-end Lease .. .. .	231		
Town Lands Lease .. .. .	40	<i>Short-term and Temporary—</i>	
On Irrigation Areas—		Annual Lease .. .. .	389,376
Irrigation Farm Lease .. .. .	97,943	Occupation Licence .. .. .	470,194
Non-irrigable Lease .. .. .	10,277	Preferential Occupation Licence .. .. .	280,002
Town Lands Lease .. .. .	264	Permissive Occupancy .. .. .	2,204,038
Total .. .. .	25,557,893	Irrigation Area Lease .. .. .	227,453
<i>Long-term, Limited Rights of Alienation—</i>		Total .. .. .	3,571,063
Improvement Lease .. .. .	27,898		
Scrub Lease .. .. .	4,800	Forest Lease and Occupation Permit .. .. .	1,771,767
Conditional Lease brought under Western Lands Act (Perpetual) .. .. .	121,596		
Prickly-pear Lease .. .. .	89,827	Mining Lease and Permit .. .. .	195,223
Residential Lease .. .. .	4,890	Total Area of Leases, etc. .. .. .	115,914,270
Special Lease .. .. .	1,401,303		
Total .. .. .	1,650,314		

\* New leases mainly perpetual; old leases convertible to perpetual leases.

The tenures listed in this table, and the rights and obligations of their holders, are described on page 816 of the Year Book for 1942-43. The multiplicity of tenures has arisen from legislative measures taken from time to time to adapt the conditions of occupation and acquisition of Crown land to the changing character of rural settlement.

#### LAND IN IRRIGATION AREAS

Settlers within irrigation areas generally hold their land under freehold title, under tenures leading to alienation, or under leases convertible to alienable tenures. A residence condition frequently applies under Crown tenures and a requirement of improvements and satisfactory development of the land is usual. The principal tenures of irrigable lands in irrigation areas carry water rights varying according to the type and area of the holding.

In irrigation areas at 30th June, 1957, there were 12,943 acres alienated (including 6,028 acres alienated as Irrigation Farms), 231,531 acres in process of alienation (including 214,179 acres as Irrigation Farm Purchases), 108,484 acres held under long-term alienable leases, and 227,453 acres in other leases (including 143,065 acres outside irrigation areas but under the control of the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission).

RESERVES

Throughout the State, considerable tracts of land have been reserved from sale (some from lease, also) in the public interest, for various purposes, the principal being travelling stock reserves, temporary commons, mining, forestry, and recreation reserves and parks. Some lands are reserved pending survey and classification. The reserves are subject to review periodically, and are revocable when their retention is found unnecessary.

The following summary of reserved areas excludes land permanently dedicated for State Forests, National Parks, commons, railways, cemeteries, etc., and therefore does not show the total area of Crown lands set aside for community purposes:—

Table 1022. Reserves, 30th June, 1957

Classification	Area	Classification	Area
	Acres		Acres
Travelling Stock .. .. .	5,289,633	For Classification and Survey ..	4,346,434
Water and Camping .. .. .	852,728	From Conditional Purchase in Goldfields .. .. .	628,492
Mining .. .. .	1,111,647	Other .. .. .	6,056,023
Forest .. .. .	2,335,322		
Temporary Common .. .. .	208,280		
Recreation and Parks .. .. .	524,594	Total Reserved Areas .. .. .	21,353,153

CLOSER SETTLEMENT

The circumstances leading to the adoption of the "Closer Settlement Policy" in 1906 are described on page 680 of the Year Book for 1928-29. The manner of provision and disposal of land under this policy is dealt with in some detail on page 832 of the 1942-43 edition.

The Closer Settlement Acts provide that private land and long-term leases may be acquired by the Crown in certain circumstances, by direct purchase or resumption, to provide for new holdings and for additions to existing holdings. Acquisition must be recommended by the Settlement Advisory Board and approved by Parliament. Under the Closer Settlement Promotion Act, three or more persons, or one or more discharged soldiers with prescribed qualifications, may enter into agreements with private land-owners to buy private lands, and ex-servicemen may agree to buy certain Land Act holdings on subsisting title from their holders. Given Ministerial approval, the Crown acquires the land from the vendors and disposes of it to settlers by perpetual lease.

