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CHAPTER XXVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

§ 1. Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

1. Patents.—(i) *General*. The granting of patents is regulated by the Commonwealth Patents Act 1903–1935, which, in regard to principle and practice, has the same general foundation as the Imperial Statutes, modified to suit Australian conditions. The Act is administered by a Commissioner of Patents. Fees totalling £10 are sufficient to obtain letters patent for the Commonwealth of Australia and the Territories of Papua, New Guinea and Norfolk Island. A renewal fee of £5 is payable before the expiration of the seventh year of the patent on all patents granted on applications lodged prior to 2nd February, 1931. On patents granted on applications made on or after the 2nd February, 1931, renewal fees are payable as follows:—£1 before the expiration of the fifth year and an amount progressively increasing by ten shillings before the expiration of each subsequent year up to the fifteenth, when the fee becomes £6. If a renewal fee is not paid when it becomes due, an extension of time up to twelve months may be granted on grounds specified in the Act, and subject to the payment of prescribed fees.

(ii) *Summary*. The number of separate inventions in respect of which applications were filed during the years 1932 to 1936 is given in the following table, which also shows the number of letters patent sealed in each year:—

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Particulars.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
No. of applications	5,148	5,040	4,984	5,110	5,484
No. of applications accompanied by provisional specifications	3,783	3,511	3,286	3,238	2,384
Letters patent sealed during each year	2,344	1,701	2,053	2,129	2,429

(iii) *Revenue*. The revenue of the Commonwealth Patent Office during the years 1932 to 1936 is shown hereunder:—

PATENTS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Fees collected under Patents Act	32,015	30,121	33,488	35,980	37,515
Receipts from publications	1,381	1,311	1,359	1,532	1,569
Total	33,396	31,432	34,847	37,512	39,084

2. Trade Marks and Designs.—(i) *Trade Marks*. Under the Trade Marks Act 1905 the Commissioner of Patents is also Registrar of Trade Marks. This Act has been amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1936. Special

provisions for the registration of a "Commonwealth Trade Mark" are contained in the Act of 1905, and are applicable to all goods included in or specified by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament that the conditions as to remuneration of labour in connexion with the manufacture of such goods are fair and reasonable.

(ii) *Designs.* The Designs Act 1906, as amended by the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act 1910 and the Designs Acts 1912, 1932, 1933 and 1934, is now cited as the Designs Act 1906-1934. Under this Act a Commonwealth Designs Office has been established, and the Commissioner of Patents appointed "Registrar of Designs."

(iii) *Summary.* The following table shows the applications for trade marks and designs received and registered during the years 1932 to 1936:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Applications.	1932.	1933	1934.	1935.	1936.
RECEIVED					
Trade Marks	1,976	1,995	2,087	2,071	2,215
Designs	409	646	1,670	2,319	1,494
REGISTERED.					
Trade Marks	1,273	1,316	1,268	1,349	1,664
Designs	470	497	1,405	2,085	1,546

(iv) *Revenue.* The revenue of the Trade Marks and Designs Office during the years 1932 to 1936 is given hereunder:—

TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS, AUSTRALIA.—REVENUE.

Particulars.	1932.			1933			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.	Trade Marks.	Designs.	Publications.
Fees collected under Commonwealth Acts ..	£ 11,596	£ 750	£ 21	£ 12,720	£ 814	£ 13	£ 20,469	£ 1,052	£ 17	£ 15,580	£ 1,053	£ 13	£ 16,434	£ 1,110	£ 19

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

§ 2. Copyright.

1. *Legislation.*—Copyright is regulated by the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1912-1935 wherein, subject to modifications relating to procedure and remedies, the British Copyright Act of 1911 has been adopted and scheduled to the Australian law.

Reciprocal protection of unpublished works was extended in 1918 to citizens of Australia and of the United States of America under which copyright may be secured in the latter country by registration at the Library of Congress, Washington. The

Commonwealth Government promulgated a further Order in Council which came into operation on the 1st February, 1923, and extended the provisions of the Copyright Act to the foreign countries of the Copyright Union, subject to the observance of the conditions contained therein.

2. **Applications and Registrations.**—The following table shows under the various headings the number of applications for copyright received and registered, and the total revenue obtained for the years 1932 to 1936:—

COPYRIGHT, AUSTRALIA.—SUMMARY.

Particulars.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Applications received—					
Literary	1,469	1,463	1,611	1,408	1,463
Artistic	91	90	108	78	86
International	1	2	3	2	3
Applications registered—					
Literary	1,381	1,350	1,514	1,346	1,389
Artistic	74	72	91	69	78
International	1
Revenue	£ 405	382	433	378	388

§ 3. Local Option and Reduction of Licences.

Local option concerning the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors is in force in the States of South Australia and Tasmania. In Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia State wide polls have superseded the local polls, while in New South Wales the taking of local option polls has been suspended since 1913, though a special State wide referendum was taken in 1928 on the question of State wide prohibition with compensation.

In all States other than South Australia a maximum number is established above which licences shall not be increased except under certain specified conditions (the principal case being the greater demand for service of a considerably increased population). Licences Reduction Boards are in operation in New South Wales and Victoria and in all other States machinery exists for the reduction of licences where it seems desirable or where there is a local option vote in favour of the reduction of licences.

In earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 22, pp. 1005–1008), details, by States, were published of polls taken and of the operations of the Licences Reduction Boards.

§ 4. Lord Howe Island.

