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# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1939

No. 3



GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN

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THE  
QUEENSLAND  
YEAR BOOK  
1939

No. 3.



*Issued by*  
THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN  
BRISBANE

## Preface.

The Queensland Year Book for 1939 is presented in a form representing a slight enlargement on that of last year, without any sacrifice, it is to be hoped, of portability and convenience. This is not the final source of reference on Queensland Statistics, which is to be found in "Statistics of Queensland" issued annually in eight sections. This Year Book extracts the most important and useful Queensland and Commonwealth Statistics, and publishes them together with descriptive matter and comments and analysis on them.

A number of additions have been made in this year's volume. The death rate statistics by local areas have been re-calculated so as to give what is known as "comparative mortality figures." In certain areas the death rate is artificially raised by the high proportion of old people, or artificially lowered by the high proportion of young people. The comparative mortality figure is an arithmetical device for allowing for the effect of the ages of the population, and for calculating the true health comparison between different districts. Some striking figures are obtained. The much better health record of the country, as compared with the towns, gives considerable food for thought.

More detailed tables regarding hospital patients and finances are given. It is hoped that in the future a still more detailed analysis of hospital statistics will be undertaken. Statistical analysis is sometimes in a position to throw strong light on the causes of disease.

The section dealing with land and forests has been enlarged and re-written. Persons outside the State may perhaps be interested in the account of the administration of large areas of pastoral land under State ownership, a state of affairs rarely found in other parts of the world. By the courtesy of the Bank of New South Wales we are publishing two maps prepared by the Economic Department of that Bank, showing the stock carrying capacity of lands in Queensland as compared with neighbouring States, and also the extent of erosion which is now taking place. Although there may be some disagreement on the details, these investigations represent an important step forward, and it is to be hoped that the results will receive full consideration. Queensland, it appears, is fortunately not suffering from the effects of soil erosion so severely as New South Wales and Victoria, but may be subject to deterioration of fodder plants, in the opinion of the Bank's Economic Department.

Covering a wider field than production figures previously quoted, this Year Book contains a full statement of Queensland National Income for the last ten years. These are calculated by the same methods as are used for Australia as a whole and for other countries, and will serve as a basis of comparison. Figures are not yet available for expressing this national income as "real income," *i.e.*, after making allowances for changes in prices; but should be available shortly.



Tables are also given showing, for Australia and Queensland, the balance of payments; *i.e.*, the aggregate net movements of imports, exports, and other financial transactions into and out of the State and Commonwealth.

I desire to express gratitude to all those members of the public who have filled in "pink forms" in applying for renewal of their motor vehicle licenses during the past year. The information thus obtained has given us figures of the fuel requirements and mileage of private and commercial vehicles and other statistical information about the road transport industry of the greatest value; the first results of these investigations are published in this Year Book.

A two-page map is provided of city and shire boundaries in Queensland, which should enable the reader to follow all the text. It is intended to use shire boundaries as much as possible in the future for all statistical statements.

I am indebted to all members of the public for the statistical forms which they have filled up under the terms of the various Acts of Parliament and which provide the basic information for all statistical tabulations; to the Commonwealth Statistician and other public authorities for much information supplied; to the Commonwealth Grants Commission and to the Bank of New South Wales for permission to publish maps; and the Statistical Staff of the Queensland Bureau of Industry for much energetic and accurate work in the preparation of this Year Book.

The Year Book has been edited by Mr. A. F. Trueman under the supervision of Mr. S. E. Solomon, Deputy Government Statistician.

COLIN CLARK,  
Government Statistician.

The Bureau of Industry,  
5th July, 1939.

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CALENDAR, 1939.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
SUN.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23
Mon.	* 9 16 23 *	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 3 * 17 24
Tues.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 *
Wed.	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Thur.	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Fri.	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	3 10 17 24 31	* 14 21 28
Sat.	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 * 15 22 29
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
SUN.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	30 2 9 16 23	6 13 20 27
Mon.	* 8 15 22 29	5 * 19 26	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
Tues.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Wed.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Thur.	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Fri.	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25 ..
Sat.	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26 ..
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	31 3 10 17 24
Mon.	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 *
Tues.	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 *
Wed.	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Thur.	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Fri.	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Sat.	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30

CALENDAR, 1940.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
SUN.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	31 3 10 17 24	7 14 21 28
Mon.	* 8 15 22 *	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 *	1 8 15 22 29
Tues.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Wed.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 ..
Thur.	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 *
Fri.	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 ..	1 8 15 * 29	5 12 19 26 ..
Sat.	6 13 20 37 ..	3 10 17 24 ..	2 9 16 * 30	6 13 20 27 ..
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
SUN.	5 12 19 26	30 2 9 16 23	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Mon.	* 13 20 27	3 * 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Tues.	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Wed.	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Thur.	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29
Fri.	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30
Sat.	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..	3 10 17 24 31
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
SUN.	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Mon.	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Tues.	3 10 17 24 ..	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Wed.	4 11 18 25 ..	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 *
Thur.	5 12 19 26 ..	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 ..
Fri.	6 13 20 27 ..	4 11 18 25 ..	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27 ..
Sat.	7 14 21 28 ..	5 12 19 26 ..	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28 ..

\* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the Metropolitan area for the Royal National Show; the date for 1939 being 16th August.



## QUEENSLAND SEASONAL CALENDAR.

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### FIRST QUARTER (JANUARY TO MARCH)—

This is the period of greatest rainfall, Brisbane's average aggregate for the three months being 18½ inches. Dairy production is high, though slowly declining. **Maize** is planted on the Atherton Tableland in January. The **banana** and **pineapple** planting season, commenced in September, ends in February, and the summer crop of **pineapples** is harvested throughout the quarter. The autumn crop of **potatoes** is planted in February.

### SECOND QUARTER (APRIL TO JUNE)—

Rainfall declines sharply, Brisbane registrations aggregating only half of the January to March total. Dairy production falls steeply to about 65 per cent. of the first quarter's volume. **Sugar-cane** is planted during April and May, and the crushing of the mature cane commences in June to continue to December, the northern mills generally being the first to operate. The main **tobacco harvest** is in this quarter, and the marketing of **citrus fruits** commences. **Cotton picking** is in full swing throughout the quarter. The principal **maize harvest** commences in May and continues to July, and the autumn crop of **potatoes** is lifted in May and June.

May and June are the chief months for **wheat** planting, but late sowings are made in July. Early sowings are made in April for fodder, the second growth being harvested for grain.

Operations at meat works are at their peak in May and June. Southern and central district works operate practically throughout the year, but the season commences after Easter and ends in August in the North. The wool-selling season closes at the end of June.

### THIRD QUARTER (JULY TO SEPTEMBER)—

This is the period of lowest rainfall, the average three-monthly aggregate for Brisbane dropping to 6½ inches. Dairy production reaches its lowest point in July, and the increase in August and September is only slight. Output for the three months is little more than half of the total for the first quarter. July is a busy month at meat works.

**Sheep shearing** reaches its peak in August and September. This work is carried on throughout the year, though December and January are very light months. July is busy in northern and south-western districts. Generally speaking shearing is done earlier in the North than in the South. The wool-selling season opens in September.

This is the height of the **sugar crushing** season. Late **maize** and **cotton** are harvested, and winter **pineapples**, and there are spring plantings of cotton, potatoes, bananas, pineapples and other fruits.

### FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER)—

Rainfall increases steadily as the wet season approaches, and Brisbane's average aggregate for the quarter is 11½ inches. Dairy production rises steeply, and the output for the three months is not much below that for the first quarter.

**Tobacco**, southern district **maize** and late **cotton** are planted in November and December. **Wheat** is harvested in November. Spring **potatoes** are lifted in December, and in this quarter the **banana crop** is heaviest and the sugar season ends.

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The first quarter is the quietest and the third the busiest time of the year.





# QUEENSLAND

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



For explanation of Statistical Divisions, see Page 30.

# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

## No 3.—1939

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### Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

#### 1. GEOGRAPHY.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 30 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Less than 11 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is unoccupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 78 per cent. of the whole Territory.

The area within the Tropics is 360,000 square miles, being 54 per cent. of the whole. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas. Rainfall is frequently deficient inland, but artesian water is available over the greater part, including the sub-tropical hinterland which is part of the great Australian sheepland. The boundaries of the State are shown on the accompanying map.

The western boundary roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central and Northern Australia other than the pastoral country in the north-west of the continent. The most notable exception is the Barkly Tableland, which is an extension of the elevated pastoral country south and west of Cloncurry.

*Physical Features.*—That outstanding feature of Australian topography known as the Great Dividing Range continues from the New South Wales border to Cape York Peninsula, with numerous tributary ranges, very broken and irregular in its distance from the coast. The highest elevations are in the north, where the Bellenden-Ker Range rises to 5,438 feet in Mount Bartle Frere and is close to the coast. The Atherton Tableland is a large triangular area 12,000 square miles in extent and 2,000 feet high, inland of this Range. Three smaller plateau areas attain 2,000 feet—one behind Mackay, another more inland and south of the Tropics, the third being the Darling Downs. The Dividing Range is for the greater part of its length a broad belt of pastoral country over 1,000 feet high, extending inland from north of the Darling Downs, contracting but still extensive in the central portion of the State, and widening again in the north until it diminishes to negligible proportions in the Peninsula.

The vast western plains extend with an elevation of 500 feet or more for about two-thirds of the distance from the coast, except in the south-west where the elevation falls towards the lowlands of the interior, and in the central-west, where the elevation continues until it rises again to

over 1,000 feet south and west of Cloncurry. The country north of this westward extension and around the Gulf is low-lying. Most of the coastal areas are well below 500 feet in elevation.

The Great Barrier Reef extends along the whole tropical coast, a distance of 1,200 miles, to the coast of Papua. At the Tropics it is about 150 miles from the Queensland coast but approaches much closer further north, where its many islands afford shelter and picturesque passages. The southern end of the Reef is east of Bundaberg.

Thursday Island, close to the mainland north-west of Cape York, is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles long. The Gulf of Carpentaria is shallow, but Torres Strait offers a good trade route. The oversea ports are Brisbane, Gladstone, Port Alma (near Rockhampton), Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns.

*East Coast Rivers.*—Queensland is relatively well watered, but the rivers are rarely navigable. The Fitzroy with its tributaries has the most extensive watershed, draining the largest (and central) coastal basin through Rockhampton to Keppel Bay. The Burdekin and its tributaries drain another large basin further north through Ayr and Upstart Bay. The smaller Mary and Burnett Rivers further south drain smaller areas into Hervey Bay. The Brisbane River and its tributaries drain the large hinterland of the capital city into Moreton Bay, with the Logan and Albert Rivers rising from the Border Ranges.

Among the notable shorter rivers are the Pioneer, arising from the highlands around Mackay, and the Johnstone and others in the narrow strip of coast south of Cairns.

*Westward Rivers.*—Most of the rivers arising from the inland watersheds are channels for flood waters, with natural reservoirs determining stock routes, and flows depending on the seasons. In the south the Condamine, Maranoa, Warrego, and other tributaries of the Darling drain the western slopes of the Darling Downs and the central highlands, giving their names to rich pastoral districts. The Barcoo, and Thomson Rivers, Coopers' Creek, and the Diamantina drain flood waters from the elevated plain of the central-west towards Lake Eyre beyond Queensland, and the Georgina similarly from the western tableland. Several rivers flow into the Gulf from the northern and western slopes of the highlands, varying (like other western rivers) according to the season, from dry beds with water-holes to flood torrents.

*Artesian Water.*—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Highlands is situated in the world's largest artesian basin, except that it extends no further north than the Gulf, and does not include the highlands west and south of Cloncurry. The water varies in quality, but its use renders huge areas productive that otherwise would be too dry.

*Natural Resources.*—While the extent of territory is itself no guide to actual resources, the huge area under effective occupation in Queensland demonstrates its remarkable suitability for productive purposes. The best evidences of natural resources are in the production of an intelligent and energetic people, after generations of enterprise and initiative, and

in their brief history. In that history minerals and timber have been determining elements; minerals are still widespread along and around the dividing highlands, and on the highlands extending westwards. Native pine timbers are still prevalent in the southern highlands, and in the north there are also large forests of tropical hardwoods. The Barrier Reef and its fisheries are important productive assets. Land suitable for agriculture and dairying is not a large proportion of the whole, being limited by rainfall and its seasonal distribution, but its aggregate area is large, and has a great variety of production. There are rich soils together with adequate rainfall on the Darling Downs, the Atherton Tableland, and in many of the river valleys along the eastern coast. The pastoral country is as large as Western Europe.

Production is duly recorded in chapter 7. While pastoral and agricultural productions are both liable to fluctuate in volume with good and bad seasons, the area is so large that extreme variations in total production are rare.

## 2. METEOROLOGY.

*Climate and Rainfall.*—The State can be divided, roughly, into three climatic regions—

1. The coast and adjacent mountain slopes, where the climate is marked by a comparative evenness of temperature and a considerable degree of moisture, with annual average rainfalls varying from 40 inches to 180 inches, the latter being recorded in the seaboard district between Cairns and Cardwell (the heaviest rain region in Australia).
2. The mid-interior, which has a climate characterised by a wider range of temperature and an average rainfall ranging from 15 to 25 inches per annum.
3. The far interior, where there is a still wider range of temperature and, in general, the atmosphere is very dry, especially over the far central-west and south-west, where the average rainfall is mostly below 10 inches and the rate of evaporation high.

Most of the rain falls in summer, the four months—December to March—being regarded as the “wet season,” when north-west monsoonal influences attain their greatest activity and the prevailing south-east trade wind becomes more pronounced, frequently producing torrential rains, especially on the northern coast. There is, however, a serviceable rain distribution over the major portion of the State during the other seasons and, except in the far north, there are, normally, no very dry months over the eastern part. The monthly distribution of rain is more equable south from the Tropic than in tropical areas.

With surface altitudes ranging up to 5,000 feet, the climate embraces many features, from the characteristically tropical heat of summer (with inland temperatures at times over 110 degrees) to winter’s frosty nights over the greater part (including the tropical tablelands) and occasional snow-falls on the south-eastern highlands.

The following tables show rainfall, mean temperature, and mean humidity for six typical stations. (See graph, page 6.)

## METEOROLOGY FOR TYPICAL STATIONS.

## I. TWO NORTHERN STATIONS.

Period.	Cloncurry (Inland).					Cooktown (Coastal).					
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.			Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1938.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		
	1938.	Average.	1938.	Average.	1938.		Average.	1938.	Average.	1938.	
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	
January	3.71	4.45	90.0	87.6	44	9.75	14.34	82.4	82.1	77	
Feb. ..	6.83	4.13	81.4	86.1	64	13.36	13.71	81.8	81.8	80	
March..	0.06	2.34	84.2	83.7	33	2.07	15.09	82.2	80.5	73	
April ..	0.00	0.70	79.4	78.6	18	1.38	8.65	81.0	79.0	70	
May ..	0.00	0.46	74.8	71.4	37	1.40	2.79	78.9	76.1	73	
June ..	0.17	0.63	67.5	65.8	47	2.01	1.99	76.1	73.7	79	
July ..	1.47	0.34	63.9	64.1	41	0.71	0.96	71.9	72.5	75	
August	0.00	0.15	67.9	68.3	25	0.53	1.18	73.3	73.7	72	
Sept. ..	0.00	0.30	74.2	74.8	16	0.13	0.56	76.5	76.2	65	
October	0.02	0.43	81.9	81.8	19	1.38	1.03	78.1	79.2	69	
Nov. ..	0.40	1.25	88.1	85.9	24	3.56	2.52	79.7	81.1	76	
Dec. ..	0.00	2.83	92.2	87.8	20	3.87	6.53	81.3	82.3	77	
Year	12.66	18.01	78.8	78.0	32	40.15	69.35	78.6	78.2	74	

## 2. TWO CENTRAL STATIONS.

Period.	Longreach (Inland).					Rockhampton (Coastal).					
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.			Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1938.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		
	1938.	Average.	1938.	Average.	1938.		Average.	1938.	Average.	1938.	
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	
January	1.22	2.13	89.1	85.7	46	3.25	7.53	82.9	80.8	66	
Feb. ..	4.00	3.43	83.4	84.4	57	0.46	7.64	85.6	80.1	59	
March..	0.17	2.43	82.7	80.8	44	8.83	4.42	80.6	78.4	68	
April ..	0.00	0.93	76.0	74.1	34	3.37	2.55	76.3	74.4	66	
May ..	0.20	0.87	70.6	66.1	52	2.34	1.60	71.9	68.8	75	
June ..	1.34	0.87	62.3	60.2	62	1.27	2.55	63.8	63.8	76	
July ..	1.32	0.80	58.7	58.7	56	2.05	1.77	61.9	62.0	76	
August	0.51	0.27	62.9	62.4	55	1.42	0.81	63.5	64.7	68	
Sept. ..	0.05	0.58	70.1	69.6	70	0.01	1.28	72.0	70.0	66	
October	0.16	0.90	78.8	77.0	60	3.36	1.80	74.3	75.0	64	
Nov. ..	0.83	1.16	84.9	82.0	54	3.86	2.46	77.8	78.0	69	
Dec. ..	0.00	1.83	89.1	85.0	42	1.01	4.74	80.9	80.6	60	
Year	9.80	16.20	75.7	73.8	53	31.23	39.15	74.3	73.1	68	

3. TWO SOUTHERN STATIONS.

Period.	Thargomindah (Inland).					Brisbane (Coastal).				
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1938.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1938.
	1938.	Average.	1938.	Average.		1938.	Average.	1938.	Average.	
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%
January	0.93	1.44	86.8	85.8	29	7.70	6.39	77.0	77.2	71
Feb. ..	0.32	1.35	84.3	85.0	33	5.62	6.32	78.8	76.6	70
March..	0.02	0.82	82.9	79.6	31	4.24	5.60	75.2	74.3	73
April ..	0.02	0.72	72.3	70.5	39	1.01	3.75	71.6	70.3	69
May ..	1.69	0.86	66.2	61.8	55	11.81	2.82	66.8	64.6	80
June ..	1.06	0.83	56.4	55.5	72	0.86	2.66	60.3	60.2	71
July ..	0.36	0.48	53.6	54.0	64	1.43	2.21	57.9	58.6	75
August	0.30	0.50	57.5	58.1	52	1.21	1.95	59.3	60.6	69
Sept. ..	0.00	0.53	67.2	65.0	28	0.99	1.99	63.4	65.2	62
October	0.23	0.72	77.7	72.8	26	3.45	2.58	69.9	69.9	66
Nov. ..	0.72	1.00	82.3	79.5	34	4.76	3.81	73.7	73.4	69
Dec. ..	0.00	1.27	86.7	83.3	58	0.41	4.84	77.9	76.2	60
Year	5.65	10.52	72.8	70.9	43	43.49	44.91	69.3	68.9	70

The following table gives more detailed information of weather conditions in Brisbane during 1938. The year's rainfall of 43.5 inches represented a return to normal after the dry conditions of 1936 and 1937 when 21.8 inches and 34.8 inches were recorded; and it was just below the annual average of 44.9 inches for 86 years ending 1937.

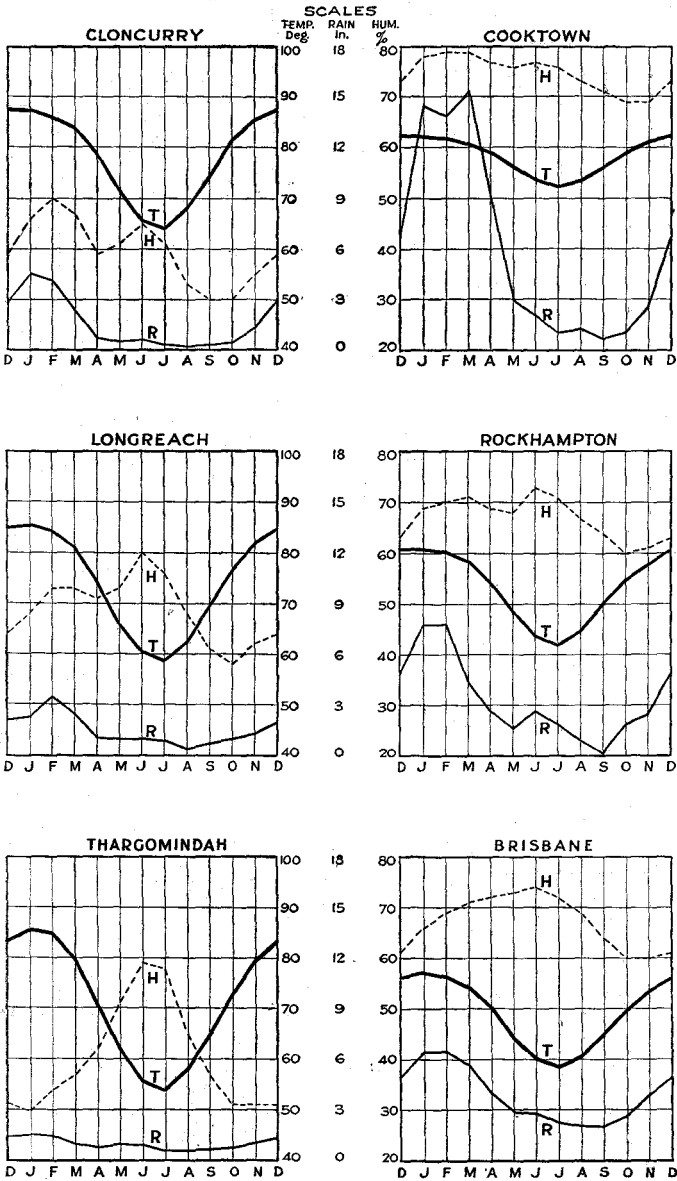
METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1938.

Month.	Mean Barometer <sup>a</sup> 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 86 years.
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.90	77.0	94.6	65.8	83.9	70.0	7.70	16	6.38
February	29.81	78.8	97.1	63.3	86.9	70.6	5.62	7	6.33
March ..	29.99	75.2	90.5	59.8	83.3	67.0	4.24	15	5.62
April ..	29.99	71.6	94.1	50.1	80.6	62.6	1.01	8	3.78
May ..	30.15	66.8	82.5	53.6	73.6	60.1	11.81	11	2.71
June ..	30.17	60.3	76.7	41.3	69.0	51.6	0.86	8	2.68
July ..	30.11	57.9	73.2	44.5	65.6	50.3	1.43	12	2.22
August ..	30.19	59.3	80.4	41.0	68.7	49.8	1.21	6	1.95
September	30.19	63.4	86.6	45.6	73.5	53.3	0.99	4	2.00
October ..	30.12	69.9	86.3	55.5	78.6	61.3	3.45	8	2.57
November	29.97	73.7	93.8	62.3	81.3	66.2	4.76	13	3.80
December	29.94	77.9	102.3	60.5	86.4	69.3	0.41	2	4.89
Year ..	30.01	69.3	102.3	41.0	77.6	61.0	43.49	110	44.93

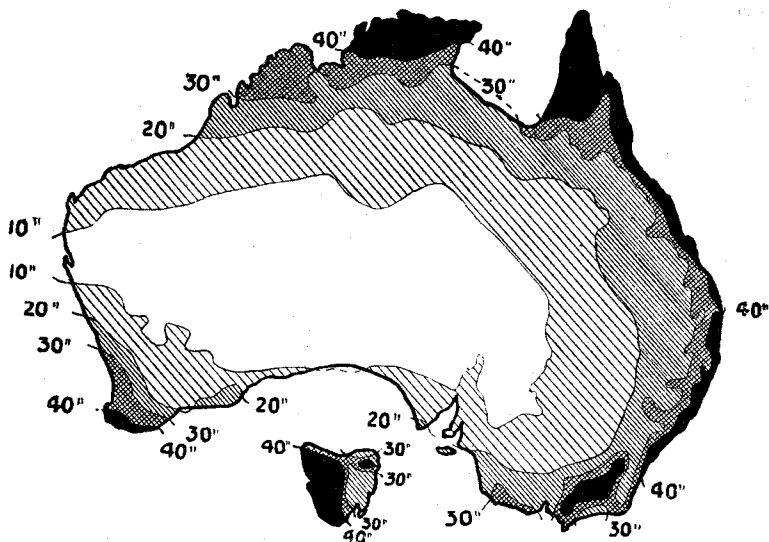
<sup>a</sup> Mean Atmospheric Pressure corrected to 32° F. Mean Sea Level and Standard Gravity.



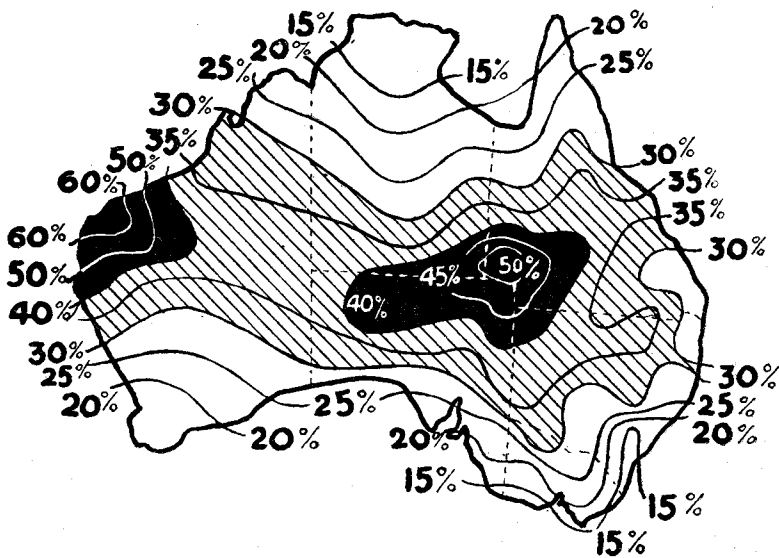
# Meteorology for Typical Stations



The above graphs show, for six typical stations, average monthly mean temperature (T); average monthly rainfall (R); and average monthly mean 9 a.m. humidity (H). Figures for 1938 are shown on pages 4 and 5.



Australia—Average Annual Rainfall.



Australia—Rainfall Variability.

(Maps reproduced by kind permission of the Commonwealth Grants Commission.)

*Rainfall Variability.*—Of all the States, Queensland has the largest area within the heavier rainfall regions, as will be seen from the first map on page 7. But equally important as the absolute amount of precipitation is the reliability of the rainfall from year to year. "Rainfall becomes both lighter and more variable towards a wide belt stretching across the centre of the continent. The measure of rainfall variability is, therefore, the main indicator of development possibilities," according to the Commonwealth Grants Commission. Unfortunately, a large part of Queensland is subject to rather great variability of rainfall. This is shown in the second of the maps of the Commonwealth Grants Commission which are reproduced on the previous page. The lines on the map indicate places in which the percentage variation from annual average rainfall (i.e., standard deviation/annual value) is the same.

The following table shows the amount of rainfall experienced at certain selected localities during each of the last ten years.

QUEENSLAND—ANNUAL RAINFALL, 1929 TO 1938.

Locality.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>										
Brisbane ..	39.8	41.2	66.7	24.8	49.7	54.3	34.6	21.8	34.8	43.5
Bundaberg ..	40.0	46.1	57.1	16.9	55.2	65.0	39.6	33.4	40.9	47.0
Gladstone ..	46.1	50.3	38.7	16.5	52.7	54.9	36.1	34.8	42.5	35.7
Rockhampton ..	71.0	56.1	33.4	26.5	52.4	39.3	24.5	28.2	35.8	31.2
Mackay ..	62.2	60.2	36.8	58.0	73.1	45.5	50.8	97.8	52.7	54.9
Townsville ..	38.4	44.2	31.1	32.4	48.8	38.8	11.1	63.4	23.7	40.9
Innisfail ..	123.2	159.7	131.5	134.2	171.5	190.3	132.0	169.2	118.2	124.7
Thursday Is.	75.4	53.7	60.0	56.4	66.2	67.0	71.9	70.3	74.1	71.1
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>										
Warwick ..	28.5	22.3	26.3	25.9	30.4	25.7	20.8	22.5	26.1	26.3
Toowoomba ..	37.7	40.8	51.5	25.6	42.3	46.5	26.8	24.1	35.3	35.9
Eidsvold ..	35.3	27.9	27.1	16.0	36.7	39.6	25.0	20.8	23.6	38.6
Emerald ..	21.5	19.0	16.9	12.6	28.6	20.3	17.5	23.5	23.8	24.6
Ch. Towers ..	23.1	25.6	13.4	15.1	22.0	20.8	13.9	29.5	22.8	22.0
Georgetown ..	35.4	22.4	21.3	17.7	34.8	30.6	17.4	44.6	37.5	27.4
Palmerville ..	38.9	48.2	35.5	34.5	55.0	47.0	28.9	44.9	30.8	35.5
<i>Western.</i>										
Cunnamulla ..	5.3	17.9	17.8	9.5	16.0	11.8	8.1	15.0	5.5	13.7
Charleville ..	9.9	20.1	20.2	10.3	25.2	22.9	10.4	19.2	13.2	12.6
Blackall ..	12.0	21.7	17.5	16.3	22.7	12.6	10.7	24.8	14.0	20.0
Longreach ..	8.9	13.0	19.5	9.4	21.3	8.5	9.6	24.2	14.3	9.8
Winton ..	11.8	24.6	11.3	7.2	13.8	13.3	10.7	17.5	19.0	15.1
Hughenden ..	11.8	21.1	7.7	6.1	21.2	15.6	12.5	22.4	13.9	17.5
Cloncurry ..	10.7	23.1	8.4	12.0	18.2	12.7	11.7	25.1	14.5	12.7
Croydon ..	30.0	27.4	23.4	17.1	25.8	24.2	17.3	52.2	26.5	24.9

### 3. ECONOMIC HISTORY.

The economic foundations of Queensland, as of New South Wales, were established by the discovery of its inland pastoral resources. From the short convict period, 1824-1840, little more of permanent value was derived than the establishment of Brisbane as the capital. In 1847 the town of Gladstone was founded as another penal settlement, and because of its harbour it was to have been the capital of "North Australia," but this was an even briefer episode. The continuing history is a record of an overflow of adventurous squatters spreading from New South Wales to the Darling Downs, over the central highlands, and to the north and west. Later a similar wave of miners overflowed from the "gold rush," exploited rich areas scattered from Gympie to the far North, and established incidentally the towns of Rockhampton and Townsville as the chief ports and commercial centres for the Central and Northern districts. More intensive settlement in the Brisbane hinterland was promoted by the existence of pine timber.

During the twenty years before Queensland became a separate colony practically the whole of its productive territory had been explored and occupied. Progress had been remarkably rapid despite natural obstacles, occasional droughts and floods, conflicts with aboriginals, shortage of labour, and primitive transport conditions. When Burketown was visited by a trading vessel in 1865 the first stage of economic development was virtually completed.

*Separation:* The Fifties saw the establishment of the colonies with their own systems of government. Both before and after separation from New South Wales there was agitation to include the Northern Rivers districts of New South Wales in the new colony of Queensland.

Later, and until Australian Federation became a probability, there were recurrent demands for a separate colony in the North. The tropical area had as much reason for separation as had the sub-tropical in 1859. Its labour problems were more serious and seemed to require coloured labour. Convicts were not available, Chinese had been found too expensive, and the aboriginals were too few or too hostile. In 1863 Towns introduced Kanakas from the South Sea Islands, and as the sugar industry spread northwards their numbers increased. Some 57,000 were transported to Queensland during the colonial period, but the procedure was a century behind its time.

The merits of further territorial division were confused by this issue, by the absence of a single dominating centre for the whole of the area, and by demands from the central district for separation from both north and south. The chief results were to establish three distinct railway systems, and to increase the volume of public works.

Details of the separation in 1859 and of divisions of the State are given in Chapter 2. Queensland was granted representative government with a liberal franchise at once, and proceeded immediately with an active policy of public development. In the first seven years the population increased four-fold, and reached its first 100,000 in 1868.

*The Sixties:* Development commenced at too rapid a pace for continuity. The Government was active in public works and in promoting agriculture and immigration. A railway from Ipswich to Grandchester was opened in 1865. Land sales provided revenue and expansion was general. Bank and other loans to pastoralists increased rapidly, and total bank advances increased four-fold in five years to over £2 millions in 1865. In 1866 government loan expenditure was £965,346; a prodigious figure for the population at the time. Over £3 millions were borrowed in London.

In 1866 a London failure precipitated a crisis. Works had to be curtailed, and there was a march of unemployed. Emergency finance was instituted, Treasury bills and notes both being used but with indifferent success. Loan expenditure, which had averaged £686,000 per year for four years to 1867, fell to £117,000 in 1869.

Recovery was assisted by the discovery of the Gympie gold field in 1867, and although a drought period supervened, during which large areas were forfeited, the decade ended with very great achievement. In 1870 the wool produced had increased from 5 to 38 million lb., sheep from 3½ to 8 millions, and cattle to over a million. The area under crop was 52,200 acres, of which 14,700 were under cotton, and 6,300 under sugar, which was over £30 per ton in 1868 and 1869. Cotton had been stimulated by high prices due to the American Civil War, and its substantial production at that time continued for a period of seven years.

*The Seventies:* The early Seventies were years of recovery and consolidation, and throughout this period alluvial mining became relatively more important. Charters Towers and other new fields were developing. From 1874 the gold production exceeded £1 million a year in value and both copper and tin made important additions. Some 11,500 farming selections were sold on the Darling Downs, covering an area of 4½ million acres, and rich scrub lands were cleared and occupied for sugar and other cultivation as coastal settlement spread northward from Brisbane. The legislature was much occupied with efforts to increase farming more rapidly, and although there was much disappointment, the area under crop rose to 114,000 acres. Sugar expanded, was checked by "rust" and low prices, but increased again. Bundaberg and Mackay had been established. The cattle industry made great progress, the number increasing to 3 millions, but sheep and wool production declined. Pastoral tenures were insecure until the end of this period, and squatters in the nearer areas were under constant challenge.

Prosperity had returned by 1874, and the credit of the Government having been rehabilitated, loan expenditures again increased, and exceeded £2 millions during the last two years of the decade. By 1880, 637 miles of railway had been constructed at a cost of £5½ millions. In four years the Government had borrowed £5 millions, and it was estimated that £3 millions had been invested privately from external sources. Boom conditions were again developing, especially in Brisbane, where the adult male population is said to have increased 50 per cent. in the three years to 1881.

*The Eighties:* These were boom years in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. In five years their Governments spent £37 millions of loan funds. This represents a rate of expansion which has never since been equalled. It was estimated that in the same period £12 millions were invested in Queensland on private account. In 1886 Government loan expenditure was over £2 millions, a figure not reached again for twenty-five years. In the ten years this expenditure totalled £15 millions. Railway mileage increased from 637 to 2,064. Treasury deficits were substantial, despite large revenue from land sales, and the debt charges were heavy, but current production was increasing so rapidly that they seemed of little moment. The population increased by as many people during this ten years as in the nineteen years that followed.

The invention of refrigeration gave a new impetus to the cattle industry, and the export of frozen beef became another subject of Queensland pioneering. Cattle increased by 76 per cent. At the same time, artesian bores were multiplied, and sheep more than doubled, increasing from 7 to 18 millions. The cumulative effect was not reached until 1892, when the numbers of sheep reached 21 millions, a figure above the average since then, and a peak not again reached until 1913. Wool production was 123 million lb. in the same year, and did not achieve the same volume again until 1909.

The area of alienated land increased from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{1}{4}$  million acres during the ten years, and the area under crop doubled. The price of sugar was high in the early Eighties, and large areas of suitable land were sold, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company entering the field on a large scale. The price fell again and the use of Kanaka labour under the plantation system was discouraged; nevertheless the area under sugar rose from 20,200 to 51,000 acres and extended from Nerang to Mossman.

The discovery and exploitation of Mount Morgan added further drama to a picturesque period, and the annual value of gold production, which had fallen, rose again and began to exceed £2 millions.

There was a prolonged drought in the middle of this period but it scarcely checked the ardours of expansion, and it was followed by excellent seasons. At the time, money was pouring out to Australia. Queensland bank advances increased in the ten years from £4 millions to £17 millions.

During this period the British consumption and investment markets were at their peaks of expansion. It was the hey-day of the Victorian era. In Queensland the time was notable for the rival political personalities of McIlwraith and Griffith, comparable in their more limited field to their older contemporaries in England, Disraeli and Gladstone. McIlwraith almost succeeded in a scheme for private land-grant railways on a huge scale, and his attempted annexation of New Guinea may have had bad luck because Gladstone was in power at the time. Griffith, the Liberal Leader and future Chief Justice of Australia, was among other things responsible for restraints on coloured labour immigration, and for the beginnings of regulation in the sugar industry and in employment generally.

The period was notable also for trade union activity and a ferment of political ideas. The Shearers' Union was founded and grew to strength. The vagaries of immigration policy assisted to promote organised discontent. In 1883, for example, there was a net immigration of 34,370 persons, a record never since approached. Although "works" were booming a drought followed and there was great distress. Village settlements were attempted to relieve the unemployed, but without success. William Lane, who in 1893 founded the ill-fated "New Australia" communist settlement in Paraguay, became the intellectual leader of the new radical thought and exercised an influence over the course of Queensland opinion not less powerful than that of the statesmen above mentioned. In 1885 the colony became the third largest in population.

*The Nineties:* Catastrophe overtook the colony in the early Nineties. The shearers' and maritime strikes of 1891 were themselves disasters, and they coincided with a general slump throughout Australia, following the collapse of the boom. Not only was public borrowing checked but the lavish flow of private funds stopped suddenly. In 1889 a Queensland loan of £2½ millions had been over-subscribed in London, but in 1891 for a loan of the same amount, £1 million of which was for repayment of old debt, only £300,000 was offered. Brisbane felt the effects most severely. Although the seasons continued to be excellent 1892 was a bad year. In February, 1893, the capital was devastated by floods, and later in the year bank failures brought further desolation. Once again Treasury bills and notes were both brought into use in desperate efforts to save the situation. Government loan expenditures, which had averaged £1½ millions a year, fell from lack of funds until the total in 1894 was only £185,000.

Meanwhile the boom in the pastoral industries was checked by influences other than droughts. Export prices had been falling slowly since the early Seventies, and with more acceleration in the late Eighties. Wool had been stable at a little over 12d. per lb. from 1875 to 1885; after which it fell to about 9d. but without causing any check to expansion. Large capital investments were made, and artesian bores were increased. However, the slump of the Nineties was of oversea origin and markets contracted. The price of wool fell steadily to 6½d. in 1894, and export prices generally were only about half of what they had been twenty years previously.

The cattle industry had commenced the decade with rapid expansion, and three large freezing works were established. Meat exports were exceeding £1 million a year after 1894. In that year the numbers of cattle exceeded 7 millions, a figure attained only once since that time—in 1921, after the stimulus of war prices. In 1900 the number of cattle was only 4 millions. While low prices, and in later years drought, were in part responsible, a serious menace developed in the spread from the Northern Territory of the cattle tick, which swept over Queensland during the Nineties. At this time also, prickly-pear was becoming a serious pest.

By the middle of the Nineties the general depression in finance and employment had spent its force. The credit of the colony had again revived, and public works expenditures were renewed at a more modest level of about £1 million a year. There were Treasury surpluses instead of heavy deficits. In 1895 the Government was able to borrow £1½ millions in London at 3½ per cent. at over par, and the loan was over-subscribed five times. By 1897 the colony was enjoying a sober prosperity, with better export prices. However the recovery was short-lived, for 1898 commenced a prolonged and devastating drought lasting for five years, at the end of which the sheep population had fallen to only one-third of the peak numbers of the early Nineties.

In spite of these disasters the colony progressed, especially in the central and northern districts. Gold production had gone on steadily at over £2 millions a year, and coal production increased. Agriculture expanded, the total area under crop doubling to 457,000 acres. Dairying and fruit-growing became important. Sugar suffered a set-back in 1894 which accelerated the transition from plantation to farm cultivation based on central mills. Better seasons and prices in the late Nineties took the value of sugar exports to over £1 million in 1898 and again in 1899. The wheat yield exceeded a million bushels in both 1897 and 1900. The population reached the half-million total in the first year of the new century.

*Australian Federation:* Queensland had been prominent in the preliminary conferences, and continued to be so in Commonwealth counsels. The State was nationally-minded and consideration of common defence and the growth of national political parties overcame geographical differences. Moreover Queensland had much to gain from the free trade market of the continent.

The Kanaka controversy was decided immediately in favour of "White Australia." About 60,000 islanders had been introduced, but mortality had been very high, and probably at no time did their numbers much exceed 10,000. The older established were allowed to remain, but in 1906 the remainder, numbering 3,642, were returned to their islands.

The effects of Federation on the economic structure of Queensland have been gradual but far-reaching. Its interstate trade has become larger than its oversea trade. The protected and more stable Australian market has promoted the expansion of farm production, notably of sugar, fruit, cotton, maize, and sundry smaller crops, e.g., peanuts. On the other hand Queensland, in common with the other outlying States, has not shared in the greatly increased manufacturing production of Australia as much as the central States of New South Wales and Victoria. Queensland factory employment has remained fairly stable in proportion to population. The growth of sugar, meat, and dairy factory processing has increased factory employment, but in industries exposed to competition from the central States there has been some decline relative to population. The



financial stability of the State has been greatly increased, especially since the Financial Agreement of 1928, under which loan expenditures are provided chiefly from Commonwealth borrowings over the whole of Australia.

*The First Decade:* The century opened in the middle of the longest and most disastrous drought ever experienced. The whole of Australia was affected and Queensland suffered severely. The production of wool fell to 42 million lb. in 1902, and for the five years 1900 to 1904 averaged only 60 million lb. per year. In the same period the numbers of sheep averaged only 9½ millions, and of cattle 3½ millions. Dairy production fell by half. There was a net emigration of 10,000 persons from Queensland from 1902 to 1907. During four years additional houses in Queensland averaged only 520 per year. Even after the drought ended the seasons fluctuated considerably. After the two great disasters of the "crash" and the long drought, there was a period of caution. Government loan expenditures averaged only £372,000 a year for three years after the great drought, and revenue surpluses became the rule instead of deficits. The total loan expenditure for the ten years was only £9 millions (as compared with £15 millions in the Eighties) of which £3 millions were spent in the last two years. Philp was Premier during the most difficult years, to 1903.

Gold production was at its peak during the drought, but began to decline after 1903. Copper increased temporarily as gold declined. Pearl-ling was also at its peak as the century began. The area under crop increased to 606,000 acres in 1909; as farming steadily progressed, although this area in 1902 was only 275,000 acres. In 1910 the area rose to 667,000 acres. In that year the sugar acreage was 140,000 and the tonnage of sugar reached 210,000. The value of sugar exports to the other States had averaged nearly £1½ millions a year from 1904 onwards. Interstate trade statistics were discontinued after 1909.

The Central district and its railway system were linked by rail with the South in 1903. Kidston came into power in 1906 and achieved fame on the rising tide of optimism and prosperity. In 1910 Parliament authorised an immense programme of railway construction, most of which has not been proceeded with. In 1911 the University was opened.

*Pre-War:* Another period of boom was developing between 1908 and the war in 1914. During the five years ended in 1913 net immigration totalled 51,000 persons. In 1912, 7,800 additional dwellings were recorded, and in 1913, 9,400. Government loan expenditures were high, averaging £2½ millions a year after 1910. Over a period of six years to 1913 1,466 miles of additional railway had been opened. There had been a run of good seasons and prices were rising. Sheep exceeded 20 millions for five successive years to 1914, when their numbers were over 23 millions, and 155 million lb. of wool were produced. The wool figure was not again equalled until 1929. In 1913 oversea exports had risen from £8 millions to £12 millions. Gold production was still exceeding £1 million per year and the annual value of all minerals was close on £4 millions. In four years the area under crop had increased by 141,000 acres (23 per cent.) and dairying was growing fast. Factory employees in 1913 totalled 42,000.

A tramway strike in Brisbane in 1912 marked in dramatic fashion the revival of trade union strength and the conflict between old and new ideas in employment relations. In 1915 a Labour Government was returned to power and continued in office until 1929. There had been fifteen Labour members elected in 1893, and a short-lived Labour Government in 1899.

*Effects of the War:* During and just after the war years the seasons were less favourable, droughts prevailing in 1915 and 1916 (when sheep fell below 16 millions), and again in 1919. Prickly-pear was spreading rapidly, and by 1924 had infested 26 million acres. Wool and meat production were at lower levels and mineral production declined, but the values of production and of exports increased substantially under the influence of steeply rising prices. Government loan expenditure continued on the same scale as before, the coastal railway being pushed forward for reasons of defence. Between 1913 and 1920, 1,073 miles of railway were added.

Three main economic effects of causes incidental to the war may be noted. The rise in prices, which reached its peak at the end of 1920, established a price level about 60 per cent. above the pre-war level, and so reduced the burden of old debt. The pre-war public debt of about £50 millions remained at the same figure, while, in terms of the same money, the income upon which it was charged rose with the higher price level. The asset values increased with other capital values, and substantial additions could be made to the public debt without increasing its real burden.

Labour and wage regulation comprise a second group of effects, arising from the same far-reaching cause. The effects on wage-earners stimulated a development already well advanced.

Both of these general effects were common throughout Australia. The third group of effects arose from the war control of certain commodities. This was widespread in Queensland, notably over wool, beef, and sugar. The example of sugar was a potent force making for the extension of marketing control.

The enthusiasm and vigour of the response to these and other influences are illustrated by an official book published in 1918 entitled "Socialism at Work." State Enterprises were promoted at the time, and included cattle stations and timber mills. These were sold at a later date, and sugar mills were handed over to private co-operative control, but the general policy then started has continued and its scope can be ascertained in these pages.

*Post War:* The process of adaptation was assisted by increased loan expenditures, which reached their record to date in 1920 at a figure of £5½ millions, and continued at an average of over £4 millions until 1927-28. This was a period of development and expansion throughout Australia. Severe droughts prevailed again in 1926 and 1927, but in the intervening years the State was very prosperous. Sheep once again exceeded 20 millions in 1925 and cattle numbered 6½ millions in that year. At that time wool production was around 140 million lb. Prices were high, wool exports were valued at £13 millions in 1925-26, and total

oversea exports reached a peak of over £23 millions. Factory employees reached their record of over 50,000 in 1926. In the four years 1924 to 1927 net immigration was 40,000 and 22,000 dwellings were added.

The State had not recovered from the droughts to these high levels when the world depression commenced in 1929. Loan expenditures had decreased in 1928-29 as railway programmes were being completed. In ten years 1,000 miles had been added, and the scrub lands of the north had been partially developed. Loan expenditure in 1928-29 was £3½ millions. It fell to £1,163,000 in 1931-32. The story of the depression years is summarised at the end of this chapter. The seasons were on the whole remarkably good during those years, and wool production reached an unprecedented average of 184 million lb. in 1931, 1932 and 1933, while the numbers of sheep exceeded 20 millions for a period of six years, until the drought of 1935. Prickly-pear had been conquered, and over 17 million acres had been re-settled.

During the war the sugar growers had been paid less than the world price for their product and an embargo was placed on export. An embargo on imports has continued since, and to recompense them for their war-time treatment the sugar growers in 1920 were given a price of £30 6s. 8d. per ton for three years. So embarrassing were the consequences that by 1929 certain restrictions were accepted on sugar admitted to share in the home price. The acreage increased to 250,000 by 1924 and now exceeds 300,000.

Cotton commenced its present career about 1922. Bananas reached their peak in 1928. Wheat achieved a yield of 5 million bushels in 1930, and has occupied over 200,000 acres since 1927. The total area of Queensland under crops reached a million acres in 1924 and has doubled since the war.

Despite the post-war prices, mining production fell away. After 1925, and from 1926 to 1929, it averaged only £1½ millions per year, most of which was locally consumed coal. By 1933 the £2 million figure had been recovered as Mount Isa silver-lead made its large contributions, and the high price of gold revived gold mining. Timber was an important by-product of the northern farm settlements.

A leading feature of the post-war period has been the stimulus to farm production given by high tariff protection, by marketing organisation, by State assistance in many forms, and by extensions of the differential "home price" method of assisting exports. Sugar, cotton, maize, and bananas are among such products specially suited to the climatic conditions of the State, and for which the Australian-wide market was available, but Queensland has also shared fully in the general increase in dairying. Protection (in the form of tariff preference and quotas) has become an important element for exports to the British market.

During recent years there have been increasing applications of science to rural industries and the processing of their products. The efficiency of the sugar and dairying industries has increased greatly, and the cattle industry is in the early stages of transition from frozen to chilled beef to meet the demands of the British market.

#### 4. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication oversea and with the capital cities of the other States. The ports, in the order which they occupy on the east coast from Brisbane to Thursday Island, together with the chief exports handled at each, are:—Brisbane (wool, butter, cheese, meat), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (sugar, wool, meat), Rockhampton (gold, hides, wool, meat), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (coal, salt, meat), Townsville (sugar, silver-lead, meat), Cairns (sugar, timber, copper), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, bêche-de-mer). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane; but large shipments of exports are made overseas from Townsville, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, and smaller amounts from Cairns, Mackay and Bowen.

The extensive State railway system (shown on the map on page 168) was designed originally as three separate systems, serving the Southern, Central, and Northern districts. Development reduced and finally eliminated the gaps between them. In recent years main roads have been greatly extended, and air transport is increasing.

External trade is relatively large, as natural resources depend greatly on external markets. The larger volume of exports is sold oversea, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The larger volume of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the central States. Information is given in the pages dealing with trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, copper, lead, gold, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being maize, wheat, cotton, bananas, and pineapples. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are the main items of oversea export, whilst sugar, cotton, fruit, and meats, are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits are supplied mainly by Queensland.

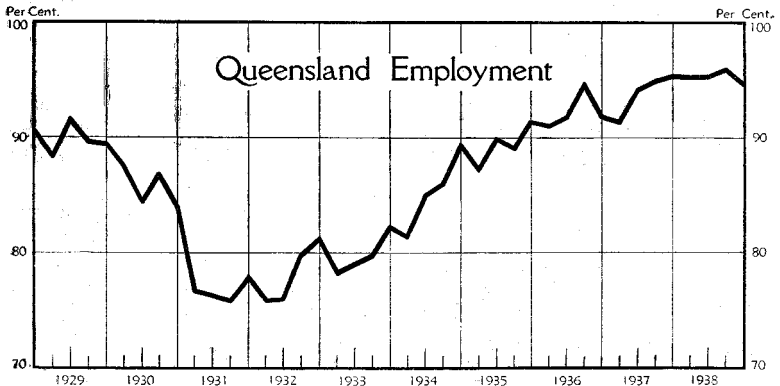
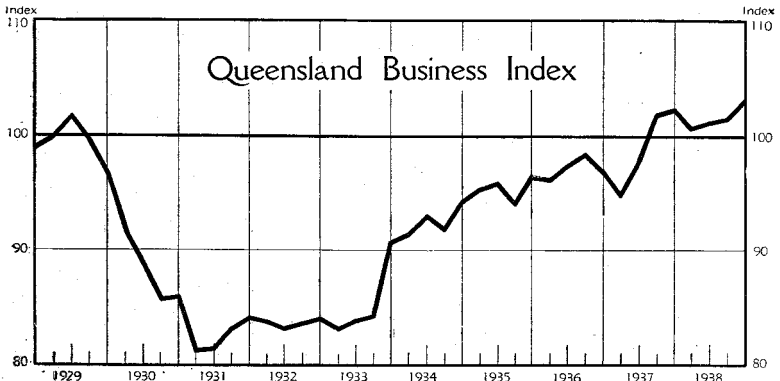
#### 5. THE TREND OF BUSINESS AND PROSPERITY.

The graphs on the next page tell the story of adversity and recovery in recent years, and the relevant statistics are given on page 332. Share price indexes and bond interest rates are given on pages 333-4. Variations in the national income are shown on pages 164-5.

The decline was part of the general Australian experience. The direct loss of oversea income from loans and the slump in world prices had cumulative effects throughout trade and industry. Queensland suffered the indirect effects less than the States more dependent on manufactures, but the deterioration was general. Government expenditures were partially maintained through emergency (Treasury bill) expansions of Commonwealth Bank credit, but the situation had adverse effects on business confidence. As unemployment increased wage rates were reduced, and in 1931 drastic "cuts" were made in Government expenditures. The flow of spending from emergency credit was reduced, but business confidence recovered, and by 1932 stability had been achieved at a low level. Five years of recovery followed, stimulated by public works expenditure. A recession in the rate of improvement, caused by drought in South Eastern Queensland in the early months of 1937, has subsequently been recovered. Employment was restored, both directly and by increasing demand for the products of private enterprise.

From 1936 export prices were on the up-grade until the middle of 1937; since then a recession set in and the downward movement was registered until early in 1939 (see page 209).

The rainfall, after the dry years of 1936 and 1937, recovered to normal in 1938, and a good season increased the value of exports considerably, thus counterbalancing the effects of low export prices. Butter, sugar, and meat were the main items showing increased exports. The year 1939 opened with good rains and a good season should result in an increased export income unless prices fall considerably lower.



The Business Index is a weighted average of nine individual indexes covering banking, trade, traffic, building, and employment. It expresses conditions as percentages of the pre-depression level and is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. Unemployment insurance contributions are the chief data for the employment percentages, which include the full-time equivalent of relief work.

## Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

### 1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales," had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. The following year saw the creation of the colony of Queensland. As part of New South Wales, Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since the Constitution Act of 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6th June, 1859, an Order in Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales. Subsequently this Order in Council was validated by the Australian Colonies Act of 1861 and with the passing of the Constitution Act of 1867 responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

The system of government in Queensland, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within the Commonwealth Constitution Act of 1900, consists of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with the ministers in office, while the Legislative Assembly consists of sixty-two members, representing sixty-two electoral districts, each elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Prior to 23rd March, 1922, Queensland had a Legislative Council also but this chamber was abolished by the Constitution Amendment Act of 1922. Queensland is the only Australian State with a legislature consisting of one house only.