Particulars of the estates acquired for closer settlement up to 30th June, 1957, and the method and purpose of acquisition, are given in the following table:—

**Table 1023. Closer Settlement: Estates Acquired to 30th June, 1957**

Particulars	Estates	Area	Purchase Price	Farms after Subdivision
	Number	Acres	£	Number
METHOD OF ACQUISITION				
Direct Purchase . . . . .	30	90,164	506,855	673
Crown Lands Act (s. 197) . . . . .	24	37,336	317,269	377
Closer Settlement Acts—				
Promotion Provisions . . . . .	2,309	3,380,025	18,653,890	5,284
Ordinary Provisions . . . . .	198	2,694,399	13,956,992	4,450
Resumption of Long-term Leases . . . . .	70	806,217	200,802	784
<b>Total Acquired . . . . .</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>7,008,141</b>	<b>33,635,808</b>	<b>11,568</b>
PURPOSE OF ACQUISITION				
Soldiers only, 1914-18 War . . . . .	1,531	1,710,272	8,113,956	4,009
War Service Land Settlement, 1939-45				
War . . . . .	777	2,863,108	18,528,235	2,483
Other Purposes . . . . .	323	2,434,761	6,993,617	5,076
<b>Total Acquired . . . . .</b>	<b>2,631</b>	<b>7,008,141</b>	<b>33,635,808</b>	<b>11,568</b>

Closer settlement operations have been concerned largely with the settlement of ex-servicemen of the 1914-18 and 1939-45 Wars. Since 1945, estates acquired for closer settlement have been allotted solely to ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 War.

## SETTLEMENT OF EX-SERVICEMEN

### 1914-1918 WAR

Conditions under which ex-servicemen of the 1914-18 War acquired their holdings, and assistance rendered to them in subsequent years, are outlined in the 1942-43 and earlier issues of the Year Book. Operations under this scheme are now confined to the administration of existing holdings and outstanding advances.

### 1939-1945 WAR

#### *Commonwealth-State Land Settlement Agreement, 1945*

Following the introductory War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941 (described in the Year Book for 1942-43), an Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments in 1945 was ratified by the New South Wales Parliament by the War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act, 1945. The Agreement provided for the settlement on the land of eligible ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 War. Ex-servicemen from the Korea and Malaya operations became eligible to participate in the scheme in 1954.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State finds, subdivides, and improves and develops the land to make it quickly productive after allocation to settlers. Half the cost of any losses in providing and developing the land is borne by the Commonwealth Government. The State receives and deals with applications from ex-servicemen within five years of their discharge or the cessation of hostilities, whichever is the

later. Selected applicants, who are chosen by the State, are trained and maintained by the Commonwealth during training and the first year of occupation. The Commonwealth also bears half the cost of remission of rent and interest payments during the first year of occupation, and shares any loss to the State arising from advances made to settlers with Commonwealth concurrence. Settlers are required to pay to the State the net proceeds from their holdings during the first year of occupation (or "assistance period"), during which they receive a living allowance (not repayable) and are relieved of practically all commitments.

Principles governing the settlement of ex-servicemen were defined as follows: settlement to be undertaken only where economic prospects for the production concerned are reasonably sound; settlers to possess farming aptitude and experience; holdings to be of a size enabling settlers to operate efficiently and to earn a reasonable labour income; lack of capital not to preclude selection, but settlers expected to invest a reasonable proportion of their capital in the holdings; all settlers to be given adequate guidance and technical advice; and purchase prices which will enable success in the long run.

Under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, assented to in 1948, two special War Service Land Settlement Boards were appointed in 1949, one for areas outside Irrigation Districts but not including the Western Division, and one for areas within Irrigation Districts.

#### *Classification of Applicants*

All applicants for participation in the War Service Land Settlement Scheme appear before a Classification Committee of three members constituted under the War Service Land Settlement Act, 1941, and, if considered eligible and suitable, are granted a qualification certificate. Up to 30th June, 1957, 28,844 applications for certificates had been received and 19,339 certificates had been granted for purposes as follows: pastoral, 5,915; pastoral and farming, 9,604; farming, 377; dairying, 2,175; orchards, 850; poultry, 194; other purposes, 224. The holder of a qualifying certificate is entitled to apply for inclusion in a ballot for a subdivision of acquired land, or to submit a proposal under the "promotion" provisions described below.

#### *Acquisition of Land*

The Agreement provides that the State shall acquire, compulsorily or by agreement, private lands or lands under lease from the Crown, comprised in an approved plan for settlement. Lands acquired in this manner through the Department of Lands have been "picked" properties in good rainfall areas or with assured water supplies. Private lands are allotted by either the "Ballot" method or the "Promotion" method.