Lord Howe Island is situated in latitude 31° 30' south, longitude 159° 5' east, about 436 miles north-east of Sydney, and has an area of 3,220 acres. The climate is mild and the rainfall abundant, but on account of the rocky formation of its surface only about 300 acres are suitable for cultivation, most of which are devoted to the production of Kentia Palm Seed. The land belongs to the Crown and is occupied rent-free on sufferance.

Discovered in 1788 the Island was first settled by a small party of Maoris in 1853; afterwards a colony was settled from Sydney. Constitutionally the Island is a dependency of New South Wales and is included in King, one of the electorates of Sydney. A Board of Control at Sydney manages the affairs of the Island and supervises the palm seed industry. At the Census of 30th June, 1933, the population was 161.

§ 5. Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

1. **General.**—By the Science and Industry Research Act 1920–26, the previously existing Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry was reorganized under the title of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. An account of the organization and work of the former Institute was given in earlier issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 18, p. 1062.)

2. **Science and Industry Research Act 1920–26.**—This Act provides for a Council, consisting of—

- (a) Three members nominated by the Commonwealth Government.
- (b) The Chairman of each State Committee constituted under the Act.
- (c) Such other members as the Council, with the consent of the Minister, co-opt by reason of their scientific knowledge.

The three Commonwealth nominees form an Executive Committee which may exercise, between meetings of the Council, all the powers and functions of the Council, of which the principal are as follows:—(a) To initiate and carry out scientific researches in connexion with primary or secondary industries in the Commonwealth; (b) to train research workers and to establish industrial research studentships and fellowships; (c) to make grants in aid of pure scientific research; (d) to establish industrial research associations in any industries; (e) to test and standardize scientific apparatus and instruments; (f) to establish a Bureau of Information; and (g) to act as a means of liaison between the Commonwealth and other countries in matters of scientific research.

State Committees, whose main function is to advise the Council as to matters that may affect their respective States, have been constituted in accordance with prescribed regulations.

3. **Science and Industry Endowment Act 1926.**—Under this Act, the Government has established a fund of £100,000, the income from which is to be used to provide assistance (a) to persons engaged in scientific research, and (b) in the training of students in scientific research. Provision is made for gifts or bequests to be made to the fund, which is controlled by a trust consisting of the three Commonwealth nominees on the Council. In accordance with the Act, arrangements have been made to send a number of qualified graduates abroad for training in special fields of work.

4. **Work of the Council.**—The full Council held its first meeting in June, 1926, and thereafter at about half-yearly intervals. It has adopted a policy of placing each of its major fields of related researches under the direction of an officer having a standing at least as high as, if not higher than, that of a University Professor.

The main branches of work of the Council at present are (i) plant problems, (ii) soil problems, (iii) entomological problems, (iv) animal health and nutrition problems, (v) forest products, (vi) food preservation and transport, (vii) radio research, (viii) ore-dressing (gold) and mineragraphic investigations, and (ix) fisheries investigations. Successful results have been obtained in a number of directions, particularly in regard to bitter pit in apples, spotted wilt in tomatoes, water blister of pineapples, blue mould of tobacco, the cultivation and drying of vine fruits, the cultivation of citrus fruits, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, the feeding of sheep for increased wool production, black disease, infectious entero-toxæmia, pulpy kidney and caseous lymphadenitis of sheep, internal parasites, coast disease of sheep, soil surveys, paper making from Australian timbers, timber seasoning and preservation, and the preservation and transport of bananas, oranges, chilled beef and other food-stuffs. More detailed information concerning the work of the Council may be found in Year Book No. 22, pp. 1009 and 1010.

§ 6. Australian Institute of Anatomy.

1. **Foundation of Institute.**—The Australian Institute of Anatomy, situated in Canberra, occupies a monumental building erected by the Federal Government under the Zoological Museum Agreement Act of 1924. Prior to the passing of this Act, the Federal Government had expressed regret that the Australian Nation possessed neither a collection of specimens of the unique and fast disappearing fauna of Australia, nor a Museum in which such specimens could be preserved for future generations. Comparative anatomy is the basis of medical science, and while the importance of a study of Australian animals in the solution of various medical problems had for years been recognized by other countries and steps taken by them to procure specimens for their museums, national effort in this direction was neglected in Australia. Sir Colin MacKenzie, the first Director of the Institute of Anatomy, however, very kindly presented to the Federal Government his entire private collection, and this magnificent gift was acquired and provision was made for its proper housing under special legislation by the Federal Government.

2. **Additions to Original Collection.**—In addition to the original collection, which has been greatly augmented, the following free gifts have been made to the Australian Nation, and are on view in the Institute :—

- (1) *Horne-Bowie Collection.*—Dealing with the life of Central Australian aborigines, and throwing valuable light on the psychology of this Stone Age people.
- (2) *Burrell Collection.*—This deals with the life history of the platypus, and is unique in the world. The platypus is the most primitive mammal known to science, and is the link between the bird, the reptile and the mammal.
- (3) *Milne Collection.*—This is an anthropological and ethnological collection dealing with the aborigines of New South Wales, and contains many valuable and now unobtainable native weapons and implements.
- (4) *Murray Black Collection* of anatomical material representative of the aborigines of Southern Victoria and the River Murray.
- (5) *Nankivell Collection*, illustrating the anatomy of the aborigines of the Murray Valley.
- (6) *Harvard University Collection.*—This includes a collection of specimens from the Harvard University, U.S.A., representing a carefully worked out epitome of archæology of the United States, and, together with two rare skeletons of primitive North American Indians, was a goodwill gift from the University to the Institute of Anatomy.
- (7) *The Sir Hubert Murray Collection.*—The ethnological and osteological collection of Sir Hubert Murray, Lieutenant-Governor of Papua. This deals especially with the anthropology of Papua.
- (8) *The Rabaul Ethnological Collection.*—This concerns chiefly the Ethnology of the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
- (9) *The Basedow Collection.*—This collection has been recently purchased by the Commonwealth Government. It deals especially with the anthropology of Central and Northern Australia and was assembled, after many years of research, by the late Dr. Herbert Basedow of Adelaide who was formerly Protector of Aborigines.
- (10) Many hundreds of specimens and books received from numerous interested scientists, the most outstanding being those from Mr. E. Hill, of Nagambie, Victoria; Mrs. Harry Burrell, New South Wales; and medical books for the Library from the estates of the late Drs. Molloy, David Grant and Robert Stirling.