Local and Special authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament. Particulars of the various State departments and their activities are outlined in subsequent pages.

### GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>When Appointed.</i>
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. . . . .	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall . . . . .	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby . . . . .	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G. . . . .	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G. . . . .	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E. . . . .	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G. . . . .	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G. . . . .	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Gould-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. . . . .	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.) . . . . .	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. . . . .	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June, 1932

The Executive Government of the State is as follows:—

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Colonel The Right Honorable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson,  
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.  
(First Appointed 13th June, 1932.)

or

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable Sir James William Blair, KC.M.G., C.J.

and

THE STATE MINISTRY.

*Premier and Chief Secretary.*

Hon. William Forgan Smith, LL.D.

*Secretary for Public Lands.*

Hon. Percy Pease.

*Attorney-General.*

Hon. John Mullan.

*Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.*

Hon. Frank William Bulcock.

*Treasurer.*

Hon. Frank Arthur Cooper.

*Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.*

Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

*Secretary for Labour and Industry.*

Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley. *a*

*Secretary for Public Works and Public Instruction.*

Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

*Minister for Transport.*

Hon. John Dash.

*Secretary for Mines.*

Hon. James Larcombe. *b*

*Additional Member of the Executive Council.*

Hon. David Alexander Gledson. *c*

*a* Acting Secretary for Mines from 16th February, 1939.

*b* Assistant Minister for Transport from 16th February, 1939.

*c* Assistant Secretary for Agriculture and Stock from 16th February, 1939.

Since separation, Queensland has had the following Premiers:—

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir R. G. W. Herbert ..	10-12-59	Sir H. M. Nelson ..	27-10-93
Hon. A. Macalister ..	1-2-66	Hon. T. J. Byrnes ..	13-4-98
Sir R. G. W. Herbert ..	20-7-66	Sir J. R. Dickson ..	1-10-98
Hon. A. Macalister ..	7-8-66	Hon. A. Dawson ..	1-12-99
Sir R. R. Mackenzie ..	15-8-67	Hon. R. Philp ..	7-12-99
Sir C. Lilley ..	25-11-68	Sir A. Morgan ..	17-9-03
Sir A. H. Palmer ..	3-5-70	Hon. W. Kidston ..	19-1-06
Hon. A. Macalister ..	8-1-74	Hon. R. Philp ..	19-11-07
Hon. G. Thorn ..	5-6-76	Hon. W. Kidston ..	18-2-08
Hon. J. Douglas ..	8-3-77	Hon. D. F. Denham ..	7-2-11
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	21-1-79	Hon. T. J. Ryan ..	1-6-15
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	13-11-83	Hon. E. G. Theodore ..	21-10-19
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	13-6-88	Hon. W. N. Gillies ..	26-2-25
Hon. B. D. Morehead ..	30-11-88	Hon. W. McCormack ..	22-10-25
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	12-8-90	Hon. A. E. Moore ..	11-5-29
Sir T. McIlwraith ..	27-3-93	Hon. W. Forgan Smith ..	11-6-32

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

For elections, the State is divided into 62 electoral districts, each of which returns one member to the Assembly. Every person who is over twenty-one years of age, a British subject (natural-born or naturalised), and has lived in Australia for six months, Queensland for three months, and the electoral district for one month, is entitled to vote at an election. No person can vote in more than one district. Criminals, lunatics, and aboriginal natives of Australia and some other countries are ineligible for enrolment. Any person qualified to be an elector, except an insolvent, may be a candidate for Parliament. Voting is compulsory; and "contingent voting" is allowed, but is not compulsory. Under this system, if more than two candidates are standing for election in a district, and no candidate obtains an absolute majority of primary votes, all candidates, except the two with the greatest number of votes, are considered defeated. The votes cast for the defeated candidates are then distributed (when a preference has been indicated) between the remaining two according to the next preference indicated on the ballot paper. The candidate who, with the addition of these "contingent" votes, receives the greatest total is elected.

The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly, together with name, area, enrolment, and voting at last election in each electorate.



Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona ..	Petrie Terrace ..	*Power, W. ..	2.1	10,107
Brisbane ..	Brisbane ..	*Mann, J. H. ..	1.5	9,963
Bulimba ..	Bulimba ..	*Marriott, G. H. ..	12.4	10,500
Buranda ..	Buranda ..	*Hanson, E. J. ..	2.1	10,962
Enoggera ..	Alderley ..	*Taylor, G. C. ..	12.5	11,052
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	*Brassington, S. J. ..	2.2	9,987
Hamilton ..	Hamilton ..	Russell, H. M. ..	2.7	10,286
Ithaca ..	Rosalie ..	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M. ..	3.3	10,984
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove ..	Morris, G. A. ..	3.2	10,849
Kurilpa ..	West End ..	*Copley, P. K. ..	1.7	10,796
Logan ..	Coorparoo ..	*Brown, J. I. ..	8.7	11,584
Maree ..	East Brisbane ..	*King, W. T. ..	2.2	10,468
Merthyr ..	New Farm ..	*Keogh, J. P. ..	1.6	10,832
Nundah ..	Nundah ..	*Hayes, J. V. ..	33.9	10,919
Oxley ..	Graceville ..	Nimmo, T. ..	76	11,304
Sandgate ..	Sandgate ..	*Hislop, R. W. ..	38.7	10,531
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane	*Gair, V. C. ..	2.5	11,117
Toowong ..	Toowong ..	Massey, H. ..	95	10,500
Windsor ..	Wooloowin ..	*Williams, H. ..	2.2	10,645
Wynnum ..	Wynnum ..	Dart, W. L. ..	155	11,939
<i>Southern</i>				
Albert ..	Southport ..	Plunkett, T. F. ..	677	10,023
Aubigny ..	Oakey ..	Moore, Hon. A. E. ..	2,464	8,983
Bremer ..	Ipswich ..	*Cooper, Hon. F. A. ..	233	9,256
Bundaberg ..	Bundaberg ..	*McLean, B. ..	370	10,442
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	*Hilton, P. J. R. ..	7,864	8,830
Coorooka ..	Cooroy ..	Walker, H. F. ..	1,313	9,640
Cunningham ..	Clifton ..	Deacon, W. A. ..	3,122	8,841
Dalby ..	Dalby ..	*Slessar, A. R. ..	14,567	10,218
East Toowoomba	East Toowoomba	Yeates, H. ..	197	9,509
Fassifern ..	Beaudesert ..	Müller, A. G. ..	1,890	9,679
Gympie ..	Gympie ..	*Dunstan, T. ..	476	7,610
Ipswich ..	Ipswich ..	*Gledson, D. A. ..	6.1	10,083
Isis ..	Childers ..	Brand, W. A. ..	7,074	8,680
Maranoa ..	Roma ..	*Conroy, C. W. ..	26,620	8,803
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	*Farrell, D. ..	440	9,801
Murrumba ..	Caboolture ..	Nicklin, G. F. R. ..	966	9,919
Nanango ..	Kingaroy ..	Edwards, J. B. ..	3,149	9,282
Stanley ..	Esk ..	MacDonald, D. ..	2,424	9,105
Toowoomba ..	Toowoomba ..	*Duggan, J. E. ..	5.7	10,967
Warrego ..	Charleville ..	*Bedford, R. ..	92,090	8,417
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	*Healy, J. J. O'C. ..	1,697	9,635
West Moreton ..	Laidley ..	Maher, E. B. ..	1,361	8,670
Wide Bay ..	Goomeri ..	Clayton, E. H. C. ..	4,457	8,925

\* Members of the Government Party.

PARLIAMENT.

Voting at General Election, 2nd April, 1938.

Votes Cast.	Votes as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Primary Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Contingent Votes	
		Labour.	Country.	U.A.P.	Social Credit.	Protestant Labour.	Other.	Allotted to Leading Candidate.	Allotted to Second Candidate.
<i>(20 Electorates).</i>									
9,336	92·4	4,571	..	2,103	..	2,539	..	165	939
8,783	88·2	5,704	..	2,933	..	..	..	..	..
10,017	95·4	5,847	..	2,132	1,221	..	577	..	..
10,315	94·1	5,168	..	2,432	358	2,202	..	..	..
10,488	94·9	5,689	..	2,326	..	2,390	..	..	..
9,222	92·3	5,136	..	2,492	..	1,476	..	..	..
9,703	94·3	3,001	..	6,573	..	..	..	..	..
10,417	94·8	5,145	..	1,727	..	3,448	..	81	1,322
10,339	95·3	4,375	..	2,229	..	3,684	..	104	1,095
9,854	91·3	4,545	..	2,437	..	2,313	426	415	1,443
10,908	94·2	5,320	..	3,451	..	1,746	209	351	1,043
9,886	94·4	5,201	..	3,830	727	..	..	..	..
9,843	90·9	4,801	..	2,903	..	2,042	..	181	1,369
10,466	95·9	5,014	..	2,644	..	2,707	..	153	1,837
10,624	94·0	4,153	..	6,316	..	..	..	..	..
10,053	95·5	4,515	..	3,849	336	1,237	..	286	537
10,353	93·1	5,105	..	3,135	..	2,016	..	190	1,125
9,961	94·9	2,561	..	2,499	..	1,639	3,137	2,127	129
10,074	94·6	4,592	..	3,521	..	1,291	546	288	521
11,222	94·0	4,041	..	3,687	1,050	2,290	..	257	984
<i>(23 Electorates)</i>									
9,261	92·4	2,622	3,713	..	1,289	1,542	..	482	824
8,319	92·6	1,976	5,408	..	..	..	844	..	..
8,789	95·0	7,099	..	..	..	..	1,414	..	..
9,970	95·5	4,356	2,393	..	1,699	1,439	..	338	854
8,084	91·6	4,514	3,515	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,100	94·4	2,283	5,353	..	1,364	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,367	91·7	4,661	4,604	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,563	90·1	3,831	2,626	..	..	..	1,986	146	1,572
9,161	94·7	2,951	6,086	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,127	93·7	3,040	1,526	..	246	2,264	..	163	326
9,674	95·9	6,289	..	3,235	..	..	..	..	..
8,217	94·7	2,857	5,247	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,783	88·4	4,476	2,986	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,280	94·7	5,645	..	2,751	834	..	..	..	..
9,429	95·1	1,648	4,930	..	2,733	..	..	..	..
8,782	94·6	2,476	3,719	..	..	..	2,524	360	439
8,683	95·4	3,251	5,344	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,057	91·7	5,189	3,373	..	..	1,331	..	..	..
6,748	80·2	4,670	2,027	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,957	93·0	4,693	4,196	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,379	96·6	..	5,623	..	2,296	..	359	..	..
8,585	96·2	1,699	4,173	..	2,597	..	..	124	274

*a* Not Contested.

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Member.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Central</i>				
Barcoo .. ..	Blackall .. ..	*Bulcock, Hon. F. W. ..	47,573	7,491
Fitzroy .. ..	Allenstown .. ..	*Clark, J. .. ..	265	10,225
Gregory .. ..	Winton .. ..	Brown, C. V. W. <i>b</i> ..	129,640	7,317
Keppel .. ..	Lake's Creek .. ..	Daniel, D. J. M. ..	7,214	8,909
Mackay .. ..	Mackay .. ..	*Smith, Hon. W. F., LL.D.	97	10,157
Mirani .. ..	Mirani .. ..	*Walsh, E. J. .. ..	7,970	9,776
Normanby .. ..	Emerald .. ..	*Foley, Hon. T. A. ..	37,518	8,606
Port Curtis .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	*Williams, T. L. ..	7,569	10,365
Rockhampton .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	*Larcombe, J. .. ..	6.6	10,718
<i>Northern</i>				
Bowen .. ..	Bowen .. ..	*Riordan, E. J. .. ..	9,752	8,426
Cairns .. ..	Cairns .. ..	*O'Keefe, J. .. ..	230	9,121
Carpentaria .. ..	Cloncurry .. ..	*Mullan, Hon. J. ..	156,535	7,956
Charters Towers	Charters Towers	*Jones, A. <i>c</i> .. ..	22,905	7,516
Cook .. ..	Atherton .. ..	*Collins, H. H. .. ..	48,334	8,586
Herbert .. ..	Innisfail .. ..	*Pease, Hon. P. .. ..	1,740	10,705
Kennedy .. ..	Townsville .. ..	*Jesson, C. G. .. ..	8,230	9,760
Mundingburra .. ..	Mundingburra .. ..	*Dash, Hon. J. .. ..	930	10,348
The Tableland .. ..	Herberton .. ..	*Bruce, Hon. H. A. ..	10,064	10,078
Townsville .. ..	Townsville .. ..	*Keyatta, G. <i>d</i> .. ..	5.1	9,856
TOTAL FOR STATE ..				606,559

\* Members of the Government Party.

*b* Elected 27-5-39, *vice* Hon. G. Pollock, *deceased*.

*c* Elected 27-5-39, *vice* W. J. Wellington, *deceased*.

*d* Elected 27-5-39, *vice* Hon. M. P. Hynes, *deceased*.

*Speaker of the Legislative Assembly*—(Position vacant).

*Chairman of Committees*—E. J. Hanson.

*Temporary Chairmen of Committees*—

W. A. Brand

D. A. Gledson

W. T. King

T. Nimmo

J. O'Keefe

*Leader of Opposition*—E. B. Maher.

Forty-two Labour, twelve United Country, four United Australia, and one Protestant Labour Party members were elected, while two Labour, and one United Country Party were returned unopposed.

PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Voting at General Election, 2nd April, 1938.

Votes Cast.	Votes as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Primary Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Contingent Votes	
		Labour.	Country.	U.A.P.	Social Credit.	Pro-testant Labour.	Other.	Allotted to Leading Candidate.	Allotted to Second Candidate.
<i>(9 Electorates).</i>									
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,545	93.4	5,222	3,616	..	650	..	..	..	..
5,955	81.4	3,785	2,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,227	92.3	..	4,391	..	2,484	..	1,227	..	..
9,112	89.7	7,153	..	..	1,717	..	..	..	..
8,979	91.9	4,337	3,601	..	952	..	..	170	122
7,620	88.5	4,052	2,781	..	693	..	..	..	..
9,662	93.2	5,452	4,102	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,837	91.8	5,939	2,732	..	1,086	..	..	..	..
<i>(10 Electorates).</i>									
7,969	94.6	3,098	2,135	..	355	..	2,319	210	260
8,266	90.6	4,597	1,830	..	..	1,740	..	..	..
6,351	79.8	3,501	..	..	..	..	2,775	..	..
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,763	90.4	4,485	2,574	..	547	..	..	..	..
9,331	87.2	4,858	1,643	..	..	1,121	1,563	..	..
8,795	90.1	5,492	3,120	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,620	93.0	4,773	2,128	..	..	1,733	856	..	..
9,010	89.4	5,110	2,709	..	..	..	1,025	..	..
8,816	89.5	4,379	1,445	..	..	2,378	548	..	..
539,037	92.5	250,943	117,694	69,205	25,234	46,568	22,335	6,591	17,015

*a* Not contested.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland is one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth in 1901, and is entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as is each of the other States), and at present is entitled to elect 10 of the 75 members of the House of Representatives (who are divided amongst the States in proportion to population). Members of both houses are elected by adult suffrage. Three Senators are elected every three years for a six year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single member electorates for a three year term.

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Cabinet on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Cabinet.

The statement on the next page shows the names of the present Governor-General and Cabinet, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives for Queensland.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Brigadier-General the Right Hon. Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie,  
V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

## THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

*Prime Minister & Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C. (*Kooyong, V.*).  
*Attorney-Genl. & Industry*, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C. (*N. Syd., N.S.W.*).  
*Supply & Development*, Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C. (*Corio, V.*).  
*Defence*, Hon. G. A. Street, M.C. (*Corangamite, V.*).  
*External Affairs*, Hon. Sir H. S. Gullett, K.C.M.G. (*Henty, V.*).  
*Commerce*, Senator Hon. G. McLeay (*S.A.*).  
*Interior*, Senator Hon. H. S. Foll (*Q.*).  
*Postmaster-Genl. & Repatriation*, Hon. E. J. Harrison (*Wentworth, N.S.W.*).  
*Trade & Customs*, Hon. J. N. Lawson (*Macquarie, N.S.W.*).  
*Health & Social Services*, Hon. Sir F. H. Stewart (*Parramatta, N.S.W.*).  
*Vice President of the Executive Council, Civil Aviation, and assisting  
Minister for Defence*, Hon. J. V. Fairbairn (*Flinders, V.*).  
*External Territories*, Hon. J. A. Perkins (*Eden-Monaro, N.S.W.*).  
*Assisting Treasurer*, Hon. P. C. Spender, K.C. (*Warringah, N.S.W.*).  
*Assisting Minister for Commerce*, Senator Hon. P. A. M. McBride (*S.A.*).  
*War Service Homes*, Senator Hon. H. B. Collett, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (*W.A.*).  
*Assisting Minister for Supply & Development*, Hon. H. E. Holt (*Fawkner, V.*).

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT  
(AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES).

## SENATE.

Elected—15th September, 1934—	Elected—23rd October, 1937—
Term—1st July, 1935, to 30th June, 1941—	Term—1st July, 1938, to 30th June, 1944—
Cooper, W. J., M.B.E. ( <i>U.C.P.</i> )	Brown, G. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Crawford, Hon. T. W. ( <i>U.A.P.</i> )	Collings, J. S. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Foll, Hon. H. S. ( <i>U.A.P.</i> )	Courtice, B. ( <i>Labour</i> ).

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Last General Election—23rd October, 1937.)

*Metropolitan.*

Brisbane .. ..	Lawson, G. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Griffith .. ..	Conelan, W. P. ( <i>Labour</i> ) <sup>a</sup> .
Lilley .. ..	Jolly, W. A., C.M.G. ( <i>United Australia</i> ).

*Southern.*

Darling Downs .. ..	Fadden, A. W. ( <i>United Country</i> ).
Maranoa .. ..	Hunter, Hon. J. A. J. ( <i>United Country</i> ).
Moreton .. ..	Francis, Hon. J. ( <i>United Australia</i> )
Wide Bay .. ..	Corser, B. H. ( <i>United Country</i> ).

*Central and Northern.*

Capricornia .. ..	Forde, Hon. F. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Herbert .. ..	Martens, G. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Kennedy .. ..	Riordan, W. J. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ).

<sup>a</sup> Elected 20th May, 1939, in place of F. M. J. Baker, deceased.

Particulars of the voting for the various candidates, together with the names of the parties for which they stood, at the last Federal Election, are given in the following table. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in italics, and the elected member for each electorate is shown first.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 23RD OCTOBER, 1937.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Brisbane ..	61,312	Lawson, G. ..	Labour ..	28,818
		Hart, G. L. ..	United Aus... ..	24,808
		Sawtell, A. B. ..	Social Credit ..	2,362
Capricornia .. <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	57,037	Forde, F. M. ..	Labour ..	27,221
		Hiskens, E. A. ..	United Country ..	20,543
		Harding, J. E. ..	Social Credit ..	6,235
Darling Downs <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	52,599	Fadden, A. W. ..	United Country ..	30,747
		Bailey, L. W. ..	Labour ..	17,264
		Rushton, A. ..	Social Credit ..	2,617
Griffith .. <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	61,001	Baker, F. M. J. ..	Labour ..	27,864
		Clark, D. ..	United Aus. ..	23,756
		Moore, W. ..	Social Credit ..	6,108
Herbert .. <i>(Townsville)</i>	65,852	Martens, G. W. ..	Labour ..	25,766
		Wilkie, J. L. ..	United Country ..	17,252
		Paterson, F. W. ..	Communist ..	12,523
		Beck, H. G. ..	Social Credit ..	3,622
Kennedy .. <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	53,555	Riordan, W. J. F. ..	Labour ..	30,356
		Kippen, A. ..	United Country ..	14,812
		Price, H. ..	Social Credit ..	2,269
Lilley .. <i>(Brisbane)</i>	59,562	Jolly, W. A. ..	United Aus... ..	31,814
		Taylor, E. ..	Labour ..	21,386
		Cash, H. A. ..	Social Credit ..	3,040
Maranoa .. <i>(Dalby)</i>	56,094	Hunter, J. A. J. ..	United Country ..	24,846
		Bedford, R. ..	Labour ..	21,272
		Madden, H. I. ..	Social Credit ..	5,257
Moreton .. <i>(Ipswich)</i>	62,090	Francis, J. ..	United Aus... ..	32,813
		McCoy, J. F. ..	Labour ..	22,021
		Hogg, H. B. ..	Social Credit ..	4,508
Wide Bay .. <i>(Maryborough)</i>	54,219	Corser, B. H. ..	United Country ..	19,437
		Nichols, G. H. F. ..	Social Credit ..	20,356
		Watson, G. A. H. ..	Labour ..	11,644

First preference votes were distributed amongst the parties as follows :—

Party.	Representatives.	Senate.
Labour .. .. .	233,612	} 239,060
United Country .. .. .	127,637	
United Australia .. .. .	113,191	
Social Credit .. .. .	56,374	
Communist .. .. .	12,523	..

## 4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

All six States of the Commonwealth have the parliamentary system of executive government, and the names of the Premiers of the States are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W.	.. Hon. B. S. B. Stevens ( <i>United Australia</i> )	March, 1938.
Victoria	.. Hon. A. A. Dunstan ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	October, 1937.
Queensland	.. Hon. W. Forgan Smith, LL.D. ( <i>Labour</i> )	April, 1938.
S.A.	.. Hon. T. Playford ( <i>Liberal Country</i> ) ..	March, 1938.
W.A.	.. Hon. J. C. Willcock ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	March, 1939.
Tasmania	.. Hon. E. Dwyer-Gray ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	February, 1937.

The Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years; while those of South Australia and Tasmania are elected for a term of five years.

## 5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given hereunder. The cost for Executive includes the Governor-General's or Governor's establishment, Ministers' salaries, and all costs of the Executive Council.

## PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Particulars	Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<b>Members a—</b>								
Upper House .. No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	18	198
Lower House .. No.	75	90	65	<b>62</b>	39	50	30	411
<b>Annual Salary a—</b>								
Upper House .. £	1,000	..	200	..	400	600	4355	..
Lower House .. £	1,000	875	500	<b>650</b>	400	600	4505	..
<b>Total Cost—</b>								
Executive .. £1,000	55	46	24	<b>20</b>	15	17	16	193
Parliament .. £1,000	509	215	110	<b>105</b>	95	89	33	1,156
<b>Total .. .. £1,000</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1,349</b>
<b>Cost per Head—</b>								
Executive .. s. d.	0 2 0 4	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 4	0 7	
Parliament .. s. d.	1 6 1 7	1 2	2 1	3 3	3 11	2 10	3 4	
<b>Total .. .. s. d.</b>	<b>1 8 1 11</b>	<b>1 5</b>	<b>2 6</b>	<b>3 9</b>	<b>4 8</b>	<b>4 2</b>	<b>3 11</b>	

a At 30th June, 1938.

b Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

## 6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

(a) *Local Government Areas*: In the past local government areas have been created as each part of the State became populated, but the present trend is towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers.

Prior to separation Brisbane and Ipswich were the only two municipalities incorporated under the New South Wales Municipalities Act of 1858 but this Act was repealed in 1864. At this time there were 16 municipalities, and the new Act declared that wherever cities, towns, or rural districts had not less than 250 inhabitants new municipalities could be created.

The Local Government Act of 1878 divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by the Divisional Boards Act of 1879 which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. In 1880 also the Local Works Loans Act made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came the Valuation and Rating Act which for the first time in any country, based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land instead of on the annual value.

In 1902 the Local Government Act consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. By 1920 there were 170 local authorities, by 1930, 148, while the present number is 144.

With the passing of the Local Government Act of 1936 all previous Acts have been consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) cities, (b) towns, and (c) shires. The Act delegates wider powers. There are now twelve cities, eleven towns, and 121 shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by the Local Government Act of 1936 where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of the Local Government Act to Brisbane. The Greater Brisbane Municipal area was created in 1925.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: Before Queensland became a separate colony, the Moreton Bay District had been divided for survey purposes into counties and parishes and as settlement progressed this division was extended throughout the State. A proclamation of 7th March, 1901, under the Land Act of 1897, named 319 counties, and on 27th April, 1901, a further proclamation added two more, making 321 in all, at which figure the number has remained. Each county was subsequently divided into parishes, and, as natural boundaries were followed as far as possible, all divisions of Queensland for administrative purposes have been based on the division into counties and parishes.



(c) *Financial Divisions*: The Central and Northern Districts Boundaries Act created the divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern Queensland in 1900, and for certain financial and administrative purposes (e.g., railways) these main divisions are used. (See also paragraph (g) below.)

(d) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under the Justices Acts (1886-1932) power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, they increased with the growth of municipalities, their boundaries usually coinciding.

(e) *Electoral Districts*: The State Electoral Districts of Queensland, while conforming in some measure to the division into Local Government Areas, are arrived at according to the density of population. The State is divided by the Electoral Districts Act of 1931 into 62 electoral districts, consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) area of proposed Districts which do not comprise any part of a city.

Under the Commonwealth Elections Act and the Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898, Amendment Act of 1900 Queensland forms one electorate for the election of six Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives there are ten divisions each returning one member.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Schedules A and B of the Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act of 1863 named the ten pastoral districts of Moreton, Port Curtis, Wide Bay, Burnett, Darling Downs, Kennedy, Leichhardt, Maranoa East, Maranoa West, and Mitchell. The following year the districts of Warrego and North Cook were proclaimed, and, two years later, the North Cook district was altered into the Cook district and the new district of Burke created, all by proclamations under this Act. The two districts of Gregory North and Gregory South were proclaimed in 1873 under the same Act, making a total of fifteen pastoral districts. No further sub-division has been made since the division into pastoral districts has been superseded for most purposes by the division into Land Agents' Districts.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Petty Sessions Districts, or Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, these districts are grouped into twelve Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map shows the actual areas covered by these divisions when based on Petty Sessions Districts, and the maps on pages 308 and 309 their areas when based on Local Authority Areas. The divisions are almost identical whether based on Petty Sessions or Local Authority Districts.

The twelve divisions have again been grouped into three zones, corresponding as nearly as possible to the three traditional financial divisions of the State (see paragraph (c) above). Though the boundaries of these groups of statistical divisions do not correspond exactly with the usual boundaries of the financial divisions, they are sufficiently close to be suitable for making comparisons between the progress of South, Central, and North Queensland.

## 7. STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The departments of the Queensland Government, together with their main branches, are set out hereunder. The address of the Head Office of the Department is given in all cases; and, except where another address is stated, the location of branches may be taken as the same as the Head Office. Certain statutory authorities have been included under the appropriate departmental headings.

## PREMIER AND CHIEF SECRETARY.

*Executive Buildings.*

Administrative Offices for His Excellency the Governor, the Executive Council, Parliament, the Agent-General, and the Auditor-General.

Public Service Commissioner, Taxation Building, George street.

Public Service Superannuation, Taxation Building, George street.

Parliamentary Draftsman.

State Reporting Bureau, Parliament House.

Co-ordinator General of Public Works, Albert street.

State Electricity Commission, Parbury House, Eagle street.

Immigration Depôt, Kangaroo Point.

State Stores, William street.

Meat Industry Board, Brisbane Abattoir.

Public Library, William street.

Museum and Art Gallery, Bowen Bridge road.

## THE TREASURY.

*Treasury Buildings.*

All State Loans and Securities, Local Authority Loans.

Stamp Duties, Probate and Succession Duties.

Totalisator and Betting.

Taxation on Land, Income and State Development Tax on Income other than from Employment, Taxation Building.

Bureau of Industry, including The Bridge Board, The Stanley River Works Board, The University Works Board, and The Industries Assistance Board, 108 George street.

Government Statistician, including Stock Returns, 108 George street.

Harbours and Marine, including Marine Board Pilots, Dredges, Fisheries, and Explosives, Edward street.

Government Printer, and Advertising, George street.

State Insurance (Life, Fire, Accident, Marine, &c.), Adelaide and Edward streets.

Workers' Compensation, Adelaide and Edward streets.

Sugar Works and Acquisition Acts.

The Sugar Board and Central Sugar Mills, Teachers' Building, Elizabeth street.

## JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Treasury Buildings.*

Solicitor-General, Crown Solicitor, and Crown Prosecutions.

Supreme Court, George street.

Police Court and Fair Rents Court, George street.

Clerk of Petty Sessions, George street.

Coroner's Court and Inquests, George street.

Children's Court, State Children Department, William street. (*See also Health and Home Affairs.*)

Titles Office and Registrar.

Registration of Firms, Money Lenders, and Registrar of Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Hire-purchase Agreements and Trade Coupons.

Art Unions.

Registrar-General: Births, Marriages, Deaths, Legitimations.

Friendly Societies, Building Societies, &c.

Electoral Office and Registrations.

Company Registration, Supreme Court, George street.

Public Curator, Edward street—

Administrator of Estates (intestate), of Mental Patients, Convicts, &c.

General Trustee under Wills or otherwise, Agent, Attorney, Conveyancer, Liquidator, &c.

Public Defender, Protector of Estates of Incapacitated Persons.

#### HEALTH AND HOME AFFAIRS.

*William Street.*

Health, Hospitals, Local Government, Insanity, Cemeteries and Cremation, Hawkers and Pedlars, Holidays.

##### *Institutions.*

Diamantina Hospital for Chronic Diseases (South Brisbane), Industrial Institution for the Blind (South Brisbane), Westwood Sanatorium (via Rockhampton), Lazaret (Peel Island), Benevolent Asylum (Dunwich), Inebriates Institution (Dunwich), Eventide Home (Charters Towers), Epileptic Home (Willowburn), Hospitals for the Insane (Goodna, Ipswich, and Toowoomba), Elizabeth Kenny Clinics for Paralysis (Brisbane, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Cairns), Wilson Ophthalmic School Hostel (Windsor).

##### *Sub-Departments.*

Health—Medical Services, Food and Sanitary Inspection, Contagious Diseases, Microbiology and Pathology, Hookworm Campaign, School Health Services (Treasury Buildings).

Government Analyst.

Aboriginals (Settlements at Cherbourg, Woorabinda, and Palm Island).

State Children (State Children, Infant Life Protection, Adoption, Orphanages). Receiving Depots at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Wooloowin. Farm Home for Boys (Westbrook).

Liquor Licensing Commission, Treasury Buildings.

Prisons, Treasury Buildings. Prisons at Brisbane, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Prison Farm at Palen Creek.

Police, Treasury Buildings. Criminal Investigation Branch, George street; Water Police, Edward street; Road Traffic and Motor Drivers' Licenses, Albert street.

Child Welfare. Baby Clinics (Head Clinic, Alfred street, Valley).

Professional Registration Boards. Medical Practitioners, Pharmacists, Dentists, Opticians, Nurses and Masseurs (Registrar, Bank of New South Wales Building, Queen street).

Local Government Clerks Board.

Board of Examiners for Engineers and Overseers of Works of Local Authorities.

### LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.

#### *Treasury Buildings.*

Administration, Unemployment Relief.

Labour Exchange (Females), Ann street.

Labour Exchange (Males), State Development Tax on Income from Employment, Stamp Sales, &c., Unemployment Insurance, Workers' Accommodation, Trade Unions, and Factories and Shops Registration, &c., Labour Department, Edward street.

Industrial Court, Industrial Registrar, Taxation Building.

State Enterprises (Corporation).

Price Fixing, Taxation Building.

The Fish Board.

### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

#### *Treasury Buildings.*

Administration and Inspection, Primary, Rural, Intermediate, High, Grammar, and Technical Schools; Schools of Arts.

Correspondence School, College road, Normanby.

Teachers' Training College, Turbot street.

Blind and Deaf Schools, Dutton Park.

Agricultural High School and College, Gatton.

Apprenticeship, Smellie's Building, Edward street.

Juvenile Employment—

Rural, Old Railway Offices, George street.

Industrial, with Apprenticeship, cr. Edward and Alice streets.

Commercial, State Commercial High School and College, George street.

### LANDS.

#### *Executive Buildings.*

Land Administration Board.

Land Court, Commissioners, Agents, Rangers.

Public Estate Improvement, Roads and Reserves, &c., Prickly-pear and other Pests, Wire and Wire Netting.

Surveyor-General.

Irrigation, Water Supply, and Sewerage—

Water Authorities, Conservation, Artesian Bores, Stream Gauging, and Sewerage Schemes.

Forestry—

Rangers, Afforestation, &c., Sales.

Timber Advisory Committee.

### AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

#### *William Street.*

General Administration, Inspection, Registration—

Under Various Acts, Fruit, Seeds, Fertilizers, Dairy Produce, Margarine, Dairies, Cold Stores, Stock, Quarantine, Brands, Stallions, Slaughtering, &c., Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing, Co-operative Associations.

Direction of Marketing and Commodity Boards.  
 Division of Plant Industry Research.  
 Specialists in Production.  
 Sugar Experiment Stations and Cane Prices Board.  
 State Farms and Gardens (Experimental, &c.).  
 Bureau of Tropical Agriculture, South Johnstone.  
 Entomology and Plant Pathology.  
 Animal Health Stations (Yeerongpilly and Oonoonba, Townsville), Veterinary Surgeons.  
 Botanical Museum (Botanical Gardens).  
 Chemical Laboratory.  
 Agricultural Journal.  
 Fauna and Flora Protection.  
 Bureau of Rural Development, Taxation Building.  
 Agricultural High School and College (Gatton), under Public Instruction.  
 Meat Industry Board (Brisbane Abattoir), Statutory Authority under Chief Secretary.

#### MINES.

##### *Treasury Buildings.*

Administration, Inspection, Registration, and Financial Assistance—  
 Under Various Acts, Investigations and Information, Wardens in Districts, Miners' Rights, Prospectors' and other Assistance.  
 State Coal Mines, Styx, Bowen, Mount Mulligan;  
 State Coke Ovens, Bowen; Smelters, Chillagoe; Treatment Works, Irvinebank; Batteries, Drills, &c.  
 Mining Journal, cr. Edward and Alice streets.  
 Geological Survey, Edward and Alice streets.  
 Assay Office, Cloncurry.

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

##### *Treasury Buildings.*

Public Buildings, Design, Construction, Maintenance, Occupation.  
 Workshops (Ipswich road).  
 Local Authority Works, Registration of Architects and Engineers.  
 Technical Advice to Government Departments.  
 Machinery and Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Edward and Alice streets.  
 State Advances Corporation—  
 Workers' Dwellings and Workers' Homes.  
 "Building Revival" Advances.  
 Electrical Workers' Board, Smellie's Building, Edward street.  
 Gas, Administration of the Gas Act.  
 Motor Spirit (Vendors' Acts); Use of Power Alcohol.  
 Government Garage, William street.  
 Main Roads Commissioner and Registrar of (Motor) Vehicles, Albert street.

## TRANSPORT.

*Railway Offices, Adelaide Street.*

Commissioner for Railways.

Works, Staff, Rates, and Fares.

General Manager (Southern Division), Traffic Superintendent, and Goods Agent, Roma street.

Leases, Land Resumptions, Engineering, and Surveys.  
Accounts.

Advertising, Roma street.

Audit, Albert street.

Stores, Countess street.

Tourist Bureau and Booking Office.

Transport Board, Albert street.

(See Public Works for Road Transport, and Treasury for Harbours and Marine.)

(For numbers of persons employed by the State Government, see Chapter 12, Section 1.)

## 8. COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

The main Commonwealth Departments have branches in Brisbane, and these are situated in the Commonwealth Building, Adelaide street, with the exception of the Post Office, Queen street; Customs Department, Queen street; Naval Office, Edward street; the Defence Department, Petrie terrace; the Weather Bureau, Upper Edward street; the Repatriation Commission, Mary street; and the War Service Homes Commission, 259 Queen street.

## 9. REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

*The United Kingdom* (His Majesty's Trade Commissioner), J. R. Adams, Estates Chambers, Creek street, Brisbane.,

Consular Representation of various countries in Queensland is as follows. They are located in Brisbane unless otherwise stated.

*Argentine* (Vice Consul), J. F. Brett, Builders' Exchange, Wharf st.

*Belgium* (Consul), P. L. Rodgers, Circular Quay.

*Bolivia* (Consul), A. A. Henderson, National Mutual Bldg., Queen st.

*Denmark* (Consul), T. W. Bouchard, 357 Queen st.

(Vice Consul), Lieut.-Col. V. Larsen, V.D., 357 Queen st.

(Vice Consul), J. H. Horn, Townsville.

*Ecuador* (Vice Consul), Capt. F. M. O'Sullivan, 33 Queen st.

*Finland* (Vice Consul), E. E. Forth, Roma st.

*France* (Consular Agent), R. E. Nixon-Smith, Circular Quay.

*Germany* (Consul), Otto H. Witte, 334 Queen st.

*Greece* (Consul), C. K. Freeleagus, Astoria Bldg., Adelaide st.

*Italy* (Consular Agent), T. M. W. McWilliam, 67 Adelaide st.

(Acting Vice Consul), Dr. L. Chieffi, Howard Smith Bldg., Townsville.

(Acting Consular Agent), S. Tanfani, 139 Abbott st., Cairns.

- Japan* (Consul), F. E. Loxton, 133 Mary st.
- Latvia* (Consul), R. T. Stephens, Primary Building, Creek st.
- Netherlands* (Consul), F. H. Hart, Australasia Chambers, Queen st.  
(Vice Consul), Major R. J. Donaldson, D.S.O., Aus. Chm.,  
Queen st.  
(Vice Consul), A. S. McNaught, Townsville.  
(Vice Consul), H. N. Hockings, Thursday Island.
- Norway* (Consul), Capt. O. Svensen, Union Bank Chambers, Queen st.  
(Vice Consul), W. E. Savage, Union Bank Chambers., Queen st.  
(Vice Consul), F. L. Rudd, Rockhampton.  
(Acting Vice Consul), W. H. Rudd, Rockhampton.
- Panama* (Consul), J. W. H. Moxon, 175 Eagle st.
- Portugal* (Vice Consul), L. A. Poole, 154 Charlotte st.
- Sweden* (Consul), Lieut-Col. R. M. Stodart, V.D., 26 Market st.  
(Vice Consul), Brigadr.-Genl. W. G. Thompson, V.D., Rockhampton.  
(Vice Consul), F. R. North, Townsville.
- Switzerland* (Consular Agent), H. Schaub, Parbury House, 127 Eagle st.
- U.S.A.* (Consul), J. P. Raglana, 196 Queen st.
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## Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

### 1. POPULATION.

At the 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. The growth of the population was at first rapid, reaching 400,395 in December, 1891. The figure was 493,847 in 1900 and at the 31st December, 1938, 1,004,150. The first census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government. During the intercensal period, 1921-1933, the population of Queensland increased by 25.3 per cent., which was more than in any other State except Western Australia. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 31.9 per cent.; New South Wales, 23.8; Victoria, 18.9; South Australia, 17.3; and Tasmania, 6.5. This increase comprises a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population has fallen, and a net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions. In common with the other States, the fluctuations in numbers of immigrants from overseas have been largely dependent upon fluctuations of Commonwealth and State Government assistance and oversea borrowing.

The following table shows the population of all States at censuses since 1891, and the Queensland population for Tropical and Sub-Tropical areas for the 1921 and 1933 censuses.

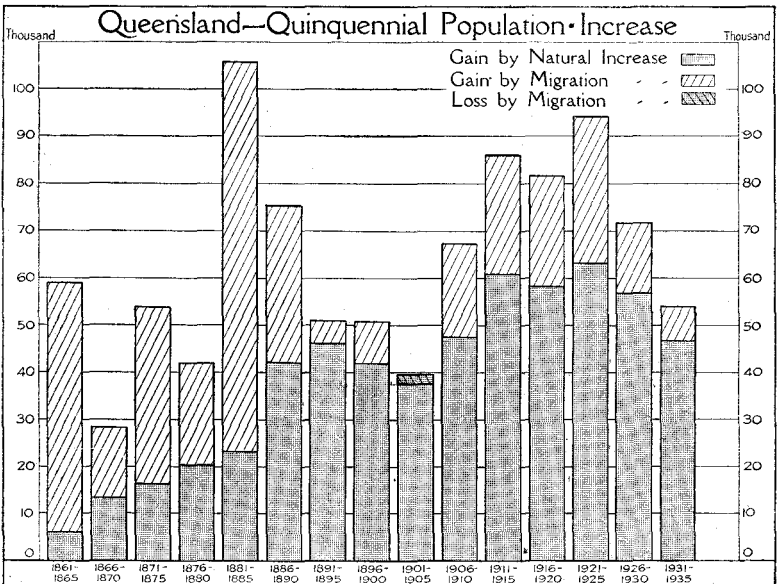
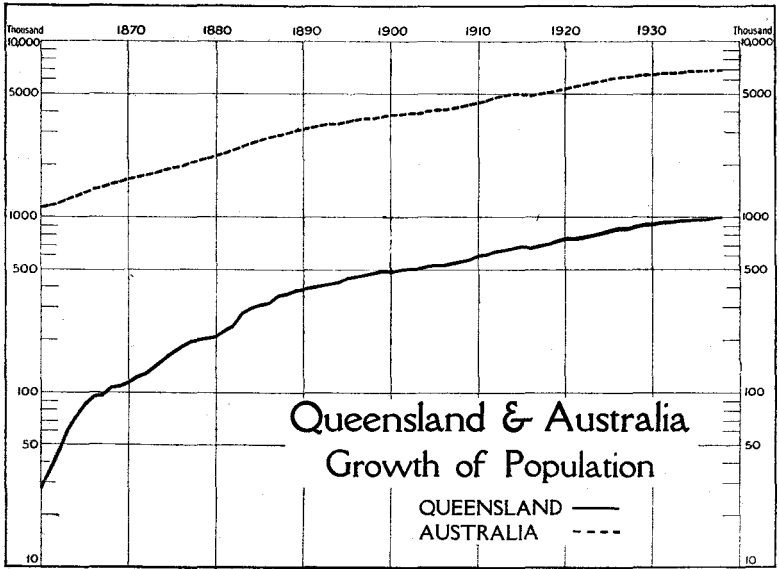
POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>393,718</b>	<b>498,129</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>
N. S. Wales ..	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Victoria ..	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
South Australia ..	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
W. Australia ..	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
N. Territory ..	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
A. C. Territory	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>3,174,392</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>

*a* Included with New South Wales.

*n* Not available.





The first of these graphs shows the growth of the Queensland and Australian populations on a ratio scale. Steepness indicates rate of growth. The same slope indicates the same rate of growth irrespective of the absolute level of population at the time. The second graph shows, for each quinquennium, the proportion of the net population increase due to natural increase and migration respectively.

At the 1861 census, the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881 the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure has increased since then to the last census, when the percentage was 14.3.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland in ten-year periods since 1860, and for every year during the last decade. The mean populations for the calendar year and for the financial years are given in separate columns, as they are frequently required for calculations of rates *per head*.

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND—GROWTH SINCE 1860.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year ended 30th June.	Mean for Year ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1860 ..	16,817	11,239	28,056	<i>n</i>	25,788
1870 ..	69,221	46,051	115,272	<i>n</i>	112,217
1880 ..	124,013	87,027	211,040	<i>n</i>	208,130
1890 ..	223,252	168,864	392,116	<i>n</i>	386,803
1900 ..	274,684	219,163	493,847	<i>n</i>	490,081
1910 ..	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591
1920 ..	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319
1929 ..	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319
1931 ..	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825
1932 ..	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575
1933 ..	497,468	451,563	949,031	940,628	945,454
1934 ..	502,505	456,992	959,497	950,351	955,584
1935 ..	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198
1936 ..	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589
1937 ..	519,689	473,772	993,461	984,117	989,668
1938 ..	525,271	478,879	1,004,150	995,333	1,000,749

*n* Not available.

**Masculinity**—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since, until at the 31st December, 1938, it was 110. Queensland still has a higher masculinity in its population than any other State except Western Australia. In the four other States, the sexes are fairly evenly divided, and Victoria actually has a slight excess of females. The two territories (Northern and Australian Capital) have high masculinity. Details are shown in the table on the next page.

*Australian States.*—The following are the latest population estimates for the States and Territories.

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity <i>a</i> at 31st Dec., 1938.
	30th June, 1938.	31st Dec., 1938.	Year ended 30th June, 1938.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1938.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,718,901	2,735,695	2,708,833	2,721,196	102
Victoria ..	1,867,047	1,873,760	1,861,074	1,867,818	98
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,003,172</b>	<b>1,004,150</b>	<b>995,333</b>	<b>1,000,749</b>	<b>110</b>
South Australia ..	592,292	595,109	590,722	592,579	100
W. Australia ..	460,161	462,461	457,210	459,977	111
Tasmania ..	234,178	241,407	235,048	235,678	102
N. Territory ..	5,769	5,645	5,540	5,726	210
A. C. Territory	11,562	11,464	10,458	11,124	118
Australia ..	6,893,082	6,929,691	6,864,218	6,894,847	102

*a* Males per 100 females.

*Increase of Population.*—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration. Migration figures comprise oversea and interstate arrivals and departures. The *net* oversea migration figures for all States are irregular, although Queensland generally shows an increase, and the *net* interstate figures show steadier movements. For some years, both Queensland and New South Wales have gained by migration, the remaining States generally losing. In 1938, however, Tasmania was the only State to show a loss by migration. The natural increase rate for Queensland in 1860 was 27 per 1,000 of the population, but has gradually declined until in 1938 it was only 9·8.

POPULATION, INCREASE DURING 1938.

State or Territory.	Persons.			Rate per 1,000 Mean Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
New South Wales	21,214	3,743	24,957	7·80	1·37	9·17
Victoria ..	11,389	2,884	14,273	6·10	1·54	7·64
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>9,791</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>10,689</b>	<b>9·78</b>	<b>0·90</b>	<b>10·68</b>
South Australia ..	3,871	37	3,908	6·53	0·06	6·59
Western Australia	4,907	443	5,350	10·67	0·96	11·63
Tasmania ..	2,619	— 202	2,417	11·11	— 0·86	10·25
Australia <i>a</i> ..	53,964	9,137	63,101	7·83	1·32	9·15

*a* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

*Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population is available at census dates only, and the following table shows the Metropolitan and Queensland population in age groups as at the census of 30th June, 1933.

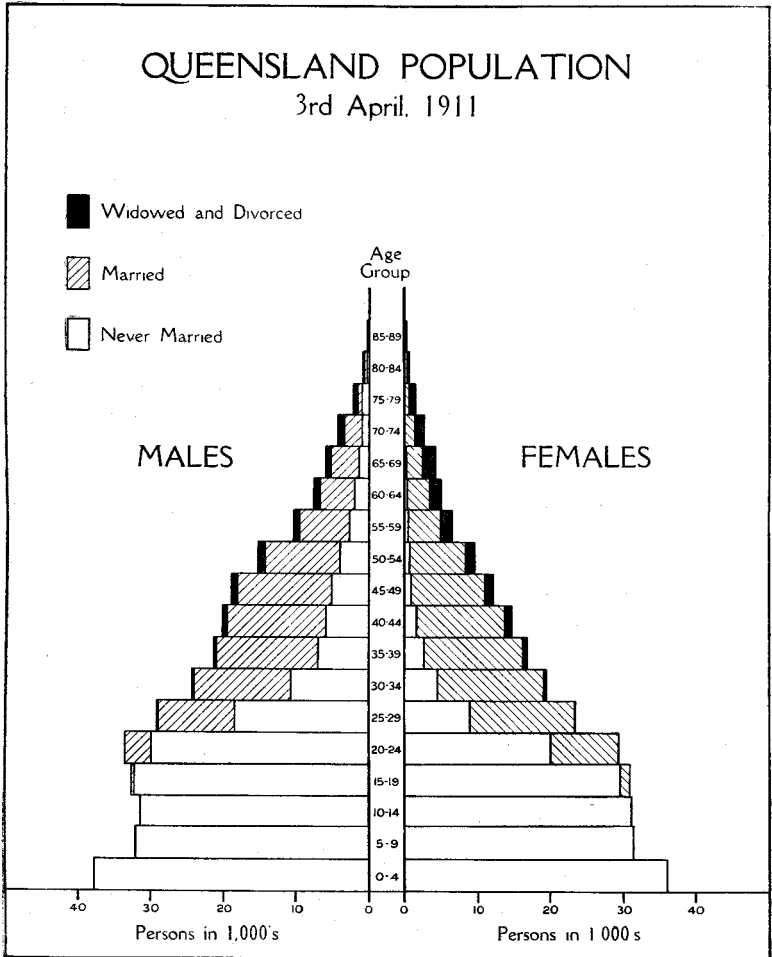
Taking age groups of 10 years, the group 10 to 19 years contains the highest percentage (19.3) of the population, the preceding group having the second highest (18.9), while the succeeding groups show gradual decreases. At the 1921 census the 0 to 9 group had the highest percentage, 22.4; the 10 to 19 group, 18.6; and then the same gradual decline. This change is due to the lower birth rates of recent years and its effect is seen in the increasing average age of the population at succeeding censuses:—viz., 23 years in 1861, 25 years in 1901, 26 years in 1911, 27 years in 1921, and 30 years in 1933. A similar change is shown by other States. A graphical comparison of the changes in the age distribution of the population between 1911 and 1933 is shown on pages 42 and 43.

Forty per cent. of Queensland's population were under 21 years at the 1933 census, more than in any other State except Tasmania (New South Wales 39, Victoria 37, South Australia 38, Western Australia 38, Tasmania 42).

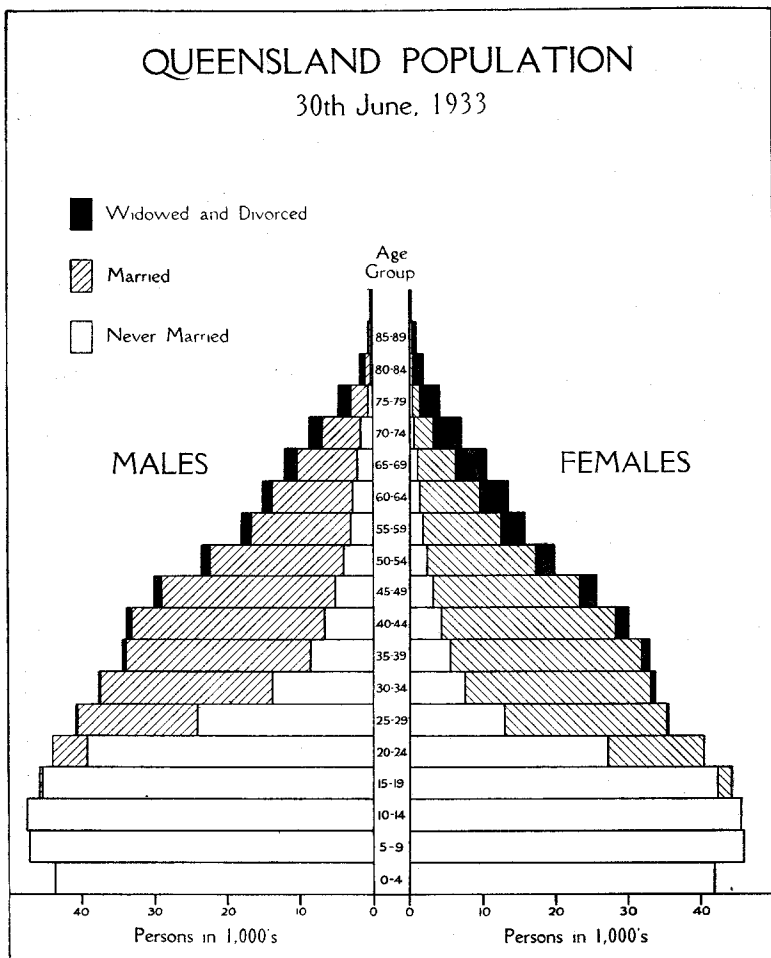
A smaller proportion of the metropolitan population is under 21 than in the rest of the State,—partly on account of the metropolitan birth rate being lower, and partly on account of a general movement of adults from the country to the city. This feature is also noted in the other States, and is a normal result of modern industrialisation, and the development of secondary industries in Australia.

## POPULATION—AGES AT CENSUS, 1933.

Age Group.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0-4 .. ..	11,234	10,763	21,997	43,791	41,885	85,676
5-9 .. ..	13,322	12,990	26,312	47,155	45,737	92,892
10-14 .. ..	14,329	14,017	28,346	47,483	45,382	92,865
15-19 .. ..	12,961	14,484	27,445	45,909	44,249	90,158
20-29 .. ..	22,583	26,144	48,727	86,363	76,208	162,571
30-39 .. ..	20,950	24,447	45,397	73,115	66,697	139,812
40-49 .. ..	20,303	21,819	42,122	64,548	55,628	120,176
50-59 .. ..	13,308	14,439	27,747	42,231	35,442	77,673
60-69 .. ..	8,483	10,293	18,776	28,155	23,925	52,080
70-79 .. ..	4,585	4,971	9,556	13,861	11,050	24,911
80-89 .. ..	853	1,128	1,981	2,556	2,470	5,026
90-99 .. ..	74	89	163	221	201	422
100 and over .. ..	1	..	1	4	4	8
Not stated .. ..	539	639	1,178	1,825	1,439	3,264
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>143,525</b>	<b>156,223</b>	<b>299,748</b>	<b>497,217</b>	<b>450,317</b>	<b>947,534</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 21 .. ..	38.0	35.5	36.6	39.1	41.4	40.1
21-64 .. ..	55.4	57.6	56.6	55.0	53.2	54.2
65 and over .. ..	6.6	6.9	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.7



The horizontal length of each column represents the number of persons of the age group to which it corresponds. For a population to be maintaining itself by natural increase, it is obvious that each column should be somewhat longer than that immediately above it. This was so in the lowest age group in 1911. Above that, the position was complicated by the presence of immigrants, particularly males in the age groups above 20.