#### *"Ballot" Method*

The acquisition of properties for subdivision and disposal by ballot is carried out, under the provisions of the Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1907, by the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards, which report to the Minister on the suitability of properties in their respective areas for closer settlement. They make recommendations for the acquisition of properties, reporting as to value, capacity, and number of farms into which these could be subdivided. Upon selection, such lands are safeguarded against

dealings, and made transferable only with the Minister's consent. Then follows a joint inspection of the land by a Closer Settlement Advisory Board and by Commonwealth representatives, who determine whether a detailed investigation by the State is warranted. The latter includes a topographical survey, comparison with sales of neighbouring lands, a soil classification and survey, an erosion survey, and a report from the Local Closer Settlement Advisory Committee (which is a voluntary advisory body, composed of representatives of local organisations). On these reports, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board and Commonwealth representatives confer as to suitability, the number and type of farms into which the estate could be divided, and the developmental work necessary. Formal concurrence of the Commonwealth is then obtained, and the Board negotiates with the owner to decide the value of the property. Before December, 1948, a property could not be valued at more than its value at 10th February, 1942 (plus the value of improvements since then), but under the War Service Land Settlement and Closer Settlement (Amendment) Act, 1948, the maximum valuation was raised to 15 per cent. above the 1942 value. Since 1950-51, however, the State Government has authorised the purchase of estates at prices above the statutory limit. The Board finally recommends to the Minister either that the estate be purchased at a price agreed upon by the Board and the owner or, failing agreement, that it be resumed at a price not exceeding the maximum valuation as indicated. Approval of the New South Wales Parliament is necessary before acquisition is completed.

By 30th June, 1957, Parliament had approved of the acquisition of 132 estates, comprising 1,395,096 acres, for a total purchase price of £9,337,009. It was anticipated that 1,235 farms would be provided from these areas. The estates actually acquired by 30th June, 1957 numbered 120, comprised 1,303,763 acres, and cost £8,330,406; the farms made available for application totalled 1,203, and of these 1,146 had been allotted to settlers.

#### *"Promotion" Method*

"Promotion" cases are dealt with under the provisions of the Closer Settlement Amendment (Conversion) Act, 1943-1947. The Act provides that one or more ex-servicemen who hold a qualification certificate and who desire to acquire any private lands from the one owner may, with the owner's consent, apply to the Minister to acquire the property on his or their behalf at the price shown in the application. A Closer Settlement Advisory Board values the land, subject to the same conditions as to maximum price as those described above in connection with the "ballot" method. After agreement is reached as to price, detailed investigation similar to that for the "ballot" method is undertaken by the State. If, after investigation, the Closer Settlement Advisory Board believes the property suitable, the concurrence of the Commonwealth in its acquisition is sought. Unless Commonwealth approval is obtained, no further action is taken. Final approval to purchase is given by the State Minister; parliamentary consent is not required.

By 30th June, 1957, approval had been granted, under the "promotion scheme", for the acquisition of 663 estates covering 1,542,639 acres and valued at £10,564,798. It was proposed to subdivide this area into 1,359 farms. The estates actually acquired by 30th June, 1957 numbered 656; these estates were subdivided into 1,329 farms, of which 1,318 had been allotted to settlers.

*Tenure of Farms*

Under the "ballot or acquisition" method of settlement, the State subdivides the land into farms of adequate size, advertises the farms as available for application, and allots them to qualified ex-servicemen by way of ballot conducted by the War Service Land Settlement Board. Under the "promotion" method, the State purchases the property, subdivides the land into farms where necessary, and vests the title of the farms in the applicants.

The tenure granted under both methods is a lease in perpetuity, known as a Closer Settlement Lease. Its principal features are:—

- (i) The annual rental is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value of the farm, inclusive of "ground improvements".
- (ii) Structural improvements on the holding are paid for separately. Principal must be repaid in 25 or 35 annual instalments, according to the size of the advance. The interest rate is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, and interest only is payable during the first five years.
- (iii) Lessees must reside on the holding for a term of five years, commencing within six months of allowance by the Land Board.
- (iv) Lessees are required to use proper methods of land husbandry, to destroy noxious animals and vegetation, to preserve timber on the land, and to prevent land erosion and overstocking.
- (v) Lessees must have Ministerial consent to transfer, convey, assign, mortgage, or otherwise deal with the lease.
- (vi) The lease is not transferable until ten years after commencement except to another qualified serviceman or, in the event of death of the lessee, to his widow or children.

*Development of Farms*

Existing structural improvements on a farm, which are the property of the Crown, are paid for separately, as indicated above. Further "developmental" improvements under the War Service Land Settlement Act, whether effected before or after the settler enters into occupation, are paid for by him under similar terms.

The extent of "developmental" work authorised is—fencing of external boundary; provision of essential water supply; erection of a dwelling (up to £2,000); utility shed, dairy, bails and yard (dairy farm only); and clearing or timber treatment (cost is added to the capital value of the farm, on which rent is payable in perpetuity at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum). The plan of development of every farm is a matter for discussion and agreement between the Closer Settlement Advisory Boards and the Commonwealth Director of Land Settlement.