3. Endowments for Orations and Lectures.—In addition to the aforementioned donations of material, there have been several endowments for Orations and Lectures as follows :—

- (1) *The Halford Oration*.—Endowed with a gift of £1,000 by the family of the late Professor G. B. Halford, founder of the first medical school in the Southern Hemisphere. The interest on this amount is given to a prominent scientist to deliver an oration on a subject suggested by the life and work of the late G. B. Halford.
- (2) *The Anne MacKenzie Oration*.—Founded with a gift of £1,000 by Sir Colin MacKenzie, in memory of his mother. The orator receives the annual interest for delivering an oration on any phase of " Preventive Medicine ".
- (3) *The Dr. G. E. Morrison Memorial Lecture on Ethnology*.—Founded by Chinese residents in Australia, in memory of a great Australian who rendered important services to China.
- (4) *The Kendall Lecture in Veterinary Science*.—Endowed by the sons of the late Dr. W. T. Kendall, who was the founder of the first Veterinary School in the Southern Hemisphere.
- (5) *The Charles Mackay Lecture on Medical History*.—Endowed by Miss C. MacKenzie with a gift of £607 as a memorial to her grandfather, an educationalist, who arrived in Melbourne in 1852 and died at Kilmore, Victoria.
- (6) *The Cilento Medal*.—This bronze medal has been endowed in perpetuity by Sir Raphael Cilento, Director-General of Health for Queensland, to be awarded annually to the scientist deemed to have accomplished the best practical work for the furtherance of Tropical Hygiene and Native Welfare in Australia.

4. *Ultimate Scope of the Institute*.—The Institute of Anatomy may be regarded as the first unit of a National University of Australia, and has already become the most important centre in the Southern Hemisphere for the study of comparative anatomy and of its application to human health and disease. Research work in many branches of this subject is being carried out, and an extensive collection of material for the use of future generations is being catalogued. The microscopic specimens of Australian fauna number many thousands, and are unique in the world. They represent normal mammalian tissues unaffected by disease or domestication, and with these, human tissues such as those affected with cancer can be compared. The building is used to a large extent for educational purposes. From 1931 to 1935 all the University College lectures were given there. Public lectures of an educational nature are delivered in the lecture theatre, and many conferences dealing with Commonwealth health problems are held in the Institute building. The general public is admitted to the two great Museums of Osteology and Applied Anatomy, and large numbers take advantage of this concession.

§ 7. The Commonwealth Solar Observatory.

1. *Reasons for Foundation*.—The Commonwealth Solar Observatory was established for the study of solar phenomena, for allied stellar and spectroscopic research, and for the investigation of associated terrestrial phenomena. It is so situated to complete the chain of existing astrophysical observatories round the globe separated by 90 degrees of longitude. In addition to advancing the knowledge of the universe and the mode of its development, it is hoped that the eventual discovery of the true relation between solar and terrestrial phenomena may lead to results which will prove of direct value to the country.

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

3. **Site of the Observatory.**—The site selected for the Observatory is on Mount Stromlo, a ridge of hills about 7 miles west of Canberra. The highest point is 2,560 feet above sea level, or about 700 feet above the general level of the Federal Capital City.

4. **Equipment.**—The bulk of the telescopic equipment is due to the generosity of supporters of the movement in England and Australia. The gifts include a 6-in. Grubb refracting telescope presented by the late W. E. Wilson, F.R.S., and Sir Howard Grubb, F.R.S., trustees of the late Lord Farnham : a 9-in. Grubb refractor with a 6-in. Dallmeyer lens presented by the late Mr. James Oddie, of Ballarat ; while Mr. J. H. Reynolds of Birmingham presented a large reflecting telescope with a mirror 30 inches in diameter. A sun telescope including an 18-in. cœlostast has been installed, and further additions include a spectroheliograph, cosmic ray apparatus, radio research equipment and spectroscopes for the examination of spectra in the infra-red, violet and ultra-violet regions. Donations amounting to over £2,500 have been received, and form the nucleus of a Foundation and Endowment Fund.

5. **Observational Work.**—The observational work embraces the following :—(a) solar research ; (b) stellar research ; (c) spectroscopic researches ; (d) atmospheric electricity ; (e) cosmic radiation ; (f) radio research ; (g) ozone content of the atmosphere ; (h) luminosity of the night sky ; and (i) meteorological observations. A more detailed account of the observational work cannot, owing to limits of space, be published in this issue, but may be found in earlier issues (*see* No. 22, p. 1011).

§ 8. Standards Association of Australia.