The effect of the declining birth rate is apparent in the graph. There are not nearly enough children under 5 years to replace those now from 5 to 9 years. Similarly the children from 5 to 9 years are insufficient to replace those from 10 to 14 years. The excess of males in Queensland, due principally to immigration is most apparent in the greater number, at all ages, of males who have never married than females who have never married.

*Birthplaces.*—At each census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for Queensland for the 1933 census are shown in the following table. These figures do not give the number of each race, as no distinction is made in this classification between a person born of Australian parents and a person born of foreign parents, provided both are born in Australia. Figures are available for nationality (allegiance), but they are of little use from a racial point of view, owing to the operation of the naturalisation laws. However, 98.6 per cent. of the population were British subjects and 96.8 per cent. were born in British countries. Races are shown in the next section.

## POPULATION—BIRTHPLACES AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Birthplace.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Australasia ..	113,542	127,292	240,834	404,665	385,830	790,495
Europe .. ..	28,496	27,787	56,283	84,959	61,692	146,651
Asia .. .. .	549	260	809	4,191	652	4,843
Africa .. .. .	183	163	346	553	345	898
America .. ..	389	283	672	1,179	631	1,810
Other <i>a</i> .. ..	366	438	804	1,670	1,167	2,837
Total .. .. .	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
<i>Certain Countries (included in above)</i>						
Australia .. ..	112,635	126,540	239,175	401,876	384,249	786,125
New Zealand ..	883	730	1,613	2,512	1,521	4,033
British Isles ..	25,921	26,170	52,091	66,702	53,578	120,280
Denmark .. ..	273	184	457	1,212	613	1,825
Germany .. ..	772	644	1,416	4,117	2,865	6,982
Greece .. .. .	295	107	402	1,228	390	1,618
Italy .. .. .	166	66	232	6,005	2,338	8,343
China .. .. .	220	66	286	1,792	140	1,932

*a* Polynesia, at Sea, and not stated.

The percentage of Australian born is by far the greatest and has risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 in 1933, whilst the percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 to 13. Of foreign born, Germans and Chinese have decreased, and Italians have increased.

A comparison with the other States shows that Queensland, with the exception of Western Australia, has the lowest percentage of Australian born (New South Wales 86, Victoria 88, South Australia 90, Western Australia 75, Tasmania 94), and the second highest of those born in the British Isles. Though Queensland has the greatest number of Italian born, the percentage of the total population, 0.88, is less than that for Western Australia, 1.04.

Although the metropolitan population is 31.6 per cent. of the total Queensland population, it contains only 30.4 per cent. of Australian born, 20.3 per cent. of German born, 24.9 per cent. of Greek born, and 2.8 per

cent. of Italian born, but 43.3 per cent. of those born in the British Isles. The Germans, Italians, and Greeks are located more in the farming and sugar areas, whilst the British people are more attracted by commercial, industrial, and professional life.

*Race.*—At the 1933 Census persons not of European race were required to state their race. The results of the tabulation of this information are shown hereunder. Fullblood aboriginals, numbering 12,532, are not included in this, or any other, Census tabulation. (See page 74 for aboriginals.)

## POPULATION—RACE AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Race.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
European .. ..	142,942	155,818	298,760	488,165	445,309	933,474
Non-European—						
Chinese .. ..	256	62	318	2,164	417	2,581
Indian <i>a</i> .. ..	25	4	29	594	80	674
Japanese .. ..	60	9	69	769	53	822
Malay .. ..	..	1	1	286	127	413
Polynesian <i>b</i> .. ..	4	6	10	991	467	1,458
Syrian .. ..	33	43	76	176	182	358
Other .. ..	13	16	29	279	84	363
Total Non-European	391	141	532	5,259	1,410	6,669
Half-caste—						
Australian						
Aboriginal ..	55	136	191	2,756	2,679	5,435
Chinese .. ..	84	75	159	480	383	863
Indian <i>a</i> .. ..	17	10	27	138	114	252
Japanese .. ..	15	18	33	43	50	93
Malay .. ..	..	..	..	59	73	132
Polynesian <i>b</i> .. ..	4	7	11	161	160	321
Syrian .. ..	3	3	6	22	21	43
Other .. ..	14	15	29	134	118	252
Total Half-Caste ..	192	264	456	3,793	3,598	7,391
Total .. ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534

*a* Native of India (including Cingalese).

*b* Including Papuan.

*Conjugal Condition.*—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people of Queensland at the Census. It will be noticed that, according to the records, there were nearly 3,000 married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in the country districts or out of the State, while in the whole State there were 3,600 married men whose wives were out of the State. This may reflect the migration of men from other States in search of work.

In Queensland, widowed persons were 10.52 per cent. of all persons who had been married, compared with 11.14 per cent. in Australia as a whole; while divorcees were 0.40 per cent., compared with 0.72 per cent. for all Australia.



## POPULATION—CONJUGAL CONDITION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Never Married—						
Under age 15 ..	38,885	37,770	76,655	138,429	133,004	271,433
Age 15 and over	41,607	44,478	86,085	160,887	110,592	271,479
Total Never Married	80,492	82,248	162,740	299,316	243,596	542,912
Married .. ..	57,935	60,565	118,500	180,045	176,400	356,445
Widowed .. ..	4,346	12,580	16,926	13,600	28,504	42,104
Divorced .. ..	337	379	716	927	674	1,601
Not Stated ..	415	451	866	3,329	1,143	4,472
Total .. ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
<i>Percentages a—</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	39.92	37.69	38.74	45.26	34.98	40.42
Married .. ..	55.59	51.33	53.32	50.65	55.79	53.07
Widowed .. ..	4.17	10.66	7.62	3.83	9.02	6.27
Divorced .. ..	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.24

a Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

*Dependent Children.*—The following information is given as providing some information as to the family constitution of the population. But it must be remembered that children over 16 years of age are excluded, and the figures show guardianship not necessarily paternity or maternity.

## PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, CENSUS, 1933.

Number of Dependent Children.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 .. .. .	14,025	1,939	15,964	41,427	4,480	45,907
2 .. .. .	10,135	784	10,919	32,746	2,037	34,783
3 .. .. .	5,471	413	5,884	20,061	1,050	21,111
4 .. .. .	2,698	144	2,842	11,105	448	11,553
5 .. .. .	1,196	58	1,254	5,726	244	5,970
6 .. .. .	525	21	546	2,889	86	2,975
7 .. .. .	198	7	205	1,265	31	1,296
8 .. .. .	65	2	67	465	11	476
9 .. .. .	24	2	26	140	2	142
10 and over ..	2	..	2	58	..	58
Total Persons ..	34,339	3,370	37,709	115,882	8,389	124,271
Dependent children	72,774	5,821	78,595	271,919	15,555	287,474
Children per person	2.12	1.73	2.08	2.35	1.85	2.31

The average number of children under 16 years dependent on each person was for males having dependent children 2.25 for Australia, compared with 2.35 for Queensland; and for females having dependent children 1.77 for Australia compared with 1.85 for Queensland.

*Religions.*—The following table shows the religions of the population of Queensland as stated at the census. It should be noted that the information is not strictly comparable with that for previous censuses (which is not given here); as, for the first time, the religion question was made a voluntary one, and 131,729 persons took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 19,397 who gave no answer at the 1921 census. Only 1,932 persons definitely stated that they had no religion.

## POPULATION—RELIGION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Religion.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Christian—						
Church of England	51,531	56,242	107,773	172,740	159,232	331,972
Catholic (Roman and Undefined)	28,399	33,639	62,038	105,507	101,057	206,564
Presbyterian ..	16,343	17,953	34,296	54,799	52,014	106,813
Methodist ..	13,264	15,093	28,357	43,476	44,433	87,909
Lutheran ..	887	898	1,785	10,257	8,633	18,890
Baptist ..	3,217	3,938	7,155	7,171	7,820	14,991
Congregational ..	1,618	1,961	3,579	4,180	4,489	8,669
Church of Christ	620	835	1,455	2,348	2,672	5,020
Salvation Army	637	812	1,449	2,106	2,391	4,497
Other ..	4,681	5,175	9,856	13,943	12,404	26,347
Total Christian ..	121,197	136,546	257,743	416,527	395,145	811,672
Non-Christian ..	550	468	1,018	1,553	648	2,201
No Religion ..	494	192	686	1,544	388	1,932
Indefinite and not stated ..	21,284	19,017	40,301	77,593	54,136	131,729
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534

## 2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the East Coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the East Coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. In Brisbane itself nearly one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The mean populations for 1938 for each of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) were Southern, 700,539; Central, 102,907; Northern, 197,303. The following statement shows the mean population of the Statistical Divisions:—

## MEAN POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1938.

Moreton .. .. .	451,643
Wide Bay .. .. .	110,541
Downs .. .. .	109,342
Maranoa .. .. .	16,887
South Western .. .. .	12,126
<i>Total South Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>700,539</i>
Port Curtis .. .. .	74,603
Central Western .. .. .	22,829
Far Western .. .. .	5,475
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>102,907</i>
Edgecumbe .. .. .	100,112
Rockingham .. .. .	77,289
Peninsula .. .. .	3,205
North Western .. .. .	16,697
<i>Total North Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>197,303</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>1,000,749</i>

The statistical divisions for vital statistical purposes from 1938 onwards are composed of groups of local authority areas. Previously they were made up of registry districts and portions of registry districts. Therefore the figures in the above table are not directly comparable with those shown in the previous issue of the *Year Book*. The local authorities in each division are shown in the next section.

*Local Authorities.*—The area and population of each local authority area at 31st December, 1938, are shown in the following Table. Populations are based on estimates from shire clerks and other sources, and the total does not agree exactly with the estimated population of the whole State.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Moreton Division.</i>					
Beaudesert ..	789	4,997	Laidley ..	257	6,205
Beenleigh ..	98	2,322	Landsborough ..	444	5,000
Boonah ..	550	7,124	Maroochy ..	455	13,418
BRISBANE ..	385	325,890	Moreton ..	297	8,500
Caboolture ..	497	5,800	Nerang ..	247	3,850
Cleveland ..	28	2,680	Normanby ..	236	2,550
COOLANGATTA ..	6½	2,000	Pine ..	279	4,700
Coomera ..	126	1,190	REDCLIFFE ..	12	6,000
Crow's Nest ..	430	3,020	Rosewood ..	245	4,390
Esk ..	1,537	7,164	SOUTHPORT ..	45	7,000
Gatton ..	618	6,400	Tamborine ..	285	2,722
IPSWICH ..	12¼	22,506	Tingalpa ..	100	1,812
Kilcoy ..	528	2,450	Waterford ..	136	1,199

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.—*cont'd.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND (continued).</i>					
<i>Wide Bay Division.</i>					
BUNDABERG	8½	12,860	MARYBOROUGH	7½	11,415
Burrum .. ..	1,444	6,850	Mundubbera .. ..	1,839	2,420
Degilbo .. ..	604	2,600	Murgon .. ..	271	3,900
Eidsvold .. ..	1,967	1,500	Nanango .. ..	731	4,200
Gayndah .. ..	1,052	4,100	Noosa .. ..	333	6,060
Gooburrum .. ..	520	4,850	Perry .. ..	821	750
GYMPIE .. ..	6	8,350	Tiaro .. ..	1,014	5,644
Isis .. ..	723	4,100	Widgee .. ..	1,081	8,950
Kilkivan .. ..	1,285	4,600	Wondai .. ..	1,307	4,930
Kingaroy .. ..	899	8,000	Wococo .. ..	590	800
Kolan .. ..	1,139	2,980	Woongarra .. ..	256	3,800
<i>Downs Division.</i>					
Allora .. ..	260	2,665	Millmerran .. ..	1,800	2,840
Cambooya .. ..	215	2,130	Murilla .. ..	2,278	3,060
Chinchilla .. ..	3,394	4,625	Pittsworth .. ..	434	3,654
Clifton .. ..	232	3,190	Rosalie .. ..	874	8,200
DALBY .. ..	5½	3,250	Rosenthal .. ..	774	2,460
Drayton .. ..	53	1,850	Stanthorpe .. ..	1,000	7,370
Glengallan .. ..	769	6,500	Tara .. ..	4,636	2,035
GOONDIWINDI .. ..	5½	2,700	TOOWOOMBA .. ..	17½	29,056
Highfields .. ..	220	2,320	Waggamba .. ..	5,031	2,750
Inglewood .. ..	2,060	4,410	Wambo .. ..	2,337	5,206
Jondaryan .. ..	780	5,330	WARWICK .. ..	7	7,000
<i>Maranoa Division.</i>					
Balonne .. ..	13,542	4,600	Bungil .. ..	4,908	2,657
Bendemere .. ..	1,561	1,670	ROMA .. ..	30	3,369
Booringa .. ..	10,559	3,604	Warroo .. ..	4,417	1,680
<i>South Western Division.</i>					
Bulloo .. ..	24,479	608	Paroo .. ..	18,017	3,600
CHARLEVILLE .. ..	29	3,344	Quilpie .. ..	26,714	2,000
Murweh .. ..	17,967	2,937			
<i>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.</i>					
<i>Port Curtis Division.</i>					
Banana .. ..	6,456	8,200	Livingstone .. ..	5,279	6,750
Broadsound .. ..	7,091	1,590	Miriam Vale .. ..	1,494	2,300
Calliope .. ..	2,518	4,777	Monto .. ..	1,650	4,400
Duarina .. ..	5,678	1,697	Mount Morgan .. ..	193	5,500
Fitzroy .. ..	1,998	4,256	ROCKHAMPTON	59	32,526
GLADSTONE .. ..	12½	4,100	Taroom .. ..	7,886	1,880
<i>Central Western Division.</i>					
Aramac .. ..	8,814	1,670	Ilfracombe .. ..	2,490	642
Barcaldine .. ..	3,220	2,967	Jericho .. ..	8,255	1,650
Baubinia .. ..	9,550	1,769	Longreach .. ..	8,633	4,700
Belyando .. ..	11,605	3,000	Peak Downs .. ..	3,125	894
Blackall .. ..	5,958	2,259	Tambo .. ..	5,054	900
Emerald .. ..	4,362	2,800			
<i>Far Western Division.</i>					
Barcoo .. ..	22,662	1,050	Isisford .. ..	3,897	830
Boulia .. ..	25,005	607	Winton .. ..	20,528	2,800
Diamantina .. ..	36,362	231			

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION. 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.—*cont'd.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
<b>NORTH QUEENSLAND.</b>					
<i>Edgecumbe Division.</i>					
Ayr .. ..	1,815	14,500	Pioneer .. ..	831	11,800
BOWEN .. ..	4½	3,150	Proserpine .. ..	830	4,000
CH. TOWERS .. ..	23	8,150	Sarina .. ..	541	3,250
Dalrymple .. ..	27,856	3,260	Thuringowa .. ..	1,550	2,310
MACKAY .. ..	7	11,850	TOWNSVILLE .. ..	69	31,414
Mirani .. ..	806	4,500	Wangaratta .. ..	9,823	5,100
Nebo .. ..	3,393	600			
<i>Rockingham Division.</i>					
Atherton .. ..	239	4,000	Eacham .. ..	460	4,600
CAIRNS (City) .. ..	14½	14,600	Herberton .. ..	1,794	2,900
Cairns (Shire) .. ..	715	11,025	Hinchinbrook .. ..	1,152	12,700
Cardwell .. ..	910	5,300	Johnstone .. ..	815	13,750
Douglas .. ..	759	2,900	Woothakata .. ..	20,236	8,360
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>					
Cook .. ..	48,999	1,750	THURSDAY IS. .. ..	1½	1,484
<i>North Western Division.</i>					
Barkly Tableland .. ..	16,580	750	Etheridge .. ..	16,025	950
Burke .. ..	17,780	355	Flinders .. ..	15,721	1,607
Carpentaria .. ..	25,488	691	HUGHENDEN .. ..	26	1,825
Cloncurry .. ..	19,029	6,300	McKinlay .. ..	15,645	1,700
Croydon .. ..	11,140	262	Wyangarie .. ..	9,975	1,770

*Towns with 1,000 or more persons.*—The following towns were recorded at the census (30th June, 1933) as having a population of 1,000 or more:—

Atherton .. ..	1,555	Ipswich .. ..	22,498
Ayr .. ..	4,792	Kingaroy .. ..	2,330
Babinda .. ..	1,818	Laidley .. ..	1,582
Barcaldine .. ..	2,042	Longreach .. ..	3,274
Beaudesert .. ..	1,390	Mackay .. ..	10,665
Blackall .. ..	1,780	Mareeba .. ..	2,470
Boonah .. ..	1,246	Maryborough .. ..	11,415
Bowen .. ..	2,619	Mitchell .. ..	1,358
Brisbane .. ..	299,748	Mossman .. ..	1,285
Bundaberg .. ..	11,466	Mount Isa .. ..	3,241
Cairns .. ..	11,993	Mount Morgan .. ..	3,262
Charleville .. ..	3,205	Murgon .. ..	1,091
Charters Towers .. ..	6,978	Nambour .. ..	2,251
Childers .. ..	1,324	Nanango .. ..	1,025
Chinchilla .. ..	1,278	Oakey .. ..	1,119
Clermont .. ..	1,406	Pittsworth .. ..	1,113
Cloncurry .. ..	1,584	Proserpine .. ..	2,177
Collinsville .. ..	1,134	Redcliffe .. ..	2,008
Coolangatta .. ..	1,828	Rockhampton .. ..	29,369
Cunnamulla .. ..	1,676	Roma .. ..	3,369
Dalby .. ..	2,967	Rosewood .. ..	1,338
Emerald .. ..	1,266	Sarina .. ..	1,747
Gatton .. ..	1,089	Southport .. ..	4,218
Gladstone .. ..	3,039	St. George .. ..	1,200
Goondiwindi .. ..	1,931	Stanthorpe .. ..	2,158
Gordonvale .. ..	2,086	Thursday Island .. ..	1,041
Gympie .. ..	7,749	Toowoomba .. ..	26,423
Home Hill .. ..	2,215	Townsville .. ..	25,876
Hughenden .. ..	1,823	Tully .. ..	2,688
Ingham .. ..	2,687	Warwick .. ..	6,664
Innisfail .. ..	2,960	Winton .. ..	1,551
Innisfail East .. ..	1,204	Yeppoon .. ..	1,598

*Brisbane.*—The following table shows the growth of the City's population as at the census dates; and also the growth over the last ten years. The City of Brisbane as constituted in 1925 covers an area of 385 square miles. It has been estimated that about one-quarter of the area, or 96 square miles, is covered by the city proper and suburban settlement.

According to the latest estimates, Brisbane is the third most populous city in Australia; Sydney and Melbourne occupying the first two places. Until 1937, Adelaide occupied third place.

Brisbane had 20.1 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1861, and this percentage has increased, though irregularly, to 31.6 per cent. at the 1933 Census. The proportion of the population living in the Metropolitan Area is lower than for any other State except Tasmania.

## BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	% of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861 .. ..	6,051	20.1	1929 .. ..	284,758
1871 .. ..	15,029	12.5	1930 .. ..	279,951
1881 .. ..	22,842	10.7	1931 .. ..	283,435
1891 .. ..	101,554	25.8	1932 .. ..	298,142
1901 .. ..	119,428	24.0	1933 .. ..	301,252
1911 .. ..	139,480	23.0	1934 .. ..	304,930
1921 .. ..	209,946	27.8	1935 .. ..	306,154
1933 .. ..	299,748	31.6	1936 .. ..	313,430
			1937 .. ..	318,430
			1938 .. ..	325,890

## 3. MIGRATION.

Queensland's migration has been discussed generally when tracing the growth of population (see page 37). The following table shows migration during 1938. There is no record of the large amount of migration by road.

## MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND, 1938.

Method of Migration.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
By rail .. ..	..	34,990	34,990	..	33,524	33,524
By sea .. ..	4,430	25,560	29,990	3,597	26,395	29,992
By air .. ..	<i>a</i>	5,994	5,994	<i>a</i>	6,560	6,560
Total .. ..	4,430	66,544	70,974	3,597	66,479	70,076

*a* Oversea migration by air has been included with interstate migration by air, as separate figures are not available.

Arrivals from the United Kingdom have declined of recent years until in 1930 departures exceeded arrivals. The 1938 figures were: arrivals 1,411, departures 1,504. Arrivals from other British Possessions have usually been less than departures to them, but in 1938 the arrivals, 1,929, exceeded the departures, 1,662. The arrivals from Foreign Countries in 1938 were 1,090, and departures 431; the tendency for some years past has been for foreign arrivals to exceed departures.

The net result of interstate movements of population is a gain to Queensland, but the numbers of both arrivals and departures have increased with the growth of the tourist traffic.

Assisted immigration has for many years been a feature of Australian migration policy. Up to 1920 the States had their own systems of assisting selected immigrants, but in that year the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the recruiting of migrants, and for their transport to Australia. The State Governments advised the Commonwealth as to the numbers and class of workers required, and then became responsible for their settlement. Owing to the financial and industrial depression, the number admitted under the scheme was greatly reduced from 1930 onwards. The number of assisted immigrants who had come to Queensland to the end of 1938 was 236,027. The number in 1920 was 1,272, rising to 3,669 in 1926, and declining rapidly since that date, until in 1938 there were only 22. The Commonwealth Government has resumed assisted immigration, and the numbers may increase in future years.

*Naturalisation.*—During the last ten years Letters of Naturalisation have been procured in Queensland by 4,471 foreigners. The occupations which they were stated to be following are shown in conjunction with their birthplaces in the following table:—

LETTERS OF NATURALISATION GRANTED, YEARS 1929-1938.

Occupation.	Birthplace of Applicant.									
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.
Cabinet makers and carpenters .. ..	12	5	2	26	2	20	14	..	2	83
Other tradesmen ..	6	22	13	63	6	33	37	3	3	186
Miners .. ..	8	7	1	10	4	4	14	..	..	48
Seamen and fishermen ..	..	8	..	5	2	1	1	..	2	19
Labourers .. ..	25	60	56	1,287	24	89	290	4	17	1,852
Shopkeepers and assistants .. ..	..	5	150	25	..	4	11	..	10	205
Cane cutters .. ..	2	3	1	70	..	2	5	2	1	86
Farmers .. ..	42	54	47	1,027	7	85	180	4	11	1,457
Cooks and domestic duties .. ..	..	7	38	13	2	6	7	..	4	77
Other occupations ..	10	53	41	100	20	73	114	11	36	458
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4,471</b>

Letters of naturalisation granted during each of the last ten years to persons born in various countries are shown in the following table:—

## LETTERS OF NATURALISATION GRANTED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Birthplace of Applicant.									
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.
1929 .. ..	11	23	57	296	10	37	72	4	14	524
1930 .. ..	14	21	55	454	8	37	63	2	5	659
1931 .. ..	23	19	42	525	11	52	90	3	14	779
1932 .. ..	9	16	23	209	9	30	71	2	15	384
1933 .. ..	10	18	18	171	3	24	50	2	8	304
1934 .. ..	6	29	29	216	7	25	81	4	1	398
1935 .. ..	13	28	38	269	5	32	75	..	5	465
1936 .. ..	6	30	38	218	4	41	66	3	1	407
1937 .. ..	5	18	27	94	2	26	46	1	1	220
1938 .. ..	8	22	22	174	8	13	59	3	22	331

## 4. BIRTHS.

For purposes of registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into thirty-six Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane, by all the District Registrars.

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or place where birth occurred excepting in the case of the birth occurring in an outside district or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week and three weeks respectively. The provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Baby Clinic is established, "*The Health Act of 1937*," requires the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to and not in substitution for the registration of the birth by the parents.



The following fees are prescribed:—	s. d.
For registering a birth within sixty days of its occurrence .. .. .	nil.
For registering a birth after the expiration of sixty days and within three years following such birth .. .. .	2 6
Every search in index of births (payable on application) .. .. .	5 0
Every certified copy of birth entry when exact date is given (payable on application) .. .. .	2 0
Every certified copy of birth entry when exact date is not given (payable on application) .. .. .	7 0
Certificate of birth under Friendly Societies Act .. .. .	1 0
Legitimation fee (including certified copy of new entry of Birth) ..	4 0

Births, birth rates, and masculinity of births for separate divisions of Queensland are shown hereunder. In calculating rates, the proportions of women aged 15 to 44 at 1933 census are assumed to apply still.

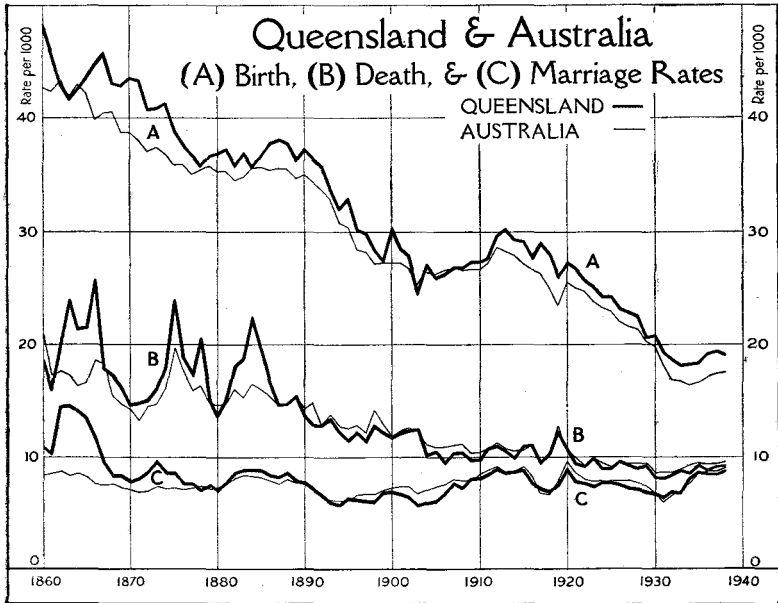
## BIRTHS IN QUEENSLAND, 1938.

Statistical Division.	Number.			Rate.		Masculinity of Births. <sup>a</sup>
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	Per 1,000 Females 15 to 44 years.	
Metropolitan ..	2,631	2,443	5,074	15.7	61.3	108
Moreton ..	1,243	1,164	2,407	18.7	84.3	107
Wide Bay ..	1,135	1,081	2,216	20.0	90.1	105
Downs ..	1,188	1,055	2,243	20.5	91.7	113
Maranoa ..	221	203	424	25.1	119.0	109
South Western ..	151	134	285	23.5	115.0	113
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>6,569</i>	<i>6,080</i>	<i>12,649</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>108</i>
Port Curtis ..	867	808	1,675	22.5	100.9	107
Central Western ..	221	206	427	18.7	89.1	107
Far Western ..	46	37	83	15.2	82.0	124
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>1,134</i>	<i>1,051</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>108</i>
Edgecumbe ..	1,002	967	1,969	19.7	88.8	104
Rockingham ..	846	818	1,664	21.5	106.0	103
Peninsula ..	105	103	208	64.9	323.0	102
North Western ..	173	144	317	19.0	100.1	120
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>2,126</i>	<i>2,032</i>	<i>4,158</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>105</i>
<b>Total Q'land ..</b>	<b>9,829</b>	<b>9,163</b>	<b>18,992</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>107</b>

<sup>a</sup> Male births per 100 female births.

In the Tropical portion of the State, the birth rate for 1938 was 20.7; compared with 15.7 for the Metropolitan Area, and 20.4 for the remainder of the State.

The table (and graph) on the next page show the trend of Australian birth-rates since 1860.



CRUDE BIRTH RATE *a*: 1861 TO 1938.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1861-1870	41.80	41.51	<b>43.89</b>	41.75	34.01	32.04	41.02	<i>n</i>
1871-1880	38.87	33.90	<b>40.62</b>	37.51	31.79	30.59	36.25	<i>n</i>
1881-1890	37.31	31.89	<b>38.31</b>	36.21	34.98	34.92	35.20	33.79
1891-1900	30.66	28.60	<b>32.70</b>	29.02	30.01	30.59	30.05	26.72
1901-1910	27.09	25.08	<b>26.80</b>	25.22	30.05	28.89	26.51	26.83
1911-1920	27.53	24.22	<b>28.33</b>	26.76	26.56	28.66	26.57	25.15
1921-1930	23.27	21.04	<b>23.56</b>	21.09	22.21	24.07	22.44	20.99
1929 ..	21.04	18.98	<b>20.60</b>	18.63	21.51	22.03	20.25	19.01
1930 ..	20.59	18.55	<b>20.80</b>	17.42	21.44	21.66	19.86	18.80
1931 ..	18.67	16.86	<b>19.28</b>	15.77	19.77	21.18	18.16	18.42
1932 ..	17.40	15.19	<b>18.56</b>	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.86	17.09
1933 ..	16.99	15.60	<b>18.14</b>	15.32	17.95	19.93	16.78	16.59
1934 ..	16.52	15.20	<b>18.17</b>	14.50	17.66	19.51	16.39	16.47
1935 ..	16.89	15.16	<b>18.31</b>	14.14	18.23	19.41	16.55	16.13
1936 ..	17.31	15.63	<b>19.17</b>	15.17	18.84	19.84	17.13	16.64
1937 ..	17.63	16.02	<b>19.36</b>	15.25	18.95	20.69	17.43	17.29
1938 ..	17.39	16.25	<b>18.98</b>	15.88	19.87	20.82	17.46	17.93

*a* Number of births per annum per 1,000 of mean population.  
*b* Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.  
*n* Not available.

The table on the previous page shows the birth rates of the States from 1861 onwards, and for New Zealand since 1881. The rate for Queensland has decreased gradually over this period, the highest rate, 47·9, being recorded in 1860, and the lowest, 18·1, in 1933. Queensland is not the only State to show this decline, as the same tendency is observed in the rates of the other States, and indeed of most countries. The rates for Queensland compare favourably with those of the rest of Australia, as for many years the rate was slightly higher, but over the last ten years, Tasmania has been usually the highest. The rates for other countries have generally shown a decline, and most of the more developed countries in Europe have rates about the same level as the Australian States. However, some of the Mediterranean countries (e.g., Italy, 22·4; Spain, 25·6; Portugal, 28·3; in 1936) and the more Eastern countries (e.g., Poland, 26·2; Rumania, 31·5; and U.S.S.R., 42·7; in 1936) have substantially higher rates. In 1936 the birth rates in the rest of the Empire were: Great Britain and Ireland, 15·3; Canada, 20·0; South Africa (whites), 24·2; New Zealand, 16·6.

The crude birth rate is an imperfect measure of the fecundity of the people of a country because of the varying proportions of persons of different ages and of persons of each sex. A better comparison is obtained from the birth rates stated per 1,000 women of child bearing age, i.e., 15 to 44 years. There is no record of persons of various ages except at Census years. In the following calculations, women of 15 to 44 years have been taken as the same proportion of the population as they were of those specified at the 1933 Census. On birth-rates calculated on this basis, Queensland falls to third place, the rates in 1938 for the States (in order of magnitude) being:—Tasmania, 92; Western Australia, 88; Queensland, 82; New South Wales, 74; Victoria, 68; and South Australia, 67.

*Masculinity of Births.*—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia is usually about 105 to 100, varying from year to year between 106 and 104. In 1937 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was: New South Wales, 103·98; Victoria, 104·73; Queensland, 105·16; South Australia, 105·42; Western Australia, 105·32; and Tasmania, 105·21. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportions of males and females in the population.

*Ex-Nuptial Births.*—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1938 was 917, the percentage of the total births being 4·83. The number and the rate have shown a decline for some years past. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1937 than did Queensland, the rates being Queensland, 4·80; Tasmania, 4·63; New South Wales, 4·43; Victoria, 4·15; Western Australia, 4·03; and South Australia, 3·47. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any of the other States.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1937 there were 193 cases of twin births, 62 being twin males, 70 twin females, and 61 being one of each sex; and in 1938, 200 cases, 64 being twin males, 63 twin females, and 73 one of each sex. There was also 1 case of triplets in this year, the issue being 2 males and 1 female.

*Infant Mortality Tables* will be found on pages 62 and 63.

### 5. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane; District Registrars; or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any minister or justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 4 of this Chapter for particulars of Registry Districts). The following fees are payable:—

	£	s.	d.
Fee for every marriage celebrated by Registrar or Justice of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages .. .. .	1	0	0
Every search in index of marriages (payable on application) ..	0	2	0
Every certified copy of marriage entry where exact date is given (payable on application) .. .. .	0	2	0
Every certified copy of marriage entry where exact date is not given (payable on application) .. .. .	0	4	0
No official fees are prescribed for marriages celebrated by an authorised minister of religion.			

The following table shows the number of marriages and the marriage rate for Queensland since 1861.

MARRIAGES AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870	834	10.58	1929 ..	6,169	6.87
1871-1880	1,374	7.90	1930 ..	6,199	6.81
1881-1890	2,690	8.36			
1891-1900	2,904	6.35	1931 ..	5,951	6.43
			1932 ..	6,415	6.86
1901-1910	3,678	6.81	1933 ..	6,471	6.84
1911-1920	5,549	8.22	1934 ..	7,635	7.99
1921-1930	6,176	7.36	1935 ..	8,280	8.57
			1936 ..	8,306	8.49
			1937 ..	8,353	8.44
			1938 ..	8,853	8.85

*a* Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 of mean population

*Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—In Queensland in 1938 the average age of all bridegrooms was 28·9 years, and of all brides 24·9 years. Of persons married for the first time, the average age of males was 27·7 years, and of females 24·0 years. 8,258 bridegrooms and 8,385 brides were married for the first time, 452 bridegrooms and 341 brides were widowed persons, and 143 bridegrooms and 127 brides were divorced persons.

*Religious Denominations.*—The 8,853 marriages in 1938 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,691; Roman Catholic, 1,947; Methodist, 1,345; Presbyterian, 1,475; Lutheran, 206; Baptist, 168; Congregational, 149; other religious denominations, 443; civil officers, 429.

*Other States.*—Crude marriage rates for the various States of Australia and for New Zealand have been as follows during the last 10 years:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE *a*, 1929 TO 1938.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1929 .. ..	7·80	7·31	<b>6·87</b>	6·50	8·00	7·86	7·43	7·78
1930 .. ..	6·86	6·52	<b>6·81</b>	5·78	7·47	6·56	6·69	7·77
1931 .. ..	6·02	5·66	<b>6·43</b>	5·33	6·34	6·68	5·96	6·79
1932 .. ..	6·73	6·49	<b>6·86</b>	6·29	6·68	6·64	6·63	6·80
1933 .. ..	7·07	6·96	<b>6·84</b>	6·84	7·69	7·13	7·03	7·16
1934 .. ..	7·70	7·57	<b>7·99</b>	7·39	8·34	7·32	7·71	7·62
1935 .. ..	8·45	8·38	<b>8·57</b>	8·28	8·85	8·17	8·45	8·20
1936 .. ..	8·57	8·61	<b>8·49</b>	8·82	9·43	8·98	8·66	9·25
1937 .. ..	8·61	8·74	<b>8·44</b>	9·06	9·18	8·73	8·70	9·55
1938 .. ..	9·03	9·16	<b>8·85</b>	9·26	9·03	8·83	9·05	10·09

*a* Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

*b* Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

## 6. DEATHS.

Each death must be registered within thirty days next thereafter by the tenant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the deaths of illegitimate children under 5 years of age, notification must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurred. In cases where the death occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

No fee is payable on registration of a death. The following fees are payable:—

	<i>s. d.</i>
Every search in index of death (payable on application) .. .. .	5 0
Every certified copy of death entry when exact date is given (payable on application) .. .. .	2 0
Every certified copy of death entry when exact date is not given (payable on application) .. .. .	7 0
Certificate of death under Friendly Societies Act .. .. .	1 0

There were 9,201 deaths registered in Queensland during 1938. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, and death and infant mortality rates distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

DEATHS IN DIVISIONS, 1938. <sup>c</sup>

Statistical Division.	All Ages.			Infants under one Year.	Crude Death Rate. <sup>a</sup>	Rate of Infant Mortality. <sup>b</sup>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan ..	2,019	1,608	3,627	215	11·2	42
Moreton ..	542	404	946	73	7·4	30
Wide Bay ..	471	354	825	77	7·5	35
Downs ..	529	414	943	114	8·6	51
Maranoa ..	89	42	131	25	7·8	59
South Western ..	72	37	109	14	9·0	49
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>3,722</i>	<i>2,859</i>	<i>6,581</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>9·4</i>	<i>41</i>
Port Curtis ..	381	238	619	49	8·3	29
Central Western ..	127	52	179	18	7·8	42
Far Western ..	35	16	51	4	9·3	48
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>543</i>	<i>306</i>	<i>849</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>8·3</i>	<i>32</i>
Edgecumbe ..	562	331	893	75	8·9	38
Rockingham ..	390	208	598	65	7·7	39
Peninsula ..	70	79	149	38	46·5	183
North Western ..	97	34	131	17	7·8	54
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>1,119</i>	<i>652</i>	<i>1,771</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>9·0</i>	<i>47</i>
Total Q'land ..	5,384	3,817	9,201	784	9·2	41

<sup>a</sup> Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

<sup>b</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.

<sup>c</sup> See Section 7 of this Chapter for a more detailed comparison.

*Death Rate.*—The death rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the mean population) has fallen since 1860 to half its level at that time. This fall has been more marked in Queensland than in any other State; but it should be remembered that, in the decennium 1861-1870, Queensland had the highest death rate of any State. Now it usually has the lowest. To some extent the present position is due to the low *average age* of the Queensland population; but allowance can be made for differing age distributions, and an index of mortality calculated. Indexes of mortality for 1937 were: New South Wales, 9·30; Victoria, 9·02; Queensland, 9·32; South Australia, 8·02; Western Australia, 9·25; Tasmania, 8·77; Total Australia, 9·09. Crude death rates are as follow on the next page.

CRUDE DEATH RATE<sup>a</sup>: 1861 TO 1938.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>	New Zealand.
1861-1870	16.53	17.08	<b>19.56</b>	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65	<i>n</i>
1871-1880	15.56	15.42	<b>18.09</b>	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71	<i>n</i>
1881-1890	14.84	15.43	<b>17.54</b>	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27	10.41
1891-1900	12.41	13.79	<b>12.63</b>	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04	9.85
1901-1910	10.68	12.38	<b>10.64</b>	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25	9.83
1911-1920	10.52	11.44	<b>10.65</b>	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75	9.98
1921-1930	9.26	9.82	<b>9.19</b>	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40	8.61
1929 ..	9.82	9.44	<b>9.26</b>	8.80	9.34	9.99	9.52	8.75
1930 ..	8.39	8.93	<b>8.19</b>	8.46	8.80	9.82	8.56	8.56
1931 ..	8.32	9.47	<b>8.14</b>	8.49	8.51	9.15	8.67	8.34
1932 ..	8.27	9.29	<b>8.35</b>	8.58	8.54	8.90	8.63	8.02
1933 ..	8.58	9.59	<b>8.84</b>	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92	7.98
1934 ..	8.95	10.19	<b>8.57</b>	9.26	9.23	10.23	9.32	8.48
1935 ..	9.28	10.03	<b>9.16</b>	8.83	9.25	10.25	9.46	8.22
1936 ..	9.14	10.16	<b>8.78</b>	9.30	9.40	10.34	9.43	8.75
1937 ..	9.36	10.03	<b>9.10</b>	8.91	8.95	9.51	9.44	9.08
1938 ..	9.59	10.15	<b>9.19</b>	9.35	9.20	9.71	9.64	9.71

<sup>a</sup> Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

*n* Not available.

*Ages of Deaths.*—The ages at which persons died during 1938 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes:—

## DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1938.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total. <sup>a</sup>
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	1	1	5	1	1	..	1	1	11
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. .. .	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
Scarlet fever .. .. .	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Whooping-cough .. .. .	55	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	57
Diphtheria .. .. .	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40
Influenza .. .. .	19	5	8	8	12	19	12	42	125
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system .. .. .	11	13	35	49	66	60	35	25	294
Tuberculosis, other .. .. .	3	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	16
Syphilis .. .. .	3	1	2	4	6	8	5	5	34
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	4

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1938—*continued.*

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	Total a.
Other infectious and parasitic diseases .. .. .	21	16	8	14	9	3	7	11	89
Cancer and other malignant tumours .. .. .	1	6	13	23	97	201	258	409	1,008
Tumours, non-malignant or nature not specified .. .. .	6	2	2	16	15	15	8	13	77
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	13	17
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	1	6	1	6	11	31	52	70	178
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	1	15
Other general diseases and chronic poisonings .. .. .	23	23	26	18	19	34	22	32	197
Progressive locomotor ataxia and genl. paralysis of insane .. .. .	..	..	1	2	7	..	1	2	13
Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism and thrombosis .. .. .	8	10	7	9	29	54	75	155	347
Other diseases of the nervous system .. .. .	34	13	15	17	28	29	23	30	189
Diseases of the heart .. .. .	9	15	25	52	109	289	444	1,115	2,058
Other diseases of the circulatory system .. .. .	1	2	3	10	24	69	102	282	494
Bronchitis .. .. .	11	..	1	1	4	6	8	39	70
Pneumonia .. .. .	148	15	25	27	47	59	64	172	557
Other diseases of the respiratory system .. .. .	8	5	8	5	16	21	34	78	175
Diarrhœa and enteritis .. .. .	62	1	2	2	5	9	6	9	96
Appendicitis .. .. .	9	7	17	16	13	18	3	9	92
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages .. .. .	1	2	5	8	15	28	27	32	118
Other diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	24	5	14	10	27	42	35	54	211
Nephritis .. .. .	9	26	95	67	78	97	124	176	672
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	2	3	8	8	15	17	32	98	183
Puerperal septicæmia .. .. .	..	1	11	10	4	..	..	..	26
Other diseases of pregnancy .. .. .	..	2	29	29	8	..	..	..	68
Diseases of the skin and bones and organs of locomotion .. .. .	7	7	3	6	6	1	5	12	47
Pre-natal causes .. .. .	554	5	1	2	..	..	1	..	563
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	259	274
Suicide .. .. .	..	7	16	26	30	18	18	11	126
Homicide .. .. .	1	2	5	2	1	1	..	..	12
Violent or accidental death .. .. .	78	85	99	79	69	59	46	83	598
Unspecified or ill-defined .. .. .	2	..	3	2	5	7	6	8	34
<b>Total, all causes .. .. .</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>9,201</b>

a Including 2 deaths of age unspecified.

*Causes of Death.*—The death rates from each of the main causes during the last 10 years are shown in the next table.



DEATH RATES <sup>a</sup> FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Influenza .. .. .	0.28	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.29	0.14	0.25	0.12	0.10	0.12
Tuberculosis, all kinds ..	0.40	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.31
Cancer, all kinds .. ..	0.90	0.82	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.01
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.18
Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.21
Heart disease, all kinds	1.33	1.36	1.39	1.52	1.63	1.66	1.84	1.64	1.92	2.06
Arterio sclerosis .. ..	0.18	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.39
Bronchitis, all kinds ..	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.07
Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.24
Pneumonia, other .. ..	0.36	0.24	0.31	0.26	0.37	0.29	0.43	0.36	0.39	0.32
Diarrhœa and enteritis ..	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.09
Nephritis, acute and chronic	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.60	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.67
Congenital malformations	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10
Diseases of early infancy ..	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.46
Senility .. .. .	0.64	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.27
Suicide .. .. .	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12
Accidents .. .. .	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.44	0.54	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.60
All other causes .. ..	2.17	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.90	1.98	1.97
Total, all causes .. ..	9.26	8.19	8.14	8.35	8.84	8.57	9.16	8.78	9.10	9.19

<sup>a</sup> Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

*Infant Mortality.*—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) were:—

## INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1938.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature birth .. .. .	203	82	285
Other pre-natal causes .. ..	190	68	258
Diarrhœa and enteritis .. ..	33	6	39
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	55	30	85
Whooping cough .. .. .	13	17	30
Other .. .. .	61	26	87
Total .. .. .	555	229	784

The 784 deaths of infants resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 41.28 for Queensland for 1938. The rate for residents of the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-tropical portion; the rates for the last three years were as follow.

		1936.	1937.	1938.
Tropical Area	..	38.0	34.4	43.5
Sub-Tropical Area	..	34.4	36.1	40.4

In 1938, for Brisbane alone the rate was 42.4; for the other cities in the Sub-Tropical area, 56.8; and for Tropical cities, 47.1.

The number of infant deaths of males was 439, and of females 345, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 44.7 and 37.7 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 32.8 for males, 23.7 for females, or 28.4 for both sexes together.

A comparison of infant mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. In 1938, the Queensland rate was the highest recorded since 1933, and was exceeded only by that of New South Wales. The other States showed decreases for the year.

RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY <sup>a</sup> SINCE 1901.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <sup>b</sup>	New Zealand.
1901-05 c	97.36	95.83	<b>94.73</b>	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13	74.77
1906-10 c	77.35	79.96	<b>71.48</b>	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71	69.62
1911-15 c	71.04	72.15	<b>65.74</b>	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29	53.63
1916-20 c	64.87	66.96	<b>63.18</b>	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63	48.62
1921-25 c	58.14	61.98	<b>51.00</b>	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90	42.74
1926-30 c	54.72	52.24	<b>47.33</b>	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95	36.65
1931-35 c	41.92	42.74	<b>39.49</b>	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27	31.88
1934 ..	46.36	44.63	<b>40.61</b>	35.58	40.89	42.28	43.59	32.11
1935 ..	39.44	41.17	<b>37.26</b>	34.95	40.15	51.84	39.78	32.26
1936 ..	43.47	42.31	<b>36.20</b>	31.09	42.22	49.55	41.16	30.96
1937 ..	40.68	36.70	<b>35.64</b>	33.06	37.52	41.73	38.06	31.21
1938 ..	41.84	34.21	<b>41.28</b>	30.50	33.80	40.15	38.28	35.59

<sup>a</sup> Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

<sup>c</sup> Average of five annual rates.

*Expectation of Life.*—The improvement in the death rates of persons in the earlier years of life has resulted in a substantial increase in the average expectation of life. This is particularly noticeable in the expectation of life at birth and early ages owing to the great improvement in infant mortality rates. Comparative expectations of life for Australia at four different periods as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician are shown on the next page.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT CERTAIN AGES ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE OF PERIOD, AUSTRALIA.

Age.	Male Lives.				Female Lives.			
	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1932-1934.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0 ..	51-076	55-200	59-148	63-478	54-756	58-837	63-311	67-144
1 ..	56-881	59-962	62-673	65-493	59-888	62-886	66-030	68-674
2 ..	57-413	60-044	62-597	65-003	60-401	62-945	65-862	68-118
3 ..	56-975	59-449	61-988	64-247	59-981	62-341	65-206	67-342
4 ..	56-331	58-709	61-249	63-431	59-349	61-597	64-444	66-503
5 ..	55-609	57-913	60-432	62-566	58-637	60-796	63-635	65-641
10 ..	51-426	53-532	56-014	58-015	54-462	56-385	59-196	61-023
15 ..	46-984	49-026	51-439	53-364	49-966	51-861	54-546	56-292
20 ..	42-809	44-737	46-988	48-812	45-722	47-521	50-034	51-666
25 ..	38-898	40-599	42-697	44-366	41-692	43-360	45-712	47-185
30 ..	35-110	36-520	38-444	39-901	37-855	39-327	41-482	42-767
35 ..	31-344	32-486	34-201	35-458	34-140	35-371	37-283	38-372
40 ..	27-645	28-557	30-053	31-107	30-488	31-473	33-138	34-042
45 ..	23-994	24-778	26-028	26-872	26-691	27-589	28-990	29-742
50 ..	20-450	21-163	22-196	22-832	22-933	23-688	24-903	25-576
55 ..	17-077	17-670	18-514	19-034	19-285	19-847	20-952	21-581
60 ..	13-988	14-348	15-082	15-571	15-863	16-195	17-166	17-736
65 ..	11-252	11-306	12-014	12-402	12-749	12-879	13-597	14-150
70 ..	8-900	8-670	9-261	9-595	9-892	9-955	10-412	10-975
75 ..	6-698	6-580	6-870	7-192	7-367	7-586	7-733	8-228
80 ..	4-997	4-960	5-001	5-224	5-486	5-731	5-611	6-010
85 ..	3-785	3-654	3-622	3-903	4-121	4-188	4-056	4-304
90 ..	2-908	2-639	2-598	2-985	3-068	2-990	2-911	3-047
95 ..	2-159	1-883	1-864	2-108	2-177	2-095	2-072	1-996
100 ..	1-293	1-180	1-170	1-100	1-233	1-240	1-240	1-023

### 7. COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN DISTRICTS.

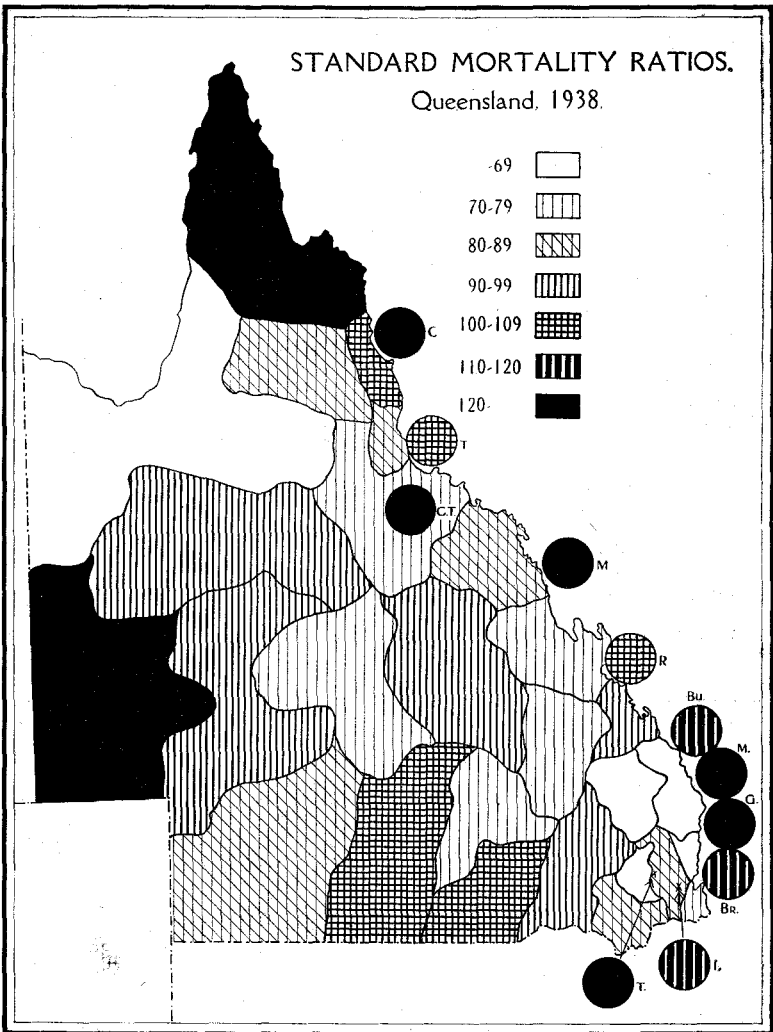
The compilation of vital statistics by local authority areas in 1938 for the first time has made it possible to analyse mortality by districts. The results of such an investigation are given here. It must be emphasised that as these results are based on one year's experience only, there may be some conclusions which will not be substantiated by a few more years' experience. They are therefore presented with a minimum of comment.

The corrected death rates are presented as "standard mortality ratios" (S.M.R.) following the method of the English Registrar-General. The method consists of determining specific death rates by age groups for the whole State, and, from these, computing for each district the death rate which, with its existing age-distribution, it would have experienced had the same specific death rates as in the State as a whole prevailed in it. The death rate which was actually experienced in the district is then expressed as a percentage of this computed death rate to obtain the S.M.R. for the district. Infant mortality rates shown are the numbers of deaths of infants who were residents in each district expressed per 1,000 births of infants to residents of the district during the year.

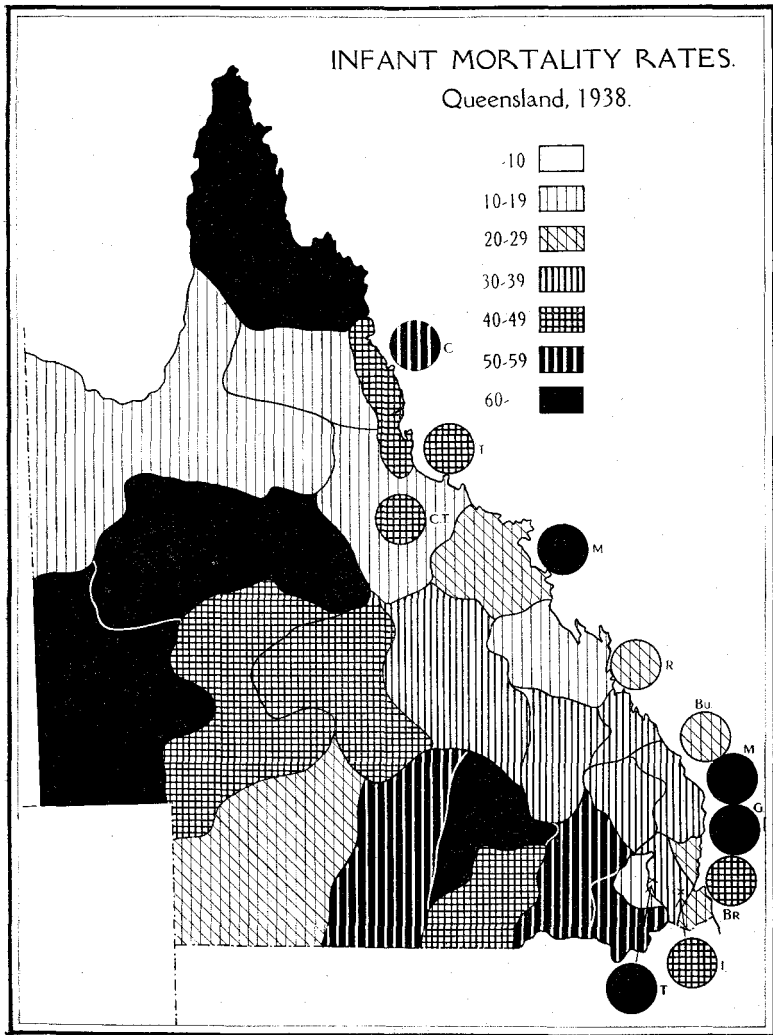
## COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, 1938.