Where pasture improvement is carried out by the State, the cost charged against the settler's Advance Account, with interest at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum. If the settler is also required to develop the farm by pasture improvement, the requirement is made an actual condition of the lease and, where necessary, finance is granted as an advance carrying interest at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

Under the War Service Land Settlement Agreement, the State develops and improves land acquired for settlement to a stage where it can be brought into production by a settler within a reasonable time. Shortages of materials

and labour have made it possible for the State to do this in only a few instances; in most cases, the settlers secure tenders to effect these improvements or carry them out themselves after obtaining Departmental approval of their plans. Roads within a settlement are constructed by the State, mostly through the agency of the local shire councils.

The applications for housing finance approved during 1956-57 numbered 126. By 30th June, 1957, finance had been provided for 1,617 new homes on farms under the Scheme.

#### *Advances for Stock, Plant, etc.*

In terms of the Agreement, the Minister for Lands may make such advances as he deems necessary for the satisfactory occupation and development of settlers' farms. Advances are made for working capital, effecting further improvements (internal fencing, further water supply, farm buildings, etc.), and for the purchase of stock, plant, and equipment. They are repayable within varying maximum periods in equal annual instalments, and carry an interest rate of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. per annum.

#### *Living Allowances Granted to Settlers*

A living allowance may be granted to a settler for a period of twelve months after he commences to occupy and work the farm. The rates and conditions of the living allowances are determined by the Commonwealth, and vary according to the settler's marital status and the number of his dependants. The allowances, which amounted to £89,267 in 1956-57, are paid by the State from moneys made available by the Commonwealth.

#### *Summary of Operations*

Particulars of the estates acquired and farms allotted under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme are given in the following table. In addition to these farms, ex-servicemen of the 1939-45 War were occupying, at 30th June, 1957, 214 farms made available in the Western Division by the Western Lands Commissioner and 185 farms provided in irrigation areas by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission.

**Table 1024. War Service (1939-45 War) Land Settlement Scheme: Estates Acquired and Farms Allotted\***

Year ended 30th June	Estates Acquired†				Farms Allotted		
	Number	Farms after Sub- division	Area	Purchase Price	"Ballot"	"Pro- motion"	Total
			Acres	£			
1946-1951	403	1,648	2,035,858	10,425,073	746	794	1,540
1952	79	212	186,337	1,391,185	91	132	223
1953	29	51	54,566	427,433	51	50	101
1954	39	98	87,333	765,573	8	65	73
1955	74	193	232,739	2,088,372	36	112	148
1956	88	181	163,216	2,108,669	106	95	201
1957	64	99	100,406	1,297,856	108	70	178
Total to 30th June, 1957	776	2,482	2,860,455	18,504,161	1,146	1,318	2,464

\* See text preceding table.

† Excludes 2,653 acres acquired under the Crown Lands Act for £24,074.



The following table summarises the loan expenditure by the Lands Department on the acquisition and development of estates and on advances to settlers under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The figures in the table include advances to Western Division settlers. Advances to irrigation area settlers, who are financed by the Rural Bank, amounted to £2,930,993 by 30th June, 1957, and capital repayments to £738,665.

**Table 1025. War Service (1939-45 War) Land Settlement Scheme: Loan Expenditure by Lands Department**

Year 30th June	Expenditure				Receipts from Settlers		
	Acquisition of Estates	Develop- of Estates	Advances to Settlers	Total	Advances Repaid	Interest on Advances	Lease Rentals
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1952	1,495,535	1,149,572	1,359,525	4,004,632	743,661	119,060	223,374
1953	661,883	490,532	858,516	2,010,931	877,807	193,589	266,966
1954	2,141,196	732,312	612,834	3,486,342	727,560	207,098	276,350
1955	1,844,014	430,214	975,002	3,249,230	708,786	192,934	268,123
1956	1,505,789	602,165	1,251,106	3,359,060	726,868	194,054	298,289
1957	1,343,428	653,870	1,459,629	3,456,927	958,602	216,004	370,780
Total to 30th June, 1957	18,533,343	7,059,763	12,151,813	37,744,919	7,698,874	1,292,214	2,182,239

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In the Official Year Book of New South Wales, the statistics of the State are explained and analysed and information is given about their legislative and administrative background. The Year Book is prepared in Parts (which may bear different numbers from year to year), each of which is issued separately as printed; the Volume is issued when all Parts have appeared.

Publication	Latest Issue	Month of Issue	Price	
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Monthly Summary of Business Statistics .. .. .	No. 335, May, 1961	Aug., 1961	1 6†	1 11†

\* Annual subscription, 11s. 8d. (including postage).

† Annual subscription, 23s. (including postage).