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

In addition to the Council and Standing and Organization Committees, the following Sectional Committees have been appointed to formulate Australian standard specifications and codes :—A.—*Safety Codes Group*—(1) Boiler Regulations (including Gas Cylinders) ; (2) Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Structures ; (3) Cranes and Hoists ; (4) Electrical Wiring Rules ; (5) Lift Installations ; (6) Pump Tests ; (7) Refrigeration ; (8) Steel Frame Structures ; (9) Welding ; (10) Fireproof Construction ; (11) Building By-laws ; (12) Electrical Service Rules ; (13) Handling and Use of Explosives ; (14) Air-lock Operation ; (15) Street Lighting ; (16) X-ray Installations. B.—*General Technical Standard Group*—(1) Bore Casing ; (2) Building Materials ; (3) Calcium Carbide ; (4) Cement ; (5) Coal—Sampling and Analysis ; (6) Colliery Equipment ; (7) Provisional Electrical Approval Standards ; (8) Electrical ; (9) Firebricks ; (10) Locomotive and Railway Rolling-stock ; (11) Lubricants ; (12) Machine Belting ; (13) Machine Parts ; (14) Non-ferrous Metals ; (15) Paint and Varnish ; (16) Pipes and Plumbing ; (17) Railway Permanent Way Materials ; (18) Roadmaking Materials ; (19) Structural Steel ; (20) Testing, Weighing and Gauging ; (21) Timber ; (22) Tramway Rails ; (23) Typography ; (24) Galvanizing and Galvanized Products ; (25) Roadmaking Machinery ; (26) Sugar Mill Machinery ; (27) Creosote ; (28) Safety Glass for Automobiles. C.—*Co-ordinating Committees*—(1) Concrete Products ; (2) Ferrous Metals ; (3) Non-ferrous Metals. D.—*Commercial Standards Division Committees*—(1) Building Materials Classification ; (2) Three-ply Wood Panels for Use in Stock Door Manufacture ; (3) Institutional Supplies and Co-ordinated Purchasing (Hospitals, Asylums and other Public Institutions) ; (4) General Conditions of Contract ; (5) Purified Feathers ; (6) Commercial Paper Sizes ; (7) Road Gully Gratings ; (8) Street Name Plates and Building Number Plates ; (9) Sheet Metal Gutting, Ridging and Downpiping ; (10) Laminated Steel Springs for Motor Cars ; (11) Shellgrit for Poultry ; (12) Road Signs and Traffic Signals.

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

The association administers the Australian National Committees of the International Electro-technical Commission, the World Power Conference and the International Commission on Large Dams.

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

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

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

§ 9. Valuation of Australian Production.

1. Value of Production.—(i) *Net Values.* The annual value of production was defined by the Conference of Statisticians in 1924 as the sum available each year for distribution among those concerned in industry, i.e., workers, proprietors (including landlords) and providers of capital. In the past the want of complete uniformity in the methods of compilation and presentation of statistics of recorded production rendered it very difficult to make a satisfactory valuation of the various elements of production in accordance with the above definition. At the conference of 1924 and those subsequently held a uniform method of determining the gross value, marketing costs and production costs was laid down. This arrangement enabled the State Statisticians to compile the various elements of costs on a uniform basis which permitted the aggregation of the figures for each State to obtain a total for Australia.

The figures shown in the following table have been compiled by the Statisticians of the several States and, to a large extent, are based upon actual records. Where these have not been possible careful estimates have been made from the best available data. Absolute uniformity has not been attained in every detail but the few remaining differences of procedure are of little importance. This matter is referred to in the note at the head of the table.

Attention is directed to the fact that the value shown in the table refers only to recorded production and excludes the building and construction industry, those industrial establishments not classified as factories, and agricultural and farmyard produce grown on areas of less than one acre.

The following is a brief explanation of the terms used in the table:—

- (a) "Gross value" is the value placed on gross production at the wholesale price realized in the principal markets. (In cases where primary products are consumed at the place of production or where they become raw material for a secondary industry, these points of consumption are presumed to be the principal markets.)
- (b) "Local value" is the gross production valued at the place of production and is ascertained by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. (Marketing costs include freight, cost of containers, commission and other charges incidental thereto.)
- (c) "Net value" represents the net return to the producer after deducting from the gross value costs of marketing and of materials used in the process of production. Materials used in the process of production include seed, fodder consumed by farm stock, manures, dips, sprays and other costs. No deduction has been made for depreciation and maintenance costs. This matter is more fully dealt with in the Production Bulletin, No. 30, issued by this Bureau.

The value of materials used in the process of primary production for New South Wales does not include the cost of power. In Queensland the costs for the pastoral industry are not as exact as might be desired, but it is hoped to bring them into line in the immediate future. The value shown for Mines and Quarries in Tasmania

is understated owing to the omission of Quarries. As explained in the note (a) below production costs are not available for all States in respect of Fisheries, Mines and Quarries, and Local Values have been used for these industries with consequent overstatement.

GROSS, LOCAL AND NET VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION—AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Industry.	Gross Production valued at Principal Markets.	Local Value—Gross Production valued at place of Production.	Net Value of Production (without deduction of depreciation or maintenance.)
	£	£	£
Agriculture	75,102,654	63,537,022	48,438,993
Pastoral	83,224,102	75,717,119	73,227,732
Dairying	34,678,738	32,367,126	26,847,884
Poultry and Bees	9,810,136	8,918,038	5,867,781
Total Rural (c)	202,815,630	180,539,305	154,382,390
Trapping	3,134,776	2,793,146	2,793,146
Forestry	7,641,162	6,834,638	6,807,596
Fisheries	1,743,694	1,452,060	(a) 1,452,060
Mines and Quarries	22,554,048	22,089,402	(a) 22,089,402
Total Non-rural	35,073,680	33,169,246	33,142,204
Total All Primary	237,889,310	213,708,551	187,524,594
Factories	(b) 162,437,464	(b) 162,437,464	162,437,464
Total All Industries	400,326,774	376,146,015	349,962,058

(a) Local value. Production costs not available for all States. (b) Net value. (c) The term "Rural" is used to cover those industries ordinarily considered to be farm industries.