District.	Crude Death Rate. <i>a</i>	S. M. R. <i>b</i>			Infant Death Rate. <i>c</i>
		Male.	Fe- male.	Total.	
<i>Southern Urban d</i>	11.5	119	110	114	45
Brisbane	11.3	119	109	113	42
Ipswich	10.9	110	112	112	45
Gympie	12.3	115	141	128	60
Maryborough	12.2	114	127	120	63
Bundaberg	11.2	124	109	118	24
Toowoomba	12.5	123	121	122	76
<i>Central Urban d</i>	9.6	111	92	102	29
Rockhampton	9.6	111	92	102	29
<i>Northern Urban d</i>	11.3	133	112	124	56
Mackay	10.8	121	133	126	76
Charters Towers	18.5	185	120	154	45
Townsville	9.6	124	90	108	49
Cairns	11.1	123	143	131	54
<i>Southern Rural</i>	6.5	74	80	76	36
Moreton—S.E.	6.6	73	70	72	24
N.E.	5.8	70	69	70	25
W.	6.8	74	90	80	33
Wide Bay—E.	5.5	64	70	66	30
W.	5.3	69	67	68	32
Downs—S.E.	7.6	81	93	85	55
N.E.	5.4	62	65	63	13
W.	8.2	89	111	97	55
Maranoa—S.	8.9	117	87	108	45
N.	7.0	79	78	79	67
South Western—E.	9.2	102	111	106	53
W.	7.2	82	100	86	24
<i>Central Rural</i>	7.7	88	83	87	34
Port Curtis—S.E.	8.1	95	100	97	31
N.	7.9	76	84	79	19
S.W.	6.1	86	57	77	35
Central Western—E.	9.1	102	81	95	39
W.	6.5	82	67	77	45
Far Western—E.	8.2	81	117	91	42
W.	13.2	129	100	122	91
<i>Northern Rural</i>	9.0	91	110	97	43
Edgumbe—S.	6.6	79	96	85	29
N.	6.0	71	66	70	10
Rockingham—S.	5.8	90	78	86	47
N.E.	7.2	94	112	100	44
N.W.	7.6	84	87	86	15
Peninsula	44.7	333	878	497	183
North Western—S.	8.4	101	79	95	61
N.	5.0	39	133	56	19
All Urban	11.3	120	109	115	46
All Rural	7.0	81	87	83	38
State	9.2	100	100	100	41

*a* Per 1,000 persons as estimated at 31st December, 1937.*b* Computed as explained in the text.*c* Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.*d* Cities over 8,000 persons are treated as urban; the rest are included with rural.



In these maps standard mortality ratios and infant mortality rates are shown for the statistical districts given in the table on page 65. The districts are subdivisions of the statistical divisions indicated in the map facing page 1. Those



cities which are excluded from the rest of their districts are shown by appropriately shaded circles placed near their actual locations on the map and identified by the initial letter of their names.

As far as possible deaths have been allocated to actual districts of residence. However, the infant mortality rates for cities and towns may have been slightly overstated, as it has not been possible to determine with certainty that all deaths of infants who died in the hospital in which they were born have been transferred to the district of residence of their parents.

It will be clear from the tables that the urban districts have experienced higher general mortality rates than the rural districts. Rockhampton and Bundaberg, however, had low infant death rates; and generally infantile mortality was not markedly worse in the cities and towns than in the rural areas.

In rural areas, general mortality was lowest in the Gulf country, the tropical area around Townsville, and the Central-West. It was extremely high in the Peninsula, and moderately high in the Far West, and along the central portion of the New South Wales border. The tropical areas of heavy rainfall—Cairns-Ingham and Mackay—had fairly heavy rates.

Mortality for both males and females was generally lower in the rural areas than in the cities. The margin of advantage of the rural areas was less however in the case of females than of males. Relatively, city life seems more burdensome on men than on women. The presence in the cities of better facilities for treatment of maternity cases may contribute to this result.

Infantile mortality was low along the East Coast, in the extreme South-West, and the Gulf country. There were three definite areas with high infant mortality—the Peninsula, the Far West, and the Maranoa-Downs.

#### 8. DISEASES.

*Diseases Treated in Hospitals.*—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. The table on the next page shows this information in four geographical divisions according to where the hospital was situated.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the Hospital Authorities, they entered the Hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths in this table, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 60 and 61). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics, no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

The following tables show the total number of cases treated for each disease, and the number of these who died; and ages of persons who were treated. (Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are not included in these statistics, and normal maternity cases are excluded.)

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1938.  
(Each case is shown for District in which Hospital is situated.)

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International list of Causes.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.
Typhoid, paratyphoid fever	38	13	22	10	4	2	3	1
Typhus fever .. ..	61	1	84	..	..	..	2	..
Measles .. .. .	365	69	44	2	4	1	..	..
Scarlet fever .. ..	299	42	36	14	1	..	1	..
Whooping-cough .. ..	99	27	83	25	6	..	5	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	786	85	212	57	23	6	2	..
Influenza .. .. .	1,220	643	1,505	253	23	3	5	3
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ..	337	51	123	29	100	11	41	4
Other tuberculosis .. ..	72	5	22	..	4	2	5	..
Syphilis .. .. .	80	6	30	6	15	..	5	..
Malaria .. .. .	11	2	101	3	1	..	2	..
Other infectious & parasitic	770	140	510	94	44	10	19	2
Cancer .. .. .	1,346	114	422	47	281	47	80	15
Tumours, non-malignant ..	449	82	145	15	19	4	9	..
Chronic rheumatism & gout	425	127	238	51	8	2	1	..
Diabetes mellitus .. ..	365	65	99	25	31	5	5	3
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	639	205	349	66	7	3	3	..
Other general diseases .. ..	724	153	274	48	59	9	18	5
Progressive locomotor ataxia	26	4	5	2	1	..	1	..
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	241	78	77	22	133	40	30	15
Other nervous system .. ..	3,167	782	1,222	271	58	11	25	10
Diseases of the heart .. ..	869	372	507	118	263	104	124	39
Other circulatory system ..	1,210	331	507	90	136	28	42	10
Nasal passages and annexa	827	75	112	22	1	..	1	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	942	393	690	139	27	8	5	3
Pneumonia .. .. .	851	406	332	87	187	62	66	17
Other respiratory system ..	948	373	496	102	82	19	20	8
Buccal cavity, pharynx and tonsils .. .. .	6,007	1,540	2,464	410	4	1	2	..
Diarrhœa and enteritis .. ..	974	572	775	198	32	18	8	3
Appendicitis .. .. .	1,909	926	1,455	209	33	9	16	..
Liver and biliary passages ..	804	255	372	54	32	13	10	1
Other digestive system .. ..	2,444	756	1,426	330	84	18	20	15
Nephritis .. .. .	415	135	186	32	134	41	71	13
Other genito-urinary system	3,543	969	1,701	302	113	14	22	4
Puerperal septicæmia .. ..	54	6	16	7	5	3	1	1
Other diseases of pregnancy	1,765	524	778	179	11	4	6	..
Skin, bones, organs of loco- motion .. .. .	2,508	901	1,931	286	31	6	10	3
Prenatal causes .. .. .	243	47	49	27	41	14	11	13
Senility .. .. .	311	79	120	66	63	19	31	13
Attempted suicide .. .. .	47	11	14	5	13	2	6	3
Attempted homicide .. .. .	10	1	9	3	1	..	2	..
Violent and accidental causes	6,660	2,953	5,059	876	138	44	78	9
Cause not determined .. ..	361	159	478	69	26	2	9	1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>45,222</b>	<b>14,478</b>	<b>25,080</b>	<b>4,651</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>214</b>



## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1938.—AGES OF

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.)	MALES.					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Typhoid, paratyphoid fever .. .. .	6	14	20	7	4	5
Typhus fever .. .. .	4	22	43	34	17	7
Measles .. .. .	149	25	25	10	5	2
Scarlet fever .. .. .	113	15	12	7	3	..
Whooping cough .. .. .	98	10	3	4	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	426	66	29	15	4	1
Influenza .. .. .	240	355	621	371	229	165
Tuberculosis (respiratory) .. .. .	2	5	45	55	81	83
Other tuberculosis .. .. .	10	14	5	16	4	11
Syphilis .. .. .	5	3	4	4	15	17
Malaria .. .. .	5	14	26	15	14	5
Other infectious and parasitic .. .. .	244	134	167	117	65	55
Cancer .. .. .	4	..	21	42	129	259
Tumours, non-malignant .. .. .	23	23	33	43	29	31
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. .. .	17	29	73	69	82	92
Diabetes mellitus .. .. .	4	18	19	16	31	39
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. .. .	..	11	77	177	339	296
Other general diseases .. .. .	84	109	96	69	73	39
Progressive locomotor ataxia .. .. .	..	1	1	3	9	8
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. .. .. .	3	4	9	9	27	31
Other nervous system .. .. .	528	331	487	467	414	294
Diseases of the heart .. .. .	14	15	44	57	105	209
Other circulatory system .. .. .	170	109	106	88	138	174
Nasal passages and annexa .. .. .	113	119	147	106	66	34
Bronchitis .. .. .	454	100	86	83	122	140
Pneumonia .. .. .	380	136	122	75	73	77
Other respiratory system .. .. .	183	83	138	145	182	261
Buccal cavity, pharynx, and tonsils .. .. .	2,063	1,151	866	515	272	148
Diarrhœa and enteritis .. .. .	667	137	174	123	92	86
Appendicitis .. .. .	162	713	755	341	186	84
Liver and biliary passages .. .. .	25	71	53	73	100	68
Other digestive system .. .. .	446	302	502	495	592	469
Nephritis .. .. .	38	50	80	42	49	43
Other genito-urinary system .. .. .	283	134	313	314	299	325
Puerperal septicæmia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases resulting from pregnancy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, bones, organs of locomotion .. .. .	568	586	659	558	446	357
Prenatal causes and malformations .. .. .	169	13	7	7	4	..
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Attempted suicide .. .. .	..	1	8	9	8	7
Attempted homicide .. .. .	..	..	5	7	4	1
Violent and accidental causes .. .. .	1,389	2,516	3,168	1,910	1,396	966
Cause not determined .. .. .	95	72	125	108	83	66
Total .. .. .	9,184	7,511	9,174	6,606	5,791	4,957

## ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		FEMALES.								TOTAL <sup>a</sup>		
60-69	70 and over.	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and over.	Males	Females	Persons
1	1	4	10	9	..	1	1	..	..	58	25	83
..	..	3	8	5	1	2	..	..	..	127	19	146
..	1	128	52	62	8	2	2	2	..	217	263	480
..	..	135	47	31	20	3	2	..	..	150	241	391
..	1	100	11	3	2	..	..	..	..	117	117	234
..	..	384	82	70	33	15	7	1	2	543	597	1,140
97	58	158	303	460	179	135	77	47	38	2,165	1,456	3,621
44	23	3	18	50	47	38	19	9	7	345	195	540
6	1	8	5	2	4	2	4	5	2	67	32	99
12	8	3	1	11	10	14	8	2	..	71	51	122
1	..	6	5	7	3	2	3	1	3	85	32	117
34	16	150	127	131	80	60	56	31	20	842	672	1,514
341	378	9	12	15	51	153	161	157	179	1,185	744	1,929
29	17	30	26	54	105	135	74	17	19	228	463	691
73	78	10	37	50	27	55	52	49	33	517	324	841
33	27	20	25	19	16	33	90	92	66	189	365	554
142	80	..	4	7	16	30	36	18	4	1,143	116	1,259
48	34	72	141	102	98	78	71	48	29	556	643	1,199
2	1	3	1	..	2	3	..	2	1	25	12	37
65	76	3	5	10	3	28	39	46	46	234	184	418
231	215	388	344	420	363	336	265	152	143	3,008	2,434	5,442
258	440	10	23	40	46	101	125	162	201	1,152	714	1,866
159	180	84	65	67	90	147	205	181	154	1,137	1,001	2,138
20	8	58	104	105	56	42	33	11	4	616	420	1,036
123	156	355	86	85	75	77	52	61	74	1,276	888	2,164
61	80	312	80	52	44	41	38	28	54	1,019	657	1,676
128	93	97	100	110	98	117	85	42	44	1,223	696	1,919
63	27	1,898	1,510	1,055	439	217	87	19	14	5,133	5,288	10,421
66	53	589	143	132	74	59	47	29	28	1,403	1,116	2,519
34	15	164	994	613	201	117	55	22	4	2,311	2,188	4,499
76	60	37	81	110	137	220	181	108	71	530	955	1,485
293	215	282	208	244	237	223	186	109	89	3,342	1,614	4,956
48	47	37	55	87	59	52	29	31	16	401	367	768
296	382	125	455	1,301	934	703	319	154	105	2,376	4,139	6,515
..	..	..	14	45	17	6	..	..	..	..	83	83
..	..	..	265	1,737	988	220	6	1	..	..	3,246	3,246
214	154	359	491	302	216	248	183	123	91	3,579	2,047	5,626
..	2	123	10	12	6	2	..	2	2	205	161	366
39	296	..	..	..	..	..	2	27	194	350	226	576
6	1	..	8	10	8	4	6	..	1	40	37	77
..	..	..	1	1	3	..	1	..	..	17	6	23
483	275	824	738	467	295	299	255	188	194	12,246	3,302	15,548
49	34	48	51	97	66	49	46	29	17	648	419	1,067
3,575	3,533	7,019	6,746	8,190	5,157	4,069	2,908	2,006	1,949	50,876	38,555	89,431

<sup>a</sup> Includes those whose ages were not specified.

The 89,431 patients treated in the public hospitals during the year 1938 were discharged in the following ways:—

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1938.

Division.		Died.	Recovered.	Temporarily Relieved.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.
Tropical Coastal	M	540	11,311	3,316	254	15,421
	F	283	7,125	2,061	190	9,659
Inland	M	149	2,116	485	130	2,880
	F	65	1,346	293	67	1,771
Subtropical Coastal	M	1,399	13,742	7,599	1,442	24,182
	F	880	12,924	6,008	1,228	21,040
Inland	M	386	6,360	1,459	188	8,393
	F	199	4,784	1,017	85	6,085
Total	M	2,474	33,529	12,859	2,014	50,876
	F	1,427	26,179	9,379	1,570	38,555
P		3,901	59,708	22,238	3,584	89,431

*a* Persons discharged unrelieved or transferred to another Institution.

The figures in the foregoing section are slightly less than those shown on pages 92 and 94 for the total number of patients treated in Public Hospitals. The returns from some hospitals must therefore be somewhat incomplete. An attempt is being made to obtain more complete figures in future, but in the meantime, these figures are published as evidence of the relative incidence of diseases.

*Diseases Generally.*—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland, but much yet remains to be done, particularly in the Northern districts where the tropical climate necessitates greater precautions. The campaign against hookworm in the cane-fields is being pushed ahead by insistence on better sanitation methods and rat-control operations. No case of plague has occurred since 1922.

The incidence of malaria, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, tuberculosis, Weil's disease, and venereal disease is being lessened, and, though in some cases the work of the Department of Health and Medical Services is hampered by incomplete returns and inadequate facilities, the health of Queensland shows steady improvement. There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the increased number of persons who have been immunised. In spite of the success of the Immunisation Campaign, however, the work is unnecessarily slow since there is still prejudice against immunisation amongst some people.

The Queensland Cancer Trust has a clinic in Brisbane, and co-operates with Hospital Boards in the larger cities. Diagnosis of cases and treatment, if necessary, are free. In addition to this work, the Trust carries out an intensive scheme of publicity by means of public meetings, instructions issued to doctors, dentists, and chemists, etc.

## 9. INSANITY.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, and was followed by the Ipswich Hospital in 1870, and the Institution at Toowoomba in 1890. The original buildings of these Hospitals have been considerably enlarged and added to since their erection; but they remain the three principal hospitals for the treatment of mental patients. In addition to these institutions, there is a Reception House at Townsville, where patients are lodged temporarily for supervision or prior to their removal to the main hospitals. There are also an Epileptic Home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, and Detention Wards at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. All of these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep beyond what is paid in patients fees being provided for by Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1938, there were 3,466 persons in the three mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its highest point in 1909 when it was 3.95 per 1,000, declining since then to 3.45 at 30th June, 1938.

Comparing Queensland's rate with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales and Victoria show higher rates. The 1936 rates were:—New South Wales, 4.14; Victoria, 3.89; Queensland, 3.39; South Australia, 2.76; Western Australia, 3.30; Tasmania, 2.78.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not regular, to increase; but the recoveries expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year has remained fairly constant, the annual average since 1909 being 46 per cent.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental cases has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, whilst medical and scientific research has done much to cause an improvement in the actual rate.

Since the first year when information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1938, being 2,027 males and 1,439 females. Of the three Hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 1,806 being on its books at 30th June, 1938. Toowoomba had 1,145 and Ipswich 515 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1938, contained 78 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 15 years, the number being sometimes higher, and sometimes lower. Whilst male patients predominated in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1938, being 35 males and 43 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

There are two detention wards at Dunwich, in which 100 patients, 88 males and 12 females were placed in 1937-38. These cases consist of inmates of the institution who wandered away and became lost, those who will not

conform to the rules of the institution, and those who require special care. In the event of their being certified insane, they are removed to a Mental Hospital, usually Goodna.

For statistics of Mental Hospitals, see Chapter 5.

#### 10. ABORIGINALS.

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain was not only conducive to much hostility, but it led to the rapid decline of the native population, and a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aborigines and all of the States commenced systems of protection. The first step taken in Queensland was in 1892 when it became illegal to supply them with opium; later the supplying of liquor became punishable by law; and in 1897 "*The Aboriginal Protection and Restriction of Sale of Opium Act*" was passed. This legislation provided for the establishment of Protectorates, and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also the proclaiming of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, etc. An amending Act in 1934 gave greater control and supervision of the health and social condition of half-castes. The administration of the Act is vested in the Chief Protector of Aborigines, Brisbane.

At the 30th June, 1938, there were three settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton) controlled by the Government, and 14 reserves managed either by Religious Bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. Apart from these areas, there are a number of protectorates for the control of the natives.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, and those desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under the Workers' Compensation Act. These employed aborigines are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the protector under whose control they may be. At the 31st December, 1937, there were 5,599 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £29,154.

A census of the Aboriginal population is taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors and Superintendents, the result of the 1938 Census being shown in the next table. In classing the natives as Adults and Children, it has been the practice to show only those under the age of 12 years as children. A half-caste is defined for statistical purposes as follows:—

- (a) A person of mixed blood living with aborigines whatever the degree of the white strain; and
- (b) A person of mixed blood not living with aborigines if the predominant strain is aboriginal or if the strains are equal.

The aboriginal population of Queensland is shown in the following table:—

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Class.	ADULTS. <i>a</i>		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<b>FULL-BLOODS.</b>						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,979	447	..	..	1,979	447
Other .. .. .	1,259	2,092	1,191	1,218	2,450	3,310
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	989	278	..	..	989	278
Nomadic .. .. .	779	689	81	101	860	790
Other .. .. .	220	337	263	237	483	574
Total Full-bloods .. ..	5,226	3,843	1,535	1,556	6,761	5,399
<b>HALF-CASTES.</b>						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	800	441	..	..	800	441
Other .. .. .	122	459	737	710	859	1,169
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	631	327	..	..	631	327
Nomadic .. .. .	9	5	7	7	16	12
Other .. .. .	343	505	670	688	1,013	1,193
Total Half-castes .. ..	1,905	1,737	1,414	1,405	3,319	3,142
<b>TOTAL.</b>						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	2,779	888	..	..	2,779	888
Other .. .. .	1,381	2,551	1,928	1,928	3,309	4,479
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,620	605	..	..	1,620	605
Nomadic .. .. .	788	694	88	108	876	802
Other .. .. .	563	842	933	925	1,496	1,767
Total .. .. .	7,131	5,580	2,949	2,961	10,080	8,541

*a* See previous page for definition of "adults."

The table on page 76 shows the tendency for the number of full-bloods in Australia to remain fairly constant up to 1933, with a decrease of approximately 5,000 during 1933-34. Queensland contains the third highest number of full-bloods, the percentage of the total for the States being: New South Wales, 1.6; Victoria, 0.2; Queensland, 23.7; South Australia, 4.0; Western Australia, 42.6; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 27.9. As opposed to the slight decrease in the full-bloods over the past few years, the number of half-castes shows a slight annual increase in each State.

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <sup>a</sup>
<b>FULL BLOODS.</b>							
1929 ..	1,234	53	<b>14,177</b>	2,630	22,916	20,791	61,801
1930 ..	992	<b>53</b>	<b>14,042</b>	2,426	23,174	21,047	61,734
1931 ..	864	49	<b>13,654</b>	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1932 ..	915	50	<b>13,372</b>	1,722	24,883	18,777	59,719
1933 ..	1,229	86	<b>12,532</b>	1,988	25,623	18,643	60,101
1934 ..	1,008	53	<b>12,306</b>	1,740	22,503	17,238	54,848
1935 ..	909	48	<b>12,070</b>	1,741	22,188	17,422	54,378
1936 ..	869	55	<b>12,337</b>	1,543	22,047	16,846	53,698
1937 ..	849	53	<b>12,112</b>	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1938 ..	809	92	<b>12,160</b>	2,081	21,882	14,354	51,379
<b>HALF CASTES.</b>							
1929 ..	7,108	607	<b>3,869</b>	1,456	2,711	878	16,629
1930 ..	7,926	513	<b>3,889</b>	1,569	3,126	774	17,797
1931 ..	8,503	557	<b>4,052</b>	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1932 ..	8,809	553	<b>4,068</b>	1,685	3,351	730	19,196
1933 ..	8,485	510	<b>4,425</b>	1,591	3,675	781	19,467
1934 ..	9,373	559	<b>4,916</b>	1,769	4,012	770	21,399
1935 ..	9,367	582	<b>5,425</b>	2,047	4,254	822	22,817
1936 ..	9,777	586	<b>5,785</b>	1,814	4,266	884	23,461
1937 ..	9,754	646	<b>5,912</b>	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1938 ..	9,611	647	<b>6,461</b>	2,148	4,602	907	24,718

<sup>a</sup> Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory

## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

*Civil Jurisdiction.*—The Civil Jurisdiction of the Queensland Courts is vested in a Supreme and Inferior Courts.

#### *The Supreme Court.*

For the purpose of Supreme Court business the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville. Five Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane) and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. In the Supreme Court is vested Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate and Admiralty jurisdictions and Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. For the convenience of litigants the Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in Country centres, and for that purpose a Judge is sent on Circuit. Appeal lies to the full bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council.

The Jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

#### *The Inferior Courts.*

These Courts, known as Magistrates Courts, consist of Justices of the Peace, or Magistrates; the jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited in its decisions to business in which not more than £200 is claimed.

*Criminal Jurisdiction.*—The general Criminal Jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a Jury.

A preliminary hearing is held before Justices of the Peace or a Magistrate for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to the Supreme Court.

Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and except in excluded cases have power to grant bail.

- Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia.



## 2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner in Brisbane, and at 30th June, 1938, there were 340 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

The system of recruiting men for the Police Force was altered recently, and entrance is now by examinations held annually, the standard being equivalent to the Seventh Grade of the State Primary Schools. The subjects of the examination are English, Mathematics, and Geography (principally Queensland). Candidates are selected in order of merit, due care being taken that the requisite numbers of horsemen and bushmen are obtained. At the examination in 1937, 151 passed out of 328. The recruits are given three months schooling and specialised training at the Police Depot, Brisbane, before being sworn in as Police Constables.

There is also a Cadet System in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and receiving instruction in the Italian language. On attaining the age of 21 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual three months training, before being made constables. At the 30th June, 1938, there were 36 cadets enrolled.

The number of police officers is shown in the accompanying table, the figure for 1938 including 48 Detectives, 39 Trackers and 2 women Police. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination, which is held annually, the subjects being law and police duties.

The work of the Police Force includes a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually acting on behalf of many State and Commonwealth Government Departments.

## QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Police Officers at end of year :—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	482	493	523	557	573
Country .. No.	857	850	842	844	856
Total No.	1,339	1,343	1,365	1,401	1,429
<i>Expenditure during year</i>					
Maintenance a £	480,432	518,768	523,871	535,488	559,621
Buildings .. £	25,829	53,625	59,245	67,915	62,015
Superannuation Fund .. £	41,700	49,500	62,000	64,000	66,220
Total .. £	547,961	621,893	645,116	667,403	687,856

a Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with the Consolidated

Revenue Fund making an annual grant. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars see page 321). During 1937-38 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £89,895; and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1938, was 1,335.

### 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The Prisons in Queensland are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at the 31st December, 1938, there were 6 prisons in the State, situated at Brisbane, Townsville (Stuart), Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Norman-ton, and Palen Creek near Beaudesert. The Brisbane Prison was opened in June, 1883. Since that date the other Prisons named above have been established, and some others have been abolished.

The number of prisoners in confinement has tended to decrease of recent years, and also the rate per 100,000 of the population. The following table shows details for the last 10 years:—

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prisoners Received During Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		Per 100,000 mean population
		Males.	Females.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	
1928 .. ..	7	1,217	81	394	12	46
1929 .. ..	7	1,152	89	393	12	45
1930 .. ..	7	1,319	70	349	10	39
1931 .. ..	7	1,566	76	335	6	37
1932 .. ..	7	1,705	76	364	9	40
1933 .. ..	6	1,674	72	356	7	38
1934 .. ..	6	1,511	66	350	6	37
1935 .. ..	7	1,395	50	328	6	35
1936 .. ..	6	1,209	48	291	5	30
1937 .. ..	6	925	43	296	5	30

The number of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1937, were:—New South Wales, 43; Victoria, 55; Queensland, 28; South Australia, 39; Western Australia, 57; Tasmania, 36.

Prison conditions have been improved of recent years, provision now being made for the teaching of trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures and concerts; and radio sets provide additional programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept separate from the short-term, and they are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c., the goods made being used in various Government Institutions. The value of the work done in 1937 amounted to £22,800.

Children under 17 years of age are dealt with in Children's Courts

and those convicted are usually sent to the Reformatory School at Westbrook, Toowoomba.

In 1934 a Prison Farm conducted on the Honour System was established at Palen Creek. There are only a small number of men there, the daily average for 1938 being 23. They have erected their own buildings, and prepared market gardens, the surplus products of which are sold. The farm is controlled by an Officer-in-charge, assisted by a Farm Overseer and Warder, and the prisoners are there on parole.

The sentences of Prisoners are reduced for good conduct, and in the trade section there is a mark system under which prisoners receive marks for work done in excess of the amount allotted, these marks counting towards the remission of part of their sentence. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home for Discharged Prisoners do much work in assisting released prisoners to obtain employment.

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Criminal cases are dealt with at the 3 Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 26 different centres. The main offences with which persons were charged, and how they were dealt with, are shown below:—

##### SUPREME COURTS—CRIMINAL CASES, 1937-38.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other <i>a</i> .
Murder .. .. .	5	1	2	1	1	2
Attempted Murder .. .. .	2	1	..	..	1	2
Manslaughter .. .. .	10	..	3	..	3	4
Offences against Females .. .. .	35	..	23	1	5	6
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	64	12	48	..	11	17
Offences against Property .. .. .	146	9	88	..	27	40
Offences against Currency .. .. .	3	..	2	..	1	..
Other .. .. .	13	..	7	..	1	5
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>76</b>

*a* Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, etc.

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last 10 years are shown by the following table of convictions for criminal offences in the Supreme Courts. In the larger States, probably due to the presence of the two large cities, there was a noticeable increase in crime during the early depression years. Since then there has been a satisfactory fall in all States. Queensland's figure for 1937-38 (173) is higher than that for 1936-37, but is much lower than figures for previous years, except 1934-35. Although the rate per 100,000 of population also shows an increase, from 16 to 17, Queensland compares favourably with the other States.

## SUPREME COURTS—CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a.</i>	Victoria.	Queensland. <i>a.</i>	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b.</i>
1928 ..	846	521	244	264	51	70	2,000
1929 ..	1,034	630	193	258	74	73	2,283
1930 ..	1,208	720	198	304	92	65	2,589
1931 ..	1,139	723	209	274	72	84	2,508
1932 ..	1,024	674	198	236	75	81	2,293
1933 ..	855	594	206	224	38	59	1,981
1934 ..	862	550	129	206	81	55	1,887
1935 ..	766	569	222	172	55	54	1,844
1936 ..	623	533	154	171	52	47	1,592
1937 ..	695	565	173	183	103	42	1,776
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1937 ..	26	30	17	31	23	18	26

*a* Figures for year ended 30th June following.

*b* Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace) are held in the 14 Police Districts throughout Queensland, and the following table shows the criminal cases dealt with by magistrates. The figures also include cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates (i.e., breaches of industrial legislation).

## INFERIOR COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, 1937-38.

Type of Offence.	Persons Charged.	How Dealt With.			
		Committed to Higher Courts.	Summarily Convicted.	Bail Estreated.	Discharged.
Against the person	504	118	245	5	136
Against property	2,306	123	2,022	1	160
Against currency	8	2	5	..	1
Against good order—					
Drunkenness	10,450	..	5,090	5,093	267
Other ..	1,875	3	1,020	786	66
Other .. ..	18,324	5	15,566	60	2,693
Total ..	33,467	251	23,948	5,945	3,323

Of the 18,324 "other" cases dealt with, the majority of whom were summarily convicted, 8,426 were charged with offences against the traffic laws, and 3,507 were train "jumpers."

Drunkenness, it will be seen, makes up a large proportion of the business of these Courts. "Bail Estreated" may be taken as practically equivalent to a summary conviction in these cases. On this basis, the number of convictions for drunkenness per 10,000 of mean population has varied as follows during the last 10 years:—1928-29, 118; 1929-30, 108; 1930-31, 102; 1931-32, 65; 1932-33, 67; 1933-34, 70; 1934-35, 78; 1935-36, 86; 1936-37, 106; 1937-38, 102.

## 5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last 5 years are shown hereunder:—

## SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	821	890	781	849	776
Amount Claimed .. £	269,869	258,354	207,420	234,303	216,196
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	56	35	45	54	63
Without Jury .. No.	174	167	202	183	260
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV. and XVIII. <i>a</i> No.	164	128	111	133	114
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	375	313	332	342	410
For Defendant .. No.	19	17	26	28	27
Total Amount Awarded £	78,986	61,593	46,857	59,502	67,606

*a* Judgments by default of appearance, and judgments signed by Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates Courts. The amounts awarded to plaintiffs in Magistrates Courts each year total three or four times the amounts awarded in Supreme Courts. Their operations were as follows:—

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Cases heard .. No.	19,874	20,005	20,053	17,555	16,047
Amount claimed £	319,909	312,109	314,111	279,004	259,235
Amount awarded £	207,385	192,102	193,128	179,714	179,437

*Matrimonial Cases.*—Divorces are obtainable in Queensland on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes, and nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, and various other causes. In Queensland during 1937-38, there were 254 petitions for divorce, on which 190 decrees nisi were granted, and 209 decrees were made absolute during the year. One petition for nullity of marriage was granted. There were also 3 petitions for judicial separation, but none was granted.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted) in each of the States during the last 5 years.

DIVORCES, ETC., GRANTED *a*, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
New South Wales .. ..	1,036	1,105	1,148	1,172	1,283
Victoria .. .. .	499	621	608	690	800
Queensland <i>b</i> .. ..	114	154	152	164	210
South Australia .. ..	165	190	213	213	210
Western Australia .. ..	121	157	159	192	236
Tasmania .. .. .	42	60	87	62	30
Total, Australia <i>c</i> ..	1,977	2,297	2,378	2,508	2,776

*a* Includes divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

*b* Year ending 30th June following.

*c* Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

## 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

*Land Titles.*—Land in Queensland is held either under “the old system” or under “*The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1887.*” The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title which is issued to the owner.

“Title (to land) is proved by the production of a single document . . . . . for a Certificate of Title is not like a conveyance under ‘the old system,’ merely a proof of ownership as between the parties to it . . . . . ; it is, in all but certain excepted cases, conclusive proof that the person mentioned in it is owner of the land therein described as against all the world.”

The Acts compel simplicity and essential uniformity in all instruments of the same class by prescribing schedule forms for such instruments which may not be materially altered, but which are, nevertheless, flexible enough to admit of the interpolation of special covenants agreed upon between the parties to leases, mortgages, or encumbrances.

The Acts provide machinery for bringing land under “the old system” under the Acts.

The Titles Office is a sub-Department of the Department of Justice and is under the control of the Registrar of Titles.

## LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Under Real Property Acts.</i>					
Transfers .. .. .	12,219	16,195	17,014	16,946	18,105
Mortgages .. .. .	9,002	10,519	11,496	11,382	12,323
Releases from mortgage .. ..	7,381	8,288	8,671	8,082	8,905
Other dealings .. .. .	7,455	8,842	9,659	9,727	10,210
<i>Under Registration of Deeds Act (Old System).</i>					
Conveyances .. .. .	14	16	25	13	9
Mortgages .. .. .	7	13	15	4	6
Releases from mortgage .. ..	3	2	7	3	3
Other dealings .. .. .	7	6	11	10	8

*Liquor Licenses.*—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under the *Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1935*. Prior to the 1935 Amending Act the powers now vested in the Licensing Commission were vested in local Magistrates.

The Licensing Commission consists of three members, one of whom is required to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court. It is entrusted with the distribution of licenses throughout the State, and the raising of the standard of Hotel accommodation both for the requirements of the general public and for the tourist traffic. It also controls Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses.

The 1935 amending Act provides that the number of each of the Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' licenses in existence at the date of the passing of the Act shall not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed; whilst the new Act provides for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years. The Commission is empowered to become possessed of licenses by accepting voluntary surrenders, or by cancelling or forfeiting licenses, and removing any of such licenses to other sites. These licenses are then sold by public tender, and the proceeds may be used as compensation for surrendered or cancelled licenses.

During 1937-38 surrenders of Licensed Victuallers' licenses numbered 10 and cancellations 9; and 2 of these licenses were removed to new sites.

The Commission is also responsible for the collection of Liquor License fees fixed at 2½ per cent. of the purchase price of liquor (with a maximum fee of £300), instead of being based on the specially assessed annual value of premises as formerly. During 1937-38 the fees amounted to £64,516 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' licenses (compared with £63,019 in 1936-37), and £11,711 from Spirit Merchants. Spirit Merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of spirits to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from Clubs and Packet licenses amounted to £2,536.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last 10 years. These figures exclude Railway Refreshment Rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1938, 47 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

#### LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1929 ..	1,414	34	152	31	n	n
1930 ..	1,407	34	145	30	n	n
1931 ..	1,389	34	146	29	n	n
1932 ..	1,369	38	144	31	n	n
1933 ..	1,362	34	138	32	n	n
1934 ..	1,346	32	137	30	n	n
1935 ..	1,347	32	136	32	n	n
1936 ..	1,339	32	138	32	110	9
1937 ..	1,335	31	138	32	122	12
1938 ..	1,318	31	135	33	127	14

## Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

### 1. SCHOOLS.

*Public Schools.*—In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction now administered by a Director of Education who is responsible to the Secretary for Public Instruction. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Education Act*, 1908, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of Government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and rural schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. Correspondence schools were commenced in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of backward, sub-normal, and defective children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres. The question of raising the school leaving age to 15 years is now receiving consideration.

The use of wireless in schools is becoming of increasing importance; during 1937-38 approximately 200 State schools had radio sets, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 340 broadcasts for schools. During 1939 the Department is promoting the use of film projectors in schools.

Practical education for country children is provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. In 1923 the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service, and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.



At present public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875-1912* and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908-1918*, at the following types of schools:—

## (a) Primary schools—

- (i.) Rural,
- (ii.) Intermediate,
- (iii.) State,
- (iv.) Provisional,
- (v.) Special, and
- (vi.) Kindergarten.

## (b) Secondary schools—

- (i.) State High Schools,
- (ii.) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iii.) Industrial High School,
- (iv.) Domestic Science High School and
- (v.) Technical Colleges.

(c) A Teachers' Training College, opened in 1914, to replace the pupil teacher system.

Education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination, when, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years.

Scholarships providing free education at secondary schools (either State or denominational) are open to all children attending State or private schools, the qualifying scholarship examination being held annually.

*Grammar Schools.*—These are established under *The Grammar School Acts 1860-1900*, and there are now eight—five for boys and three for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. In 1937 the Grammar Schools had staffs aggregating 47 full-time males and 30 full-time females and 8 visiting teachers. Their average daily attendance was 1,010 boys and 505 girls.

*Private Schools and Business Colleges.*—There are 230 private schools and business colleges in Queensland, both denominational and undenominational. They are not subject to State control. Of these 17 are conducted by the Church of England, 177 by the Roman Catholic Church, and 9 by other denominations. Of the remainder 13 are undenominational ordinary schools, while 14 are business colleges. The aggregate enrolment in 1937 of Church of England schools was 948 boys and 1,310 girls; Roman Catholic schools, 13,509 boys and 14,746 girls; and of other private schools 654 boys and 1,079 girls. Business colleges had an aggregate enrolment of 325 males and 1,164 females.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—There are 31 of these under the control of the Aboriginal Department. (See page 74.)

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £1,530,030 on State schools during 1937-38. This amounted to £1 10s. 9d. per head of the population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21

and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If Government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, University, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £2,164,537 in 1937-38, or £2 3s. 6d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 250; and in 1937, 200. The decline since 1900 is due to the falling birth rate, which has resulted in there being relatively fewer children of school age.

The following table shows the progress of Queensland schools, and the annual government expenditure on State schools since 1860:—

SCHOOLS,<sup>a</sup> QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Scholars Enrolled.			Government Expenditure on State Schools.
	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000
1860	4	37	8	220	493	1,397	1,890	3
1870	111	62	228	101	16,177	1,866	18,043	27
1880	345	77	989	206	43,305	4,150	47,455	85
1890	621	136	1,539	499	73,275	10,188	83,463	163
1900	932	173	2,217	664	108,070	14,653	122,723	250
1910	1,191	159	2,618	761	109,206	16,320	125,526	334
1920	1,638	167	4,349	1,038	143,423	26,175	169,598	1,060
1930	1,726	201	4,266	1,264	160,325	32,244	192,569	1,390
1933	1,720	213	4,097	1,326	159,505	31,379	190,884	1,255
1934	1,730	220	4,107	1,369	160,508	32,374	192,882	1,343
1935	1,723	227	4,137	1,402	159,148	33,881	193,029	1,385
1936	1,720	236	4,281	1,565	166,119	35,395	201,514	1,464
1937	1,713	238	4,299	1,575	162,711	35,356	198,067	1,530

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Technical Schools.

The following table gives a comparison of the schools, State and other, and teachers and scholars in various States. For Government expenditure on education in the States see page 287.

## SCHOOLS, AUSTRALIA, 1937.

State.	Schools			Teachers.			Scholars Enrolled.		
	State.	Other.	Total.	State.	Other.	Total.	State.	Other.	Total.
N.S.W.	3,409	784	4,193	12,697	5,122	17,819	370,222	102,228	472,450
Vic. . .	2,742	520	3,262	9,050	2,492	11,542	270,619	78,903	349,522
<b>Q'land</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>4,299</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>162,711</b>	<b>35,356</b>	<b>198,067</b>
S. Aus.	1,075	178	1,253	3,268	942	4,210	90,776	15,741	106,517
W. Aus.	891	164	1,055	2,314	701	3,015	59,127	18,091	77,218
Tas. . .	480	62	542	1,370	320	1,690	30,192	5,977	36,169
Total	10,310	1,946	12,256	32,998	11,152	44,150	983,647	256,296	1,239,943

## 2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queens-land Act*, 1909, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Commerce, Law, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture and Engineering. The governing body of the University is a Senate, consisting of 20 members, 10 nominated by the Governor-in-Council and 10 elected triennially by the Council, which consists of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others.

The University is at present housed in temporary premises which were once Government House. New buildings have been commenced at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River, and it is hoped that a section will be ready for occupation shortly. A scheme of building which will provide for the University's natural growth has been adopted. The progress of the University during the last 10 years is shown in the following table.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <sup>a</sup>		Students.		Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Matricu-lated	Other.	Govern-ment Aid <sup>c</sup>	Fees, &c.	From Private Founda-tions. <sup>e</sup>	From all Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	14	50	544	122	25,857	13,115	19,860	61,697
1930 ..	14	44	617	161	24,382	15,302	19,530	61,419
1931 ..	14	48	663	136	20,695	18,317	24,437	67,130
1932 ..	14	45	664	162	19,900	17,028	33,926	73,809
1933 ..	14	48	757	146 <i>b</i>	19,560	18,864	29,763	69,940
1934 ..	14	77	847	259 <i>b</i>	19,560	19,696	17,403	58,530
1935 ..	14	76	918	259 <i>b</i>	25,118	22,663	21,709	71,821
1936 ..	17	90	981	302 <i>b</i>	30,210	26,010	25,850	84,392
1937 ..	21	102	1,015	308 <i>b</i>	36,473 <i>d</i>	29,647	48,903	117,420
1938 ..	21	103	1,179	420 <i>b</i>	37,352 <i>d</i>	33,994	29,608	107,961

*a* Includes part-time staff.

*b* Includes students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

*c* Excludes amounts provided for Tutorial classes. In 1938 this was £1,650.

*d* Includes £4,200 grant from Commonwealth Government for research.

*e* Includes Capital of new foundations. In 1938, these amounted to £4,805.

During the year 1938, degrees were conferred on 145 students, as follows:—Arts, 40 males, 29 females; diploma in education, 8 males, 2 females; law, 3 males, 1 female; pure science, 16 males, 7 females; applied science, 4 males; engineering, 13 males; commerce, 8 males, 1 female; agriculture, 1 male; dentistry, 11 males, 1 female.

*Workers' Education.*—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States with the object of bringing the Universities

into closer relationship with the masses of the people, thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. The Queensland University co-operates with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes which supervises the educational work under the direction of a member of the University staff, the Director of Tutorial Classes. With an extensive correspondence system, in addition, the work of the W.E.A. is progressing rapidly. In 1938, 1,096 students were enrolled for tutorial and W.E.A. classes.

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—The only public library in the State maintained by the Government is located in Brisbane. This is purely a reference library which contains approximately 40,000 books. It is intended at an early date to erect more commodious premises, and to considerably enlarge the activities of the library. Besides numerous private lending libraries, there are in Brisbane 31 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 164,000 books.

Outside of Brisbane there are 180 libraries containing 411,000 books, which are operated in conjunction with Schools of Arts and other organisations. In some towns, however, they have been taken over by the Local Authority and controlled as Municipal Libraries. Until 1932, these libraries received an annual Government grant, but this has been discontinued.

*Museum and Art Gallery.*—The Museum and National Art Gallery are maintained by the Government, and are located together in the same building in Brisbane. The Government's building scheme provides for new accommodation for the National Art Gallery.

The Museum was opened in September, 1871, and moved to the present building in 1901. There is a full collection of native Queensland fauna and flora besides many exhibits of historical interest. The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville opened in 1886, and in Brisbane opened in 1892.

The National Art Gallery was opened on 29th March, 1895, and before moving to its present building was located in the Executive Buildings, Brisbane. There are 594 pictures, 365 of these having been presented, 33 being on loan, and 196 having been purchased.

*Science.*—The most important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, both having strong practical bias and applications to production. These activities are co-ordinated together and with those of the University, which is also linked with the Department of Health in matters under the jurisdiction of that Department, including problems of nutrition. The Royal Society and a number of specialist bodies promote activities in many fields of scientific research.

#### 4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

The Health Act of 1937 is administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, State Health Officer, with twenty-one food and sanitary inspectors. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a Medical Officer, a Bacteriologist and four Assistants. Another Medical Officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of part-time medical officers, while two inspectors and a Microscopist have charge of the Hookworm Campaign.

The following activities also come under the purview of the Department:—School Health Services, Chemical Laboratory, Mental Hygiene, Supervision of Private Hospitals, Control of Infant Welfare from the professional side, State Nutritional Advisory Board, and the X-ray Board.

Branch offices, in charge of inspectors, are located at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Mackay, and, in conjunction with the Brisbane staff, are responsible for the enforcement of provisions of the Health Act and Regulations dealing with Food and Drugs, Milk Sellers, Health (Food Supply), Fish Supply, Poisons and Footwear. As the Department is responsible for Local Authorities it is able to co-ordinate the work of its officers with that of the Local Authorities.

#### 5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition, the Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State, there are 113 public hospitals, 67 being administered by the 43 hospital boards, and the rest in other ways. In addition, 3 other hospitals receive aid from the Government. There are also 102 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

A Leper Settlement is situated at Peel Island, Moreton Bay. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf, particulars of which are included in the table on page 99.

*Public Hospitals.*—Prior to 1923 the public hospitals were under the control of local committees elected by the subscribers and endowed by the Government. *The Hospitals Act, 1923*, subsequently superseded by *The Hospitals Act, 1936*, provided for the grouping of hospitals in adjacent districts, under the authority of a board. At 30th June, 1938, there were 43 boards controlling 67 hospitals. Each board consists of a chairman and from 4 to 9 members as determined by the Governor-in-Council. The members are representative of the component Local Authorities, subscribers, if any, and the Government. The two former groups are elected by the Local Authority Councils and subscribers of £1 or more per annum respectively.

The State Government each year makes a grant of £10 per occupied bed to each hospital, and special grants are made for building purposes. Any deficiency between receipts and expenditure is then met by the Government (60 per cent.), and precepts on the Local Authority or Authorities (40 per cent.). The boards can borrow money for capital works.

Each year further hospitals are being brought under the "board" system but there were 45 other hospitals at 30th June, 1938, under the control of local committees.

Under the latter system the number of committee members is fixed by the rules of the hospital, and some of the members are elected by subscribers of £1 or more per annum, and the rest appointed by the Government, the proportion of each being determined by the Governor-in-Council. The Committee cannot raise loans, but money raised by it in subscriptions, etc., is endowed by the Government in the ratio of 30s. for every £1. It also receives from the Government £10 per annum per occupied bed.

Profits from the Golden Casket Art Union are used in making the £10 per bed grants, and to provide approximately one-half of the precepts and endowments from Consolidated Revenue.

The progress of public hospitals in Queensland during the last 10 years is shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND. <sup>a</sup>

Year ended 30th June.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expendi- ture.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1929 ..	123	316	2,586	62,725	4,860	2,966	698,960
1930 ..	121	348	2,961	64,680	5,058	2,968	751,754
1931 ..	118	380	2,755	66,294	5,985	2,800	710,902
1932 ..	115	376	2,796	71,739	6,494	2,996	651,442
1933 ..	114	364	2,881	73,523	6,890	2,978	658,476
1934 ..	116	354	3,008	78,516	7,235	3,311	737,051
1935 ..	117	370	3,058	80,692	7,690	3,445	863,241
1936 ..	117	352	3,307	86,567	8,816	3,648	914,774
1937 ..	116	370	3,502	91,564	9,570	3,743	1,016,372
1938 ..	118	383	4,025	97,270	10,452	3,980	1,166,846

<sup>a</sup> Excluding two Government Sanatoria, but including subsidised private hospitals.

The following table gives particulars for the year 1937-38 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of hospitals in the various statistical divisions of the State. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, but separate particulars are shown only for Boards or Committees whose hospitals treated 300 or more in-patients during the year.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average daily number Resident In-Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i.) Under Boards.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	12	151	948	492	29,880	2,651	67,401	1,351
Brisbane and S.C.	6	128	804	416	25,110	2,196	55,225	1,146
Ipswich .. ..	4	21	105	59	3,475	205	10,882	157
Laidley .. ..	1	1	8	5	231	131	221	9
Nambour .. ..	1	1	31	12	1,064	119	1,073	39
<i>Wide Bay</i> .. ..	11	23	259	143	9,672	1,315	35,064	399
Biggenden .. ..	1	1	8	5	353	83	78	14
Bundaberg .. ..	3	10	93	53	2,974	516	6,969	125
Gayndah .. ..	1	1	8	5	350	63	768	13
Gympie .. ..	1	2	39	22	1,701	225	12,617	57
Isis .. ..	1	1	9	3	352	76	160	13
Kingaroy .. ..	1	3	21	6	872	..	557	34
Maryborough ..	1	3	58	35	1,801	193	12,746	93
Mundubbera ..	1	1	8	7	570	91	1,169	22
Wienholt .. ..	1	1	15	7	699	68	..	28
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	4	30	161	88	6,427	939	7,581	272
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	16	9	910	139	608	32
Stanthorpe .. ..	1	3	20	7	889	77	124	30
Toowoomba .. ..	1	18	83	55	2,950	582	5,447	150
Warwick .. ..	1	7	42	17	1,678	141	1,402	60
<i>Maranoa</i> .. ..	5	7	50	26	2,181	363	3,205	70
Balonne .. ..	2	2	14	9	890	110	1,320	29
Roma .. ..	3	5	36	17	1,291	253	1,885	41
<i>South Western</i>	5	6	39	23	1,548	245	4,978	55
Charleville .. ..	2	4	21	8	883	130	2,780	27
Cunnamulla .. ..	1	1	10	8	438	90	1,354	18
<i>Port Curtis</i> .. ..	5	6	123	74	3,901	793	16,536	172
Gladstone .. ..	2	1	19	11	652	61	3,685	26
Monto .. ..	1	1	12	6	408	142	743	18
Rockhampton ..	2	4	92	57	2,841	590	12,108	128
<i>Central Western</i>	6	6	51	26	1,550	211	6,427	59
Baraldine .. ..	1	1	11	1	393	49	876	11
Blackall .. ..	1	1	11	8	332	41	245	16
Longreach .. ..	2	2	19	8	464	75	4,117	22
<i>Edgcombe</i> .. ..	8	22	220	95	10,689	1,239	28,374	426
Ayr .. ..	2	2	38	18	1,685	225	7,840	68
Bowen .. ..	3	5	34	18	2,054	189	10,110	68
Mackay .. ..	1	3	54	20	2,774	370	5,100	90
Townsville .. ..	2	12	94	39	4,176	455	5,324	200
<i>Rockingham</i> .. ..	8	20	233	90	11,543	1,128	33,910	381
Atherton .. ..	1	2	33	16	1,325	132	4,657	60
Cairns .. ..	3	11	98	36	5,278	480	16,776	156
Innisfail .. ..	1	3	54	18	2,542	220	6,097	85
Mareeba .. ..	1	1	16	6	601	79	1,512	30
Mossman .. ..	1	1	15	6	904	63	3,177	21
Tully .. ..	1	2	17	8	893	154	1,691	29

QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Government.		Receipts.					Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per Patient per day.
Precepts or Endowment.	Other.	Local Authority Precepts.	Private Contributions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
126,834	21,635	84,337	1,277	57,476	83,009	374,568	372,009	10 1
107,328	16,191	71,552	1,113	41,891	81,832	319,907	319,603	9 8
14,937	4,415	9,739	98	10,754	647	40,590	40,038	12 1
707	551	471	54	1,434	25	3,242	3,153	15 7
3,862	478	2,575	12	3,397	505	10,829	9,215	13 0
41,758	13,660	28,955	90	29,168	32,523	146,154	136,311	12 4
1,502	118	850	..	1,479	27	3,976	3,960	14 7
14,346	2,017	9,564	..	7,453	3,626	37,006	33,469	12 6
1,548	108	1,032	..	1,208	61	3,957	4,162	16 5
5,306	755	3,871	23	5,052	19	15,026	14,590	10 7
1,658	533	1,106	1	1,428	..	4,726	4,595	15 7
2,529	323	2,279	10	1,777	39	6,957	6,840	10 8
10,163	8,997	6,776	26	7,524	28,032	61,518	56,206	12 4
2,076	518	1,384	..	1,485	682	6,145	6,306	12 8
2,630	291	2,093	30	1,762	37	6,843	6,183	12 1
23,865	11,110	15,912	609	19,888	15,478	86,862	84,965	10 8
2,842	1,271	1,894	459	2,325	90	8,881	8,455	11 3
2,339	1,482	1,562	1	2,110	15,008	22,502	22,688	10 10
13,942	1,573	9,295	127	10,013	94	35,044	34,515	10 8
4,742	6,784	3,161	22	5,440	286	20,435	19,307	10 4
9,003	1,571	6,001	12	6,626	108	23,321	23,300	17 2
4,250	1,054	2,833	..	2,183	57	10,377	10,193	17 8
4,753	517	3,168	12	4,443	51	12,944	13,107	16 10
10,410	952	5,524	61	4,261	178	21,386	19,895	19 3
3,955	685	2,636	57	2,479	47	9,859	9,670	18 4
4,411	174	1,526	2	1,135	49	7,297	5,655	17 10
19,359	3,579	12,907	239	13,733	3,025	52,842	52,344	12 1
3,296	393	2,198	3	2,689	39	8,618	8,675	13 8
1,454	1,002	969	..	1,982	1,668	7,075	7,215	13 5
14,609	2,184	9,740	236	9,062	1,318	37,149	36,454	11 7
9,032	2,025	6,021	173	4,641	100	21,992	24,864	21 1
..	1,155	..	117	730	34	2,036	5,419	21 1
1,854	151	1,236	13	1,139	..	4,393	4,467	15 1
4,040	270	2,694	30	1,711	65	8,810	7,668	18 10
32,585	7,420	22,304	2,636	27,955	27,166	120,066	110,288	9 8
6,159	955	4,106	48	5,085	60	16,413	14,914	10 5
5,870	2,565	3,914	52	5,469	105	17,975	17,202	11 0
8,558	1,126	5,685	2,456	5,046	730	23,601	21,205	11 0
11,998	2,774	8,599	80	12,355	26,271	62,077	56,967	8 4
31,231	14,321	21,068	650	37,972	28,845	134,087	124,804	12 3
5,246	643	3,600	8	5,720	12,007	27,224	14,338	11 2
11,492	4,207	7,661	346	14,948	9,730	48,384	50,176	11 2
8,509	1,135	5,673	133	8,736	353	24,539	27,036	15 1
1,904	7,374	1,269	99	1,786	6,706	19,138	17,336	9 2
2,651	634	1,912	4	2,249	28	7,478	7,890	16 2
1,429	328	953	60	4,533	21	7,324	8,028	11 10



Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average daily number Resident In-Patients.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.	In-Patients.		Out-Patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i.) Under Boards. —continued.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Far Western a</i> .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<i>Peninsula</i> .. ..	1	1	5	4	273	13	369	10
<i>North Western</i> .. ..	2	1	8	7	218	39	785	6
Total .. ..	67	273	2,097	1,068	77,882	8,936	204,630	3,201
(ii.) Not under Boards.								
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	2	5	85	57	1,188	99	260	223
<i>Beaudesert</i> .. ..	2	13	5	805	99	260	20	
<i>Diamantina</i> .. ..	3	72	52	383	..	..	203	
<i>Wide Bay</i> .. ..	2	2	13	9	868	40	483	25
<i>Eidsvold</i> .. ..	1	5	4	279	40	96	9	
<i>Nanango</i> .. ..	1	8	5	589	..	387	16	
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	6	7	48	26	2,425	135	2,256	81
<i>Chinchilla</i> .. ..	1	7	3	460	..	60	15	
<i>Dalby</i> .. ..	2	19	11	917	6	1,060	35	
<i>Miles</i> .. ..	1	9	3	488	..	152	14	
<i>Maranoa</i> .. ..	2	2	12	7	372	54	273	13
<i>South Western</i> .. ..	1	1	3	2	61	7	409	1
<i>Port Curtis</i> .. ..	5	6	40	27	1,541	306	9,282	59
<i>Biloela</i> .. ..	1	6	4	295	83	824	8	
<i>Mount Morgan</i> .. ..	2	24	13	1,004	175	6,995	44	
<i>Central Western</i> .. ..	7	7	31	26	1,292	120	5,368	48
<i>Clermont</i> .. ..	1	9	6	451	11	778	18	
<i>Emerald</i> .. ..	1	6	5	276	48	473	10	
<i>Far Western</i> .. ..	4	3	21	13	689	63	2,359	22
<i>Winton</i> .. ..	1	11	6	356	39	1,132	12	
<i>Edgecumbe</i> .. ..	1	3	41	22	1,220	156	1,172	71
<i>Charters Towers</i> .. ..	3	41	22	1,220	156	1,172	71	
<i>Rockingham</i> .. ..	5	3	23	13	872	92	5,443	31
<i>Herberton</i> .. ..	1	16	6	582	77	2,041	25	
<i>Peninsula</i> .. ..	1	1	6	4	489	16	756	22
<i>Thursday Island</i> .. ..	1	6	4	489	16	756	22	
<i>North Western</i> .. ..	10	8	52	38	2,196	252	7,605	86
<i>Cloncurry</i> .. ..	2	13	6	613	68	1,144	25	
<i>Hughenden</i> .. ..	1	12	5	389	50	2,028	17	
<i>Mount Isa</i> .. ..	1	17	9	670	84	734	28	
Total .. ..	46	48	375	244	13,213	1,340	35,666	682
Total, all Hospitals	113	321	2,472	1,312	91,095	10,276	240,296	3,883

<sup>a</sup> Last year the McKinlay Board was included in this division, but is now included in North Western.

## QUEENSLAND, 1937-38 (continued).

Receipts.							Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per Patient per day.
Government.		Local Authority Precepts.	Private Contributions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.		
Precepts or Endowment.	Other.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
942	631	628	3	545	197	2,946	2,712	13 10
2,015	277	1,344	45	785	671	5,137	4,637	36 8
307,034	77,181	205,001	5,795	203,050	191,300	989,361	956,129	11 3
21,313	218	..	844	8,184	449	31,008	31,069	7 4
1,011	218	..	844	1,698	449	4,220	4,281	11 11
20,302	..	..	..	6,486	..	26,788	26,788	6 10
2,573	506	..	1,393	2,334	308	7,114	6,018	12 7
1,178	63	..	635	788	160	2,824	2,015	12 7
1,395	443	..	758	1,546	148	4,290	4,003	12 7
6,890	4,918	..	4,124	4,925	872	21,729	21,339	11 7
1,107	133	..	238	1,020	40	2,538	2,686	9 8
2,707	362	..	1,949	2,206	274	7,498	7,734	12 0
1,200	213	..	861	248	114	2,636	1,850	7 3
2,511	616	84	427	1,854	591	6,083	6,065	23 11
798	276	..	463	212	93	1,842	1,815	59 0
7,368	7,832	150	3,783	2,678	1,007	22,818	21,820	12 9
150	1,083	..	..	860	390	2,483	2,191	14 5
4,813	678	150	3,025	878	83	9,627	9,649	9 11
7,718	856	..	2,975	4,960	1,095	17,604	16,927	17 8
2,259	308	..	864	1,558	212	5,201	4,218	12 5
1,679	167	..	395	1,030	225	3,496	3,880	19 1
4,032	1,122	..	1,975	2,414	609	10,152	10,544	24 1
1,765	991	..	1,328	1,316	196	5,596	6,084	25 4
3,683	1,108	1,579	1,066	4,387	250	12,073	12,419	9 1
3,683	1,108	1,579	1,066	4,387	250	12,073	12,419	9 1
4,189	809	..	1,121	3,968	846	10,933	10,987	17 8
1,865	382	..	495	2,323	461	5,526	5,748	11 11
1,807	210	..	57	1,599	31	3,704	3,543	8 6
1,807	210	..	57	1,599	31	3,704	3,543	8 6
13,238	6,175	..	1,338	7,935	1,141	29,827	32,611	17 0
3,049	282	..	104	2,531	146	6,112	6,355	13 5
1,776	141	..	478	1,802	13	4,210	4,833	15 10
6,150	2,307	..	13	2,056	272	10,798	11,517	17 8
76,120	24,646	1,813	19,566	45,450	7,292	174,887	175,157	12 1
383,154	101,827	206,814	25,361	248,500	198,592	1,164,248	1,131,286	11 5

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.<sup>a</sup>

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.			Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Deaths During Year.	Remaining at end of Year.	Government Contributions.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	205	215,113	8,592	9,743	1,070,899	2,110,423
Victoria ..	71	93,622	4,842	5,338	440,263	1,312,241
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>107,706</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>4,282</b>	<b>496,602</b>	<b>1,200,677</b>
S. Australia ..	54	36,218	1,728	1,586	224,983	411,655
W. Australia ..	92	43,328	1,695	1,853	265,616	522,604
Tasmania ..	19	20,041	790	1,144	69,586	154,036
Total ..	558	516,028	21,634	23,946	2,567,949	5,711,636

<sup>a</sup> Figures for N. S. Wales and Victoria are for 1936-37, and for South Australia, 1937.

*Mental Diseases Hospitals.*—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in section 9 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments conducted by the Queensland Government for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. Three are hospitals for the insane, and one a hospital for epileptic patients. No particulars are included for a reception house at Townsville, where patients are held temporarily for observation or treatment pending their removal to one of the permanent institutions. All are supported by the Government, and all expenditure in excess of patients' fees and contributions, is met from State Revenue funds. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is an Inspector of Mental Hospitals, who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, <sup>a</sup> QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at end of Year.		Expenditure.
		Medi-cal.	Other.				M.	F.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1928-29..	4	7	496	3,603	263	212	1,909	1,195	243,543
1929-30..	4	7	494	3,599	244	236	1,900	1,203	228,448
1930-31..	4	7	461	3,572	212	168	1,936	1,241	204,003
1931-32..	4	7	477	3,712	241	207	1,967	1,267	185,058
1932-33..	4	7	477	3,747	232	226	1,953	1,310	198,097
1933-34..	4	7	521	3,840	282	253	1,935	1,353	195,629
1934-35..	4	7	518	3,928	267	248	1,988	1,409	231,803
1935-36..	4	7	534	3,984	313	247	1,966	1,430	223,442
1936-37..	4	7	535	3,993	265	268	1,978	1,473	233,804
1937-38..	4	7	543	4,138	214	287	2,062	1,482	242,598

<sup>a</sup> Not including Reception House at Townsville.

6. AMBULANCES.

A sub-centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade is established in most districts of the State, and, with the exception of five cases where the local hospital is the controlling authority, the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum and Government representatives.

The Committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 7s. 6d. in the pound.

The general committee of the Q.A.T.B., consisting of a representative of each sub-centre, controls the policy of the ambulance brigade and gives assistance where necessary to the sub-centres.

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADES, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Brigades.	Staff.	Cases.				Expendi- ture.
			Accidents.	Office.	Other.	Ambulance Transport.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1929 ..	66	609	26,877	60,487	334	49,343	121,370
1930 ..	66	652	26,207	66,634	263	51,995	117,930
1931 ..	71	658	25,721	68,085	359	53,333	101,552
1932 ..	70	649	25,701	67,814	310	52,841	82,765
1933 ..	72	656	25,978	70,385	320	54,138	82,367
1934 ..	73	711	27,350	71,973	259	60,243	87,827
1935 ..	73	750	28,606	78,937	160	62,715	99,165
1936 ..	74	771	29,175	88,438	257	81,994	106,679
1937 ..	75	764	30,762	90,807	266	95,795	112,111
1938 ..	75	767	32,398	100,754	151	103,011	114,854

7. CHILD WELFARE.

There is a system of Baby Clinics administered by the Director of Infant Welfare, and at the 30th June, 1938, there were 104 Clinics in the State, comprising 26 resident centres and 78 sub-centres. In the Metropolitan Area there were 5 resident centres and 11 sub-centres. The table on the next page shows the progress of and work done by Baby Clinics over the last five years.

In addition, there are in Brisbane 3 Creches, 5 Kindergartens, and a Child Welfare College for nurses. The Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of the Clinics and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics are conducted in Brisbane. The Baby Clinics, Infant Welfare Railway Car, and Ante-Natal Clinics are run and financed by the Government. The Creches and Kindergartens are controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscriptions, and a Government grant is received.

## STATE BABY CLINICS—QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Resident centres at end of year .. .. No.	16	16	16	16	26
Sub-centres at end of year .. .. No.	8	37	49	74	78
Total expenditure .. .. £	10,973	12,062	16,931	20,133	22,112
Indoor work—					
Patients sent to hospital or to own doctor .. No.	2,871	2,633	2,800	3,122	3,407
New cases seen—					
Infants and children No.	8,452	9,394	10,792	11,165	10,769
Mothers .. .. No.	5,624	6,553	7,822	8,828	8,962
Total attendances at clinics .. .. No.	125,149	136,925	168,002	199,705	213,453
New cases seen by clinic doctors .. .. No.	1,605	1,720	1,651	1,878	2,560
Attendances to see clinic doctors .. .. No.	2,835	3,113	3,297	3,516	4,022
Outdoor work—					
New-born babies visited .. .. No.	6,351	6,998	7,888	8,419	8,601
Subsequent visits paid No.	4,855	4,980	4,732	4,375	3,651

## 8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 49 institutions are available at 30th June, 1938, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 16 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 2 were State institutions, and 14 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Eight of the latter received Government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which receive £405 from the Government.

The 26 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's Department operates 5 of these, and places State children (see below) in 15 of the others. The number of State children in the 20 institutions at 30th June, 1938, was 530 boys and 402 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf, have been included in the following table.

## CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State benevolent asylums	2	448	147	776	142	30,750	53,816
Other benevolent asylums	14	401	73	226	368	3,027	46,554
Refuges and night shelters	5	635	..	17	7	530	4,493
State industrial schools and orphanages .. ..	5	655	1	113	32	14,431	15,133
Other industrial schools and orphanages .. ..	21	856	3	705	682	24,641	50,909
Institutions for blind and deaf .. ..	2	12	2	119	55	15,368	30,946
Total .. ..	49	3,007	226	1,956	1,286	88,747	201,851

## 9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children's Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application.

There were 7,173 children in the care of the Department at the 31st December, 1938, and the following table shows how they were disposed.

## STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

How Disposed.	Number of Children at 31st December.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Inmates of institutions ..	762	816	857	927	934
In hospitals .. ..	30	40	33	28	30
Boarded out with foster mothers .. ..	616	592	575	545	511
Boarded out with female relatives .. ..	5,547	5,562	5,377	5,330	5,168
Sent to employers .. ..	427	417	437	431	421
Released on probation ..	74	81	108	112	108
Miscellaneous .. ..	11	17	15	5	1
Total .. ..	7,467	7,525	7,402	7,378	7,173

## 10. OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Old age and invalid pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Old age pensions have been paid since 1st July, 1909, and invalid pensions since 15th December, 1910. Originally 10s. a week, the rate has been varied from time to time until now it is £52 per annum (20s. per week), reduced according to the pensioner's private income, so that his total income (including pension) does not exceed £84 10s. per annum.

Males over 65, and females over 60, are eligible to receive old age pensions, but Asiatics not born in Australia, other than Indians born in British India, and aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, Pacific Islands, and New Zealand are excluded from receiving them. Invalid pensions are paid to invalids whose disability is total and permanent, and became so in Australia. A special provision for permanently blind persons allows the full pension rate to be drawn until the combined incomes (including pension) of the pensioner and his wife equal £227 10s. per annum. Pensioners who are inmates of Benevolent Asylums receive a pension of 6s. per week. (For fuller details, see Commonwealth Year Book.)

The number of Old-age Pensioners in all States in 1910 was 65,492, and has increased gradually to 224,154 in 1938. Invalid pensions also show a steady increase from 7,451 in 1911 to 86,096 in 1938. The amount paid for the year ended 30th June, 1911, for both types of pensions was £1,847,440. This figure rose rapidly to £15,798,687 for 1937-38, due to the increase in the number of pensions and the rate of payment.

The following table shows details of old age and invalid pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last 10 years. The numbers have been increasing in proportion to the population.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		In- valid.	Old Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1928-29	4,112	4,441	8,636	10,659	27,848	1,363,327	9.3	21.1
1929-30	4,386	4,780	9,139	11,259	29,564	1,490,050	9.7	21.6
1930-31	4,665	5,042	10,091	12,285	32,083	1,595,400	10.2	23.6
1931-32	4,896	5,341	10,718	13,018	33,973	1,489,004	10.6	24.6
1932-33	4,931	5,330	10,457	12,143	32,861	1,429,982	10.8	23.8
1933-34	5,071	5,502	10,763	12,519	33,855	1,432,316	11.0	24.3
1934-35	5,284	5,745	11,100	13,246	35,375	1,530,334	11.4	25.2
1935-36	5,411	5,966	11,645	13,848	36,870	1,654,945	11.6	26.0
1936-37	5,448	6,162	12,161	14,694	38,465	1,789,314	11.7	27.1
1937-38	5,510	6,345	12,605	15,593	40,053	2,042,692	11.8	28.1

*a* At 30th June each year.

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table on the next page. The comparison of old age pensioners per 1,000 population is affected by the proportion of the population who are of an age to be eligible to receive pensions. Per 1,000 persons old enough to be eligible to receive pensions (men over 65 years, and women over 60 years, taking the proportions in each State at the 1933 census), the numbers of male and female pensioners respectively were—Western Australia, 490 and 432; Tasmania, 484 and 447; New South Wales, 448 and 384; South Australia, 426 and 400; Queensland, 409 and 390; and Victoria, 387 and 351.

## INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1937-38.

State.	Pensioners. <i>c</i>					Total Payments. £	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		Invalid	Old Age
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.
N.S.W. <i>a</i> ..	17,184	23,384	36,801	47,861	125,230	6,315,550	14.9	31.0
Victoria ..	7,994	10,823	25,428	39,775	84,020	4,319,617	10.1	34.9
Queensland	<b>5,510</b>	<b>6,345</b>	<b>12,605</b>	<b>15,593</b>	<b>40,053</b>	<b>2,042,692</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>28.1</b>
S. A. <i>b</i> ..	2,643	3,983	8,470	12,943	28,039	1,433,708	11.1	35.8
W. A. ..	2,208	2,655	7,056	8,276	20,195	1,033,098	10.6	33.3
Tasmania..	1,546	1,821	4,077	5,269	12,713	654,022	14.4	39.9
Total ..	37,085	49,011	94,437	129,717	310,250	15,798,687	12.5	32.5

*a* Including A.C. Territory.*b* Including N. Territory.*c* At 30th June, 1938.

## II. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which results in the birth of a viable child (live or still born) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912. In 1931 the allowance was reduced to £4, and a maximum limit was placed upon the combined income of husband and wife to be eligible to receive payment, and the conditions have been varied on several occasions since that date. Since 1st January, 1938, the income limit has been fixed at £247 per annum, plus £13 in respect of each other child under 14 years of age up to a maximum of 7 children. The allowance is £4 10s. if there are no other children, £5 if there are two other living children under the age of 14 years, and £7 10s. where there are more than two other living children under 14 years of age. Particulars of payments in Queensland for the last 10 years are as follows:—

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	
				Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£
1928-29 ..	19,040	95,200	5 0 0	21.4	107
1929-30 ..	18,490	92,450	5 0 0	20.5	102
1930-31 ..	18,790	93,950	5 0 0	20.5	102
1931-32 ..	13,240	54,263	4 2 0	14.2	58
1932-33 ..	11,680	46,678	3 19 11	12.4	50
1933-34 ..	10,780	43,080	3 19 11	11.3	45
1934-35 ..	10,940	47,057	4 6 0	11.4	49
1935-36 ..	11,640	50,662	4 7 1	12.0	52
1936-37 ..	12,170	56,542	4 12 11	12.4	57
1937-38 ..	12,660	63,861	5 0 11	12.7	64



Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1937-38 were as follows:—

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, 1937-38.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	
				Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	30,440	154,613	5 1 7	11·2	57
Victoria ..	20,160	101,684	5 0 11	10·8	55
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>12,660</b>	<b>63,861</b>	<b>5 0 11</b>	<b>12·7</b>	<b>64</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	6,685	33,551	5 0 5	11·2	56
W. Australia ..	5,026	25,567	5 1 9	11·0	56
Tasmania ..	4,029	20,728	5 2 11	17·1	88
Total ..	79,000	400,004	5 1 3	11·5	58

*a* Including A.C. Territory.

*b* Including N. Territory.

12. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled soldiers and their dependants when the disability has been caused, or aggravated "to any material degree," by war service, and to widows and dependants of deceased soldiers. The rate of pensions varies according to the ex-soldier's military rank, and to the extent of his injury. Special rates are payable to wives, widows, and dependants, and an attendant's allowance is payable in cases necessitating the employment of an attendant. (For details, see Commonwealth Year Book.)

War pensions paid in Queensland during the last 10 years were as follows:—

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	No.	£
1928-29 ..	7,935	20,038	839,007	1 16 9	17 4	31·1	941
1929-30 ..	8,072	20,633	860,607	1 16 11	17 1	31·5	952
1930-31 ..	8,195	21,167	877,044	1 16 8	16 9	31·7	956
1931-32 ..	8,185	20,645	817,780	2 1 3	12 2	30·7	879
1932-33 ..	8,214	20,362	755,447	2 1 4	12 2	30·2	803
1933-34 ..	8,204	20,182	780,673	2 1 0	13 0	29·6	821
1934-35 ..	8,234	20,011	807,070	2 1 7	13 11	29·2	840
1935-36 ..	8,557	19,724	825,390	2 1 5	14 4	28·8	849
1936-37 ..	8,668	18,860	857,139	2 1 8	15 7	27·8	871
1937-38 ..	8,770	20,006	874,872	2 1 11	15 5	28·7	879

*a* As at 30th June each year.

A comparison of war pensions paid by the Commonwealth Government in the various States is shown in the following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, 1937-38.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average rate per fortnight.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	26,013	57,823	2,661,271	2 1 4	0 16 7
Victoria ..	25,721	59,293	2,334,448	1 15 5	0 14 10
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>8,770</b>	<b>20,006</b>	<b>874,872</b>	<b>2 1 11</b>	<b>0 15 5</b>
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	4,450	10,970	493,255	2 1 2	0 17 11
W. Australia ..	7,058	16,317	689,528	1 18 7	0 15 7
Tasmania ..	3,341	9,559	397,199	2 7 5	0 14 6
United Kingdom ..	1,644	5,363	280,306	2 6 7	1 5 6
South Africa ..	49	87	4,659	1 16 9	1 3 5
New Zealand ..	247	453	24,698	1 15 2	1 1 5
Other Overseas ..	22	28	971	1 14 6	0 11 11
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>77,315</b>	<b>179,899</b>	<b>7,761,207</b>	<b>1 19 6</b>	<b>0 16 1</b>

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

## 13. NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to make provision for a compulsory system of Health and Pensions Insurance, which will provide medical services, medicine, payments while sick, and old-age pensions for contributors. Legislation was passed during the 1938 session of Parliament to provide for health and pensions insurance, and an outline was given in the last *Year Book*. Owing to various difficulties the operation of the Act has been postponed indefinitely, and a revision of the proposals is receiving reconsideration by the Government.

*Unemployment Insurance.*—See Chapter 12, page 265.

*Friendly Societies.*—See Chapter 14, page 329.

## Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the sub-Departments of Irrigation Water Supply and Sewerage, and of Forestry, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission.

*History.*—For many years after the colony was established the problem of land tenures remained unsettled, and the subject of lively controversy. Much experience had to be gained before it was possible to survey and to classify the pastoral and agricultural lands of the colony. There was from the outset an eager desire to create more intensive settlement on lands in the possession of the squatters, while on the other hand the pastoral industries required stability of tenure to protect their improvements. These objects were achieved to some extent by the granting of leases to squatters who gave up parts of their occupied land, subject to the effective occupation of the leasehold. Agricultural and grazing farms were established and the sale of land brought important revenues for Government purposes. The "grazing farm" was an early device to promote closer settlement. In the Eighties there developed the principle of leasehold as against freehold, but the conditions of leasehold continued to be the subject of much controversy, particularly over pre-emptive rights of renewal and variations of rentals. The revenue needs of the colony made for a continuance of land sales, but eventually the principle of leasehold became settled policy for pastoral lands.

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement is encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it has proceeded on this basis except for a period from 1929 to 1932 when the previous system of purchase on long terms was reverted to.

### 2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

*The Land Administration Board.*—The Board, established in 1928, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 93½ per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with the making available from time to time under the appropriate tenure of such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender or forfeiture of existing tenures. The remaining unoccupied lands are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

*Pastoral Leases.*—The more remote pastoral lands are dealt with under Pastoral Lease tenure, with a term of lease up to 30 years in 10 year periods. The opening period rental is fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. A number of pastoral pro-

perties are still held in large Pastoral Leases, areas of 500 square miles being not uncommon for sheep, and for cattle 1,500 square miles or more, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a lower stock carrying capacity. Conditions as to animal and vegetable pests may be imposed; also the maximum area held by the applicant is restricted in the case of Preferential Pastoral Holdings (those requiring residence). Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes.

*Grazing Selections.*—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are made available in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Grazing Homesteads and Grazing Farms have a term of lease up to 28 years, in 7 year periods, rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. Development Selections may have 40 year terms, with appropriate periods. Pest control and stock and improvement conditions apply, and the selection must be fenced within the first three years. A Grazing Homestead is subject to the condition of personal residence by the selector during the first 7 years of the term after which the condition may be performed by the selector or his registered bailiff. A Grazing Farm is subject to the condition of occupation continuously by the selector or his registered bailiff. There is a keen demand for land available at the present time for grazing selection, and the only way the Crown can obtain land for new grazing settlement is by resumptions which accrue from time to time from the large pastoral holdings or on the expiration of such leases.

*Perpetual Leases. (Farming and dairying lands.)*—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Lease. These leases have periods of 15 years, the second year being rent-free; opening rents are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent periods being determined by the Land Court. Conditions as to residence, occupation, pest control, cultivation and development may attach.

*Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.*—These leases are opened in land that has been reclaimed from prickly pear by Cactoblastis and other insects. Conditions are imposed on these selections to secure the eradication of the prickly pear from the whole of the selections, and the developing of the land and the bringing into production at least one-half of it during the first 5 years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first 5 years the land has to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear destroying insects, and during this period no rent is payable. For the next 15 years the rental is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value; and the rent for each succeeding period of 15 years is determined by the Land Court at a sum equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period.

In recent years the land formerly infested by prickly pear has again been brought under occupation and intensive development.

*General Conditions.*—Applications for land open for selection must be lodged at the Land Office of the district in which the land is situated.

The deposit to be lodged with the application to select a perpetual lease or grazing selection is the first year's rent and one-fifth of the survey fee, the balance of the fee being paid by the successful applicant over the next four years. In the case of competition for pastoral lease blocks priority as between the applicants is decided by auction, and the amount bid by the successful applicant becomes the rent to be paid by him for the first 10 years of the term.

In the case of simultaneous applications for a preferential pastoral lease, priority is determined by lot (Land Balloting). The same system is adopted for all classes of selection tenure.

Leases of selections may be transferred or sublet to qualified persons with the permission of the Minister, who also has discretionary powers over the raising of mortgages on leases. The holder of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection has priority both in the right of renewal of his lease if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if it is. The Land Court may, on request, review the leaseholder's position at any time during the last 7 years of his lease and issue fresh lease or leases.

### 3. AREAS AND TENURES.

The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
<b>Alienated—</b>					
By purchase .. .. .	19,358	19,545	19,788	20,013	20,288
Without payment .. ..	91	92	92	92	92
In process of alienation ..	8,574	8,354	8,053	7,800	7,492
<b>Total Alienated .. ..</b>	<b>28,023</b>	<b>27,991</b>	<b>27,933</b>	<b>27,905</b>	<b>27,872</b>
Pastoral Leases .. .. .	231,677	232,227	234,286	239,606	240,330
Occupation Licenses .. ..	10,855	11,346	9,615	7,274	7,697
Grazing Farms and Home- steads .. .. .	80,631	81,198	80,832	81,351	82,166
Perpetual Leases .. .. .	5,283	5,620	5,969	6,091	6,206
Prickly-pear Leases .. ..	2,097	812	501	194	128
Forest Grazing Leases .. ..	..	21	733	1,181	1,288
Under Mining Acts .. .. .	385	483	411	425	421
Leases for special purposes ..	1,120	1,242	1,192	1,185	1,157
<b>Total Occupied .. ..</b>	<b>360,071</b>	<b>360,940</b>	<b>361,472</b>	<b>365,212</b>	<b>367,265</b>
Roads and Stock Routes .. ..	2,901	3,006	3,026	2,999	2,947
Reserved for Public Purposes	18,183	18,293	18,515	18,422	18,104
Unoccupied and unreserved	47,965	46,881	46,107	42,487	40,804
<b>Total Area .. .. .</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>	<b>429,120</b>



Land Revenue is one of the main sources of Government Consolidated Revenue apart from Taxation, and particulars for five years are shown in the next table. Rents from leased Crown lands provide the major proportion of the revenue.

## LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	387,708	380,101	375,684	389,285	380,339
Grazing ..	471,204	380,676	438,545	473,387	474,377
Perpetual Leases ..	49,331	54,282	55,469	60,845	68,109
Special ..	15,284	16,467	18,921	18,081	17,871
Total ..	923,527	831,526	888,619	941,598	940,696
Sales ..	185,827	177,895	174,995	164,186	177,719
Other—					
Surveys ..	35,103	34,298	34,391	30,544	26,346
Other ..	11,009	15,255	18,247	16,403	17,479
Total ..	46,112	49,553	52,638	46,947	43,825
Total ..	1,155,466	1,058,974	1,116,252	1,152,731	1,162,240

*Land Tenures—Australia.*—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown hereunder.

## LAND TENURE, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1937.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N. S. W. <sup>a</sup>	47,418,575	21,054,531	113,818,173	15,745,201	198,036,480	34.58
Vic. ..	27,171,853	5,583,825	10,615,213	12,874,869	56,245,760	58.24
Q'land	20,105,187	7,799,442	337,307,315	63,908,056	429,120,000	6.50
S.A. ..	11,840,300	4,016,447	129,272,055	98,115,998	243,244,800	6.52
W.A. <sup>a</sup>	18,106,443	15,363,439	205,992,155	385,126,763	624,588,800	5.36
Tas. ..	5,860,594	437,720	2,754,337	7,725,349	16,778,000	37.54
N. T. <sup>b</sup>	478,085	..	183,055,707	151,583,008	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. <sup>c</sup>	69,820	35,474	307,057	189,229	601,580	17.50
Total	131,050,857	54,290,878	983,122,012	735,268,473	1,903,732,220	9.74

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1938.

<sup>b</sup> At 30th June, 1937.

<sup>c</sup> Includes Jervis Bay area, 17,920 acres.

#### 4. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY-PEAR LANDS.

Prickly-pears, which are natives of North and South America, were brought into Australia in the early days of colonisation. Several kinds became noxious weeds, but the two related species, the common pest pear, *Opuntia inermis*, and the spiny pest pear, *Opuntia stricta*, increased and spread to such a degree as to overrun very large areas of good pastoral lands, extending from the hinterland of Mackay through the Central Highlands, the Burnett River basin, the Darling Downs, south and south-west Queensland as far west as Charleville and St. George, and across the border into New South Wales. The peak of the invasion was reached about 1925, when approximately 60,000,000 acres in Queensland were affected, of which about 22,000,000 acres represented very densely infested lands; at this time it was estimated that the pest was spreading at the rate of approximately 1,000,000 acres annually.

In 1919 the Commonwealth Prickly-pear Board, a co-operative organisation representing the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Queensland, was given the task of investigating the possibilities of the control of the pest by insect and other natural enemies. Officers were despatched to search for and to study the insects attacking prickly-pear in North and South America. About 150 different kinds of insects, restricted to these plants, were discovered. After it had been proved by comprehensive experiments that various insects were unable to feed on plants other than prickly-pear, many kinds were introduced into Australia, where breeding stations were set up for the purpose of attempting to acclimatise and establish these natural enemies. Of the different insects successfully established, the most outstanding was the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum*, which was introduced in 1925. With the aid of State bodies, notably the Prickly-pear Land Commission in Queensland, 3,000,000,000 of this insect were distributed throughout the infested lands.

The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly-pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the proportions of scattered plants, with restricted areas of heavier infestation here and there. The whole of the former dense pear country, hitherto useless and mainly unoccupied, has been reclaimed and settled, chiefly for pastoral purposes, but also for dairying and general farming. The development of the conquered lands is being pushed ahead expeditiously. The changed conditions during the last few years are reflected in the growth and general prosperity of towns and smaller settlements within and adjoining the former pear-infested territory.

#### 5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

This sub-Department is largely occupied with the technical investigation and control of town water supply and sewerage installations, but its chief concern is irrigation and water conservation, and it is the State



authority for artesian and sub-artesian bores. The sub-Department constructs irrigation and water conservation works (e.g., on stock routes) and administers special irrigation areas in the central district and its southern borders.

The more important irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of local sugar growers, and at the Dawson Valley, which with the Burnett and Callide settlement areas were promoted to develop farming, including cotton growing. Their financial results have been unfortunate and the actual settlement disappointing. In Queensland the method of spray irrigation and the use of small weirs is making more progress.

The yield of the flow from artesian bores has been diminishing for many years, and during 1937 the Government took the matter in hand with the idea of conserving the output by inspecting and licensing all bores. Information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is now available, and is being checked by field inspections.

The following table gives particulars of bores in the great artesian basin and of sub-artesian bores also, exclusive of coastal and Darling Downs areas. Owing to the changed methods of control noted above, the figures for 1937 and 1938 are not quite comparable with those for previous years, particularly in the case of pumped and "other" bores.

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Artesian Flowing.					Pumped Bores.	Other Bores. <i>a</i>
	Bores.	Daily Flow.			Total Depth Bored.		
		State and Local Authority.	Private.	Total.			
	No.	1,000 g.	1,000 g.	1,000 g.	1,000 ft.	No.	No.
1929 ..	1,422	53,920	250,892	304,812	4,119	1,825	1,440
1930 ..	1,421	53,897	235,125	289,022	4,133	1,856	1,436
1931 ..	1,424	56,773	225,063	281,836	4,160	1,896	1,436
1932 ..	1,424	55,079	223,819	278,898	4,171	1,910	1,436
1933 ..	1,426	54,654	223,121	277,775	4,180	1,917	1,436
1934 ..	1,434	54,404	213,378	267,782	4,204	1,938	1,436
1935 ..	1,446	53,908	210,466	264,374	4,230	2,050	1,486
1936 ..	1,462	52,847	201,944	254,791	4,302	2,123	1,487
1937 ..	1,500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	251,052	<i>n</i>	3,800	307 <sup>b</sup>
1938 ..	1,514	50,000	200,000	250,000	4,839	4,946	314 <sup>b</sup>

*a* Non-pumping and abandoned.

*b* Only bores originally flowing which have now ceased to flow.

*n* Not available.

6. FORESTRY.

The sub-Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and the National Parks. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important contributions to the Treasury. The following table gives particulars of the Service operations:—

## STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	2,287	2,339	2,640	2,790	2,859
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,475	3,437	3,542	3,384	3,309
National Parks .. ..	333	336	341	417	430
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries .. .. .	16	19	19	22	22
Reforestation—					
Area of Plantations ..	1,000 ac. 12	1,000 ac. 13	1,000 ac. 15	1,000 ac. 17	1,000 ac. 19
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration .. .. .	109	142	178	225	294
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Sales Crown Lands—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Logs .. .. . s. ft.	80,819	143,198	148,193	161,900	195,800
Sleepers .. .. . pieces	215	493	343	408	594
Railway Timbers { s. ft.	380	642	892	798	660
{ lin. ft.	90	134	126	199	140
House Blocks and Poles .. .. . lin. ft.	206	309	370	349	488
Fencing Timber { pieces	57	85	117	144	185
{ lin. ft.	15	33	10	65	71
Mining Timber { pieces	36	31	60	81	86
{ lin. ft.	115	150	149	271	502
Fuel .. .. . tons	65	77	48	83	90
Survey—					
Assessment and Valuation	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Surveys .. .. .	60	83	115	227	232
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. .. .	4,489	4,573	4,688	4,915	4,693
Finance—					
Receipts from Sales of Timber .. .. .	£1,000 279	£1,000 569	£1,000 616	£1,000 618	£1,000 793
Receipts, Other .. ..	15	40	45	51	42
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber	131	301	358	343	438
Reforestation <i>a</i> ..	70	83	114	124	139
National Parks ..	..	..	..	2	5
Administration, &c. ..	32	35	38	43	50

*a* This expenditure was mainly from Loan Fund.

The reforestation operations of the Sub-Department of Forestry aim at the perpetuation of adequate timber for the State. These operations cover the establishment of plantations of native species, the natural regeneration of native species, and the establishment of plantations of exotic species.

Plantations of native species are established principally on the jungle types, where after complete logging the useless miscellany remaining is clear felled and the area planted with commercial species, principally

Hoop Pine (*Araucaria cunninghamii*). Other species used are Kauri Pine (*Agathis robusta* and *A. palmerstoni*); Bunya Pine (*Araucaria bidwilli*); Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*); and Maple (*Flindersia brayleyana*). The principal centres of operations are the Mary Valley, the Brisbane Valley, the Kilkivan district, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

The natural regeneration operations, which aim at the improvement of the existing forest by removal of weed species and useless trees and the encouragement of regeneration of the better species, is confined to the hardwood areas of the coast and the Cypress Pine and Hardwood areas of the west.

Plantations of exotic species, principally *Pinus*, are established to replace low grade or worthless hardwood forests. These plantings aim at augmenting the softwood supplies from the plantations of the native Hoop and Kauri Pines. The centres of operation are Beerwah and Beerburum, on the North Coast (using pines from the south-east of U.S.A.—*Pinus taeda* and *P. caribæa*), and Pechey, near Toowoomba, and Passchendale, in the granite belt (using mainly a Mexican pine—*Pinus patula*).

Rates of growth in plantations are relatively rapid for all species planted—with Hoop Pine in the early portion of the development of the stand an average annual growth rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch in girth breast high and of 3 to 4 feet in height is maintained. Thus Hoop Pine plantations in twelve to fourteen years attain a development reported for average quality softwood stands sixty to seventy years old in Northern Europe.

The exotic pines, on suitable sites, grow somewhat more rapidly in the early stages, averaging about 2 inches in g.b.h. and 4 feet in height annually. However, the indications are to the effect that the native species although of somewhat slower initial growth will ultimately yield a greater volume per acre than the imported species.

In all plantation operations the policy of aiming at the production of quality is adopted, and thinning and pruning procedures aim at the concentration of the growth in clear wood on the selected best stems.

The indications from silviculturally treated hardwood areas are to the effect that an annual growth rate exceeding 2 inches in girth breast high will rarely be attained under forest conditions, whilst the average rate is between 1 inch and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch, varying with the quality of the site and the species. The western Cypress Pine, reputedly a tree of very slow growth, can be expected to produce an average annual girth increment of over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch if given correct silvicultural treatment.

Systems for the protection of all planted and treated areas from fire, hinge in the first place on quick detection from lookouts, or where these are not available by patrol. Telephone, or transceiver wireless sets, serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack of fires are developed where possible. Firelines and breaks are also constructed to serve as a basis for fire fighting—in jungle country green breaks and ploughed lines are used—in coastal hardwood forest, green breaks only, and in the western forests, where visibility is essential, cleared breaks replace the green breaks.

Research work is being carried out on all of the major problems, and aims in the first place at the answering of practical, and not academic, problems. Nursery investigations have covered such points as season of sowing, transplanting and tubing, degree of shading and watering, grading of stock, &c. Field experiments in plantations at present are principally directed towards the solution of pruning and thinning problems; such matters as season of sowing, type of stock, method of tending, &c., have been largely elucidated by previous research. Trial plantation plots are established on areas where the results are considered doubtful.

In hardwood forest areas research has been conducted, and is being followed further, aiming at the solution of the problem of securing regeneration to an adequate degree, and in some types, viz., the Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) type of Fraser Island and the Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*) type of the coast has met with signal success.

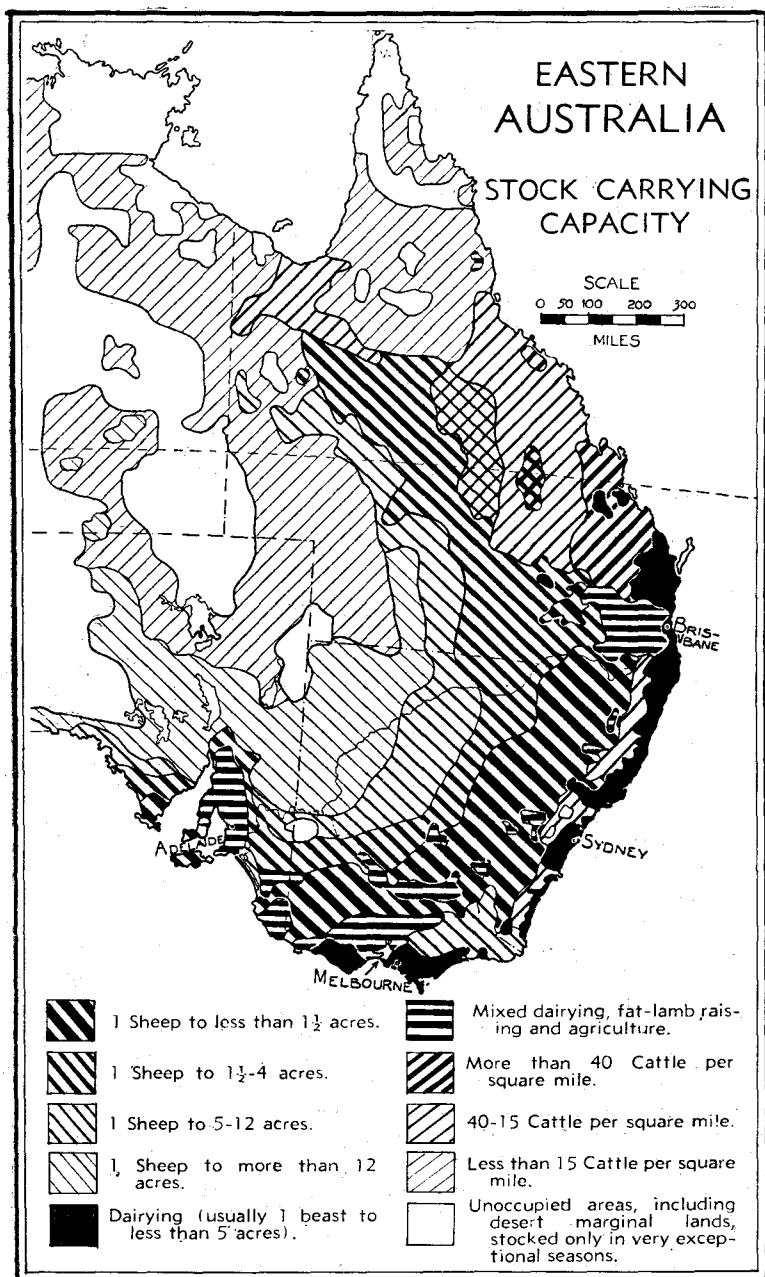
For the success of such experiments preliminary reliable information on the flowering and fruiting habits of the various species is essential, and this information has been collected and is being augmented yearly. Experiments on the method of treatment, desirable spacing at thinning, inheritance of abnormalities in coppice shoots, &c., are also in progress.

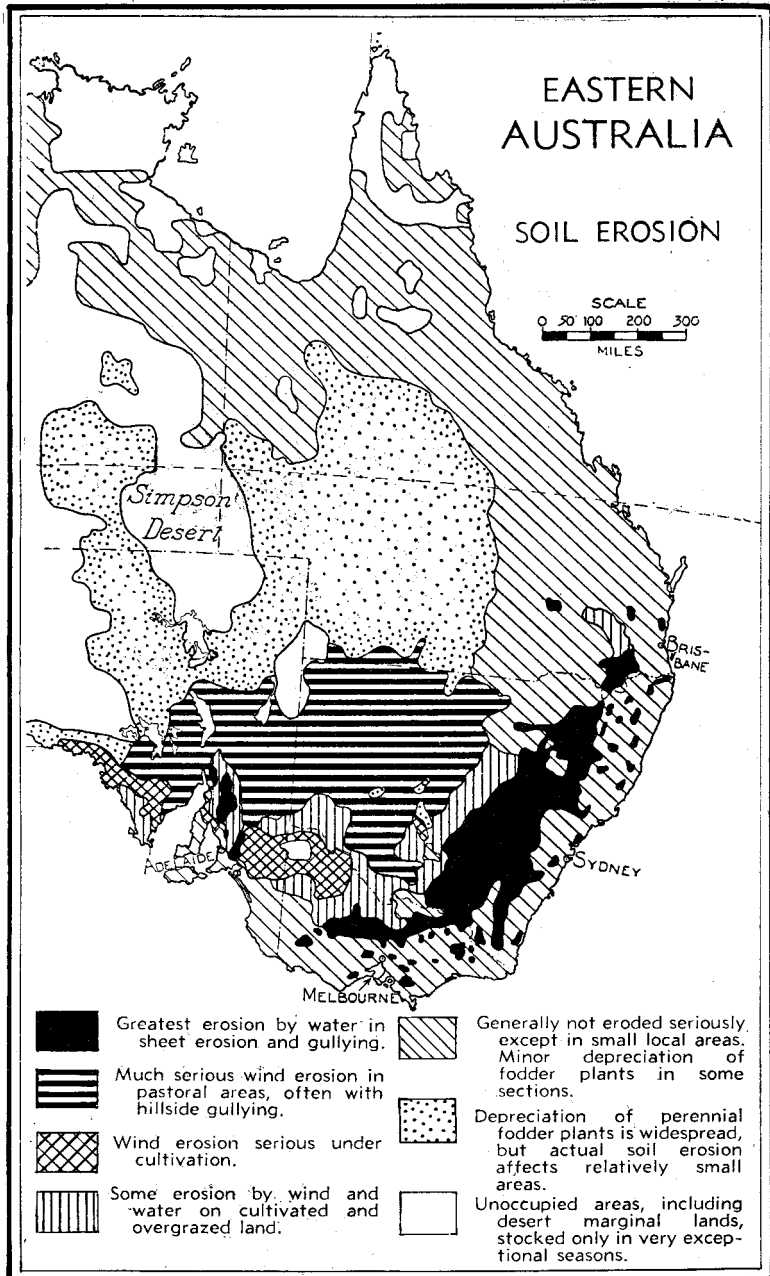
## 7. LAND UTILISATION AND SOIL EROSION.

The maps on the following pages were produced by the Economic Department of the Bank of New South Wales. They illustrate the two conflicting effects upon production of more intensive stocking and of soil erosion. The former is in part the cause of the latter. Generally, Queensland has a lower carrying capacity per acre than most of the rest of Eastern Australia, but, so far, has suffered less soil erosion. This is partly because the inland agricultural areas are relatively small in Queensland, and the worst erosion has been caused by rainfall in cultivated areas. "Perhaps the most seriously eroded soils [in Australia] are in the wheat belt receiving a moderately high rainfall," says the Bank's report.<sup>a</sup> Wind erosion, which is serious in some other parts, is comparatively slight in Queensland. But the best sheep-carrying districts (see first map) are partly situated in a zone where deterioration by erosion is suspected, and where pasture improvement is not applicable. "In the main they comprise soils which are not very easily eroded, although there is serious local loss around natural watering places and dams, where erosion occurs along animal pads with consequent accumulations of silt." The periodical droughts of the country make it suitable to a nomadic life with migration of flocks from drought-afflicted to good areas; but the adoption of fixed settlement causes what in normal seasons may be conservative stocking to become overstocking in time of drought.

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<sup>a</sup> Circular of Bank of New South Wales, 9th January, 1939.





## Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The information in this chapter includes brief descriptions of the locations of the main areas of production for the more important or significant products, with some reference to their history, and statistics are often given for other States also in an endeavour to indicate the special characteristics of the production of Queensland and its districts. Other information is given in the chapter on Marketing. The scope of the assistance given by the State may be gathered from the functions of the Department of Agriculture and Stock and of other Departments as listed in Chapter 2, and from the chapters on Land and Settlement, Transport, Marketing, and on Public Finance. The chapter on Trade indicates the importance of the exports of primary products in relation to their production, which are about 75 per cent. of the gross value of primary products, including the value of their processing. These exports are both oversea and interstate.

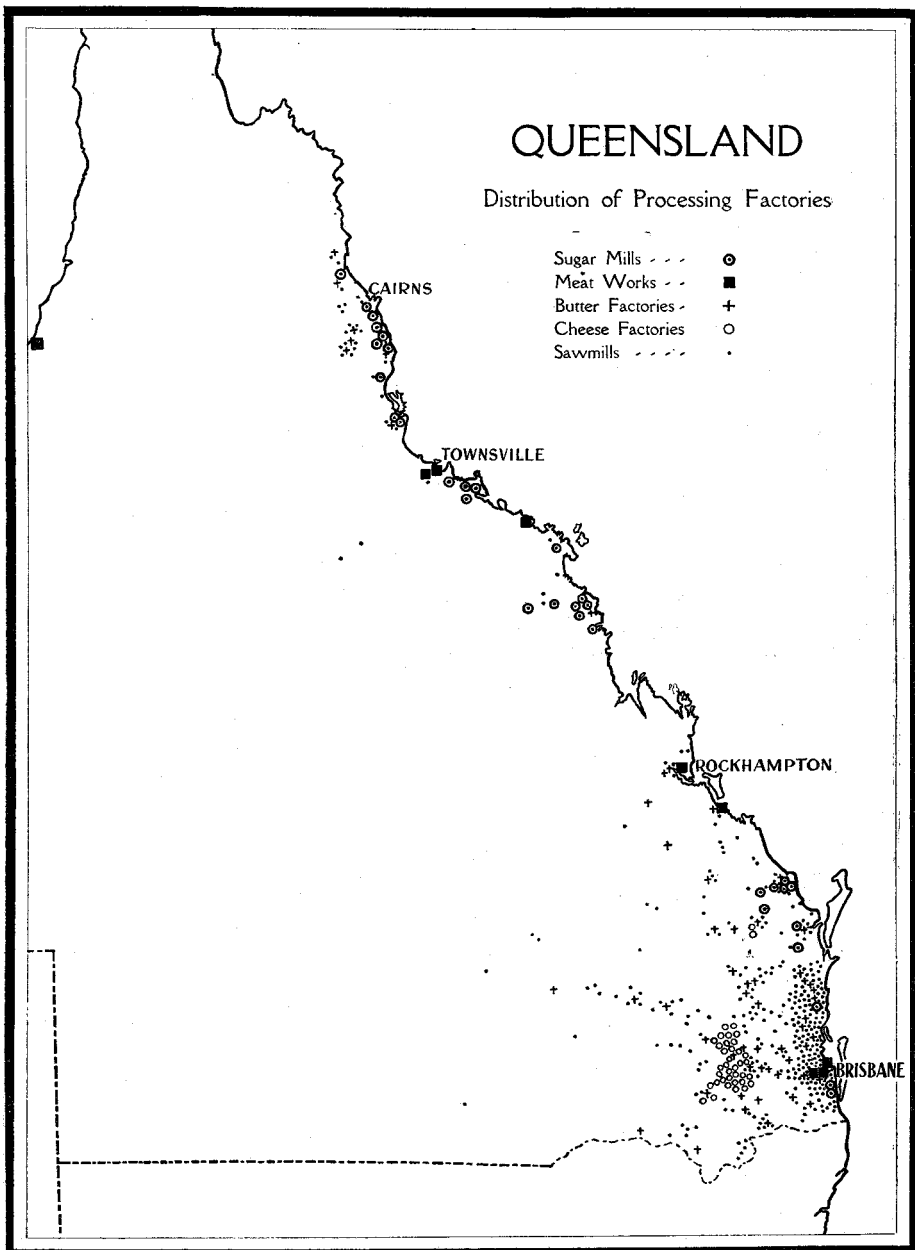
*Contents.*—The first sections deal with Livestock and their products, including Dairy Produce. These are followed by an account of Agriculture and of all main crops, and by Fisheries, including the tropical products of the north.

Mineral production is then described with a brief reference to State mines and facilities. Timber production follows.

Factory and workshop production occupies a lengthy section entitled manufacturing, and is followed by information given separately for the production of Heat, Light and Power. Building operations are recorded in the next section.

*Value of Production.*—The next section deals with the value of production both gross and net, as far as the latter can be estimated, and distinguishes factory production which is essential to the sale of certain primary products. These distinctions are important, for primary production is recorded at its gross value, whereas factory production is given in the total for all production at its net value.

*Production and Income.*—Production as recorded in official statistics excludes certain large and important elements in the total income of the community. It excludes all building and non-factory construction, the services of trade and transport, and personal services of all kinds not embodied in commodities. The importance of these services can be gathered from the Census statistics given in the chapter on Employment. They comprise an increasing proportion of total production and income. The Queensland proportion of total breadwinners in these categories, where production is excluded from the records, increased between the Census of 1921 and the Census of 1933 from about 50.4 per cent. to about 53.5 per cent.



This map shows the distribution as at 30th June, 1937, of the main processing factories in Queensland.



The total income of Queensland has been estimated, and is shown in the final section (13) of this Chapter.

## 2. LIVESTOCK.

Apart from sugar, all the more important rural industries are based on cattle and sheep. The cattle are found throughout the State, but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline (largely for dairying) gradually spreading out to the far interior, where they are bred for meat production. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north and south through the centre of Queensland (see maps pages 122 and 123).

Cattle numbers had reached with steady growth over 7 million in 1894, but the subsequent depression, drought and overstocking reduced them to 2½ million by 1903. Another peak of 7 million was reached in 1921, after which a decline, particularly in 1923 and 1926, led to slightly over 5 million in 1928. The present figure is steady at about 6 million.

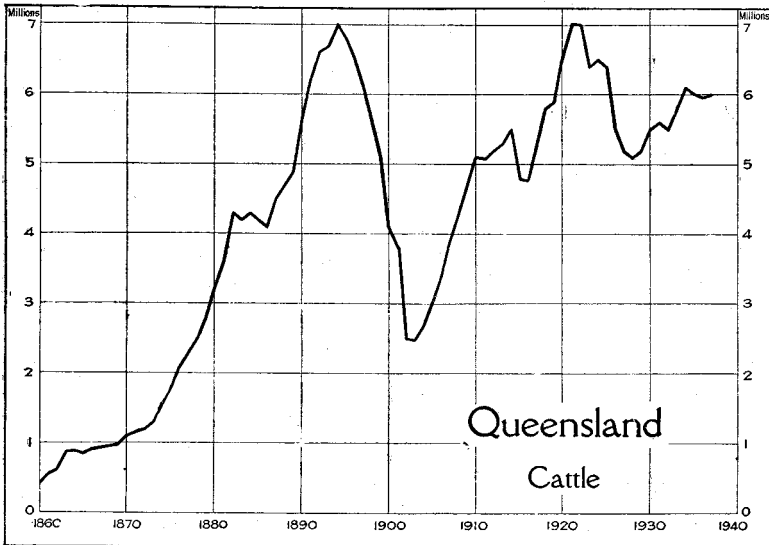
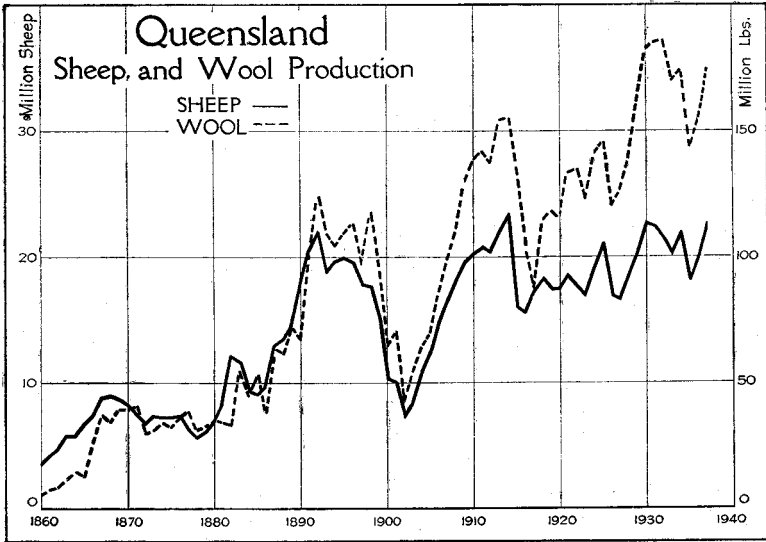
Sheep have varied in a similar way. A peak of 21.7 million was reached in 1892, a trough of 7.2 million in 1902, but for the last 20 years the number has fluctuated round about the 20 million. It was reduced from 23 million to 16 million by drought in 1915, was built up again to 20.7 million in 1925, reduced by the 1926 drought to under 17 million, and was over 20 million again by the end of 1929. Drought in 1935 caused a decrease of 2½ million reducing the flocks to 18 million from which they have now recovered.