The net value of production in each State is shown hereunder :—

NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION IN STATES, 1935-36.

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Agriculture	13,285	11,717	9,690	7,337	4,678	1,723	48,439
Pastoral	32,799	17,422	11,561	4,603	5,350	1,493	73,228
Dairying	9,195	9,345	5,869	1,393	505	541	26,848
Poultry and Bees	2,271	2,411	305	288	283	309	5,867
Total Rural (net)	57,550	40,895	27,434	13,621	10,816	4,066	154,382
Trapping	1,568	808	56	67	111	184	2,794
Forestry	2,014	692	2,076	526	1,130	364	6,808
Fisheries (local)	583	147	287	185	179	71	1,452
Mines and Quarries (local)	8,045	1,794	2,430	2,556	6,193	1,071	22,089
Total Non-rural (local and net)	12,210	3,441	4,849	3,334	7,619	1,690	33,143
Total All Primary	69,760	44,336	32,283	16,955	18,435	5,756	187,525
Factories	69,470	54,043	15,683	11,670	7,504	4,067	162,437
Total All Industries	130,230	98,379	47,966	28,625	25,939	9,823	349,962

(a) See letterpress at head of previous Table.

NET (a) VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF MEAN POPULATION.

Industry.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture	5 0 0	6 7 2	9 19 6	12 10 4	10 8 11	7 9 8	7 3 6
Pastoral	12 6 11	9 9 0	11 17 10	7 17 0	11 18 11	6 9 7	10 16 11
Dairying	3 9 3	5 1 5	6 0 9	2 7 6	1 2 7	2 6 11	3 19 6
Poultry and Bees ..	0 17 2	1 6 2	0 6 3	0 9 10	0 12 7	1 6 11	0 17 5
Total Rural (net) ..	21 13 4	22 3 9	28 4 4	23 4 8	24 3 0	17 13 1	22 17 4
Trapping	0 11 10	0 8 9	0 1 2	0 2 3	0 4 11	0 16 0	0 8 3
Forestry	0 15 2	0 7 6	2 2 8	0 17 11	2 10 9	1 11 7	1 0 2
Fisheries (local) ..	0 4 5	0 1 7	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 8 0	0 6 2	0 4 4
Mining (local)	3 0 6	0 19 6	2 10 0	4 7 3	13 16 7	4 13 1	3 5 5
Total Non-rural (local and net) ..	4 11 11	1 17 4	4 19 9	5 13 9	17 0 3	7 6 10	4 18 2
Total All Primary (local and net) ..	26 5 3	24 1 1	33 4 1	28 18 5	41 3 3	24 19 11	27 15 6
Factories	26 3 0	29 6 5	16 2 8	19 18 2	16 15 1	17 13 2	24 1 3
Total All Industries	52 8 3	53 7 6	49 6 9	48 16 7	57 18 4	42 13 1	51 16 9

(a) See letterpress at head of previous Table.

(ii) *Gross Values.* The estimated gross value of production shown in the following table is a continuation of the method previously used by this Bureau. It cannot be compared with the gross values shown in the table above on account of the difference in the methods used and the change in the computing authority. It is proposed to discontinue the publication of this table once the net values have been satisfactorily established.

ESTIMATED GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry, and Bee-farming.	Forestry.	Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.(a)	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1924-25	107,163	127,301	45,190	10,577	1,780	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925-26	89,267	113,556	48,278	10,964	1,820	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27	98,295	111,716	46,980	11,046	1,744	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28	84,328	124,554	50,261	10,339	1,842	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29	89,440	116,733	50,717	9,449	2,168	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30	77,109	84,563	49,398	9,103	2,268	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31	70,500	69,499	43,067	6,488	1,825	15,361	112,966	319,706
1931-32	74,489	61,540	41,478	6,033	1,670	13,352	106,456	305,018
1932-33	75,562	64,851	39,622	6,701	1,679	15,583	114,136	318,224
1933-34	70,731	95,613	40,306	7,985	1,620	17,608	123,355	357,218
1934-35	68,587	74,556	44,763	9,221	1,635	19,949	137,638	356,340
1935-36	75,388	91,286	47,533	9,937	1,687	23,248	155,891	404,970

(a) Net Values. These amounts differ from those given in the two previous tables and in Chapter XXIV., Manufacturing Industry, which include certain products included under Dairy Farming and Forestry in this table.

2. **Productive Activity.**—In previous issues an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. It was found, however, that these were not satisfactory in their application to factory production. In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the *quantity* of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production, in the same manner as they have been applied to nominal wages, to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called *real* production.

Two tables are given :—The first shows *real* production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relatively to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema and wireless is comparatively recent, and these employ a much larger number of people in services than in material production. Hence material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is afforded by *real* production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result affords a better measure of productive efficiency, but does not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The two tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930 *real* production per head (as shown in the last two columns of the first table) had remained substantially steady with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been off-set by the gradual transfer of labour from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index-numbers fell sharply from their normal level of about 100 to 76 ("A" Series) and 78 ("C" Series) in 1930-31. This would imply a fall in average *real* income of nearly one-fourth from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. During the following three years the index-numbers rose to 96 and 97, equivalent to an increase in *real* production of 25 per cent. In 1934-35, however, the index-numbers fell slightly, due principally to the retail price index-numbers rising while the value of production showed little change. In 1935-36 they more than recovered the lost ground, the rise in prices being insufficient to offset the very substantial improvement in the recorded value of production per head. The index-numbers of 101 ("A" Series) and 105 ("C" Series) are greater than those for 1928-29 and practically equal to those for 1926-27.

The index-numbers of *real* production per person engaged as given in the last two columns of the second table show, on the other hand, an appreciable upward tendency. They rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war and recovered again. In 1929-30 they fell substantially, due partly to the lag in the fall of retail prices. They increased during the next four years to 125 and 126 only to fall again in 1934-35 to 115 and 117 with the fall in wool prices during that year. In 1935-36 they recovered most of this loss, and, at 121 and 125, stood above the levels of 1928-29. This high figure for *real* production per person engaged implies a high *real* wage for those in employment and is consistent with available information concerning rates of effective or *real* wages, which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

The data for the second table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account; and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information concerning women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, and only males are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is, therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but, as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory measure of production per person engaged.

PRODUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Gross Value of Material Production.			Retail Price Index-numbers. (a) 1911 = 1,000.		Real Production per head of population (1911 = 100) measured in purchasing power over regimen of—	
	Total.	Per head of population.		"A" Series.	"C" Series.	"A" Series.	"C" Series.
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911 = 100.				
	£1,000.	£					
1906 ..	147,043	35.9	87	902	..	97	..
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	(1,000)	100	100
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	..	99	..
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	1,140	92	92
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	1,319	98	98
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	1,406	103	97
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	1,501	102	93
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	1,695	97	93
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	1,935	96	91
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	1,680	95	90
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	1,619	100	101
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	1,664	99	102
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	1,637	111	115
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	1,673	99	104
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	1,663	101	107
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	1,676	99	105
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	1,693	96	101
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	1,688	83	87
1930-31 ..	319,706	49.2	120	1,574	1,528	76	78
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	1,406	79	80
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	1,344	86	87
1933-34 ..	357,218	53.7	130	1,365	1,344	96	97
1934-35 ..	356,349	53.2	129	1,399	1,366	92	95
1935-36 ..	404,970	60.0	146	1,437	1,392	101	105

(a) For explanation of "A" and "C" Series see Chapter XVII.

PRODUCTION PER PERSON ENGAGED.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production. (a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production. (a)		" Real " Production per person engaged (1911 = 100) measured in retail purchasing power over regimen of—(b)	
		Actual.	Index-number 1911 = 100.	" A " Series.	" C " Series.
	(1,000)	£			
1906	659	223	87	96	..
1911	728	257	100	100	100
1913	756	290	113	102	..
1914	733	289	113	99	99
1916	685	381	148	112	112
1917	683	408	159	120	113
1918	685	424	165	121	110
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110	106
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109	103
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107	102
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113	114
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111	115
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126	130
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114	120
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116	123
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118	125
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117	123
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105	110
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	108	112
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112	114
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117	118
1933-34 ..	815	437	170	125	126
1934-35 ..	862	412	160	115	117
1935-36 ..	901	448	174	121	125

(a) See explanatory remarks above tables.

(b) See note (a) to previous table.

§ 10. Film Censorship.

1. Legislation.—The censorship of imported films derives its authority from section 52 (g) of the Customs Act, which gives power to prohibit the importation of goods. Under this section regulations have been issued prohibiting the importation of films and relative advertising matter except under certain conditions and with the consent of the Minister. The regulations provide, *inter alia*, that no film shall be registered which in the opinion of the censor is (a) blasphemous, indecent or obscene; (b) likely to be injurious to morality, or to encourage or incite to crime; (c) likely to be offensive to the people of any friendly nation; (d) likely to be offensive to the people of the British Empire; or (e) depicts any matter the exhibition of which is undesirable in the public interest.

The regulations governing the exportation of Australian-made films are similar, with the addition that no film may be exported which in the opinion of the Censorship is likely to prove detrimental or prejudicial to the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Censorship consists of a Censorship Board of three persons and an Appeal Censor, the headquarters being in Sydney. Importers also have the right of appeal to the Minister.

In addition to the censorship of moving pictures, the Censorship may refuse to admit into Australia any advertising matter proposed to be used in connexion with the exhibition of any film. Such control does not, however, extend to locally-produced publicity.

2. **Imports of Films.**—Imported films dealt with by the Censorship for the year 1936 were as follows:—1,518 films of 3,392,117 feet passed without eliminations, 147 films of 727,691 feet passed after eliminations, and 19 films of 119,146 feet rejected in first instance, making a total of 1,684 films of 4,238,954 feet (one copy). The countries of origin were as follows:—United States of America, 1,084 films of 3,094,474 feet; United Kingdom, 489 films of 1,010,181 feet; and 111 films of 134,299 feet from other countries.

The above figures relate to standard size films (35 millimetres). There were also imported during 1936, 1,182 miniature films (16 millimetres and 9.5 millimetres) of 438,751 feet.

3. **Exports of Films.**—The number of films exported for the year 1936 was 1,165 of 1,353,615 feet (one copy), of which 922 films of 1,170,787 feet were sent to places in the British Empire including Mandated Territories.