### LIVE STOCK IN QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860 .. .. .	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147
1870 .. .. .	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992
1880 .. .. .	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248
1890 .. .. .	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836
1900 .. .. .	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187
1910 .. .. .	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212
1920 .. .. .	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370
1930 .. .. .	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528
1933 .. .. .	456,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448
1934 .. .. .	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873
1935 .. .. .	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888
1936 .. .. .	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855
1937 .. .. .	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941
1938 (Prelim.) .. .. .	445,000	6,000,000	22,500,000	320,000

*a* Including mules and donkeys.

For 1937, 48,381 persons owning 1 or more head of cattle lodged returns, the average size of the herds being 123. Of the total number of owners, 40,739 had less than 100 head, this group consisting mainly of dairy farmers.



The first graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than number of sheep, which reflects the breeding of better sheep for wool. The second graph shows cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year.

Sheep owners totalled 5,498, with an average flock of 4,092. 1,432 owners had flocks of up to 499 sheep, and 511 had 500 to 999; while amongst large flocks, 161 owners had flocks of over 20,000, including 21 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 1 of over 100,000.

The distribution of livestock in statistical divisions was:—

LIVE STOCK—QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

Statistical Division.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Moreton .. .. .	49,668	505,220	10,955	95,178
Wide Bay .. .. .	57,643	843,815	4,829	84,441
Downs .. .. .	66,298	581,899	3,055,304	63,857
Maranoa .. .. .	21,974	218,104	3,858,108	1,649
South Western .. .. .	17,022	147,955	3,635,987	258
<i>Total, S. Queensland</i> ..	<i>212,605</i>	<i>2,296,993</i>	<i>10,565,183</i>	<i>245,383</i>
Port Curtis .. .. .	42,626	1,029,866	78,224	17,834
Central Western .. .. .	37,067	415,853	6,380,523	1,322
Far Western .. .. .	14,138	179,882	2,172,674	61
<i>Total, C. Queensland</i> ..	<i>93,831</i>	<i>1,625,601</i>	<i>8,631,421</i>	<i>19,217</i>
Edgecumbe .. .. .	59,201	732,651	5,227	5,379
Rockingham .. .. .	30,422	219,512	724	12,289
Peninsula .. .. .	5,983	111,251	..	119
North Western .. .. .	44,735	973,157	3,295,415	554
<i>Total, N. Queensland</i> ..	<i>140,341</i>	<i>2,036,571</i>	<i>3,301,366</i>	<i>18,341</i>
Total, Queensland ..	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941

*a* Including mules and donkeys.

Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia and New Zealand is indicated in the following table:—

LIVE STOCK AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1937.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales <i>a</i> ..	528,625	3,019,581	51,563,181	356,765
Victoria <i>a</i> .. .. .	359,106	1,880,429	18,863,467	285,259
<b>Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>445,916</b> <i>c</i>	<b>5,959,165</b>	<b>22,497,970</b>	<b>282,941</b>
South Australia .. .. .	197,334	324,163	8,904,402	66,647
Western Australia .. .. .	151,067	740,241	8,732,076	64,598
Tasmania .. .. .	31,578	254,812	2,520,950	43,067
N. Territory .. .. .	31,662	891,640	26,856	388
A. C. Territory <i>a</i> ..	1,225	8,325	263,616	417
Total Australia .. .. .	1,746,513	13,078,356	113,372,518	1,100,082
New Zealand .. .. .	278,167	4,506,082	32,378,774 <sup>b</sup>	756,466

*a* At 31st March, 1938.

*b* At 30th April, 1938.

*c* Excluding 809 mules and 52 donkeys.

Queensland had the following proportions of the total livestock in Australia in 1937:—Horses, 25.53 per cent; cattle, 45.57 per cent.; sheep, 19.85 per cent.; pigs, 25.72 per cent.

The following table shows the natural increase, and slaughtering of livestock in Queensland since 1927.

INCREASES AND SLAUGHTERINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Increase.		Slaughtering.		
	Calves Branded.	Lambs Marked.	Cattle (including Calves).	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1928 ..	989,567	3,995,065	725,454	845,480	342,728
1929 ..	996,554	4,257,250	672,701	1,017,783	361,080
1930 ..	1,071,842	5,625,924	634,488	1,497,768	404,595
1931 ..	1,048,399	5,013,286	591,669	1,938,315	416,715
1932 ..	983,789	4,243,356	595,948	1,756,781	383,543
1933 ..	1,061,771	3,336,321	672,683	1,432,592	392,732
1934 ..	1,203,879	4,979,373	797,822	1,273,674	448,469
1935 ..	1,095,591	2,115,883	859,584	1,019,728	521,664
1936 ..	1,087,724	4,831,815	1,011,119	1,043,744	573,981
1937 ..	1,112,823	5,174,128	1,118,859	1,068,084	491,832

*Meat Works.*—There are 11 meatworks and 10 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. The Queensland Meat Industry Board is noted at the end of Chapter 10 on Marketing.

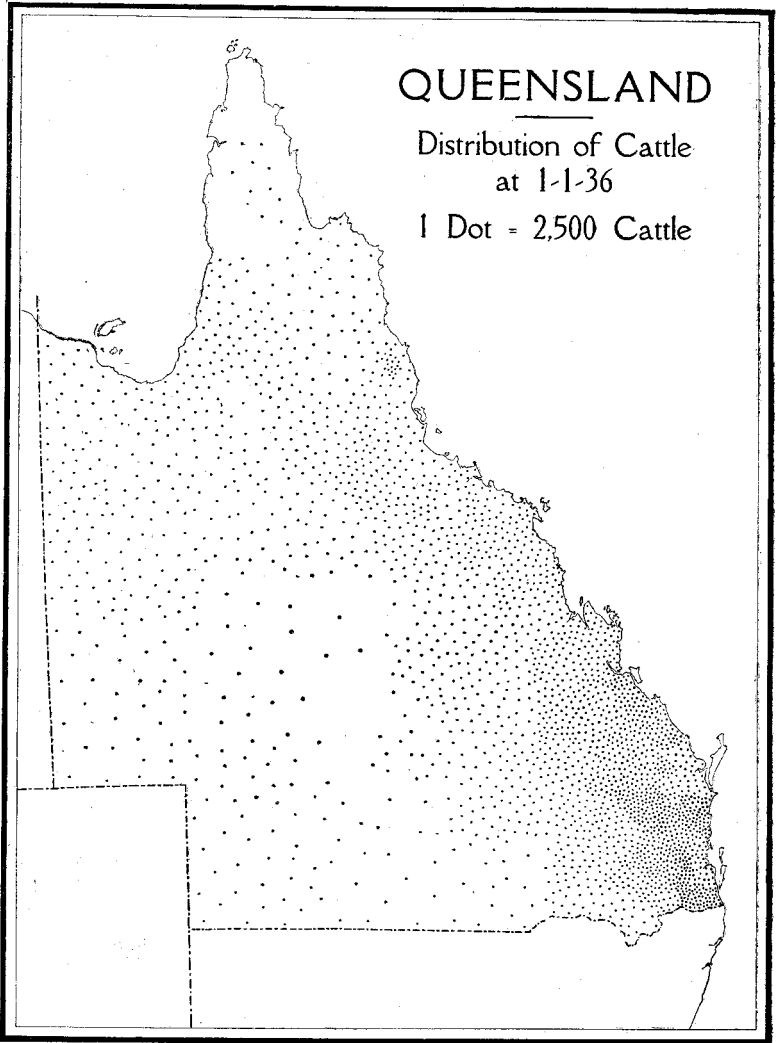
The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the last five years. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this Chapter.

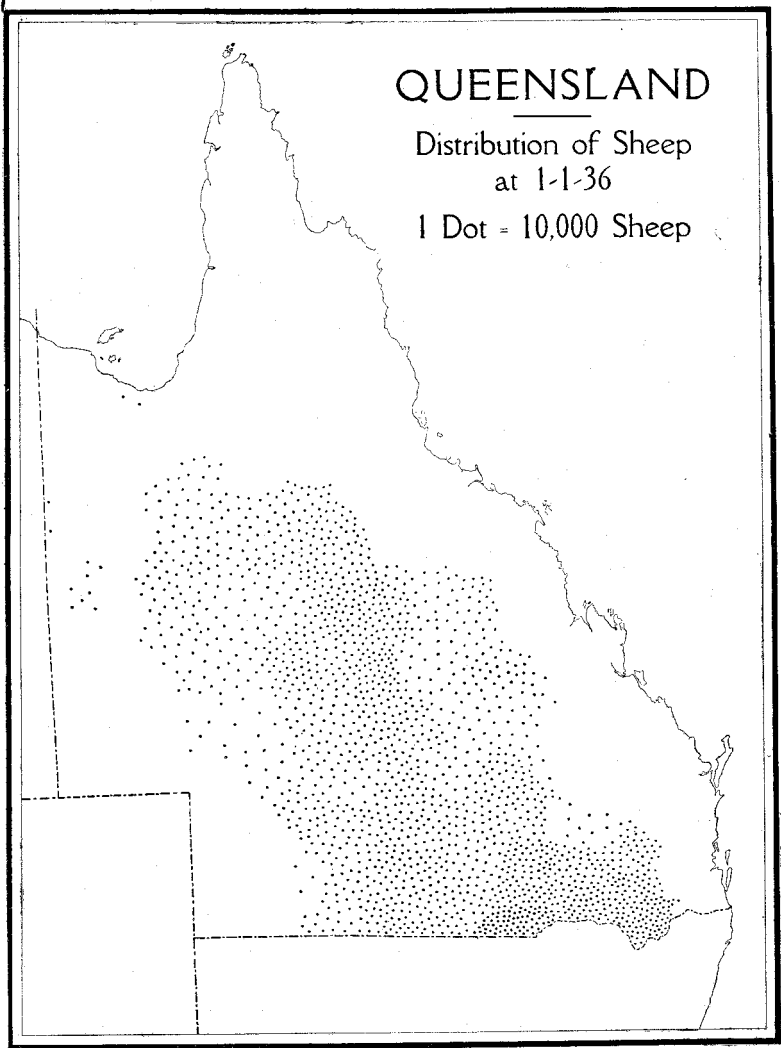
MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Establishments ..	No.	18	20	20	22	21
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.	2,792	3,013	2,759	3,179	3,772
Salaries and Wages Paid	£	659,660	747,385	758,770	915,748	1,096,147
Stock Killed—						
Cattle ..	No.	495,155	607,565	603,562	775,713	976,438
Sheep ..	No.	541,010	586,852	362,748	456,687	500,219
Lambs ..	No.	53,714	71,750	46,998	52,955	72,222
Pigs ..	No.	343,727	426,141	492,416	458,018	439,617
Meat Produced—						
Beef ..	1000 lb.	240,971	255,496	217,330	287,544	325,568
Mutton ..	1000 lb.	21,733	23,862	13,884	19,423	19,578
Lamb ..	1000 lb.	1,507	2,085	1,430	1,556	2,211
Bacon and Ham	1000 lb.	18,574	21,475	23,017	20,002	19,486
Pork ..	1000 lb.	8,795	12,109	13,602	14,963	18,576
Value all Products	£1,000	3,376	4,220	5,555	7,125	8,481

*a* Average number of workers during period of operation.

*Meat Exports.*—Records of interstate exports are not available, but a sample collection of interstate trade statistics was made in 1931-32. In that year livestock, meat, hides and skins, tallow, etc., exported to other States were valued at £2,017,608. New South Wales took £1,690,648;





Victoria £269,291; South Australia £95,065; Western Australia £26,297; Tasmania £3,346. (For further details of exports see Chapter 9.)

The exports overseas of livestock, meat, and allied products during 1937-38 are shown in the next table. Products of wild animals are not included.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Country to which Exported.	Live Stock.	Meat.	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	..	4,162,698	147,964	15,326	114,911
British Malaya	16	81,237	71	8	1,183
India and Ceylon	26,165	9,204	..	..	1,846
Other British	1,867	77,390	..	1,276	15,030
Egypt	..	91,217	7,826	..	..
France	..	30	121,427	..	432
Japan	733	41,200	20,181	..	556
Neth. East Indies	2,220	31,682	..	2,851	..
U. S. America	..	474	3,120	..	538
Other Foreign	2,840	61,267	112,154	158	26,424
Total	33,841	4,556,399	412,743	19,619	160,920

3. WOOL.

As a wool producer, Queensland ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure breed merinos. At 31st December, 1937, 98.33 per cent. of all the sheep were merinos, 0.14 per cent. other pure breeds, and 0.42 per cent. merino comebacks.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. <sup>a</sup>	Value of Wool Produced.
	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Shorn.	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.		
1928-29..	18,438,630	134,727,365	7.31	138,988,930	9,080,611
1929-30..	20,733,054	155,967,030	7.52	161,087,873	6,886,506
1930-31..	22,778,181	174,600,451	7.67	182,061,407	7,039,708
1931-32..	23,183,705	176,142,684	7.60	184,716,462	5,957,105
1932-33..	22,407,859	173,682,186	7.75	185,833,546	7,340,425
1933-34..	20,776,320	160,874,165	7.74	169,989,516	10,227,703
1934-35..	22,609,717	166,452,800	7.36	174,088,413	7,587,353
1935-36..	18,764,417	136,893,636	7.30	142,793,328	8,287,963
1936 <i>b</i> ..	18,471,448	146,839,941	7.95	153,766,368	9,155,506
1937 <i>b</i> ..	21,710,429	169,152,803	7.79	174,751,280	10,390,420

<sup>a</sup> Includes dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

<sup>b</sup> Year ended 31st December.

Of the sheep shorn in 1937 there were 9,926,112 ewes, 6,038,625 wethers, 3,262,964 weaners and hoggets, 2,202,962 lambs, and 279,766 rams.

*Wool Districts.*—The following table indicates the districts in which the wool was produced.

**WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1937.**

Statistical Division.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.		Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	%	%
Moreton ..	5,269	34,061	6.46	0.0	0.0
Wide Bay ..	4,327	25,398	5.87	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	2,647,158	20,764,353	7.84	12.3	13.6
Maranoa ..	3,385,974	27,206,034	8.03	16.1	17.1
South Western	3,898,302	31,843,175	8.17	18.8	16.2
<i>Total S. Q'land</i>	<i>9,941,030</i>	<i>79,873,021</i>	<i>8.03</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>46.9</i>
Port Curtis ..	59,537	366,695	6.16	0.2	0.3
Central Western	6,225,627	47,465,337	7.64	28.1	28.4
Far Western ..	2,306,457	18,311,781	7.94	10.8	9.7
<i>Total C. Q'land</i>	<i>8,591,621</i>	<i>66,143,813</i>	<i>7.70</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>38.4</i>
Edgecumbe ..	3,617	21,320	5.89	0.0	0.0
Rockingham ..	440	2,965	6.74	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	3,173,721	23,111,684	7.28	13.7	14.7
<i>Total, N. Q'land</i>	<i>3,177,778</i>	<i>23,135,969</i>	<i>7.28</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.7</i>
<b>Total Q'land..</b>	<b>21,710,429</b>	<b>169,152,803</b>	<b>7.79</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Australian Wool Production.*—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool producing State in the nineties. Since then it has generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century and during the period 1917 to 1920. New South Wales now produces roughly one half the Australian wool, and Queensland and Victoria together supply one-third. The actual production in 1937-38 is shown hereunder.

**AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION, 1937-38.**

State or Territory.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.				Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn.	Dead and Feltmongered.	Exported on Skins. (Estimate.)	Total Production.	
	No.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. gr.
N.S.W.	54,673,236	447,695,036	25,722,251	21,610,169	495,027,456	8.19
Victoria ..	20,710,343	142,404,910	15,309,553	20,132,766	177,847,229	6.88
<b>Q'land. a</b>	<b>21,710,429</b>	<b>169,152,803</b>	<b>3,580,709</b>	<b>2,017,768</b>	<b>174,751,280</b>	<b>7.79</b>
S.A. ..	8,654,764	74,893,269	3,577,837	8,135,282	86,606,388	8.65
W.A. a ..	8,761,252	64,739,400	..	5,286,134	70,025,534	7.39
Tasmania	2,459,590	14,106,500	..	1,492,000	15,598,500	5.74
N.T. ..	<i>n</i>	35,000	..	..	35,000	<i>n</i>
A.C.T. ..	252,902	1,749,578	13,016	34,100	1,796,694	6.92
<b>Total..</b>	<b>117,222,516</b>	<b>914,776,496</b>	<b>48,203,366</b>	<b>58,708,219</b>	<b>1,021,688,081</b>	<b>7.80</b>

a Figures for year 1937.      n Not available.



*Wool Sales.*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the last ten years are shown in the next table. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

## BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year ended 30th June.	Sales.	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured.
			No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£
1930 ..	10	410,833	122,773,424	6,744,969	5,765,673	10-26	18-42
1931 ..	10	457,039	139,749,813	6,171,041	5,758,105	9-28	13-78
1932 ..	11	446,077	131,610,148	7,691,122	4,650,292	7-74	12-71
1933 ..	10	500,522	141,636,469	13,387,762	6,503,358	9-48	16-26
1934 ..	7	353,036	97,302,028	10,469,300	7,453,650	15-51	26-69
1935 ..	13	550,939	156,152,802	12,149,794	7,696,254	10-38	18-59
1936 ..	8	386,570	108,530,704	8,014,633	7,060,529	13-93	22-73
1937 ..	10	492,266	143,867,941	7,227,028	10,690,878	16-51	26-41
1938 ..	11	483,561	141,849,963	6,423,510	7,626,056	11-98	20-35
1939 ..	11	538,087	159,227,200	7,480,570	7,575,510	10-57	18-13

*Wool Exports.*—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is exported directly overseas. In recent years, about 98 per cent. of the production has been exported. The following table shows the oversea exports to certain countries during the last five years.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).					
Belgium .. .. .	21,897	25,028	20,225	27,837	26,201
France .. .. .	16,641	16,744	11,768	15,489	27,932
Germany .. .. .	32,768	8,543	8,924	14,150	18,332
Holland .. .. .	1,943	3,416	4,392	2,492	1,853
Italy .. .. .	11,680	3,601	826	8,072	5,261
Japan .. .. .	27,822	48,311	40,471	13,759	6,122
Poland .. .. .	1,037	3,028	3,809	2,409	4,448
United Kingdom .. .. .	52,642	62,962	43,432	55,654	67,625
U. S. America .. .. .	908	199	2,163	8,380	2,161
<b>Total, all Countries ..</b>	<b>169,101</b>	<b>175,591</b>	<b>140,899</b>	<b>153,068</b>	<b>167,656</b>
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
Belgium .. .. .	1,255	971	1,102	1,628	1,256
France .. .. .	942	595	594	881	1,420
Germany .. .. .	1,990	378	541	1,022	1,238
Holland .. .. .	122	161	272	187	114
Italy .. .. .	724	158	38	528	347
Japan .. .. .	1,786	2,206	2,443	1,166	389
Poland .. .. .	60	131	213	147	242
United Kingdom .. .. .	2,909	2,577	2,184	3,503	3,767
U. S. America .. .. .	61	13	172	743	181
<b>Total, all Countries ..</b>	<b>9,974</b>	<b>7,370</b>	<b>7,871</b>	<b>10,170</b>	<b>9,392</b>

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of a fair amount of wool which is scoured in Queensland and exported clean. The following table shows the exports of scoured wool to the countries shown in the foregoing table:—

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF SCOURED WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Belgium .. .. .	2,224	1,929	2,188	1,757	1,037
France .. .. .	1,395	1,481	1,426	1,178	1,710
Germany .. .. .	3,608	772	966	631	780
Holland .. .. .	116	77	163	30	36
Italy .. .. .	692	33	26	45	34
Japan .. .. .	..	37	59	..	1
Poland .. .. .	20	221	317	42	26
United Kingdom .. .. .	10,570	12,508	8,775	7,209	7,535
U. S. America .. .. .	..	..	2	58	5
Total, all Countries ..	18,723	17,425	14,335	11,061	11,480

There are now 17 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. In 1937-38, the mills used the equivalent of 1,481,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follow:—

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Establishments .. No.	23	26	21	20	20
Workers <i>a</i> .. .. No.	893	842	790	766	763
Salaries and wages paid £	136,359	126,725	116,071	112,156	113,906
Sheep skins used .. No.	866,065	750,330	574,717	536,088	462,896
Greasy wool used 1,000 lb.	38,850	33,268	26,109	22,989	22,668
Production—					
Scoured wool <i>b</i> 1,000 lb.	19,361	17,209	12,623	12,574	11,590
Tweed and cloth sq. yards	<i>n</i>	528,147	591,203	608,042	631,744
Flannel .. sq. yards	<i>n</i>	524,297	513,828	507,755	485,476
Blankets .. pairs	<i>n</i>	7,301	8,020	8,347	17,636

*a* Average number of workers during period of operation.

*b* Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

*n* Not available.

See section 9 of this Chapter for further particulars of wool scours.

4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the East coast from the border of New South Wales northwards towards Rockhampton; on the Darling Downs; and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, Cheese, and Milk produced in 1937-38 were worth £8,140,000, while the value of Pig Products produced in the related industry of Pig-raising was £1,635,000. The following table indicates the growth of the industry since 1895.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cattle. <i>c</i>			Production.		Exports Oversea.	
	Total (including Heifers)	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
No.	No.	No.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	
1895 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,720	1,842	36	1
1900 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,680	1,985	1,035	4
1905 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	20,320	2,682	7,070	59
1910 ..	365,444	262,788	102,656	31,258	4,147	17,213	518
1915-16 ..	335,243	218,511	116,732	25,457 <sup>a</sup>	4,383 <sup>a</sup>	2,354	66
1920-21 ..	448,634	335,026	113,608	40,751 <sup>b</sup>	11,512 <sup>b</sup>	26,067	7,936
1925-26 ..	611,426	463,436	147,900	63,001	12,581	36,608	6,463
1930-31 ..	724,323	546,643	147,385	95,719	13,648	67,583	7,790
1933-34 ..	877,409	673,544	164,978	127,343	13,887	98,084	6,636
1934-35 ..	939,254	729,821	172,932	133,625	12,192	102,134	7,819
1935-36 ..	955,746	732,002	186,764	115,920	9,149	76,230	3,481
1936-37 ..	940,000 <sup>d</sup>	649,422	229,996	87,475	7,790	53,885	1,767
1937-38 ..	985,858	701,258	225,055	118,244	11,963	75,061	5,781

*a* For the year ended 31st December, 1915. *c* At 31st December. *n* Not available.  
*b* For the year ended 31st December, 1920. *d* Approximate.

The distribution of the dairying industry in the various statistical divisions of the State is shown hereunder.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38 *a*.

Statistical Division.	Milk Produced.			Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
	Used for Butter and Cheese.		Used as Milk.	On Farms.	In Factories.	On Farms.	In Factories.
	On Farms.	In Factories.					
	1,000 gl.	1,000 gl.	1,000 gl.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Moreton ..	2,010	52,468	9,684	957,227	34,140,619	24	1,760
Wide Bay ..	2,024	57,176	2,580	963,177	35,591,862	2,021	350,842
Downs ..	1,516	48,168	2,329	698,555	27,894,349	7,350	11,589,623
Maranoa ..	135	1,397	247	54,739	768,506	..	..
S. Western ..	14	1	120	3,984	..	..	..
<i>Total, S. Qld.</i>	<i>5,699</i>	<i>159,210</i>	<i>14,960</i>	<i>2,677,682</i>	<i>98,395,336</i>	<i>9,395</i>	<i>11,942,225</i>
Port Curtis ..	684	19,475	1,210	316,744	11,346,401	..	..
Cent. Western ..	80	..	316	26,832	..	..	..
Far Western ..	9	..	53	2,582	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>773</i>	<i>19,475</i>	<i>1,579</i>	<i>346,158</i>	<i>11,346,401</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Edgecumbe ..	371	778	1,488	165,586	529,543	125	..
Rockingham ..	252	8,444	1,263	109,249	4,669,941	11,700	..
Peninsula ..	2	..	9	419	..	..	..
North Western ..	14	..	102	3,945	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>9,222</i>	<i>2,862</i>	<i>279,199</i>	<i>5,199,484</i>	<i>11,825</i>	<i>..</i>
<b>Total Q'land</b>	<b>7,111</b>	<b>187,907</b>	<b>19,401</b>	<b>3,303,039</b>	<b>114,941,221</b>	<b>21,220</b>	<b>11,942,225</b>

*a* Milk, and farm butter and cheese production, are for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip, Moreton and Wide Bay, the productions of which are about equal, and which contribute nearly two-thirds of the whole factory production. Most of the rest comes from the Downs. Almost all the cheese comes from the district around Toowoomba.

A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table:—

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

State or Territory.	Dairy Cattle.	Total Milk Produced.	Butter Made.	Cheese Made.	Bacon and Ham Made.
	<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
	No.	Galls.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
N. S. Wales	1,069,888	317,616,945	109,830,751	7,417,640	22,069,860
Victoria ..	967,755	423,304,865	154,769,391	13,350,124	17,571,792
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>914,815</b>	<b>206,315,040</b>	<b>87,474,757</b>	<b>7,789,890</b>	<b>20,229,728</b>
S. Australia	169,761	63,698,514	20,892,369	12,164,819	7,573,620
W. Australia	126,301	36,770,524	12,360,924	1,012,139	4,098,448
Tasmania	93,657	31,156,283	10,918,278	2,994,227	2,132,464
A.C.T. ..	1,116	365,237	15,223	..	1,151
<b>Total c</b>	<b>3,343,293</b>	<b>1,079,227,408</b>	<b>396,261,693</b>	<b>44,728,839</b>	<b>73,677,063</b>

*a* Includes heifers within three months of calving, except for Tasmania. Figures for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, are as at 31st December, 1936; New South Wales, Victoria, and A. C. Territory as at 31st March, 1937.

*b* Factories and farms combined.

*c* Exclusive of N. Territory for which no returns are available.

Statistics of the operations of dairy factories and farms for five years are as follows:—

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	25,363	26,102	26,618	29,852	31,149
Butter made <i>a</i> { .. 1,000 lb.	3,425	3,391	3,421	3,074	3,303
made <i>a</i> { .. .. £	134,126	144,200	164,466	163,400	191,714
Dairy Factories No.	116	116	98 <sup>b</sup>	102 <sup>b</sup>	104 <sup>b</sup>
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	552,179	564,651	576,035 <sup>b</sup>	598,948 <sup>b</sup>	620,670 <sup>b</sup>
Plant .. £	681,219	687,898	717,340 <sup>b</sup>	742,742 <sup>b</sup>	731,515 <sup>b</sup>
Workers <i>d</i> .. No.	1,177	1,182	1,096 <sup>b</sup>	1,037 <sup>b</sup>	1,186 <sup>b</sup>
Salaries and Wages £	247,298	260,423	244,160 <sup>b</sup>	226,769 <sup>b</sup>	268,972
Butter made { 1,000 lb.	123,918	130,234	112,500	84,401	114,941
Butter made { £	5,478,180	5,892,261	5,838,230	4,796,504	7,156,608
Cheese made { 1,000 lb.	13,883	12,186	9,149 <sup>c</sup>	7,772 <sup>c</sup>	11,942 <sup>c</sup>
Cheese made { £	334,979	345,382	270,083 <sup>c</sup>	250,655 <sup>c</sup>	381,385 <sup>c</sup>

*a* For year ended 31st December.

*b* Excludes some small cheese factories, previously included.

*c* Includes the output of the small establishments referred to in note *b*.

*d* Average for whole year.

*e* Not available.

For information about the marketing of butter and cheese see Chapter 10. Exports since 1895 are shown in the table on page 128. The positions of dairy factories in Queensland are indicated in the map on page 117.

## 5. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland, and in Northern New South Wales to a small extent, is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas and pineapples entirely with white labour. The following tables show (1) the progress of the chief agricultural crops in Queensland during the past five years, and (2) a comparison between Queensland and the other States in the principal crops grown.

## PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Area—</i>							
Sugar-cane	<i>a</i>	ac.	228,154	218,426	228,515	245,918	245,131
Maize		ac.	166,948	160,607	157,370	181,266	174,243
Wheat		ac.	232,053	221,729	239,631	283,648	372,935
Green forage		ac.	311,462	338,312	379,651	429,782	441,560
Hay		ac.	92,943	86,477	71,309	62,758	73,629
Cotton		ac.	68,203	43,397	54,947	62,200	52,692
Peanuts		ac.	2,630	7,501	9,472	17,311	12,370
Potatoes, English		ac.	11,936	11,666	13,620	13,448	10,817
Pumpkins		ac.	3,518	12,272	13,368	20,605	24,391
Tobacco		ac.	1,004	2,081	3,117	3,973	3,812
Bananas	<i>b</i>	ac.	6,777	7,027	7,004	4,983	5,288
Pineapples	<i>b</i>	ac.	4,551	4,603	4,545	4,408	4,228
<i>Yield—</i>							
Sugar-cane	1,000 tons		4,667	4,271	4,220	5,171	5,133
Maize	1,000 bush.		3,716	4,142	3,504	3,149	2,628
Wheat	1,000 bush.		4,362	4,076	2,690	2,016	3,749
Hay	tons		144,250	154,157	122,687	73,787	98,218
Cotton	1,000 lb.		17,718	26,924	20,785	19,199	11,793
Peanuts	1,000 lb.		2,699	8,494	9,636	17,023	11,300
Potatoes, English	tons		20,123	21,627	24,765	15,826	16,565
Pumpkins	tons		33,440	31,632	33,341	40,038	56,089
Tobacco	1,000 lb.		2,080	1,025	1,555	2,005	2,317
Bananas	100 bun.		20,275	19,059	17,334	14,472	15,175
Pineapples	100 doz.		13,553	11,268	13,334	12,277	13,311
<i>Yield per acre—</i>							
Sugar-cane	tons		20.46	19.56	18.47	21.03	20.94
Maize	bush.		22.26	25.79	22.27	17.37	15.09
Wheat	bush.		18.80	18.38	11.23	7.11	10.05
Hay	tons		1.55	1.78	1.72	1.18	1.33
Cotton	lb.		260	620	378	309	224
Peanuts	lb.		1,026	1,132	1,017	983	914
Potatoes, English	tons		1.69	1.85	1.82	1.18	1.53
Pumpkins	tons		2.47	2.58	2.49	1.94	2.30
Tobacco	lb.		519	493	499	505	608
Bananas	bun.		299	271	247	290	287
Pineapples	doz.		298	245	293	279	315

*a* Area cut for crushing each year.*b* Area bearing only

PRINCIPAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar cane <i>a</i> ac.	10,716	..	<b>245,131</b>	..	..	..	255,847
Maize .. ac.	125,049	20,879	<b>174,243</b>	22	1	..	320,194
Wheat 1,000 ac.	4,465	2,686	<b>373</b>	3,162	3,026	21	13,733
Green forage 1,000 ac.	638	122	<b>442</b>	144	269	25	1,640
Hay .. 1,000 ac.	760	1,079	<b>74</b>	562	432	73	2,980
Cotton .. ac.	..	..	<b>52,692</b>	..	..	..	52,692
Peanuts .. ac.	3	..	<b>12,370</b>	..	148	..	12,521
Potatoes, English ac.	21,372	41,105	<b>10,817</b>	4,387	4,202	32,468	114,351
Pumpkins .. ac.	4,738	1,431	<b>24,391</b>	372	482	32	31,446
Tobacco .. ac.	610	4,736	<b>3,812</b>	90	1,216	159	10,623
<i>Yield.</i>							
Sugar cane 1,000 tons	362	..	<b>5,133</b>	..	..	..	5,495
Maize 1,000 bush.	3,403	784	<b>2,628</b>	1	<i>b</i>	..	6,816
Wheat 1,000 bush.	55,104	48,173	<b>3,749</b>	43,428	36,225	526	187,205
Hay .. 1,000 tons	825	1,245	<b>98</b>	687	450	113	3,418
Cotton 1,000 lb.	..	..	<b>11,793</b>	..	..	..	11,793
Peanuts 1,000 lb.	<i>n</i>	..	<b>11,300</b>	..	80	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English tons	50,833	134,712	<b>16,565</b>	21,615	21,587	99,969	345,281
Pumpkins .. tons	13,882	6,038	<b>56,089</b>	2,398	1,610	245	80,262
Tobacco 1,000 lb.	409	2,336	<b>2,317</b>	14	789	115	5,980
<i>Yield per acre.</i>							
Sugar cane .. tons	33.76	..	<b>20.94</b>	..	..	..	21.48
Maize .. bush.	27.21	37.54	<b>15.09</b>	47.73	3.00	..	21.29
Wheat .. bush.	12.34	17.93	<b>10.05</b>	13.74	11.97	24.95	13.63
Hay .. .. tons	1.09	1.15	<b>1.33</b>	1.22	1.04	1.55	1.15
Cotton .. lb.	..	..	<b>224</b>	..	..	..	224
Peanuts .. lb.	<i>n</i>	..	<b>914</b>	..	541	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English tons	2.38	3.28	<b>1.53</b>	4.93	5.14	3.08	3.02
Pumpkins .. tons	2.93	4.22	<b>2.30</b>	6.45	3.34	7.66	2.55
Tobacco .. lb.	670	493	<b>608</b>	153	648	724	563

*a* Area cut for crushing.  
*b* 3 bushels.  
*n* Not available.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1937-38 has been estimated at £14,931,267. By "gross value" is meant the value which these crops

would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value," i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1937-38 has been estimated at 13,741,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Crop.	Area	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Harvested.		
	Acres.		£
Apples .. .. .	3,315	269,410 bush.	80,966
Apricots .. .. .	184	13,912 bush.	7,867
Arrowroot (Tubers) .. .. .	774	7,494 tons	12,030
Bananas .. .. .	5,288	1,517,451 bun.	383,764
Barley—			
Malting .. .. .	5,923	84,598 bush.	18,998
Other .. .. .	2,732	36,423 bush.	6,752
Beans and Peas—			
Dried .. .. .	499	25,319 bush.	12,348
Green .. .. .	4,027	251,457 bags	114,400
Broom Millet (Straw) .. .. .	759	164,080 lb.	3,193
Cape Gooseberries .. .. .	8	5,375 qts.	112
Cabbages and Cauliflowers .. .. .	1,683	316,720 doz.	63,344
Canary Seed .. .. .	17,262	48,954 cwt.	70,820
Carrots .. .. .	118	514 tons	7,644
Cherries .. .. .	3	255 bush.	280
Coffee .. .. .	15	7,077 lb.	354
Copra .. .. .	360	4 tons	60
Cotton (Unginned) .. .. .	52,692	11,792,828 lb.	205,025 <sup>a</sup>
Cowpeas .. .. .	1,607	9,655 bush.	4,827
Cucumbers .. .. .	525	175,517 doz.	16,517
Custard Apples .. .. .	248	29,860 bush.	11,996
Figs .. .. .	26	3,164 bush.	1,318
Grapes .. .. .	2,224	5,322,885 lb.	56,771
Grass Seed .. .. .	2,671	10,452 cwt.	14,180
Green Forage .. .. .	441,560	..	1,177,000
Hay—			
Lucerne .. .. .	51,084	75,751 tons	511,317
Oaten .. .. .	4,187	4,814 tons	33,698
Wheaten .. .. .	6,004	5,784 tons	27,474
Other .. .. .	12,354	11,869 tons	47,509
Lemons .. .. .	228	30,466 bush.	12,529
Lucerne Seed .. .. .	154	362 cwt.	2,534
Maize .. .. .	174,243	2,628,458 bush.	695,900
Mangoes .. .. .	449	72,092 bush.	22,170
Mangolds .. .. .	1,601	8,891 tons	17,782
Millet Seed .. .. .	172	984 cwt.	520
Nectarines .. .. .	48	3,600 bush.	1,440
Oats .. .. .	7,709	79,323 bush.	15,535
Onions .. .. .	1,515	90,222 cwt.	20,300
Oranges and Mandarins .. .. .	3,297	293,113 bush.	116,031
Panicum Seed .. .. .	10,052	60,554 cwt.	27,250
Papaws .. .. .	442	177,573 doz.	18,598
Passion Fruit .. .. .	284	18,764 bush.	11,034
Peaches .. .. .	1,088	90,113 bush.	27,785
Peanuts .. .. .	12,370	11,300,294 lb.	112,620
Pears .. .. .	232	26,179 bush.	6,545
Persimmons .. .. .	1	126 bush.	38
Pineapples .. .. .	4,228	1,331,091 doz.	268,681
Plums .. .. .	945	76,017 bush.	26,664

<sup>a</sup> Includes Bounty, £41,772.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38—continued.

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		
Potatoes—			
English .. .. .	10,817	16,565 tons	124,237
Sweet .. .. .	2,774	10,047 tons	60,282
Pumpkins .. .. .	24,391	56,089 tons	266,943
Quinces .. .. .	12	941 bush.	235
Rye .. .. .	2	24 bush.	10
Straw (all kinds) .. .. .	..	1,816 tons	8,716
Strawberries .. .. .	186	310,835 qts.	10,361
Sugar-cane .. .. .	245,131	5,132,886 tons	8,572,730
Sugar-cane (cut for plants)..	11,506	230,000 tons	345,000
Tobacco .. .. .	3,812	2,317,066 lb.	197,047
Tomatoes .. .. .	5,275	500,486 bush.	198,005
Turnips .. .. .	176	591 tons	2,364
Watermelons and rockmelons	612	38,715 doz.	12,610
Wheat .. .. .	372,935	3,749,443 bush.	781,135 <sup>a</sup>
Market Gardens .. .. .	947	..	50,975
Other Gardens, &c. .. .. .	217	..	6,097
Total .. .. .	1,515,983	..	14,931,267

<sup>a</sup> No Bounty, Relief, or Special Assistance in 1937-38.

A comparison of gross values of agricultural products for five years is given hereunder.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar-cane .. .. .	7,247	6,935	7,073	8,298	8,573
Maize .. .. .	681	562	674	715	696
Wheat .. .. .	748 <sup>a</sup>	777 <sup>a</sup>	597 <sup>a</sup>	580	781
Other Cereals .. .. .	37	40	38	12	41
Green Forage .. .. .	623	677	811	967	1,177
Hay and Straw .. .. .	610	616	609	459	629
Cotton .. .. .	283 <sup>a</sup>	397 <sup>a</sup>	376 <sup>a</sup>	330 <sup>a</sup>	205 <sup>a</sup>
Peanuts .. .. .	25	80	84	130	113
Potatoes, English .. .. .	126	180	229	170	124
Pumpkins .. .. .	109	119	134	143	267
Tobacco .. .. .	130	69	141	166	197
Tomatoes .. .. .	193	194	209	213	198
Apples .. .. .	97	90	71	70	81
Bananas .. .. .	471	336	303	283	384
Citrus Fruits .. .. .	134	103	111	117	129
Grapes .. .. .	69	69	66	71	57
Pineapples .. .. .	204	208	247	245	269
Other Fruits .. .. .	139	143	150	151	164
All Agricultural Production	12,303	11,906	12,380	13,557	14,931

<sup>a</sup> Includes Bounty and Assistance.

*Agricultural Districts.*—The districts in which the chief crops were produced in 1937 were as follows.



## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Cotton.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	100 Bun.	Lb.
Moreton ..	79,798	14,287	517,076	12,550	166,945
Wide Bay ..	567,381	8,837	594,679	1,259	1,377,443
Downs ..	..	3,589,330	426,995	..	116,398
Maranoa ..	..	118,613	831	..	5,334
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i> ..	<i>647,179</i>	<i>3,731,067</i>	<i>1,539,581</i>	<i>13,809</i>	<i>1,666,120</i>
Port Curtis ..	1,907	18,376	99,608	832	10,068,057
Central Western ..	..	..	44	..	12,590
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i> ..	<i>1,907</i>	<i>18,376</i>	<i>99,652</i>	<i>832</i>	<i>10,080,647</i>
Edgecumbe ..	1,906,750	..	2,981	253	27,479
Rockingham ..	2,577,050	..	984,745	271	18,582
Peninsula ..	..	..	1,469	7	..
North Western ..	..	..	30	3	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i> ..	<i>4,483,800</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>989,225</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>46,061</i>
<b>Total Q'land</b>	<b>5,132,886</b>	<b>3,749,443</b>	<b>2,628,458</b>	<b>15,175</b>	<b>11,792,828</b>

*Sugar.*—The production of sugar-cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture, and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and more recently in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. The laborious part of the work is done in the winter, during the months when the more tropical areas are a favourite resort of tourists from the South. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the Chapter on Marketing <sup>a</sup> and the location of sugar mills is shown on a map accompanying this Chapter.

The industry is based on the mills, of which there are thirty-three, and fifteen are controlled co-operatively by the growers. These are all "Central Mills" and they each have assigned to them the cane grown on particular areas. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases; first came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for a free Australian market. The war effects stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

<sup>a</sup> Further details are available in a publication "The Story of Sugar" available at the Government Statistician's Office. Price, 1s., post free.

The industry is now settled in fertile patches chiefly in the river valleys of the coast. It may be roughly grouped into four main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the following table. The most northerly area (Rockingham in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the North to Ingham in the South; the next embraces Ayr, Proserpine, and Mackay (Edgecumbe). The two Southern areas are Bundaberg, Maryborough and Gympie and surrounding districts (Wide Bay); and the areas north and south of Brisbane (Moreton). The statistical divisions used are the standard divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—

1. Although actually in Port Curtis, St. Lawrence Petty Sessions district, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Edgecumbe.
2. The Mary Valley portion of Gympie Petty Sessions District is included in Wide Bay, the cane from this area being crushed at Bauple mill.
3. The coastal part of Gympie Petty Sessions District, south of the city, although actually in Wide Bay, is included in Moreton, the cane from this area having been crushed at Nambour mill.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated.	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>a</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 .. ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 .. ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1-27	<i>n</i>
1890 .. ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1-69	<i>n</i>
1900 .. ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11-68	1-28	9-17
1910 .. ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19-45	2-23	8-73
1920 .. ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15-03	1-88	8-00
1930 .. ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15-89	2-33	6-83
1933 .. ..	311,910	228,154	4,667,122	638,559	20-46	2-80	7-31
1934 .. ..	303,926	218,426	4,271,380	611,161	19-56	2-80	6-99
1935 .. ..	314,700	228,515	4,220,435	610,080	18-47	2-67	6-92
1936 .. ..	338,686	245,918	5,170,571	744,676	21-03	3-03	6-94
1937 .. ..	348,840	245,131	5,132,886	763,242	20-94	3-11	6-73
<i>Divisions, 1937</i>							
Rockingham	125,872	103,898	2,577,050	381,915	24-80	3-68	6-75
Edgecumbe ..	148,098	100,343	1,908,657	296,339	19-02	2-95	6-44
Wide Bay ..	66,953	36,473	567,096	74,567	15-55	2-04	7-61
Moreton ..	7,917	4,417	80,083	10,421	18-13	2-36	7-68

*a* 94 per cent. net titre.  
*n* Not available.

Preliminary figures place the 1938 sugar production at 776,000 tons produced from 5,348,000 tons of cane cut from 250,000 acres.

Sugar-cane is grown in two States of Australia, Queensland and New South Wales, and sugar beet in Victoria. Of the 815,852 tons of raw sugar produced in Australia in the 1937-38 season, 93·5 per cent. was cane sugar produced in Queensland, 5·8 per cent. cane sugar produced in New South Wales, and 0·7 per cent. beet sugar produced in Victoria. While the industry in Queensland has been stabilised at the level of its greatest development, over 300,000 acres under cane, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by the guaranteed post-war price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly, from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26. But while the industry in Queensland has continued with a slow irregular increase since that time it has remained fairly steady in New South Wales.

Cane-fields in Queensland in 1937-38 yielded 20·9 tons of cane, and 3·1 tons of sugar, per acre harvested, while in New South Wales the return was 33·8 tons of cane and 4·4 tons of sugar. Per acre under cultivation the yield of sugar in Queensland was 2·19 tons of sugar, in New South Wales, 2·25 tons, and in Victoria 1·39 tons.

For operations of sugar mills, see Section 9 of this Chapter.

*Fruit Crops.*—The value of the fruit crop of the State in 1937-38 was £1,083,671. An annual value of about £1,000,000 places the State's fruit crop only with those of the smaller States—Western Australia and Tasmania—but Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-third of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States:—

PRINCIPAL FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<b>Bearing area—</b>							
Apples .. ac.	12,883	25,000	<b>3,315</b>	8,649	9,739	21,946	81,532
Bananas .. ac.	11,965	..	<b>5,288</b>	..	142	..	17,395
Citrus fruits .. ac.	23,875	5,259	<b>3,537</b>	4,613	3,170	..	40,454
Grapes .. ac.	15,282	38,645	<b>2,224</b>	53,486	5,177	..	114,814
Pineapples .. ac.	165	..	<b>4,228</b>	..	8	..	4,401
<b>Production—</b>							
Apples 100 bus.	12,348	24,545	<b>2,694</b>	1,275	9,307	47,920	98,089
Bananas 100 bun.	34,601	..	<b>15,175</b>	..	530	..	50,306
Citrus 100 bus.	26,536	8,794	<b>3,242</b>	863	3,854	..	43,289
Grapes .. tons	31,345	244,863	<b>2,376</b>	189,614	15,094	..	483,292
Pineapples 100 doz.	189	..	<b>13,311</b>	..	118	..	13,618
<b>Total area under fruit—</b>							
Bearing .. ac.	85,808	99,019	<b>23,552</b>	78,660	22,252	28,664	337,955
Not yet bearing ac.	18,604	17,931	<b>10,552</b>	8,628	5,932	3,013	64,660
<b>Total Value of Products</b> £1,000	2,793	4,375	<b>1,084</b>	2,239	903	1,440	12,834

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £384,000 and £269,000 respectively in 1937-38. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Wide Bay divisions, bananas being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on the lowlands between. Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland, but their commercial production is small. Papaws (177,573 dozen in 1937-38) and custard apples (29,860 bushels in 1937-38) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £116,000 in 1937-38, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gayndah being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £57,000 in 1937-38. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and small amounts were grown at Roma (in the Maranoa), and in the Moreton district. In 1937, 16,909 gallons of wine were made from 263,750 lb. of grapes, while 5,059,135 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1937-38, the State produced 269,410 bushels of apples, 90,113 bushels of peaches, 76,017 bushels of plums, and small amounts of pears and apricots.

*Cotton.*—Growing commenced in 1861, and reached a peak production of 8,000,000 lb. (unginned) from 12,963 acres in 1871. The conclusion of the American Civil War led to a decline in prices, and production fell to nothing by 1887. Two other attempts at growing, with local manufacture at Ipswich, reached their peaks in 1895 (269,000 lb. unginced) and 1911 (187,000 lb. unginced). In 1913 the Queensland Government assumed some responsibility for the industry, and made an advance to growers on their crop, and ginned it on owners' account. The area under cotton during the war years fluctuated, once reaching 200 acres. High prices after the war enabled the Queensland Government to guarantee a price of 5½d. per lb. for the three years ended 31st July, 1923. The area rose from 166 acres in 1920 to 82,174 acres in 1924. Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop, and on manufactured yarn, and later by a bounty on the crop only.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Board, which has gineries at Whinstanes (Brisbane), Gladstone, and Rockhampton. (For details of the Board's operations see Chapter 10.)

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Port Curtis and Wide Bay divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1937, the Petty Sessions Districts of Mount Morgan and Monto alone supplied 80 per cent. of the whole crop. The 1937 crop amounted to 11,792,828 lb. unginced, which was grown on 52,692 acres. Some 2,900 growers were engaged, so it will be seen that the industry is essentially small scale in organisation. In many cases, crops are grown by tenants who are permitted to occupy areas of virgin land, on which they grow cotton, in return for their clearing the land. After picking the crop, they leave the district.

*Tobacco.*—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb. of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895, and reached as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930, and now Victoria (which is the leading producer) and Queensland produce most of the Australian crop. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1937-38 was 3,812 acres producing 2,317,066 lb. of dried leaf. Three-fifths of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland) and most of the remainder from the South of the Downs and the Bowen, Mackay, and Townsville districts of the Edgumbe division. The 1894 production of tobacco was all grown in the South of the State in the Warwick-Killarney-Stanthorpe district of the Downs.

*Peanuts.*—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but in 1926 the area began to expand rapidly from 815 acres in 1925 to 5,693 in 1927. In 1937 there were 12,370 acres which yielded 11,300,294 lb. of peanuts. The vast majority of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay division and a few are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by a Peanut Board (see Chapter 10).

*Canary Seed.*—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the Twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but in 1930 reached 3,299, and 10,293 in 1933. In 1937, 17,262 acres produced 48,954 cwt., worth £70,820. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba. Marketing is controlled by a Canary Seed Board (see Chapter 10).

*Arrowroot.*—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, New South Wales being the only other State producing it, and then only a small amount. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; the area had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a record production of 14,619 tons. This area and production has fluctuated a great deal since that date, and in 1937 the area was 774 acres and the production 7,494 tons, worth roughly £1 10s. per ton. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a smaller amount in the Gympie section of the Wide Bay Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

*Other Crops.*—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, worth £781,000 in 1937-38, was mostly grown on the Downs. Maize was worth £696,000 in 1937-38 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It was grown in Moreton, Wide Bay, Downs and Rockingham Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

6. FISHERIES.

The fisheries production of Queensland is worth about £350,000 per annum, about equally divided between the production of edible fish, and of pearls, pearl-shell, and other shell. The industry employs 1,000 boats and about 3,000 men. The following table gives details of production during the last five years:—

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
QUANTITY.					
Fish .. .. . tons	4,000	3,871	3,681	3,818	3,937
Crabs .. .. . 1,000	113	111	108	97	161
Turtles .. .. . No.	31	33	73	30	25
Oysters .. .. . sacks	5,817	6,368	6,082	5,978	5,364
Pearl Shell .. .. tons	607	817	1,111	1,174	1,131
Bêche-de-mer .. tons	195	139	191	61	138
Tortoise Shell .. cwt.	5	6	1	1	1
Trochus Shell .. tons	409	550	411	310	322
VALUE.					
Fish .. .. . £	139,801	147,459	149,875	156,787	159,800
Crabs .. .. . £	6,620	5,650	5,557	6,255	8,345
Turtles .. .. . £	31	33	84	45	36
Oysters .. .. . £	14,604	15,895	13,302	13,802	13,954
Pearls .. .. . £	1,187	1,905	2,515	35	26
Pearl Shell .. .. £	76,582	86,502	123,409	149,427	118,208
Bêche-de-mer .. £	18,362	14,100	13,705	5,729	13,332
Tortoise Shell .. £	80	78	130	19	8
Trochus Shell .. £	38,059	48,397	37,899	37,617	29,530
Total .. .. . £	295,326	320,019	346,476	369,716	343,239

The labour and capital engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry are shown hereunder:—

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster.	Pearlshell and Bêche-de-mer	Total.
Boats engaged .. No.	867	41	98	1,006
Value of boats and equipment .. .. £	74,135	2,755	99,450	176,340
Men employed .. No.	1,797	64	1,085	2,946

## 7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1,000,000 annually. When the minerals produced were at their highest from about 1905 to 1918, this value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4,000,000 in some years and was always at least £3,000,000. For each of the three years, 1936 to 1938, the value was approximately £4,000,000 compared with only £1,300,000 in 1930. The recent improvement has been due largely to greater gold production, and to silver, lead, and zinc from Mount Isa. In addition to the high prices for gold prevailing of recent years, the industry has been stimulated by assistance in various forms granted by the Mines Department, provision by the State Government being supplemented by a Commonwealth grant of £130,500 spread over the last four years.

Gold was the first mineral to reach large proportions in Queensland. By 1868 the annual production was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. This gold came almost entirely from the Gympie and Rockhampton fields. By 1872, copper was at the peak for its early production, the ore being worth £196,000. Most of this was produced on the Clermont field. Coal was being mined at Ipswich, and by 1872 production had reached 28,000 tons. Tin was discovered at Stanthorpe in 1852, mining commenced in 1872 and, in 1873, 8,938 tons of ore mined were recorded as being worth £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,871,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. The increase of recent years (referred to above) raised the production to 151,432 oz., valued at £1,334,788 in 1938.

The most important sources of gold in 1938 were Mount Morgan (64,456 fine oz.), Cracow, about 120 miles inland from Maryborough (27,995 fine oz.). The Charters Towers field is again producing, and gained 12,832 fine oz. in 1938, and Mount Coolon, west of Bowen, produced 16,627 fine oz.