§ 11. Marketing of Australian Commodities.

1. **Introduction.**—Particulars in respect of the various Commonwealth Acts and Regulations together with the operations of the Boards or Councils appointed to assist or control the marketing of Australian commodities are set out below.

2. **Dairy Produce.**—(i) *The Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-1936.* Introduced at the request of the dairying industry this Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament with the object of organizing the overseas marketing of Australian dairy produce. A Dairy Produce Control Board was appointed and was in existence from 1924 to 1935. It dealt with matters relating to the organization and supervision of overseas marketing of dairy produce. In the course of its functions the Board regulated shipments to ensure regularity of supply in the London market, controlled forward selling, obtained reductions in overseas freights and insurance rates, and participated in an advertising campaign in the United Kingdom.

Prior to the appointment of the Dairy Produce Control Board a voluntary body—the Australian Dairy Council—was established to advise and make recommendations to the Governments on problems connected with the production, manufacture and quality of dairy produce, pasture improvement, and diseases of dairy cattle.

Following a recommendation by the Australian Agricultural Council the functions of these bodies were combined by an Amending Act of 1935 under the Australian Dairy Produce Board and provision was made for the allocation of money from the Board's funds for research and investigation into pastures, diseases of dairy cattle, and the quality of butter.

(ii) *The Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924-1929.* This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all butter and cheese exported from the Commonwealth to cover the administrative expenses of the Board and for advertising and other purposes. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation.

(iii) *The Dairy Produce Act 1933-1935.* In § 1 par. 3 of Chapter XXI. reference is made to the voluntary and compulsory plans introduced for the purpose of stabilizing the prices of dairy produce in Australia. Under State legislation regulating authorities fixed the proportion of the States' output to be sold within the respective States, and the Dairy Produce Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament to protect these "quotas" from the effects of interstate competition.

3. **Dried Fruits.**—(i) *The Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924-1935.* This Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament at the request of the dried fruits industry to organize the overseas marketing of Australian dried vine fruits. The Dried Fruits Control Board, consisting of eight members—including five growers' representatives,

two members with commercial experience, and one Government nominee—was appointed to control the export, and the sale and distribution after export, of Australian sultanas, currants and lexias. In conjunction with its London agency, the Board has improved the marketing of Australian dried fruits overseas, and has increased the demand for the product. Its system of appraisalment has resulted in more satisfactory realizations. Its methods of ensuring continuity of supply and regulating shipments and its participation in the advertising campaign of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee have benefited the industry considerably. No dried fruits may be exported excepting by means of a licence, which is issued subject to conditions recommended by the Board.

(ii) *Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1924-1929*. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all sultanas, currants and lexias exported from the Commonwealth for the purpose of defraying the administrative expenses of the Board and the cost of advertising, etc. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation. Under an amendment made in 1927 provision was made for the exemption of sultanas, currants and lexias from the levy upon recommendation by the Board.

(iii) *The Dried Fruits Act 1928-1935*. In previous issues of the Year Book reference has been made to the Dried Fruits Act and its provisions outlined (see page 894 of Official Year Book, No. 28). The legislation is on similar lines to that for dairy produce referred to in par. 2 (iii) above.

4. *Canned Fruits*.—(i) *The Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926-1935*. This legislation was introduced at the request of canners and representative organizations of fruit growers with the object of organizing the overseas marketing of canned fruit. The original Act referred to canned apricots, peaches and pears only, but canned pineapples and canned fruit salads consisting of not less than 75 per cent. of specified fruits were subsequently brought within the scope of the Board's operations. The personnel of the Board consists of one representative each from proprietary and privately owned canneries, co-operative canneries, State controlled canneries, pineapple interests, and the Commonwealth Government. No canned fruits to which the Act applies are permitted to be exported except under a licence issued in accordance with conditions recommended by the Board. The system of marketing adopted by the Board, including the fixation of minimum selling prices overseas, the appointment of a London agency and the engaging in overseas trade publicity, has resulted in the satisfactory disposal of the annual exportable surplus of canned fruits. The distribution of canned fruits has been widened and the exporting side of the industry placed on a sounder basis through the Board's operations.

(ii) *The Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926-1935*. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on the export of canned fruits to meet the administrative and other commitments of the Board. The rate of the levy is fixed by regulation from time to time. An amendment in 1929 provided for certain exemptions from payment of the levy when recommended accordingly by the Board.

5. *Wine*.—(i) *The Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929-1936*. This Act was introduced at the request of the viticultural interests in Australia with the object of placing the overseas marketing of Australia's surplus wine on an orderly basis. The Wine Overseas Marketing Board was appointed to supervise the exports, and the sale and distribution after export of Australian wine.

The name of the Board was changed to the Australian Wine Board in 1936. No wine may be exported except by means of a licence, which is issued under conditions recommended to the Minister by the Board; these include the withholding of shipments as directed by the Board. The Board has a London agency which advises on marketing conditions. The methods of marketing adopted by the Board, including its participation in the advertising campaign of the Australian Overseas Trade Publicity Committee, have resulted in the widening of the distribution of Australian wines overseas.

(ii) *The Wine Grapes Charges Act 1929*. This Act provides for the imposition of a levy on all grapes used in the Commonwealth for the manufacture of wines or spirit. The proceeds of the levy are used to defray the administrative and other expenses of the Board, and provision is made for such exemptions from the levy as the Board may recommend.

6. **Meat.**—(i) *The Meat Export Control Act 1935-1936.* This Act was introduced following a decision of a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers with members of the Commonwealth Meat Advisory Committee, held in October, 1935, to set up a Meat Board with defined statutory powers. The Australian Meat Board, which was appointed under the Act in January, 1936, consists of eighteen members, representative of producers, processors, exporters and the Commonwealth Government. Provision is made for the appointment from within the Board of an Executive Committee and a Beef Committee. Export of meat is controlled by licence. The Board has power to regulate shipments of meat and to arrange contracts in respect of freights and insurances; to promote overseas sales by advertising and to foster research into meat problems; and to supervise the issue of export licences. The Board also has power to appoint a London representative.

(ii) *The Meat Export Charges Act 1935.* By means of a levy collected on all meats exported from the Commonwealth, funds are provided for the purpose of defraying the expenses and charges incurred by the Australian Meat Board in the course of its business. The customary provision is made for exemption from the levy when recommended by the Board.

7. **Export Guarantee Act.**—For a considerable time this Act has not been invoked to directly provide for assistance in the marketing of primary products. The Dried Fruits Advances Act, disbursements under which were made from the appropriation pursuant to the Export Guarantee Act, has ceased to operate. The Board of Trade, which was formed to advise and recommend on expenditure proposed under the Act, has not functioned for some years. The only recent expenditure under the Act has been in respect of special overseas trade publicity, but since 1st July, 1934, expenditure under that heading has been made the subject of a separate appropriation. The total assistance granted under the Act during its period of operation amounted to £670,574 which included substantial payments on account of both the Dried Fruits Advances Act and overseas trade publicity. Although the Export Guarantee Act has not been repealed, it is not proposed that any further payments shall be made under it.

8. **Australian Agricultural Council.**—Particulars of the formation, personnel and functions of the Australian Agricultural Council are given in Chapter XX.—Agricultural Production.

§ 12. The National Safety Council of Australia.

The National Safety Council of Australia was founded in Melbourne in 1927 for the purpose of developing mainly by means of education safety on the road, at work and in the home, and its activities have developed in other directions wherever the need for reducing the toll of accidents has been shown. In the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania, it issues by courtesy of the Traffic Authorities a thirty-two page booklet with every motor driver's licence, and conducts continuous propaganda through the press and other sources. It also forms Junior Safety Councils in the schools for developing a safety conscience among children. The children themselves are officers of these Councils and patrol the roads in the neighbourhood of the schools and conduct the scholars across in safety. Posters are available to schools at cost in connexion with Health and Safety lessons in the schools. Small films specially taken are available for children's and home safety instruction.

A "Safe Driving" campaign for individual motor drivers is conducted as well as a "Freedom from Accidents" competition among employee drivers, those completing a year free from any accident for which they are responsible being given a certificate to that effect. A Factories' Service of four posters per month, together with slips for pay envelopes, constitutes a regular service for the dissemination of safety advice, and was supplied to over 40,000 workers in factories last year. Committees deal with specific problems regarding traffic, films, safety in industry, air safety and home dangers. The Air Safety Committee has issued a thirty-two page booklet "Air Sense" for distribution with "A" pilots' licences through the Civil Aviation Branch of the Defence Department.

The Council is supported by public subscription and sales of service, and is a non-profit organization. Numerous lectures are given throughout the year on the work of the Council, and on various aspects of safety, and lecturers are always available for any organization which makes application to the Secretary.

§ 13. League of Nations.

Australia was one of the original signatories of the Treaty of Versailles of 28th June, 1919, under which the League of Nations was established, and thus became a Member of the League and its kindred organizations—the International Labour Organization and later the Permanent Court of International Justice. On 2nd October, 1933, Australia was elected a non-permanent member of the Council of the League of Nations for a period of three years, and was succeeded by New Zealand in September, 1936. There are now four permanent-members of the Council (Great Britain, France, Italy and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and eleven non-permanent members, viz., Belgium, Bolivia, China, Ecuador, Iran, Latvia, New Zealand, Peru, Poland, Rumania, and Sweden. The term of the non-permanent members is three years.

Australia has been represented at each Assembly of the League from its inauguration in 1920, and at nearly all of the conferences of the International Labour Organization. The contribution of Australia towards defraying the expenditure of the League of Nations and its kindred organizations is on the basis of 23 of 923 units, and for the year 1937 amounts to 749,874 Swiss francs, or, in Australian currency at the present rate of exchange, approximately £44,000, out of a total budget of 30,092,783 Swiss francs. Australia holds a mandate, issued through the League of Nations, for the former German territory of New Guinea, and, by agreement with Great Britain and New Zealand, administers the Mandated Territory of Nauru, for which a mandate was issued to the British Empire.

§ 14. War Service Homes.

The operations of the War Service Homes Commission at 30th June, 1937, may be briefly set out as follows:—Total applications approved, 42,979; expenditure on provision of homes, purchase of land for future use, etc., £29,378,729; 21,268 houses had been completed; and 34 homes had been enlarged.

In addition, the Commission had purchased on behalf of eligible applicants, 12,955 already existing properties, and had taken over mortgages existing on 2,843 dwelling houses. Dual assistance had been approved in respect of 59 applications, making the total number of homes provided under the War Service Homes Act, 37,159. Homes are insured under a comprehensive policy, the total insurances in force including cover notes amounting to £21,036,129. The total receipts of the Commission to 30th June, 1937, were £23,781,773, of which £3,683,213 was paid to the National Debt Sinking Fund. The percentage of arrears of instalments due was 4.22, while the total instalments due amounted to £20,476,289, and arrears to £865,499.