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1879. It reached its peak with £118,000 in 1908, most being from the Herberton field. Recent developments in the Cloncurry district raised it to 3,533,000 oz., worth £299,000 in 1938, mostly from Mount Isa.

Copper, after its early production, declined to almost nothing by the end of the century. By 1907, however, it had increased again to a value of over £1,000,000, and in 1912 exceeded gold in value being worth £1,698,000, and reached over £2,000,000 from 1916 to 1918. Early in this period, the production was chiefly from the Herberton field, and the fields south of Rockhampton, Mount Morgan and Mount Perry; but, by 1916, Cloncurry had become the chief producer, followed closely by Mount Morgan. Production is now small and in 1938 came mainly from Mount Morgan (2,488 tons), and the Cloncurry field (1,562 tons).

Lead and Zinc production have increased with the growth of Mount Isa during recent years. The production of these metals for the State

in 1938 was—lead 41,196 tons, £628,000, and zinc 23,735 tons, £329,000. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced.

*Tin*, after the early production of the seventies, declined to a low level in 1900, but reached another peak in 1907 when the production, chiefly from Herberton, was worth £497,000. In 1938, Herberton was still the chief source of tin.

*Coal* production, most of which has been consumed locally, has shown a steady growth, until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. Since then it has remained at about 1,000,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coalfield (548,000 tons in 1938), followed by Bowen (225,000 tons), Clermont and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Clermont, and other districts.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal minerals, and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland during the last five years:—

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.		1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
QUANTITIES.						
Gold ..	Oz.	115,471	102,990	121,174	127,281	151,432
Silver ..	Oz.	2,259,574	2,409,165	3,084,008	3,264,994	3,533,490
Copper ..	Tons	2,906	2,900	3,828	5,149	4,459
Tin ..	Tons	1,056	1,189	1,108	1,171	1,005
Lead ..	Tons	42,462	32,952	35,763	38,474	41,196
Zinc ..	Tons	..	4,411	30,443	27,598	23,735
Coal ..	Tons	956,558	1,051,978	1,046,879	1,120,179	1,113,426
VALUES.						
Gold ..	£	982,636	904,755	1,048,740	1,104,760	1,334,788
Silver ..	£	208,000	284,678	269,848	284,592	298,589
Copper ..	£	95,903	101,489	161,688	308,968	203,967
Tin ..	£	179,404	187,234	157,889	202,614	141,547
Lead ..	£	463,255	471,221	629,253	887,939	628,025
Zinc ..	£	..	68,863	453,356	606,150	329,464
Coal ..	£	752,303	843,034	858,732	934,107	958,884
Other ..	£	31,634	26,226	33,997	63,362	70,855
Total ..	£	2,713,135	2,887,500	3,613,503	4,392,492	3,966,119

*State Batteries, &c.*—To assist the mining industry the State operates a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. During 1938 the State battery at Kidston, and the Venus State battery at Charters Towers (worked by a lessee under agreement to carry out all public crushings), dealt with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treated tin ore for the public; and intermittent crushings of tin ore were made by the State battery at Bamford. The State smelters at Chillagoe produce gold, copper, and smaller amounts of silver and lead. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields.



*State Coal Mines.*—The State Government operates three coal mines:— at Collinsville (Bowen mine), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (100 miles inland from Cairns). The output of these mines was 224,349 tons in 1938, amounting to 20 per cent. of the State's total output. The Bowen mine produced 167,094 tons of this amount.

*Mineral Production in Various States.*—In 1937, Queensland ranked third among the Australian States as a mineral producer. New South Wales owes its superior position to coal and silver-lead, and Western Australia to gold.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1937.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITIES.						
Gold oz.	88,698	145,799	<b>127,281</b>	6,962	1,000,647	20,276
Silver oz.	83,822	5,443	<b>3,264,994</b>	955	180,562	1,060,785
Copper tons	1,963	..	<b>5,149</b>	340	35	12,420
Tin tons	1,190	218	<b>1,171</b>	..	80	1,090
Lead tons	317,230 <sup>b</sup>	..	<b>38,474</b>	12	6,163	9,117
Coal tons	9,570,530	3,651,864	<b>1,120,179</b>	..	553,510	91,121

#### VALUES.

Gold	£ 780,958	1,266,507	<b>1,104,760</b>	48,734	8,743,755	176,127
Silver	£ 7,357	536	<b>284,592</b>	86	20,596	95,770
Copper	£ 87,905	..	<b>308,968</b>	21,620	986	759,332
Tin	£ 286,768	44,344	<b>202,614</b>	..	12,421	260,673
Lead	£ 3,513,108 <sup>b</sup>	..	<b>887,939</b>	285	7,248	212,492
Coal	£ 5,603,842	580,076	<b>934,107</b>	..	340,444	66,883
Other	£ 486,356	126,348	<b>669,512</b>	2,466,870 <sup>a</sup>	159,566	755,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 10,766,294</b>	<b>2,017,811</b>	<b>4,392,492</b>	<b>2,537,595</b>	<b>9,285,016</b>	<b>2,327,008</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes iron £2,146,376 and salt £147,116.

<sup>b</sup> Silver-lead ores.

In addition, the Northern Territory produced 11,563 oz. of gold, 7 tons of copper, and 41 tons of tin and tin ore.

*Persons Engaged.*—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1937 was 8,924, or 9.0 per 1,000 of population. Including workers on smelters and quarries the mining population was 12,277. Details for the last five years are as follows:—

#### PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gold Mining.		Other Mines.	Smelters and Other Surface Works.	Quarries.
	Alluvial.	Quartz.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1933 .. ..	1,183	2,978	4,351	1,559	962
1934 .. ..	1,230	2,637	4,730	1,804	937
1935 .. ..	1,234	2,697	4,609	2,000	1,009
1936 .. ..	1,181	2,802	4,847	2,076	1,138
1937 .. ..	705	2,731	5,488	2,049	1,304

The Commonwealth Year Book gives the following figures for persons engaged in mining in 1936—New South Wales 26,590, Victoria 8,828, Queensland 8,830, South Australia 1,043, Western Australia 16,652, Tasmania 5,054, and Northern Territory 508. The numbers per 1,000 of population were New South Wales 10.0, Victoria 4.8, Queensland 9.0, South Australia 1.8, Western Australia 37.0, Tasmania 21.9, Northern Territory 96.7, and for Australia as a whole 10.0. In 1900 the rate per 1,000 for Australia as a whole was 29.9.

Particulars of accidents in mines and smelters in Queensland for the last five years are given hereunder:—

ACCIDENTS—MINES, QUARRIES, &C.—QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.		
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.	
		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1933 ..	191	7	185	52	1	51	9	1	8
1934 ..	316	10	307	43	1	42	6	1	5
1935 ..	335	5	330	40	1	39	6	..	6
1936 ..	368	16	357	37	2	35	9	2	7
1937 ..	302	13	294	63	1	62	7	1	6

*Quarries.*—During the year ended 30th June, 1938, 125 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and value of the different types of stone raised during the year:—

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone.	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	9	..	217,304	217,304	44,028
Blue Metal .. ..	13	684	114,858	115,542	44,790
Limestone .. ..	14	9,864	31,285	41,149	20,360
Granite .. ..	5	1,737	67,960	69,697	37,139
Freestone and Sandstone ..	15	499	16,563	17,062	7,198
Other .. ..	69	..	315,349	315,349	89,178
Total .. ..	125	12,784	763,319	776,103	242,693

8. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State appropriate to permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with softwoods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to

settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate re-forestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

These native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the South the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. In the South and Central-West, the most important forest species are Cypress Pine, Ironbark, and Spotted Gum. In the North the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for fine building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, and some others are well known. The inferiority of others is due to their variety rather than to their quality.

In the following tables the rapid increase in the production of plywood is recorded, and for that commodity reference should be made to the chapter on Marketing. Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 469 sawmills and 15 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1937-38. Particulars of their operations are:—

## SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Mills .. .. . No.	224	268	306	426	469
Workers <i>a</i> .. .. . No.	2,811	3,652	3,727	4,304	4,726
Salaries and wages .. .. . £	431,812	621,456	664,074	734,620	869,661
Land, buildings, and plant £	677,559	707,738	801,014	890,590	898,971
Sawn timber produced <i>b</i> —					
Pine .. 1,000 s. ft.	42,765	65,116	70,660	88,444	95,854
Hardwood .. 1,000 s. ft.	24,286	37,196	42,296	57,714	77,218
Other .. 1,000 s. ft.	7,992	14,506	12,313	13,658	14,976
Total .. 1,000 s. ft.	75,043	116,818	125,269	159,816	188,048
Value of sawn timber <i>c</i> —					
Pine .. .. . £	624,062	939,154	1,030,559	1,267,846	1,389,270
Hardwood .. .. . £	329,736	501,970	556,004	790,289	1,053,369
Other .. .. . £	170,907	328,788	285,868	283,780	304,622
Total .. .. . £	1,124,705	1,769,912	1,872,431	2,341,915	2,747,261

*a* Average number of workers during period of operation.

*b* Only locally-grown timber included.

*c* Including an estimate of timber sawn and used in further production in the same works.

The sawmills were distributed in 1937-38 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern 359, Central 35, Northern 75 (see map, page 117). The Southern division accounted for 149,410,115 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 6,193,084 super. feet, and the Northern for 32,444,944 super. feet.

There were 15 plywood mills in 1937-38. Their progress during recent years is shown in the following table:—

## PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Mills .. .. . No.	10	10	11	14	15
Workers <i>a</i> .. .. . No.	695	725	843	883	1,133
Salaries and wages .. £	74,134	94,948	110,172	124,841	163,985
Land, buildings, and plant £	139,692	138,188	161,582	177,047	220,469
Logs used .. 1,000 s. ft.	11,775	18,368	20,385	21,120	24,265
Plywood made 1,000 s. ft. sld.	7,439	10,627	13,670	13,191	14,999
Value of plywood made £	241,211	366,682	482,601	529,889	734,085
Value of veneers made £	45,563	63,961	50,713	82,315	95,660

*a* Average number of workers during the period of operation.

## 9. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes, a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. There is no doubt that the following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all the manufacturing operations of Queensland and Australia.

At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories; and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these works, see Section 10 of this Chapter.)

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meat works on page 121; wool scours, etc., page 127; butter and cheese factories, pages 128 and 129; sugar mills, page 135; sawmills, page 144; and plywood mills, above.

The progress of manufacturing production in Queensland since 1896 is shown in the next table.

The last column, the value of "Production," represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) The value of production is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1937-38, production was worth £18,603,000, compared with £40,306,000 as the estimated value of the net production of the *primary* industries. (See table, page 159.)

## FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <i>b</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1896	1,319	19,564	<i>n</i>	2,270,726	3,593,624	6,402,068	<i>n</i>
1900	2,053	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,030,795	3,205,185	7,800,951	<i>n</i>
1905	1,890	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529,245	2,596,790	7,961,797	<i>n</i>
1910	1,542	33,494	2,769,872	4,137,468	2,895,754	15,577,184	<i>n</i>
1915	1,749	41,416	4,119,935	6,067,584	4,243,662	24,884,360	8,732,422
1920	1,766	42,160	6,488,744	8,213,861	6,009,268	38,932,050	14,287,964
1925-26	1,854	49,003	9,544,621	12,101,975	7,700,436	44,571,669	15,880,206
1930-31	2,047	39,383	7,255,584	13,113,725	8,839,563	38,886,817	12,361,339
1933-34	2,276	41,121	7,141,063	13,240,958	8,935,746	40,973,923	12,644,192
1934-35	2,401	43,651	8,092,805	13,609,267	9,274,397	44,522,264	13,521,936
1935-36	2,417	44,768	8,622,693	14,768,732	9,868,448	46,356,592	14,813,486
1936-37	2,816	48,627	9,469,614	15,178,329	10,809,016	51,857,772	16,500,263
1937-38	2,995	52,148	10,590,687	15,473,811	11,300,856	58,425,570	17,933,752

*a* Aggregate of average numbers of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

*b* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

*n* Not available.

*Districts.*—The districts in which the various factories in Queensland were situated in 1936-37 are shown in the next table.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Industry.	Whole State.	Statistical Division.							
		Brisbane.	Moreton. <i>a</i>	Wide Bay.	Downs.	Port Curtis.	Edgewcombe.	Rockingham.	Other. <i>b</i>
Raw sugar .. .. .	33	..	3	8	..	..	12	10	..
Butter and cheese .. ..	102	5	14	17	52	5	1	7	1
Meat (including bacon) ..	22	8	..	1	5	3	3	1	1
Other food and drink ..	595	170	69	68	62	33	75	43	75
Saw and plywood mills ..	440	56	108	103	68	26	16	46	17
Wool scours, &c. .. ..	17	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
Boots and shoes .. ..	22	19	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Millinery and dressmaking	45	41	..	..	1	1	1	1	..
All other clothing .. ..	209	135	5	14	13	11	9	12	10
Vehicles .. .. .	355	143	39	25	46	20	34	17	31
Other metal industries ..	265	173	13	13	13	11	20	15	7
Printing and stationery ..	181	94	12	18	15	8	15	7	12
Other industries .. ..	530	356	26	21	35	28	36	19	9
Total .. .. .	2,816	1,206	289	288	312	147	223	178	173

*a* Excluding Brisbane.

*b* Maranoa, South Western, Central Western, Far Western, North Western and Peninsula.

*Manufacturing in Various States.*—The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australian-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and in New South Wales the possession of the best coal fields in Australia. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1936-37 for £127,875,000, out of a total value of production of £166,922,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland has the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting, however, that while the development of manufacturing was greatest in the two central States, £26.8 and £30.3 per head of population respectively in New South Wales and Victoria, there is little variation in the other four States from Queensland's £16.8 per head. South Australia was £18.5, Western Australia £16.4, and Tasmania £18.2. A comparison of the manufacturing of the six States in 1936-37 is given hereunder.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages.	Capital Values. <i>b</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>c</i>
		Male.	Female.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'ld'gs.		
N.S.W. . .	8,577	148,978	56,393	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Vic. . .	9,042	126,396	62,917	37,321	38,903	46,047	185,644	71,733
Q'land . .	<b>2,816</b>	<b>38,261</b>	<b>9,246</b>	<b>9,470</b>	<b>15,178</b>	<b>10,809</b>	<b>51,858</b>	<b>16,500</b>
S.A. . .	1,876	31,419	7,173	6,990	6,094	7,525	32,800	10,899
W.A. . .	1,937	17,732	4,234	4,288	4,770	5,916	17,161	7,433
Tas. . .	939	9,934	2,375	2,184	2,671	2,772	9,796	4,215
Total	25,187	372,720	142,338	96,937	94,935	109,643	435,948	166,922

*a* Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

*b* Book values as returned by factory owners.

*c* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

All the States of Australia have amongst their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In 1936-37, "factories" with up to ten workers were 71.2 per cent. of the total number in Queensland, and 68.8 per cent. in Australia as a whole, but in Queensland 17.1 per cent. of the workers were employed in these establishments, against 13.7 for Australia as a whole.

Factories with over 100 hands in Queensland employed 41.6 per cent. of the workers, and in Australia 47.2 per cent. The proportion of total employment provided by these large factories is greatest in New South Wales (51.5) and Victoria (47.8). South Australia has a high proportion (44.4), due mainly to the existence of two large motor body building works. Tasmania had a percentage of 38.6, the large factories being chiefly woollen mills, smelters, confectionery, and jam works, but the Western Australia figure is only 25.6. Queensland is in the peculiar position of owing her high proportion of large factory employment (41.6) to the existence of large-scale *processing* works, which are an essential

feature of certain primary industries—sugar and meat production. Apart from railway workshops, the only very large establishment in the State is a rubber works.

*Employment.*—The following table shows for 1937-38 in detail, and for each of the last ten years in total, employment in Queensland factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Industry.	Establishments.	All Workers. <sup>a</sup>			Juveniles. <sup>b</sup>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw sugar .. ..	33	4,286	38	4,324	67	1	288	9
Butter and cheese ..	104	1,047	139	1,186	35	7	158	54
Meat (including bacon) ..	21	3,703	69	3,772	86	7	471	31
Other food and drink ..	617	3,770	1,348	5,118	80	166	506	525
Saw and plywood mills ..	484	5,343	180	5,523	269	29	1,150	81
Woolscours, &c. ..	17	202	1	203	3	..	21	1
Boots and shoes ..	23	451	398	849	27	73	76	158
Millinery and dressmaking	53	70	1,307	1,377	11	207	19	525
All other clothing ..	222	906	3,381	4,287	80	537	178	1,338
Vehicles .. ..	418	6,491	181	6,672	179	11	890	78
Other metal industries ..	289	6,087	186	6,273	344	26	1,325	85
Printing and stationery ..	178	2,598	1,000	3,598	140	94	440	391
Other industries ..	536	6,655	1,554	8,209	512	180	1,515	688
Total .. ..	2,995	41,609	9,782	51,391	1,833	1,338	7,037	3,964

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1928-29 .. ..	2,109	35,661	7,861	43,522	1,203	933	n	n
1929-30 .. ..	2,125	34,045	7,432	41,477	1,200	911	n	n
1930-31 .. ..	2,047	30,105	6,707	36,812	943	618	n	n
1931-32 .. ..	1,955	28,157	6,595	34,752	912	633	n	n
1932-33 .. ..	2,091	29,151	7,248	36,399	889	849	n	n
1933-34 .. ..	2,276	31,209	7,794	39,003	1,111	985	n	n
1934-35 .. ..	2,401	33,511	8,410	41,921	1,138	1,048	n	n
1935-36 .. ..	2,417	35,379	8,676	44,055	1,531	1,278	4,956	3,295
1936-37 .. ..	2,816	38,261	9,246	47,507	1,679	1,224	6,317	3,744
1937-38 .. ..	2,995	41,609	9,782	51,391	1,833	1,338	7,037	3,964

<sup>a</sup> In terms of full employment for year.

<sup>b</sup> Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June, 1938. Prior to 1936-37 juveniles are stated in terms of employment for full year.

n Not available.

*Females.*—The average number of females during the period each factory was in operation totalled 9,812, or 18.8 per cent. of all workers, in 1937-38. In 1910, 6,779, or 20.0 per cent. of the workers were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16.6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15.8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17.7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery

of the last few years, their increase has been more rapid, 18.8 per cent. being females in 1937-38. In Australia as a whole, while the female employment fell less than male at the onset of the depression, it increased less than the male during the recovery years, and it was nearly 28 per cent. of all factory employment in 1936-37.

*Juveniles.*—Persons under 21 years of age employed in the month of June, 1938, were 28.4 per cent. of all workers in Queensland factories, and 6.4 per cent. were children under sixteen. Persons between 16 and 21 years made up 17.5 per cent. of the males, and 40.8 per cent. of the females, and children were 4.6 per cent. of males, and 13.8 per cent. of females. Over 50 per cent. of the females were under 21 years.

*Output and Costs.*—Value of output, materials used and costs of production, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 145 for explanation of "Production.")

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages.
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	11,418,706	138,433	8,975,583	2,304,690	1,267,720
Butter and cheese ..	7,709,112	55,991	7,061,676	591,445	268,972
Meat (including bacon)	8,481,232	147,263	6,754,888	1,579,081	1,096,147
Other food and drink ..	7,585,281	176,133	4,868,217	2,540,931	1,016,374
Saw and plywood mills	3,937,289	55,103	2,289,797	1,592,389	1,033,646
Wool scours, &c .. ..	1,013,416	10,862	920,656	81,898	52,619
Boots and shoes .. ..	358,249	1,887	189,375	166,987	121,521
Millinery and dressm <sup>k</sup> g	346,523	1,991	162,853	181,679	122,821
All other clothing .. ..	1,313,008	12,838	557,440	742,730	484,531
Vehicles .. ..	3,289,144	49,857	1,145,533	2,093,754	1,549,493
Other metal industries	5,618,650	228,275	2,909,497	2,480,878	1,318,903
Printing and stationery	1,862,815	32,746	654,875	1,175,194	754,188
Other industries .. ..	5,492,145	174,814	2,915,235	2,402,096	1,503,752
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>58,425,570</b>	<b>1,086,193</b>	<b>39,405,625</b>	<b>17,933,752</b>	<b>10,590,687</b>

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1928-29 .. ..	46,420,462	825,508	29,700,121	15,894,833	9,192,285
1929-30 .. ..	43,571,422	762,443	27,816,839	14,992,140	8,867,258
1930-31 .. ..	38,886,817	675,721	25,849,757	12,361,339	7,255,584
1931-32 .. ..	35,465,055	579,208	23,872,034	11,013,813	6,334,139
1932-33 .. ..	36,943,992	708,831	24,630,952	11,604,209	6,468,339
1933-34 .. ..	40,973,923	717,853	27,611,878	12,644,192	7,141,063
1934-35 .. ..	44,522,264	801,078	30,199,250	13,521,936	8,092,805
1935-36 .. ..	46,356,592	813,265	30,729,841	14,813,486	8,622,693
1936-37 .. ..	51,857,772	921,836	34,435,673	16,500,263	9,469,614
1937-38 .. ..	58,425,570	1,086,193	39,405,625	17,933,752	10,590,687



*Capital Employed.*—The following table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the change in the factory production per head of population during the last ten years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population.
			Production.	Salaries and Wages.	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Production.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	54,945	8,563,725	533	293	1,981	a
Butter and cheese .. ..	11,084	1,352,185	499	227	1,140	a
Meat (including bacon) .. ..	12,764	2,573,455	419	291	682	a
Other food and drink .. ..	17,062	3,962,454	496	199	774	a
Saw and plywood mills .. ..	25,575	1,119,440	288	187	203	a
Wool scours, &c. .. ..	1,021	111,469	403	259	549	a
Boots and shoes .. ..	252	105,745	197	143	125	a
Millinery and dressmaking .. ..	115	128,556	132	89	93	a
All other clothing .. ..	801	541,173	173	113	126	a
Vehicles .. ..	6,260	1,847,786	314	232	277	a
Other metal industries .. ..	21,311	2,503,312	396	210	399	a
Printing and stationery .. ..	4,817	1,682,335	327	210	468	a
Other industries .. ..	21,599	2,283,032	293	183	278	a
Total .. ..	177,606	26,774,667	349	206	521	18,018

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1928-29 .. ..	97,342	22,251,016	365	211	511	17,831
1929-30 .. ..	99,672	22,175,013	361	214	535	16,590
1930-31 .. ..	100,981	21,953,288	336	197	596	13,468
1931-32 .. ..	105,698	21,222,801	317	182	611	11,837
1932-33 .. ..	105,408	21,579,208	319	178	593	12,337
1933-34 .. ..	115,809	22,176,704	324	183	569	13,305
1934-35 .. ..	120,759	22,883,664	323	193	546	14,073
1935-36 .. ..	119,230	24,637,180	336	196	559	15,237
1936-37 .. ..	155,499	25,987,345	347	199	547	16,767
1937-38 .. ..	177,606	26,774,667	349	206	521	18,018

a Not significant.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. But there seems no doubt that the real capital employed per worker is greater than it was ten years ago, but has declined during the last few years as employment has recovered from the depression. Real wages per

worker appear slightly higher than they were ten years ago, but for males only they are substantially higher. Female real wages per head are slightly lower than ten years ago, probably on account of more juvenile females being employed. Production per worker has fallen, due partly to lower prices, and partly to the greater proportion of females employed, though it is now increasing.

*Products.*—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years were as follows:—

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Aerated waters, &c. 100 doz.	18,376	21,588	24,937	28,535	32,297
Beer .. .. 100 gal.	53,406	60,785	65,333	69,972	71,246
Biscuits .. .. 100 lb.	18,664	25,210	23,380	23,434	21,694
Bricks, ordinary .. 1,000	12,241	21,755	22,687	28,603	26,351
Bricks, fire .. .. 1,000	738	596	698	1,270	883
Butter .. .. 1,000 lb.	123,918	130,234	112,500	84,401	114,941
Cheese, <i>a</i> .. .. 1,000 lb.	13,883	12,186	9,149	7,772	11,942
Cloth, flannel .. .. sq. yds.	<i>n</i>	524,297	513,828	507,755	485,476
Cloth, tweed, &c. .. sq. yds.	<i>n</i>	528,147	591,203	608,042	631,744
Flour .. .. .. tons	84,159	86,246	86,142	82,423	81,242
Footwear—					
Boots and shoes .. prs.	631,219	636,370	652,907	663,441	640,588
Slippers .. .. prs.	7,637	29,994	198,596	302,411	323,181
Uppers .. .. prs.	160,859	178,281	108,967	107,502	102,012
Fruit, preserved 1,000 lb.	8,200	9,778	10,010	15,536	16,498
Jam .. .. .. 1,000 lb.	6,696	7,217	8,004	6,901	6,562
Leather—					
Dressed .. 1,000 sq. ft.	3,410	3,397	4,797	4,046	4,196
Sole .. .. 1,000 lb.	2,295	2,340	2,399	2,572	2,734
Lime .. .. .. tons	8,628	8,146	8,366	8,966	10,061
Meat—					
Beef .. .. 1,000 lb.	240,971	255,496	217,330	287,544	325,568
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 lb.	23,240	25,947	15,314	20,979	21,789
Pork .. .. 1,000 lb.	8,795	12,109	13,602	14,963	18,576
Bacon and ham 1,000 lb.	18,574	21,475	23,017	20,002	19,486
Motor bodies .. .. No.	679	1,192	1,805	1,938	2,500
Pickles and sauces 100 pts.	8,614	7,033	10,236	11,544	9,294
Plywood 1,000 super. ft. sld.	7,439	10,627	13,670	13,191	14,999
Soap, ordinary .. cwt.	94,046	100,220	93,001	103,356	90,854
Soap, sand .. .. cwt.	7,603	7,631	7,962	9,093	6,754
Soda crystals 1,000 lb.	4,190	2,931	2,343	3,247	2,006
Sugar, raw .. .. tons	638,559	611,161	610,080	744,676	763,242
Timber, sawn—					
Hardwood 1,000 super. ft.	24,286	37,196	42,296	57,714	77,218
Pine 1,000 super. ft.	42,765	65,116	70,660	88,444	95,854
Other 1,000 super. ft.	7,992	14,506	12,313	13,658	14,976
Veneers 1,000 super. ft. sld.	812	691	682	1,111	898
Wheatmeal .. .. tons	2,021	2,776	3,437	4,047	4,220
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	19,361	17,209	12,623	12,574	11,590

*a* Including the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.  
*n* Not available.

*Brisbane Factories.*—Information has been taken out separately for the metropolitan area factories, and the next table gives these particulars for 1936-37 (1937-38 figures are not yet available). Brisbane factories accounted for £7,838,000, or 47·5 per cent., of the total factory production of the State (£16,500,000), and provided 46·9 per cent. of the total salaries and wages paid. Brisbane has a large rubber works, a sugar refinery, three meatworks, five bacon factories, a cotton ginnery, and eight plywood and veneer mills, but for the most part its factories are small and of the type necessary to supply the local requirements of the State. A large part of the so-called "factory" production is the output of bread bakeries, ice works, &c. Of the £8,662,000 production of factories outside Brisbane, sugar mills accounted for £2,179,000, sawmills £795,000, butter factories £418,000, and meatworks £635,000.

## BRISBANE FACTORIES, 1936-37.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Output.	Produc-tion.	Salaries and Wages.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter and cheese ..	5	103	136,260	38,484	14,381	42,934
Meat (including bacon)	8	1,503	3,981,795	812,710	414,625	992,897
Other food and drink	171	3,030	4,728,787	1,422,005	555,641	2,323,490
Saw and plywood mills	56	1,452	1,019,825	370,297	249,518	328,397
Wool scours, &c. ..	6	112	426,508	28,460	26,928	35,128
Boots and shoes ..	19	963	342,322	149,000	110,198	150,714
Millinery and dressm <sup>n</sup> kg	41	1,204	323,168	160,182	104,750	111,897
All other clothing ..	135	3,586	1,226,476	600,112	360,911	396,028
Vehicles .. ..	143	2,011	981,739	659,400	407,269	725,713
Other metal industries	173	3,312	1,934,940	958,034	659,043	975,949
Printing and stationery	94	2,631	1,315,713	810,038	511,429	1,206,098
Other industries ..	355	5,791	4,005,702	1,829,645	1,029,144	1,612,492
Total .. ..	1,206	25,698	20,423,235	7,838,367	4,443,837	8,901,737

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1927-28 .. ..	777	20,610	16,271,430	7,579,968	3,977,715	7,324,886
1928-29 .. ..	794	21,069	16,016,823	7,552,400	3,971,891	7,627,669
1929-30 .. ..	808	20,230	14,760,038	6,784,666	3,914,588	7,452,844
1930-31 .. ..	754	17,261	12,753,567	5,551,056	3,058,868	7,322,125
1931-32 .. ..	724	16,314	11,037,886	4,866,148	2,579,647	6,956,294
1932-33 .. ..	836	18,431	12,718,460	5,238,494	2,880,559	7,113,527
1933-34 .. ..	962	20,598	14,114,793	5,546,635	3,168,174	7,353,773
1934-35 .. ..	1,037	22,211	16,753,404	6,595,204	3,682,841	7,603,866
1935-36 .. ..	1,052	23,942	18,392,437	7,190,551	4,090,999	8,108,612
1936-37 .. ..	1,206	25,698	20,423,235	7,838,367	4,443,837	8,901,737

*a* Aggregate of average numbers of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

## 10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

This group of industries in Queensland comprises fifty-two electric generating stations and sixteen gas works.

*Electricity.*—For 1937-38 returns were received from fifty-two generating stations which have been classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These are all establishments whose main purpose is to supply electricity to outside consumers. There are, in addition, thirteen factories—five sugar mills, six butter factories, one sawmill, and one metal extraction works—which generate electric power for their own use, and sell small amounts to nearby consumers. There are also a large number which generate for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

Forty-three municipal councils operated electric undertakings during 1937-38, and one was under construction; but twelve of these simply receive and distribute electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations are operated by five City councils (including Brisbane), seven Town councils, and nineteen Shire councils. The Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, which is controlled by four councils, and the Inkerman Irrigation Board each operate a generating station. The remaining stations (19) are operated by private organisations. The most important of these is the City Electric Light Company which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of South-Eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State, excepting a small water wheel at Thargomindah driven by an artesian bore. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil engines for the smaller. A State Electricity Commission has recently been established to co-ordinate the industry's development.

The following table shows progress during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a.	Value of Generating Stations. b.	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 units	No.
1933-34.. ..	53	797	2,998,941	67,328	168,996	102,534
1934-35.. ..	53	840	2,909,469	67,136	202,030	107,399
1935-36.. ..	49	815	2,998,504	72,249	224,014	121,314
1936-37.. ..	51	480 <sup>c</sup>	2,202,059 <sup>c</sup>	97,856	256,784	n
1937-38.. ..	52	501	2,195,342	104,230	293,657 <sup>d</sup>	132,426

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

c The decrease in 1936-37 is due to the exclusion of certain distribution workers and equipment, which it had not been possible to exclude in earlier years.

d In addition 58,480 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 3,079 (000) units were sold by these factories.

n Not available

*Gas.*—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland of which four are situated in the metropolitan area. All are operated by private companies. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

## GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a.</i>	Value of Works. <i>b.</i>	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 c. ft.	No.
1933-34..	16	286	628,818	78,734	1,080,205	56,877
1934-35..	16	287	627,868	77,745	1,121,395	59,173
1935-36..	16	258	615,372	82,725	1,164,322	62,387
1936-37..	16	229	754,010	87,629	1,190,811	<i>n</i>
1937-38..	16	227	747,211	86,929	1,234,609	67,642

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only.

*n* Not available.

Coke sold during 1937-38 amounted to 28,857 tons, valued at £30,564, and 942,010 gallons of tar were sold for £14,824.

In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 926,430,000 cubic feet of gas during 1937-38.

*Heat, Light, and Power Summary.*—The following table shows the operations of the heat, light, and power industry in the States for 1936-37.

## HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Capital Values.		Output.
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	149	3,126	814,242	13,076,455	5,582,318	7,168,491
Vic.	123	2,070	506,587	8,894,368	2,374,665	4,002,989
Q'land	67	709	197,311	2,281,924	674,145	1,164,236
S. Aus.	40	2,118	528,194	3,037,027	607,877	1,728,742
W. Aus.	95	745	197,659	2,372,214	363,646	1,151,835
Tasmania	7	122	29,138	2,080,110	280,706	664,984
Total	481	8,890	2,273,131	31,742,098	9,883,357	15,881,277

*a* Average for whole year.

## 11. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of building permits issued, and the value of proposed operations, are available for Brisbane, the other eleven cities,

and nine towns of Queensland. These figures are the only direct information available as to fluctuations in the building industry. Separate figures are available for dwelling-houses and for other buildings. Operations of the State and Commonwealth Governments for which no permits are required are included in all the following tables.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Urban Area.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane .. ..	1,595,180	1,980,502	2,218,419	1,966,384	2,034,296
Bundaberg .. ..	14,538	37,598	67,102	108,778	80,881
Cairns .. ..	128,051	104,131	140,837	141,872	163,766
Charters Towers .. ..	13,725	10,968	8,991	12,950	8,834
Gympie .. ..	14,146	12,637	30,820	19,815	50,758
Ipswich .. ..	57,032	59,128	69,445	70,518	106,952
Mackay .. ..	111,057	135,795	73,603	135,370	89,177
Maryborough .. ..	24,832	51,273	63,247	49,644	66,878
Rockhampton .. ..	123,531	96,373	155,247	180,791	198,801
Toowoomba .. ..	138,430	201,870	191,348	213,219	192,046
Townsville .. ..	63,991	127,635	104,427	125,763	171,344
Warwick .. ..	27,247	31,780	24,925	19,194	19,590
Total, 12 Cities .. ..	2,311,760	2,849,690	3,148,411	3,044,298	3,183,323
Total, 9 Towns <i>a</i> .. ..	<i>n</i>	230,415	295,810	266,294	374,629
Total .. ..	<i>n</i>	3,080,105	3,444,221	3,310,592	3,557,952

*a* For names, see table on page 156.

*n* Not available.

The following table shows totals for the twelve cities distinguishing between the type of building, and between new work, and alterations and additions.

## BUILDING OPERATIONS—TOTAL FOR 12 CITIES.

Type of Work.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	£	£	£	£	£
Dwellings—					
New Buildings .. ..	902,510	1,305,989	1,514,363	1,648,457	1,766,597
Alterations, &c. .. ..	138,525	196,144	181,714	170,942	198,588
Other Buildings—					
New Buildings .. ..	884,968	932,539	925,867	800,679	619,607
Alterations, &c. .. ..	385,757	415,018	526,467	424,220	598,531
Total .. ..	2,311,760	2,849,690	3,148,411	3,044,298	3,183,323

Of the total amount in each year, State Government operations in the twelve cities accounted for £582,037 in 1934; £319,043 in 1935; £222,793 in 1936; £120,476 in 1937; and £174,849 in 1938.

Full details of the number of jobs, and the value of work authorised, on each type of work in each city and town during 1938, are as follow.

### BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1938.

Urban Area.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	
	No.	£		No.	£		
Brisbane ..	1,919	1,157,581	113,141	421	385,272	378,302	2,034,296
Bundaberg ..	139	52,015	6,361	9	14,828	7,677	80,881
Cairns ..	162	83,331	13,083	49	28,584	38,768	163,766
Charters Towers	11	2,552	2,818	6	2,871	593	8,834
Gympie ..	31	12,213	400	6	36,720	1,425	50,758
Ipswich ..	102	50,479	7,761	24	35,402	13,310	106,952
Mackay ..	91	47,325	4,154	13	24,902	12,796	89,177
Maryborough ..	76	43,520	7,589	27	6,252	9,517	66,878
Rockhampton ..	228	104,400	12,085	35	47,828	34,488	198,801
Toowoomba ..	164	102,175	15,556	24	7,427	66,888	192,046
Townsville ..	189	97,447	14,200	58	28,959	30,738	171,344
Warwick ..	27	13,559	1,440	3	562	4,029	19,590
<b>Total, 12 Cities</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>1,766,597</b>	<b>198,588</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>619,607</b>	<b>598,531</b>	<b>3,183,323</b>
Bowen ..	31	14,788	490	7	630	483	16,391
Charleville ..	32	12,330	1,849	31	60,355	..	74,534
Dalby ..	27	13,708	1,890	15	5,053	4,085	24,736
Innisfail ..	41	19,326	200	11	19,338	21,516	60,380
Longreach ..	8	2,485	1,609	3	432	9,204	13,730
Redcliffe ..	127	37,690	4,516	26	5,366	400	47,972
Roma ..	5	2,785	675	3	6,205	10,413	20,078
Southport ..	121	52,020	5,886	11	36,655	2,459	97,020
Stanthorpe ..	12	6,245	..	5	8,379	5,164	19,788
<b>Total, 9 Towns</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>161,377</b>	<b>17,115</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>142,413</b>	<b>53,724</b>	<b>374,629</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,543</b>	<b>1,927,974</b>	<b>215,703</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>762,020</b>	<b>652,255</b>	<b>3,557,952</b>

### 12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

By Value of Production, economists mean the total value of all goods and services which are provided by the industry of the citizens of the country. This has to be expressed in terms of the prevailing money units. If the measure is complete, ignoring temporary maladjustments from year to year, the money value of the total must be equal to the sum of all the costs incurred in producing it; that is, the sum of all the amounts distributed in its production to individuals in the form of wages, salaries, interest, rents, etc. Thus there are two possible approaches to the problem of valuation of production, one by adding together records of incomes received, and the other by adding together the recorded values of all goods made and services provided. The latter is perhaps the easier, as there are available statistics for the production of the most important commodities

made in most countries. Even if complete information is not available, the fluctuations of a partial record of production from year to year supply some evidence of the fluctuations of the whole. (See pages 162-6.)

Statisticians have been attempting recently to calculate the value of production for Australian States on uniform lines. The following tables show some of the results. In using these tables care must be taken not to overlook their limitations. In the first place, they do not by any means represent the whole production of the State. They only show the value of physical products made. The ever-growing bulk of non-material products, e.g., transport services, entertainment, education, etc., are entirely unrepresented. Secondly, not nearly all the physical products are accounted for. The most noticeable omission is the production of the building industry. Road and bridge building, as well as ordinary houses and other "buildings," are omitted. Moreover, even the factory production is not quite complete, as the products of factories not using mechanical power or employing less than 4 hands are not included. Thirdly, it must be remembered that, while some of the figures have a fair claim to approximate accuracy, others are rather rough estimates. There is an element of approximation in the best of them.

The gross value of production is taken as the value at the principal markets of primary products, and the net production at the factory door of manufactured products.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Industry.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£
<b>Agricultural Industry—</b>		
Grain Crops .. .. .	1,306,614	1,518,330
Green Forage .. .. .	967,000	1,177,000
Hay and Straw .. .. .	459,480	628,714
Sugar Cane .. .. .	8,297,838	8,917,730
Fruit .. .. .	937,277	1,083,671
All Other .. .. .	1,588,791	1,605,822
Total .. .. .	13,557,000	14,931,267
<b>Pastoral Industry—</b>		
Wool (less Fellmongered and on Skins) .. .. .	8,752,844 <sup>a</sup>	10,066,886 <sup>a</sup>
Sheep Killed in Factories .. .. .	500,227	496,076
Sheep Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings .. .. .	441,951	543,737
Exports of Live Sheep, less Imports .. .. .	322,466	-265,767 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Total—Sheep-raising .. .. .</i>	<i>10,017,488</i>	<i>10,840,932</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories .. .. .	3,504,641	4,518,148
Cattle Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings .. .. .	1,628,019	1,937,158
Exports of Live Cattle, less Imports .. .. .	937,757	716,766
<i>Total—Cattle-raising .. .. .</i>	<i>6,070,417</i>	<i>7,172,072</i>
Horses and Goats .. .. .	56,724	49,348
Total .. .. .	16,144,629	18,062,352



QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION—*contd.*

Industry.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising Industry—</b>	£	£
Cream for Butter Factories .. .. .	4,241,910	6,442,934
Milk for Cheese Factories and Concentrating .. .. .	160,184	317,736
Milk for Consumption .. .. .	527,400	718,450
Farmers' Butter and Cheese .. .. .	209,853	192,424
<i>Total—Dairying</i> .. .. .	<i>5,139,347</i>	<i>7,671,544</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories .. .. .	1,071,741	1,207,289
Pigs Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings .. .. .	117,474	145,348
Exports of Live Pigs, less Imports .. .. .	— 7,530 <sup>b</sup>	— 6,831 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Total Pig-raising</i> .. .. .	<i>1,181,685</i>	<i>1,345,806</i>
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>6,321,032</b>	<b>9,017,350</b>
<b>Poultry Industry—</b>		
Poultry Consumed, etc. .. .. .	95,000	106,913
Eggs Produced .. .. .	540,000	641,991
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>635,000</b>	<b>748,904</b>
<b>Beekeeping Industry—</b>		
Honey and Wax Produced—Total .. .. .	8,000	6,473
<b>Rural Production—Total Value</b> .. .. .	<b>36,665,661</b>	<b>42,766,346</b>
<b>Wild Animals—</b>		
Furred Skins, Rabbits, etc.—Total .. .. .	359,436	59,779
<b>Forestry Industry—</b>		
Log Timber for Milling and for Export .. .. .	1,589,862	1,832,318
Firewood, Railway Timber, Poles, etc. .. .. .	838,832	949,403
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,428,694</b>	<b>2,781,721</b>
<b>Fishing Industry—</b>		
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, and Turtles .. .. .	176,889	182,135
Pearls, Pearl-, Tortoise-, and Trochus-Shell, Bêche-de-mer .. .. .	192,827	161,104
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>369,716</b>	<b>343,239</b>
<b>Mining Industry—</b>		
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	1,607,671	2,273,994
Coal .. .. .	858,732	934,107
Gems, Ores, and other Minerals .. .. .	33,997	63,362
Stone Quarry Products .. .. .	318,082	310,364
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,818,482</b>	<b>3,581,827</b>
<b>Primary Production—Total Value</b> .. .. .	<b>42,641,989</b>	<b>49,532,912</b>
<b>Manufacturing Industry—</b>		
Net Value of Production <sup>d</sup> .. .. .	17,184,522	18,602,958
<b>Total—All Industries</b> .. .. .	<b>59,826,511<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>68,135,870<sup>a</sup></b>

<sup>a</sup> Wool has been included on basis of calendar year production. If the financial year figure had been available the 1936-37 total would have been increased by about £1,937,000, and 1937-38 decreased by about £2,219,000.

<sup>b</sup> Excess of Imports over Exports.

<sup>c</sup> Estimated Gross Value of Ores before treatment.

<sup>d</sup> Depreciation not deducted.

*Net Value of Production.*—Details of the calculation of the net values of recorded production in 1937-38 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and production. The figures are preliminary, and subject to slight revision, and particular attention should be given to the notes appended to the table.

## GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Particulars.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy- ing, Poultry and Bees.	Mining.	Other Prim- ary.	Manufac- turing.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross production valued at principal markets ..	14,931	18,062	9,773	3,582	3,185	18,603	68,136
Costs of marketing ..	1,191	1,809	338	37	319	<i>b</i>	3,694
Gross production valued at place of production ..	13,740	16,253	9,435	3,545	2,866	18,603	64,442
Costs of production							
Seeds and fodder	1,312	667	1,422	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	3,401
Other materials, &c.	1,164	222	203	502	41 <i>d</i>	<i>b</i>	2,132
Depreciation <i>a</i> ..	855	350	277	220	25 <i>d</i>	1,190	2,917
Net value of production, depreciation not deducted ..	11,264	15,364	7,810	3,043	2,825	18,603	58,909

*a* Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings and fences in the primary industries, and depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant of factories.

*b* Not applicable.

*c* Not available, but probably small.

*d* Incomplete.

*Primary, Accessory and Manufacturing Industries.*—Normally, as in the above table, the work of processing certain raw materials, e.g., making milk into butter and cheese, making sugar cane into raw sugar, scouring wool, cutting logs into timber, and so forth, is treated as manufacturing production. In another sense, the whole value of such products as butter, cheese, raw sugar, timber, etc., may be treated as primary production. This variation has been made in the following table by showing in separate columns those branches of manufacturing industry which are dependent upon the existence of certain primary industries in the vicinity. The industries in the "accessory" column are those whose local existence is essential to prepare primary products for the market. In the "manufacturing" column, opposite certain primary industries, are shown some manufacturing industries, whose local existence appears to be dependent largely on the local production of raw material.

All figures are for net value of production without allowing for depreciation.

## NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

Industry.	Primary.	Accessory.	Manu- facturing.	Total.
Agriculture—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar .. .. .	11,264	2,305 <i>a</i>	365 <i>i</i>	14,397
Other .. .. .		73 <i>b</i>	390 <i>j</i>	
Pastoral—				
Sheep and beef cattle .. .. .	15,317	1,314 <i>c</i>	279 <i>k</i>	16,910
Horses and goats .. .. .	47	..	..	47
Dairying, &c.—				
Dairying .. .. .	7,443	531 <i>d</i>	60 <i>l</i>	8,381
Pigs .. .. .		347 <i>e</i>	..	
Poultry .. .. .	362	..	..	362
Bees .. .. .	5	..	..	5
Other Primary—				
Wild animals .. .. .	56	9 <i>f</i>	..	65
Forestry .. .. .	2,514	1,593 <i>g</i>	..	4,107
Fish .. .. .	255	..	..	255
Mining—				
Mines .. .. .	2,733	896 <i>h</i>	10 <i>m</i>	3,639
Quarries .. .. .	310	..	..	310
Heat, light, and power production	..	..	669	669
Manufacturing, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	..	9,762	9,762
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>40,306</b>	<b>7,068</b>	<b>11,535</b>	<b>58,909</b>

*a* Sugar mills.

*b* Cotton ginneries, peanut ginneries, wineries and arrowroot mills.

*c* Meatworks, woolscours, and fellmongeries.

*d* Butter and cheese factories.

*e* Bacon factories.

*f* Rabbit freezing works and tanneries (part).

*g* Sawmills and plywood mills.

*h* Smelters, etc.

*i* Sugar refineries and distilleries.

*j* Jam and fruit preserving works, grain mills, malt house, and establishments engaged in making cotton seed oil, etc., cereal foods, peanut products, cattle and poultry foods and (part) margarine.

*k* Tanneries (part), woollen mills, fertilizer works, sausage casings, and margarine (part) factories.

*l* Cheese processing, butter patting, and casein factories.

*m* Coke works.

*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows the estimated gross value of production of principal groups of industries as far back as it is available. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing they are the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another. The totals, however, should give a reasonably accurate measure of the trend of total value of production.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years. The earlier figures however, have been revised, in consultation with the Commonwealth Statistician, and brought into line as far as possible with those for later years.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bee-keeping.	Pastoral.	Mineral.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000
1871 ..	n	n	n	680	n	n	n	3,995
1881 ..	n	n	n	1,231	n	n	n	10,200
1891 ..	n	n	n	2,333	n	n	n	14,274
1901 ..	n	n	n	3,150	n	n	n	16,933
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547	26,356
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755	38,403
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689	52,600
1924-25	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634	67,531
1925-26	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881	60,377
1926-27	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270	52,724
1927-28	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810	61,624
1928-29	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752	57,087
1929-30	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131	56,259
1930-31	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529	50,855
1931-32	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133	44,970
1932-33	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757	45,231
1933-34	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713	51,121
1934-35	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623	52,298
1935-36	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683	54,301
1936-37	13,557	6,964	16,145 <sup>a</sup>	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185	59,827 <sup>a</sup>
1937-38	14,931	9,773	18,062 <sup>a</sup>	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603	68,136 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See note a on page 158.  
<sup>n</sup> Not available.

Queensland and Australian Production.—The following table shows Queensland and Australian production in 1936-37.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

Industry.	Net Value of Production <sup>b</sup> .		Queensland as percentage of Australia.	Net Production per head of Mean Population.	
	Queensland.	Australia.		Queensland.	Australia
	£1000	£1000	%	£	£
Agricultural .. ..	10,706	63,114	16.96	10.9	9.3
Pastoral .. ..	14,112	84,421	16.72	14.4	12.4
Dairying, etc. .. ..	4,957	27,547	17.99	5.0	4.0
Poultry and Bees .. ..	327	5,825	5.61	0.3	0.9
<i>Total—Rural</i> .. ..	<i>30,102</i>	<i>180,907</i>	<i>16.64</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Wild Animals .. ..	333	3,081	10.81	0.3	0.4
Forestry .. ..	2,186	7,306	29.92	2.2	1.1
Fishing <sup>a</sup> .. ..	336	1,638	20.51	0.3	0.2
Mining <sup>a</sup> .. ..	2,408	22,253	10.82	2.5	3.3
<i>Total—Primary</i> .. ..	<i>35,365</i>	<i>215,185</i>	<i>16.44</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>31.6</i>
Factories .. ..	17,185	177,685	9.67	17.5	26.1
<b>Total—All Industries</b>	<b>52,550</b>	<b>392,870</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>57.7</b>

<sup>a</sup> Local Values only. Net Values not available for all States.  
<sup>b</sup> Depreciation not deducted.

## 13. NATIONAL INCOME.

By national income is meant the value, at current prices, of all goods and services produced in the State. The distinction between gross and net national income represents the amount which must be deducted each year, whether by private traders or public services, to provide for depreciation and maintenance of capital. After these deductions have been made, net national income represents the true current value without duplication, of all goods and services produced in Queensland.

Not all of these, however, are available as incomes to the citizens of this State. A distinct proportion accrues to non-residents in the form of interest payments and dividends. A further amount is appropriated direct to Commonwealth, State, and Municipal budgets in the form of customs, excise, liquor licence revenue, local rates, and similar indirect taxes, without, however, becoming anybody's private income. But these taxes enter into the price at which goods are sold and their proceeds are therefore part of the national income by our definition, though they do not contribute to individual income.

A table follows which shows the estimated gross and net national income for Queensland for the last eleven years.

The following notes indicate briefly the methods by which the figures were obtained.

*Primary Production.*—Value of crops and produce less cost of fertiliser, seed, fodder, miscellaneous materials, transport and marketing, as computed in "Net Value of Production" statistics compiled on a systematic basis by all States. A further deduction made for depreciation of primary producers' plant and equipment. No deduction made for depreciation of flocks and herds but increases in their numbers are not treated as income.

*Manufacturing.*—Net value added by manufacture less further deductions for depreciation and minor charges (postage, &c.).

*Unrecorded Production.*—Largely small manufacturing workshops. The decline in these figures in recent years is due to the better coverage of factory statistics.

*Transport and Distribution.*—Separate calculations made for the value of transport and distributive work performed upon primary products, goods for retailing, building materials and capital goods. Deductions made for petrol, &c., consumed in road transport and packing materials, &c., used in distribution. In computing net income allowance was made for depreciation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment. All railway transport is excluded here and included later.

*Public Works.*—Value of all work done by State Government Departments, Commonwealth Government Departments, Municipalities, Harbour Boards, and all other public authorities, excluding value of materials used. In calculation of net income maintenance work is included together with depreciation estimated at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on capital value of all public works and buildings.

*Private Building.*—From figures of building plans passed for cities. Dwellings in rural areas computed on a per head basis from city figures. Building materials excluded on ratio calculated by Victorian Government Statist from the Census of Building in that State.

*Public Administration.*—Value of services performed by public authorities other than trading authorities, assumed to be equal to the value of salaries and wages paid.

*Railways, Tramways, and Post Office.*—Gross income represents entire earnings less purchases of materials for current use. Net income allows deduction for maintenance charges and full allowances for depreciation.

*Domestic, Professional, and Personal Services.*—Wage and salary earnings estimated from State Insurance Commissioner's returns. Independent earnings computed from Census figures and subsequent increase in numbers of professional men, restaurants, and similar establishments as shown by directories.

*Rents.*—Rental value of occupied houses in 1933 shown by the Census and brought up to date by use of an index figure of average rents and changes in the number of houses. Deductions for maintenance and depreciation computed from figures supplied by Rural Bank of New South Wales

*Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.*—Estimates of true value of work done out of the proceeds of this fund, which value falls short of the payments made out of the fund. Part of this expenditure represented ordinary maintenance work on public buildings and works, and must be deducted in calculating net income.

*Interest and Exchange on Public Debt.*—This represents only the interest payments on "beneficial" public works and services such as schools, roads, sewerage, &c., omitting trading services and interest on defunct public services of various kinds.

*Passenger Transport Other Than Railway and Tramway.*—Approximate estimate for the value of passenger transport by sea, bus, and air.

*Insurance.*—Value of services rendered by insurance offices to policyholders assumed to be measured by aggregate of salaries, commissions, and profits.

*Indirect Taxes.*—Included for reasons stated above.

## QUEENSLAND NATIONAL INCOME—GROSS AND

Source.	1927-28.		1928-29		1929-30.		1930-31.	
	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Agricultural Production .. .. .	12.1	11.4	10.4	9.7	11.1	10.3	10.2	9.5
Pastoral Production .. .. .	16.4	16.0	13.2	12.7	12.0	11.6	11.9	11.5
Other Primary Production .. .. .	9.8	9.1	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.5	8.7	7.9
Manufacturing Production .. .. .	16.3	15.0	16.2	14.9	15.7	14.3	13.1	11.9
Unrecorded Production .. .. .	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4
Transport and Distribution .. .. .	27.2	23.8	25.0	21.9	24.3	21.3	19.5	17.0
Public Works—Construction and Maintenance .. .. .	4.0	2.2	4.1	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.1	1.4
Private Building—Construction .. .. .	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0
Public Administration (excluding Railways, Tramways, and Post Office) .. .. .	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8
Railways .. .. .	6.5	3.7	6.7	3.7	6.4	3.5	5.8	3.0
Tramways .. .. .	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
Post Office .. .. .	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6
Domestic, Professional, and Personal Service .. .. .	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.5	7.4
Rents—Occupied Houses .. .. .	9.0	7.4	9.2	7.5	9.4	7.7	8.9	7.2
Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1
Interest and Exchange on Public Debt .. .. .	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
Passenger Transport (excluding Railway and Tramway) .. .. .	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Insurance .. .. .	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Indirect Taxes .. .. .	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.3	5.9	5.9
Final Value of Goods and Services Produced in Queensland .. .. .	131.2	117.7	125.1	111.6	122.2	108.9	107.6	94.9
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Income due outside Queensland—								
Interest on Public Debt .. .. .	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.4
Foreign Companies and Absentees .. .. .	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4
Taxes to Canberra .. .. .	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.7	4.7
<i>Add—</i>								
Income received from outside Queensland—								
Commonwealth Bond Holdings and Dividends received .. .. .	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Taxation of Absentees and Foreign War Pensions .. .. .	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Commonwealth Government Loan and Revenue Expenditure .. .. .	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Value of Goods and Services available for Consumption or Investment by Queensland Residents .. .. .	123.7	110.2	116.8	103.4	114.1	100.8	100.9	88.2
<i>Deduct</i> Local Rates and State Indirect Taxes .. .. .	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7
Value of Private Incomes of Queensland Residents .. .. .	119.3	105.8	112.0	98.6	109.3	95.9	96.2	83.5

*a* Figures are correct to nearest £100,000.

PRODUCTION.

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NET VALUES, 1927-28 TO 1937-38. <sup>a</sup>

1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38. <sup>b</sup>	
Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.
£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
9.6	8.9	8.9	8.1	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.1	9.6	8.8	10.7	9.8	11.8	10.9
9.1	8.7	9.9	9.5	12.8	12.4	11.0	10.6	11.6	11.1	14.1	13.7	15.5	15.0
7.6	6.9	7.1	6.3	8.1	7.3	10.2	9.5	10.2	9.5	10.3	9.6	13.1	12.2
11.8	10.8	12.4	11.2	13.3	12.1	14.2	12.9	15.2	13.6	16.7	15.1	18.1	16.4
1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
17.8	15.5	19.0	16.6	19.2	16.7	22.5	19.7	23.7	20.7	23.1	20.2	24.0	21.0
2.0	0.6	2.4	1.1	2.8	1.2	3.9	2.3	4.2	2.5	4.4	2.3	4.7	2.7
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.6
5.4	2.6	5.4	2.7	5.6	2.9	6.4	3.6	6.0	3.1	6.3	3.3	6.5	3.5
0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6
1.8	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.4
7.9	6.1	7.6	5.8	8.4	6.5	8.8	6.9	9.3	7.4	10.0	8.1	11.1	9.1
0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3
2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7
1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
6.7	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4	9.0	9.0
97.0	85.1	98.3	86.0	106.6	93.9	114.6	101.2	120.9	106.8	127.9	113.3	139.2	124.1
6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7
2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.1
6.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.1
2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
4.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.0	6.0
88.1	76.2	89.9	77.7	98.1	85.4	105.4	92.0	112.4	98.3	119.9	105.3	131.0	115.9
4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.5
83.6	71.7	85.6	73.4	93.8	81.1	100.8	87.3	107.6	93.5	114.8	100.2	125.5	110.3

<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1937-38 subject to revision.



These methods of measurement of national income have been the subject of very careful discussion and are now, with very small qualifications, uniformly adopted internationally for the purpose of such measurements. A particular problem arises in the measurement of the contribution to national income of the public services. In the case of trading services such as the railways and post office, this can be measured by the money value of their services. In the case of non-trading services, such as main roads, education, and so forth, the value is measured by adding the wages and salaries paid in such services and the interest on the capital employed in them.

Some people occasionally fail to understand the reason for the inclusion in national income of such items as domestic, professional, and personal services. Such incomes, they say, have already been included in the incomes of those who purchase these services. If this argument is correct we might equally well say that the whole value of production of bread has already been included in the incomes of those who purchase the bread, and that bread production too does not add anything to the national income. On reflection, it is clear that every economic activity which produces either a commodity or a service capable of being sold represents a contribution to national income.

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## Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in Production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of the total income and expenditure. They are, of course, in some degree essential to material production and to the life of the community. In recent years the proportion of total income spent on transport and communication has been increasing generally throughout the world. The economies of modern technique make more of these services available, but the economies of production on farms and in factories are partly absorbed in such additional services, which with increased selling services of all kinds (including advertising) take over a large number of persons who formerly would have been employed in the processes of material production. The Census figures demonstrate the trend, but there are no other statistics available.

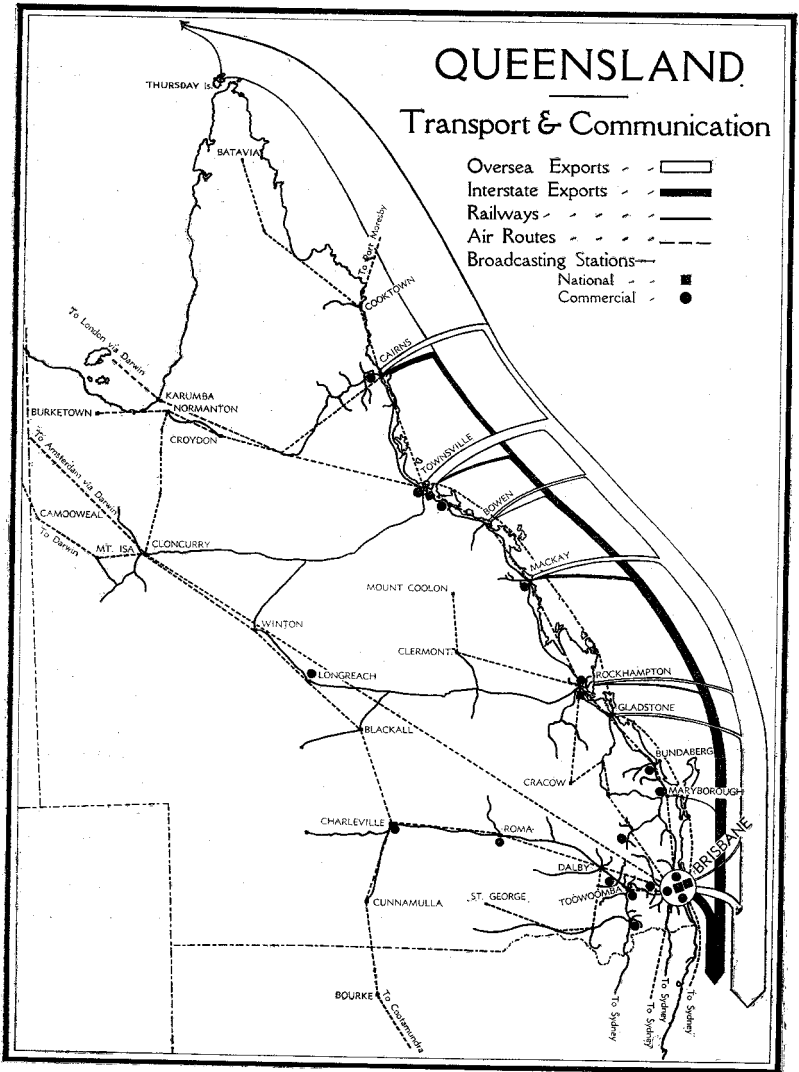
In Queensland, because of its immense distances and the scattered nature of its population and industries, transport is particularly costly per unit of population and material production. This cost is the chief handicap to settlement in the more remote parts and sometimes the only handicap to increased production. The community as a whole bears a heavy burden in providing transport facilities, which are generally in advance of the capacity of rural districts to pay for them. The policy is nevertheless intentional and has been followed since the Colony was established. It is part of the general Australian policy of development.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and the still minor element of aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably of the order of about £25 m., or nearly 10s. per head of population per week.

At the Census of 1933, 21,601 persons in Queensland gave "Land Transport" as the industry in which they were engaged. All but 814 were males. At 30th June, 1938, 17,870 persons were employed by the Government Railways. Tramways in Brisbane and Rockhampton employed 1,921. There were approximately 1,900 taxi drivers in the State, 100 service car drivers and 250 bus drivers. These total 22,041 without truck drivers. The total employment in both land and sea transport and accessory occupations probably approaches 80,000.

A Royal Commission on Transport reported in August, 1937. Its main recommendations are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Generally, the Commissioners found that existing transport facilities were not in excess of requirements, but might require some redistribution. The Railways had suffered from excessive road competition; however, it was not recommended that any branch railway be closed at present. The road motor transport industry should be compelled to observe reasonable working conditions and pay reasonable wages.



This map shows the railway and air routes, and the Wireless Broadcasting Stations, at 30th June, 1938. The lines representing trade of ports—black for Interstate, unshaded for Oversea—are of thicknesses approximately proportionate to the tonnage of cargo shipped in the respective ways from the various ports during 1937-38.

The establishment of a Transport Authority more fully representative of rail, road, and public safety was recommended. This body should control all commercial vehicles on routes competitive with the railways. These vehicles should be operated by the Commissioner of Railways by contract with their owners at rates of payment depending on the traffic carried. Charges to owners of goods and passengers should be on the basis of railway schedules of charges. The Transport Authority should be allowed to review railway charges.

The creation of a Harbour Trust for the port of Brisbane (now controlled by the Treasury Department), and a Central Ports and Harbours Authority, to have a measure of control over the various Harbour Boards, were recommended.

## 2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both oversea and interstate trade.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream but still within easy access to the city.

The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush of 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and in 1881 a deepwater oversea port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

Mackay has a small river port with a sheltered sea anchorage for large vessels. An Outer Harbour, constructed at a cost of about £1 m, is nearing completion.

Townsville and Bowen are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The main ports, except Brisbane, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. The port of Brisbane is controlled by the State Treasury through a Department of Harbours and Marine, which supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The Brisbane Harbour is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, and its accounts for the last five years are set out below. The rates for Harbour dues were increased in 1933. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1938, was £1,156,939 plus £66,394 overdraft on current operations.

#### BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Overdraft.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1933-34 ..	98	102	37	113	197
1934-35 ..	122	124	31	110	183
1935-36 ..	132	138	28	106	151
1936-37 ..	137	148	39	117	120
1937-38 ..	157	162	31	109	66

*a* Including Interest and Redemption.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock and River, which had respectively an accumulated debit of £2,435, and an accumulated credit of £3,581 at 30th June, 1938.

Nine smaller harbours are also controlled by the same Department. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1938, totalled £78,449, of which Innisfail accounted for £75,986. Debits totalled £84,152. The general position had improved during the year.

*Harbour Boards' Finances.*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville and Cairns.

Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the Government, and the following statement gives their outstanding indebtedness to the Government at 30th June, 1938.

Bundaberg .. .. .	£6,444	Bowen .. .. .	£278,096
Gladstone .. .. .	£93,152	Townsville .. .. .	£154,357
Rockhampton .. .. .	£518,534	Cairns .. .. .	£246,456
Mackay .. .. .	£264,637 <sup>a</sup>		

<sup>a</sup> Including £34,415 advanced during the year towards the cost of the Outer Harbour under construction.

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards is beyond their capacity to pay interest, and their arrears of interest at 31st August, 1938, were respectively £22,608, £282,170, and £87,508.

The following table shows the shipping entering Queensland ports, classified according to whence the vessel has come immediately before entering the port in question. Thus the sum of the first three columns represents the total number of separate visits to Queensland by ships from outside the State.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1937-38.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Voyages entirely within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea <i>via</i> States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane .. .. .	163	248	552	303	168	1,434
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	11	49	119	179
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	42	73	115
Gladstone .. .. .	3	7	11	67	54	142
Rockhampton .. .. .	1	5	11	154	65	236
Mackay .. .. .	..	2	12	157	61	232
Bowen .. .. .	10	2	10	113	52	187
Townsville .. .. .	18	26	23	390	197	654
Cairns .. .. .	16	5	18	249	419	707
Thursday Island .. .. .	67	11	4	41	25	148
Total .. .. .	278	306	652	1,565	1,233	4,034

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane .. .. .	679	1,602	1,419	987	65	4,752
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	18	19	42	79
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	15	29	44
Gladstone .. .. .	20	34	38	345	13	450
Rockhampton .. .. .	2	23	15	451	28	519
Mackay .. .. .	..	9	35	537	25	606
Bowen .. .. .	9	8	32	238	25	312
Townsville .. .. .	73	106	64	1,213	54	1,510
Cairns .. .. .	53	19	41	605	76	794
Thursday Island .. .. .	115	42	12	130	11	310
Total .. .. .	951	1,843	1,674	4,540	368	9,376

<sup>a</sup> "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland Ports since arriving from other States or Oversea.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

**TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1937-38.**

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Voyages entirely within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <sup>a</sup>		
<b>NUMBER OF VESSELS.</b>						
Brisbane .. ..	116	214	546	380	176	1,432
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	16	46	117	179
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	2	39	74	115
Gladstone .. ..	6	..	8	73	53	140
Rockhampton .. ..	3	4	4	157	68	236
Mackay .. ..	10	2	15	144	61	232
Bowen .. ..	11	2	7	115	53	188
Townsville .. ..	48	17	19	374	194	652
Cairns .. ..	40	6	29	211	425	711
Thursday Island .. ..	72	15	2	38	22	149
Total .. ..	306	260	648	1,577	1,243	4,034

**NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).**

Brisbane .. ..	660	1,320	1,579	1,092	65	4,716
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	12	26	41	79
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	1	14	29	44
Gladstone .. ..	25	..	14	394	12	445
Rockhampton .. ..	13	20	5	457	29	524
Mackay .. ..	35	9	33	507	26	610
Bowen .. ..	8	9	11	259	26	313
Townsville .. ..	167	74	42	1,154	49	1,486
Cairns .. ..	116	24	54	520	75	789
Thursday Island .. ..	108	51	5	134	11	309
Total .. ..	1,132	1,507	1,756	4,557	363	9,315

<sup>a</sup> "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland Ports before proceeding Interstate or Oversea.

Some explanation of the next table is needed. Like the preceding tables, it shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. Each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for the East would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea direct" clearance. Thus the sum of the first 3 columns represents the total shipping entries or clearances into Queensland during the year (1,236 into Queensland, and 1,214 out of Queensland in 1937-38). Purely local voyages within the State accounted for almost one third of the number of entries or clearances, but less than one twenty-fifth of the total tonnage of shipping entered or cleared in 1937-38.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total Entries or Clearances.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea Via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <sup>a</sup>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.						
1928-29 .. ..	280	235	455	1,180	1,108	3,358
1929-30 .. ..	302	253	490	1,325	1,196	3,566
1930-31 .. ..	248	228	469	1,207	1,193	3,345
1931-32 .. ..	214	220	483	1,151	1,313	3,381
1932-33 .. ..	216	232	485	1,191	1,238	3,362
1933-34 .. ..	224	220	508	1,582	1,146	3,680
1934-35 .. ..	253	247	587	1,651	908	3,646
1935-36 .. ..	272	267	567	1,806	850	3,762
1936-37 .. ..	261	267	599	1,482	1,300	3,909
1937-38 .. ..	278	306	652	1,565	1,233	4,034

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.						
1928-29 .. ..	240	225	495	1,276	1,110	3,346
1929-30 .. ..	291	239	518	1,318	1,205	3,571
1930-31 .. ..	245	221	477	1,208	1,183	3,334
1931-32 .. ..	222	224	485	1,137	1,314	3,382
1932-33 .. ..	212	232	489	1,185	1,236	3,354
1933-34 .. ..	212	258	488	1,586	1,157	3,701
1934-35 .. ..	220	281	587	1,652	912	3,652
1935-36 .. ..	254	277	571	1,795	867	3,764
1936-37 .. ..	270	237	628	1,493	1,287	3,915
1937-38 .. ..	306	260	648	1,577	1,243	4,034

<sup>a</sup> See notes to preceding tables.

The following table compares the amounts of cargo passing through the various ports (excluding intra-state movements).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGO SHIPMENTS <sup>a</sup>, 1937-38.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane .. ..	357,245	545,145	902,390	210,932	207,069	418,001
Maryborough ..	..	3,712	3,712	..	8,363	8,363
Bundaberg .. ..	..	538	538	..	214	214
Gladstone .. ..	6,817	8,707	15,524	34,085	60	34,145
Rockhampton ..	5,800	51,181	56,981	38,937	19,228	58,165
Mackay .. .. .	2,650	9,868	12,518	108,829	33,641	142,470
Bowen .. .. .	..	4,398	4,398	61,952	14,494	76,446
Townsville .. ..	67,997	69,829	137,826	245,527	48,639	294,166
Cairns .. .. .	16,064	44,653	60,717	155,909	110,785	266,694
Thursday Is. ..	1,054	4,023	5,077	545	1,094	1,639
Total	457,627	742,054	1,199,681	856,716	443,587	1,300,303

<sup>a</sup> The tons in this table are either actual tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cub. ft. according to the type of cargo.



### 3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the *occupied* area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. But there are sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage. And the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on the 13th August, 1861, passed the *Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of Government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised Government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

At the outset, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system to-day, and it is claimed that the modern "Sunshine Express" is equal in comfort and speed to other trains of its type in Australia.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were com-

menced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next 6 years no mileage was added to this system. In the Eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924.

The following table shows the progress of the State railway system since its inception. As will be seen from the figures for miles open, progress was fast during the Eighties; depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the Nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century; and a great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till approximately the present mileage was reached in 1929.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Lines Open.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>a</i>	Net Revenue as Proportion of Capital Account.
	Miles.	1,000	1,000 tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	%
1865 <i>b</i> ..	21	17	3	6	4	268	0.77
1870 <i>b</i> ..	207	36	25	72	69	2,193	0.14
1880 <i>b</i> ..	637	194	138	308	166	4,995	2.84
1890 ..	2,122	3,107	855	850	619	13,606	1.70
1900 ..	2,801	6,700	1,922	1,464	949	19,321	2.67
1910 ..	3,661	13,259	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336	3.80
1920 ..	5,685	28,178	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187	1.51
1930 ..	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525	2.20
1934 ..	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,477	36,651 <i>c</i>	4.78
1935 ..	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,069	37,273	5.63
1936 ..	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,196	37,985	3.95
1937 ..	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,449	38,540	4.26
1938 ..	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,871	39,108	3.87

*a* Opened lines only.

*b* Year ended 31st December.

*c* The Capital Account was reduced by £28,900,000 from 1st July, 1931, under "*The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931.*"

At present the railway system is divided into 8 divisions for administrative purposes (including the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney, which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement). The following table shows the lines and gauge, and capital indebtedness of each division together with the results of working during 1937-38. The capital shown for the South Brisbane to Border Railway is exclusive of an amount spent by the Queensland Treasury for additional expenses in construction not provided for by the agreement with the other Governments.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—LINES OPEN AND FINANCIAL  
RETURNS, 1937-38.

Railway.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. a	Profit on Working.		Profit after meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Pro- portion of Capital.	
	Ft. in.	Miles.	£	£	%	£
Southern .. ..	3 6	2,819	19,171,955	691,735	3.61	103,901
Central .. ..	3 6	1,673	8,870,429	449,643	5.07	81,520
Great Northern .. .	3 6	1,284	7,258,771	353,031	4.86	51,792
Innisfail and Mourilyan	2 0	30	106,492	2,519	2.37	1,900
Cairns .. ..	3 6	527	2,770,699	7,581	0.27	107,403
Cooktown .. ..	3 6	69	211,507	3,015	1.43	11,793
Normanton .. ..	3 6	96	172,526	1,615	0.94	8,777
S. Brisbane to Border	4 8½	69	545,126	12,193	2.24	20,881

a The figures in this column are for opened lines only, and exclude £28 m. written off under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931."

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways make substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. In reading the above table, it must not be overlooked that the capital upon which interest is calculated has been written down by an amount of £28m., equal to 42 per cent. of the capital cost at 30th June, 1938. The total losses are not so much due to the lines serving remote inland districts as to the branch lines within 150 miles of the coast. On many of these lines working expenses are high in relation to revenue (apart from capital costs), because, in relation to traffic and freight rates, train mileage is high and train loads are low.

Most of the losses are incurred in a triangular area with its apex on the coast north of Rockhampton, and in a small area behind Cairns. The heaviest losses per mile of line are around Brisbane, Cairns, and Rockhampton in that order. The Cairns district, with its tropical costs, might have been expected to be the most expensive.

In an investigation into railway losses the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1931 divided the railways into 4 groups; Main lines, Pastoral lines, Mining lines, and Agricultural lines. It was found that losses on the main Brisbane-Wallangarra line (since the opening of the competing uniform gauge line) and the main Coastal line were heavy, but the main inland lines to Roma, Longreach, and Hughenden were, in remarkable contrast to these, in a good position. The Pastoral lines have a relatively low capital cost, and good revenues per train mile. Probably the chief source of loss on them is the carriage of stock at low rates for agistment. The losses on the Mining lines west of Cloncurry are small, but on those west from Cairns are greater, but, nevertheless, much less heavy than on the other branch lines for timber and agriculture. Part of the cost of closer settlement is found in the losses on lines serving agricultural areas. These account for quite half the losses on all lines.

*All Australian Railways.*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private lines in Australia of more than 100 miles are the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles, and the Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's 103 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the Government Railways. The Federal Railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a 5-mile standard gauge branch in the Federal Capital Territory.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Government.	Miles of each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.	
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Locomotives.	Coaching.	Goods.		
					No.	No.	No.	No.	
New South Wales	..	6,114	..	6,114	1,306	2,790	22,277	42,890	
Victoria	..	4,599	..	4,721 <sup>a</sup>	574	2,458	21,013	24,185	
<b>Queensland</b>	..	..	<b>69</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>18,845</b>	<b>17,870</b>	
South Australia	..	1,481	..	1,077	329	677	8,055	8,456	
Western Australia	..	..	..	4,374	422	477	11,087	8,5655	
Tasmania	..	..	..	632	94	223	2,036	2,024	
Federal	..	..	..	1,113	113	89	1,383	1,828	
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>6,080</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>13,639</b>	<b>27,186</b>	<b>3,586</b>	<b>7,971</b>	<b>84,696</b>	<b>105,818</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including 122 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

<sup>b</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

<sup>c</sup> Including 19 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital account of the Government Railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <sup>a</sup>		
	1,000	1,000	1,000 tons.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000		
New South Wales	30,203	189,349	16,480	19,486	13,760	146,808		
Victoria	..	17,917	137,895	7,258	9,735	7,830 <sup>b</sup>	50,515	
<b>Queensland</b>	..	<b>13,648</b>	<b>25,688</b>	<b>5,061</b>	<b>7,383</b>	<b>5,871</b>	<b>39,108</b>	
South Australia	..	6,111	17,632	2,897	3,299	2,873 <sup>c</sup>	28,476	
Western Australia	..	6,535	12,011	3,062	3,678	2,710	26,286	
Tasmania	..	1,932	2,267	857	465	676	2,106	
Federal	..	..	758	100	132	443	512	16,897
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>77,104</b>	<b>384,942</b>	<b>35,747</b>	<b>44,489</b>	<b>34,237</b>	<b>310,196</b>	

<sup>a</sup> The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25,564,000, £28,000,000, and £4,738,000 respectively from their original figures.

<sup>b</sup> Not including £445(000), charged to other accounts.

<sup>c</sup> Including £121(000), paid to Sinking Fund.

A comparison is made in the next table of the goods traffic haulages, etc., in the States and for two of the Federal railways for the year 1937-38. Although the tonnage of goods carried in Queensland is only one-third of that for New South Wales, and somewhat less than Victoria, the goods train mileage is only 30 per cent. less than for New South Wales, and exceeds Victoria. This is due to the fact that goods are carried for longer distances in Queensland than in any of the other States, and the low average train load in Queensland. Wool and minerals are the main commodities carried for exceptionally long distances. Those States with a 3 feet 6 inch gauge show a much lower train load than the other States, Tasmania with only a small total tonnage carried being very low.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA—GOODS TRAFFIC, 1937-38.

Government.	Goods Train Mileage.	"Ton-Miles."	Average Train Load (Paying Traffic).	Average Haul per Ton.	Average Earnings per Ton Mile.	Density of Traffic per Average Mile Worked.
	1,000.	1,000.	Tons.	Miles.	d.	Tons.
N. S. Wales	11,461	1,854,936	161.8	114.0	1.40	303,402
Victoria ..	5,829	927,444	159.1	127.8	1.28	196,460
<b>Queensland <sup>a</sup></b>	<b>7,847</b>	<b>715,917</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>147.0</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>109,023</b>
S. Australia	2,432	365,012	150.1	126.8	1.55	142,834
W. Australia	3,828	390,913	102.1	127.7	1.70	89,372
Tasmania ..	887	37,916	42.7	45.8	1.83	58,243
Federal <sup>b</sup> —						
Trans-Aus.	129	12,706	98.6	300.5	1.34	11,505
Cent. Aus.	219	15,023	68.6	264.3	1.63	19,474

<sup>a</sup> Excludes, for all items, the S. Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway; and, for all items except "Goods Train Mileage," and "Average Train Load," the Cooktown, Normanton, and Innisfail-Mourilyan lines.

<sup>b</sup> There are two other Federal railways—North Australia and A.C.T., for which particulars are not shown here.

*Commodities carried on Railways.*—The total tonnage of goods carried in each State is shown on page 177. In 1937-38 over 50 per cent. of the tonnage in New South Wales and Tasmania represented the carriage of minerals and coal—New South Wales 60.0, Tasmania 57.9. The figures for other States were:—Victoria 6.3, Queensland 26.2, South Australia 27.3, and Western Australia 19.7. Although wool is such an important product in the Australian economy, its bulk is small for its value, and in no State did it exceed 2 per cent. of the weight of commodities carried. Grain and flour were nearly one-third of the goods in South Australia and Western Australia, but only one-twentieth in Queensland. Livestock was the only other important commodity carried; and Queensland, with its greater number of cattle and possibly more sheep carried for agistment, etc., had a percentage (9.5) only exceeded by Victoria (10.4).

*Queensland Railway Finances.*—Details of earnings and working expenses for 1937-38 for each division are shown in the next table. The earnings for each division are the proportion of the total earnings due to that division for the traffic passing over its lines, and not the amount collected in the division.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1937-38.

Railway.	Earnings.			Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.
	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Southern .. ..	1,298,213	2,499,491	3,797,704	3,105,969	691,735
Central .. ..	459,597	1,114,667	1,574,264	1,124,621	449,643
Great Northern ..	333,158	1,169,358	1,502,516	1,149,485	353,031
Innisfail and Mourilyan	806	21,433	22,239	19,720	2,519
Cairns .. ..	106,244	249,920	356,164	348,583	7,581
Cooktown .. ..	312	456	768	3,783	3,015
Normanton .. ..	360	373	733	2,348	1,615
S. Brisbane to Border	63,197	65,346	128,543	116,350	12,193
Total .. ..	2,261,887	5,121,044	7,382,931	5,870,859	1,512,072

During 1937-38, £544,371 was spent from loans on railway construction and equipment.

*Passenger Traffic.*—Coaching traffic in Queensland provided 30.6 per cent. of the total revenue in 1937-38, compared with 39.9 and 42.3 per cent. in New South Wales and Victoria, and 22.3, 19.5, and 29.5 in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The high proportion of New South Wales and Victoria is due to the large suburban traffic on the electric railways of Sydney and Melbourne. Suburban passenger journeys were 93 and 96 per cent. of the total in New South Wales and Victoria against 80 per cent. in Queensland.

An attempt has been made recently to compare the average fares charged second class suburban travellers in the various States. Allowance has been made for workers' and other concession fares. The average fares per passenger-mile for certain selected stations were in November, 1938:—

	d.
Brisbane .. ..	.513
Sydney .. ..	.517
Melbourne .. ..	.581
Adelaide .. ..	.482
Perth .. ..	.462
Hobart .. ..	.602

Excluding suburban traffic, the Queensland railways carry almost as many passengers as those of Victoria, and about half the New South

Wales total. For 1937-38, the numbers of passengers carried on country journeys were—

New South Wales .. .. .	12,612,129
Victoria .. .. .	5,850,581
Queensland .. .. .	5,019,170
South Australia .. .. .	1,136,538
Western Australia .. .. .	1,279,641

The percentages of passengers travelling first class in the various States in 1937-38 were—

	Suburban.	Country.
New South Wales .. .. .	3.5	13.0
Victoria .. .. .	32.9	18.2
Queensland .. .. .	2.6	12.5
South Australia .. .. .	0.0	13.9
Western Australia .. .. .	6.4	14.7

Except on long distance trains, first class fares in South Australia were abolished from 1st July, 1929.

Details of passenger traffic in Queensland in 1937-38 were as follows:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1937-38.

Railway.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
Southern— Suburban ..	First ..	209,863	332,696	542,559	} 301,669
	Second	8,419,857	11,706,902	20,126,759	
Other ..	First ..	71,215	388,640	459,855	} 651,555
	Second	1,187,053	1,163,720	2,350,773	
Central ..	First ..	28,178	22,220	50,398	} 216,893
	Second	506,992	194,080	701,072	
Great Northern	First ..	26,845	28,960	55,805	} 230,933
	Second	441,423	261,820	703,243	
Innisfail and Mourilyan ..	Second	6,152	..	6,152	601
Cairns ..	First ..	28,867	6,588	35,455	} 92,402
	Second	368,135	199,824	567,959	
Cooktown ..	Second	867	..	867	206
Normanton ..	Second	485	..	485	234
S. Brisbane to Border ..	First ..	27,436	480	27,916	} 41,189
	Second	59,190	..	59,190	
Total ..	First ..	392,404	779,584	1,171,988	} 1,535,682
	Second	10,990,154	13,526,346	24,516,500	

*Goods traffic in divisions is shown hereunder:—*

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—GOODS TRAFFIC, 1937-38.

Railway.	Goods and Minerals.		Livestock.		Parcels and Miscellaneous Receipts.
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
Southern .. .. .	2,076,581	2,398,725	284,267	347,078	452,510
Central .. .. .	845,233	674,746	109,631	171,360	125,471
Great Northern .. .. .	1,084,746	1,034,624	69,423	137,893	103,604
Innisfail and Mourilyan .. .. .	129,600	21,433	..	..	205
Cairns .. .. .	385,007	253,635	15,799	15,375	22,175
Cooktown .. .. .	252	456	..	..	106
Normanton .. .. .	144	373	..	..	126
S. Brisbane to Border .. .. .	59,840	64,504	216	842	22,008
Total .. .. .	4,581,403	4,448,496	479,336	672,548	726,205

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At the 30th June, 1938, there were 136 miles of private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. These have usually been built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition there are a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these are not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 100 miles are of the same gauge as the State Railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 79 miles are operated by local authorities, the Aramac Tramway, 42 miles (Aramac Shire) carrying general goods and sheep, and the Beaudesert Tramway, 32 miles (Beaudesert Shire) carrying timber, cattle and pigs, and general merchandise. The Mount Crosby Tramway, 5 miles, serves the pumping station of the Brisbane Water and Sewerage Department. The remaining 21 miles are operated by four private companies, two to serve mines in the North of the State—Trekellano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine—and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, Local Government Authorities operate two public tramways on the 2 ft. gauge, Mapleton in the Maroochy Shire, 16 miles, and Port Douglas-Mossman in the Douglas Shire, 20 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1937, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, all local authorities and private railways carried 3,513 passengers, and 251,809 tons of merchandise.

#### 4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The Cities of Brisbane and Rockhampton are served by systems of street tramways.

*Brisbane Tramways.*—The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down,



but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results, and the receipts frequently failed to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (The Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramears started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London. The Tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by rail and a few motor bus services operated by licensed private proprietors. The City Council has announced its intention of replacing certain tram services with diesel-engined buses. There are no electric trolley buses in Brisbane.

The progress of the City Council's Tramways during the last 10 years is shown in the next table:—

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000	1,000	£	£	£1,000
1928 ..	55.41	275	1,610	6,570	77,703	810,954	607,711	2,195
1929 ..	55.75	275	1,552	6,616	76,117	794,470	584,390	2,215
1930 ..	56.58	293	1,479	6,576	73,617	766,271	552,661	2,241
1931-32 ..	56.61	293	1,363	6,266	68,642	679,605	479,686	2,180
1932-33 ..	56.86	289	1,421	6,255	68,470	683,413	466,357	2,109
1933-34 ..	56.86	290	1,450	6,444	69,976	689,150	462,156	2,062
1934-35 ..	57.53	304	1,700	6,714	77,053	734,888	530,285	2,108
1935-36 ..	58.18	328	1,726	7,209	82,583	773,220	573,217	2,206
1936-37 ..	59.90	354	1,720	7,465	86,096	799,868	595,094	2,291
1937-38 ..	60.05	370	1,882	7,874	89,534	818,252	612,282	2,341

On the basis of fares charged on ordinary trips between the city and suburbs (making allowance for workers' concession fares, &c.) the following tram fares per passenger-mile have been computed for the capital cities as at November, 1938:—

	d.
Brisbane .. .. .	.842
Sydney .. .. .	.828
Melbourne .. .. .	1.146
Adelaide .. .. .	1.012
Perth .. .. .	1.000 (approx.)
Hobart .. .. .	1.036

*Rockhampton Tramways.*—Nearly seven miles of steam tramway serve the City of Rockhampton. They are operated and owned by the Rockhampton City Council, and were opened in 1909. Particulars for the last ten years are shown hereunder—

ROCKHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.			No.	No.	1,000	1,000	£
1928 ..	6-65	15	42	181	1,753	16,402	16,158	53,129
1929 ..	6-65	15	42	181	1,674	15,678	16,177	53,235
1930 ..	6-65	15	44	181	1,511	14,573	15,580	53,235
1931 ..	6-65	15	43	180	1,349	13,047	15,275	53,235
1932 ..	6-65	15	38	173	1,216	11,646	12,949	53,235
1933 ..	6-65	15	36	167	1,176	11,198	12,109	53,235
1934 ..	6-65	15	37	170	1,209	11,580	12,981	53,235
1935 ..	6-65	15	38	173	1,211	11,655	13,286	53,235
1936 ..	6-65	15	37	173	1,198	11,559	14,079	53,235
1937-38 ..	6-65	15	39	172	1,146	11,158	14,491	53,235

5. ROADS.

Roads are generally constructed and maintained by local government authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, either by means of Treasury Loans to local authorities, which are subsidised out of Government funds, or through the funds of the Main Roads Commission. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various local authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the following table:—

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Local Authority Areas.	Formed Roads.				Uncon-structed.	Total.
	Con-crete.	Bitu-men.	Mac-adam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane ..	11	230	761	390	512	1,904
Other Cities ..	6	330	186	666	384	1,572
Towns ..	1	84	101	161	147	494
Shires ..	33	1,183	4,185	29,627	81,748	116,776
Total ..	51	1,827	5,233	30,844	82,791	120,746

*Main Roads.*—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the *Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925 the Board was replaced by a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for carrying out the Government policy of building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Government Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing seven heads. Its operations during the last 10 years are shown hereunder.

## OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at end of Year. <i>a</i>
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1929 ..	<i>b</i>	6,195	416	..	..	6,611	1,022
1930 ..	<i>b</i>	6,919	439	58	..	7,416	1,247
1931 ..	1,361	6,498	439	102	..	8,400	1,761
1932 ..	1,568	6,687	419	102	..	8,776	1,991
1933 ..	2,034	7,073	340	150	..	9,597	2,428
1934 ..	2,264	7,839	292	174	..	10,569	2,645
1935 ..	2,495	8,498	268	191	41	11,493	3,233
1936 ..	2,754	9,010	270	202	139	12,375	3,628
1937 ..	3,142	9,148	256	208	239	12,993	4,003
1938 ..	3,435	9,166	256	231	411	13,499	4,616

*a* Excluding those under construction.

*b* Included in Main Roads.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes, and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil .. .. .	Not exceeding one half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one half
Secondary Roads	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed.
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil .. .. .	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing agent.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, and Loans from the State Treasury for permanent works. A large proportion of permanent construction is from Revenue. The Commissioner shares with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Heavy Vehicle Fees, which are imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. Receipts and Expenditure of the Commission during the last five years were as follow:—

MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Receipts—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Loan ..	424,579	770,000	400,000	330,000	340,000
Unemployment Relief Tax ..	35,702	38,858	139,617	14,856	10,633
Federal Aid Grants ..	412,347	443,509	501,483	552,360	757,809
Motor Vehicle Registrations	511,008	559,799	616,484	651,733	704,854
Heavy Vehicle Fees ..	17,484	23,502	44,299	54,099	53,699
Maintenance Payments by					
Local Authorities ..	54,307	57,679	64,045	77,147	95,810
Other .. .. .	35,252	47,660	72,407	49,152	80,837
Total .. ..	1,490,679	1,941,007	1,838,335	1,729,347	2,043,642
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Permanent Works <i>a</i> ..	694,706	1,289,525	1,067,490	829,317	1,098,488
Maintenance <i>b</i> .. ..	187,482	262,523	276,662	349,172	390,489
To Consolidated Revenue	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Payments of Heavy Vehicle Fees to Local Authorities and Consol. Revenue ..	19,194	15,942	22,011	44,299	54,099
Interest and Redemption	89,028	98,982	110,388	113,145	111,809
Administration, etc. ..	115,604	121,002	136,248	137,934	134,345
Total .. ..	1,356,014	2,037,974	1,862,799	1,723,867	2,039,230

*a* Including Investigations and Surveys.    *b* Including Plant.

In addition, during 1937-38 Local Authorities spent on road works £1,402,648 from their own revenue, and £637,159 from unemployment relief funds. (The latter figure is exclusive of Brisbane.)

## 6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

*Motor Vehicles.*—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Heavy Vehicles) are shown hereunder:—

## MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1929	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,231	84,089	87	456,518
1930	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,778	91,515	172	497,822
1931	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,544	90,831	246	493,571
1932	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,034	88,960	354	497,059
1933	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	7,725	89,216	505	506,931
1934	60,547	784	287	23,715	7,503	92,836	713	587,459
1935	64,293	917	315	26,688	7,807	100,020	1,034	631,328
1936	66,446	952	314	31,729	8,151	107,592	1,348	712,618
1937	67,842	1,015	346	34,522	8,040	111,765	1,669	759,665
1938	71,342	1,065	387	38,168	7,846	118,808	1,888	817,269

*n* Not available.

During the year 1937-38, *new* vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 6,765; buses, 37; trucks, 4,405; and motor cycles, 999.

At 30th June, 1938, 140,218 driver's licenses and 10,961 rider's licenses were in force. (For particulars of issue of these, see page 188.)

Motor Vehicles registered in each State of Australia at the end of each of the last five years were as follows.

## MOTOR VEHICLES, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June, <sup>a</sup>					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1937-38 <sup>b</sup>
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	227,742	243,315	260,345	280,646	303,403	2,293,306
Victoria. . .	188,256	202,938	219,925	233,573	250,455	1,730,644
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>92,836</b>	<b>100,020</b>	<b>107,592</b>	<b>111,765</b>	<b>118,808</b>	<b>716,813</b>
S. Australia ..	66,229	66,168	73,601	78,939	90,136	615,590
W. Australia ..	48,982	53,217	56,552	61,076	66,061	381,548
Tasmania ..	18,507	19,791	21,595	22,674	24,805	133,749
N. Territory ..	678	516	1,025	1,081	1,233	1,682
A. C. Territory..	1,415	1,452	1,657	1,743	1,927	11,515
Total ..	644,645	687,417	742,292	791,497	856,828	5,884,847

<sup>a</sup> Including motor cycles.

<sup>b</sup> Not including Queensland Heavy Vehicles Fees, nor similar fees in other States when such are imposed.

*Vehicle Mileage and Petrol Consumption.*—The following table has been constructed with the aid of a special statistical collection made with the co-operation of the Main Roads Commission. The basis of the estimates is explained in footnotes. The consumption of 30,203,000 gallons of petrol here estimated may be compared with Customs clearances of 34,000,000 gallons during the period. The latter figure, however, includes petrol used by aeroplanes, motor boats, farm and other tractors, and in industry. Moreover, it is possible that, on balance, visiting cars from Southern States purchase more petrol in Queensland than Queensland cars do in the South.

MOTOR VEHICLE MILEAGE AND PETROL CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Vehicle and Purpose for which used.	Proportion used for each Purpose. <i>a</i>	Average Number on Register during 1938-39. <i>b</i>	Average Annual Mileage per Vehicle. <i>a</i>	Estimated Total Vehicle Mileage 1938-39.	Estimated Petrol Consumption. 1938-39. <i>c</i>
	%	No.	Miles.	1,000 mls.	1,000 gals.
<i>Cars, All</i> .. ..	100.0	74,234	3,951	293,296	17,253
Private .. ..	76.3	56,640	2,994	169,580	9,975
Business .. ..	2.8	2,079	8,200	17,048	1,003
Private and Business	19.3	14,327	6,317	90,504	5,324
Taxi .. ..	1.6	1,188	13,606	16,164	951
<i>Buses and Service Cars, All</i> .. ..	100.0	389	12,798	4,975	451
Service Car .. ..	28.0	109	12,920	1,408	94
Bus on regular route	63.6	247	14,016	3,462	346
Bus not regular route	8.4	33	3,193	105	11
<i>Utility Trucks, All</i> .. ..	61.5 <i>d</i>	24,730	3,885	96,155	5,655
Farm .. ..	21.1	8,485	3,110	26,388	1,552
Business .. ..	7.7	3,096	6,486	20,081	1,181
Private and Business	16.3	6,554	5,165	33,851	1,991
Private .. ..	16.4	6,595	2,401	15,835	931
<i>Trucks, Vans, and Lorries, All</i> .. ..	38.5 <i>d</i>	15,482	6,276	97,124	6,474
Farm .. ..	9.7	3,901	2,939	11,465	764
Retail delivery .. ..	5.4	2,171	6,607	14,344	956
Wholesale delivery ..	4.1	1,649	7,054	11,632	775
Public goods service	2.9	1,166	9,609	11,204	747
Goods pass. service	0.7	282	5,355	1,510	101
Other .. ..	15.7	6,313	7,440	46,969	3,131
<i>Motor Cycles, All</i> .. ..	100.0	7,977	3,019	24,078	370
Private .. ..	90.9	7,251	2,853	20,687	318
Business .. ..	3.6	287	4,366	1,253	19
Private and business	5.5	439	4,871	2,138	33
<b>All Vehicles</b> .. ..	..	122,812	4,208	515,628	30,203

*a* From a special collection from vehicle owners during nine months ended May, 1939.

*b* The total number of each type of vehicle is the average of the total registrations at 31st May, 1938, and 31st May, 1939. The numbers used for each purpose are dissections of these totals according to the percentages in the preceding column.

*c* Estimated from the preceding column by taking 17 miles per gallon for cars and utility trucks; 15 m.p.g. for service cars and trucks, vans, and lorries; 10 m.p.g. for buses; and 65 m.p.g. for cycles.

*d* Proportion of total of all trucks,—utilities, vans, lorries, etc.; as utilities are not separated from other trucks in monthly registrations.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Heavy vehicles must obtain an additional license if operating in certain districts or on certain routes (see page 189).

*Registration* is required within 3 days of acquisition or use at the Office of the Commissioner of Main Roads or at any police station outside the metropolitan area. Certificates are current for 12 months, and while vehicle is still in use must be renewed not later than 14 days before the expiration of previous certificate. A transferor must notify the transfer of a vehicle within 3 days and lodge his certificate for endorsement. A fee of 2s. 6d. is payable by the transferee. Labels are provided which must be displayed as directed. Number plates are required also.

Conditions of cancellation, refunds, and other particulars can be ascertained by inquiry.

*Reciprocity Interstate.*—Local registrations and drivers' certificates are valid in other States within limits. No action is required for vehicles taken into New South Wales for not more than 100 miles and for not more than a fortnight. For further distances or periods and for all States a pass may be obtained, good for 3 months, from the office of the Main Roads Commissioner. Documents should be carried. The arrangements do not apply in New South Wales to commercial vehicles with a tare in excess of 25 cwt.

*Fees Payable.*—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwts. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 3s. 2d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwts.) is charged at 2s. 8d. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, 5s. per unit if over 2 tons. To the total is added a sum of 7s. 6d. for authority to operate the vehicle.

The fees payable, exclusive of driver's license, on *motor cars* range from £3 3s. on "Baby" Austins to over £14 on the largest Sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £7 to over £11 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £9 10s. to over £12 for 1½ tons capacity, £11 to £15 for 2 tons capacity and up to £20 for 5 ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £1 5s., or £1 17s. 6d. with a side car. This excludes the rider's license.

*Drivers.*—Every person who operates a motor vehicle must be duly authorised to do so under the law. He is first required to possess a certificate of competency. This is issued, after test, without fee, but gives no right to operate a vehicle.

The fee of 7s. 6d. charged with vehicle registration entitles the owner or his nominee to have his certificate of competency endorsed, giving authority to operate any registered vehicle. A non-owner may receive the same authority on payment of a fee of 7s. 6d. An owner, for a total fee of 15s., may secure authority for any person to operate his vehicle, provided such person has a certificate of competency.

*Traffic Regulations.*—Every driver (as part of his competency) is presumed to know the Traffic Regulations announced from time to time by the police authority.

Under the *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act of 1936*, which came into force on 1st March, 1937, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration or renewal of registration will be effected.

The Act provides for a minimum insurance of £750 against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver. The provisions of the Act only apply while the vehicle is being used in Queensland.

*Heavy Vehicles.*—Licenses and fees are required for certain vehicles operating in traffic areas or on "traffic routes," as determined by the State Transport Commission. These vehicles are trucks, cars, or omnibuses carrying goods or passengers.

The objects are to protect the railways against competitors who otherwise would not pay adequately for the road used, to provide funds for road maintenance to the Commissioner of Main Roads, and to local authorities (which share the revenue in proportion to road usage, and may recommend a traffic route), and to enable heavy traffic to be controlled. Traffic routes are determined accordingly.

There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and discretionary exemptions also, the chief being for the carrying of goods not more than 15 miles on a traffic route without liability. Certain limits are prescribed for weight, maximum load, height, length, overhang, &c. Every vehicle required to be licensed must display a special number plate as directed.

The owners of vehicles for the carriage of passengers are required also to take out an insurance policy for a minimum of £50 per passenger to cover liability to passengers.

*Fees Payable by Heavy Vehicles.*—The following fees were fixed under the Act recently repealed as payable in respect of heavy vehicles, shod with pneumatic tyres, and operating in traffic districts or on traffic routes. These are in addition to ordinary registration fees. The State Transport Commission has not yet drawn up Regulations under the new Transport Act.

(A.) *Goods.*—Heavy vehicles equipped for or carrying goods.

If the capacity of the vehicle is not more than 1 ton, 12s. 6d. per day; if more than 1 ton, 12s. 6d. per day plus 5s. for each half ton in excess of 1 ton, up to 5 tons.

(B.) *Passengers, in one District only.*—Heavy vehicles carrying passengers and used solely in any one traffic district.

Where the capacity of the vehicle is—

		Per day.			Per day.
		s. d.			s. d.
Up to 10 persons ..	..	2 6	26 to 30 persons ..	..	3 9
11 to 20 persons ..	..	2 9	31 to 35 persons ..	..	4 3
21 to 25 persons ..	..	3 0	36 to 40 persons ..	..	5 0



(C.) *Passengers, in more than one District.*—Heavy vehicles equipped for or carrying passengers other than solely in any one traffic district.

Where the capacity of the vehicle is—

	Per day.
Not more than 7 persons .. ..	£1 5s. 0d.
From 8 to 10 persons .. ..	£1 15s. 0d.
From 11 to 20 persons .. ..	£3 5s. 0d.

(D.) *Both Goods and Passengers.*

In respect of heavy vehicles equipped for carrying both goods and passengers, the maximum fee is in accordance with Scale A (above), and the capacity is assessed as the capacity for carrying goods, together with a weight at the rate of 1 cwt. for each person the vehicle is equipped to carry.

In general, the provisions as to transfers, cancellations, refunds, &c., applicable to ordinary registration fees and certificates apply to Heavy Vehicle fees and certificates also.

When vehicles are shod with other than Pneumatic Rubber Tyres, the above rates are increased by 20 per cent.

#### 7. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920 "Qantas," the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Limited (the second aircraft company to operate in Australia) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and, through Camooweal, to Darwin. The fleet of the company consisted only of two old war-type machines having a cruising speed of 65 miles per hour. The present fleet of this company is composed of six Empire flying boats, having a top speed of 200 m.p.h. and a cruising speed of 165 m.p.h., engaged on the Sydney-Singapore section of the England-Australia Empire Air Service; three D.H. 86 air liners engaged on the Brisbane-Cloncurry service; one twin-engine Dragonfly air liner engaged on the Cloncurry-Daly Waters service; and three other aircraft engaged on subsidiary and special charter services.

Air taxi work and "joy-riding" were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Federal Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry air service possible.

Further extensions were shortly in operation—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. In 1926, a further service was inaugurated by Courier Aircrafts Limited for the purpose of conveying newspapers from Brisbane to Toowoomba, and passengers on the return trip. Although a contract had been accepted by the Federal Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties, the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways.

During this year also the Brisbane Flying School was formed for the training of pilots, the work of which has now been taken over by the Queensland Aero Club.

In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia, in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operates the route from Singapore to Sydney. The service is three times weekly, and ports of call in Queensland are Kurumba, Townsville, Gladstone, and Brisbane. Other main air services in Queensland are Brisbane-Sydney and Brisbane-Cairns (Airlines of Australia), each once daily; and Sydney to Europe, via the East Indies, twice weekly, calling at Brisbane and Cloncurry (K.N.I.L.M.). Subsidiary services connect all the main centres throughout the State (see map, page 168). Landing grounds have been established over these routes, controlled by the Federal Government and in some cases by Local Authorities. The Brisbane aerodrome at Archerfield has been equipped with flood lighting and beacons for night flying, and a radio station. Since April, 1939, the Lorenz Beam system for directing aircraft has been in operation between Brisbane and Sydney.

A social service of importance to Western Queensland was formed in May, 1928, when the Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures are for civil aviation *within* Australia only.

## CIVIL AIRCRAFT, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Registered Aircraft						
Owners <i>a</i> ..	No.	114	123	124	102	139
Registered Aircraft <i>a</i>	No.	188	208	228	214	286
Licensed Pilots <i>a</i> —						
Private ..	No.	429	569	714	744	937
Commercial ..	No.	201	210	236	265	323
Licensed Ground						
Engineers <i>a</i> ..	No.	261	297	295	346	437
Aerodromes <i>a</i> —						
Government ..	No.	64	65	63	72	74
Public ..	No.	126	146	171	183	197
Government Emergency						
Grounds ..	No.	135	138	148	151	153
Flights Carried Out	No.	89,894	114,886	129,279	120,075	159,116
Hours Flown ..	No.	35,487	44,507	60,320	80,243	109,860
Approximate Mileage 1,000		3,061	3,714	5,528	8,238	11,803
Passengers Carried—						
Paying ..	No.	54,119	45,491	60,299	85,223	132,917
Non-paying ..	No.	10,117	11,743	14,643	16,590	25,464
Total ..	No.	64,236	57,234	74,942	101,813	158,381
Goods—Weight Carried	Lb.	296,983	248,396	433,843	805,142	1,141,127
Mails—Weight Carried	Lb.	43,627	43,080	51,751	77,954	115,464
Accidents—						
Persons Killed ..	No.	10	28	20	19	10
Persons Injured	No.	12	10	6	14	4

*a* At 30th June.

## 8. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

*Road Accidents.*—The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The following table shows the result of tabulation of particulars of these accidents:—

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1937-38.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Total Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. <sup>a</sup>	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. <sup>a</sup>	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian and—								
Motor Car ..	499	437	36	421	693	620	53	605
Motor Cycle ..	25	19	2	20	47	37	3	40
Pedal Cycle ..	92	68	1	77	125	97	5	108
Tram ..	23	21	..	22	23	21	..	22
Other Vehicle	7	5	..	6	9	7	1	7
Motor Car alone..	83	42	3	58	396	275	32	473
Motor Cycle alone	18	17	1	18	55	50	2	56
Collision between—								
Motor Cars ..	2,780	173	3	268	3,862	374	10	625
Motor Cycles ..	4	4	..	6	14	12	..	23
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	347	149	8	162	533	269	14	304
Motor Car and Pedal Cycle..	813	348	15	338	1,140	562	29	548
Motor Car and Tram ..	461	27	3	57	464	28	3	58
Motor Car and Other Vehicle	170	25	2	32	295	70	5	84
Motor Car and Other Object	345	83	3	121	608	199	10	306
Motor Cycle and Other Vehicle or Object ..	69	32	2	38	129	79	3	103
Other Vehicles	85	54	1	57	118	79	1	87
Other Vehicles alone .. ..	248	206	4	210	302	259	7	264
Total .. ..	6,069	1,710	84	1,911	8,813	3,038	178	3,713

<sup>a</sup> Accidents involving death or injury.

The ages of the persons killed and injured are analysed in the next table. In working the rate per 1,000 persons of each age group the age distribution at the 1933 Census has been applied to the 1937-38 mean population.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Ages.	Persons Killed or Injured.		Percentage of Total.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 persons of each age.	Pedestrians. <i>b</i>	Others.
Under 10 years .. ..	286	1.52	18.3	4.7
10 to 14 years .. ..	318	3.25	8.9	8.4
15 to 20 years .. ..	746	6.57	11.8	22.3
21 to 39 years .. ..	1,358	4.52	18.9	41.3
40 to 59 years .. ..	704	3.38	24.9	17.2
60 years and over .. ..	315	3.63	17.2	6.1
Total <i>a</i> .. ..	3,727	3.74	100.0	100.0

*a* Excluding 164 whose ages were not recorded; including these the total rate per 1,000 of population was 3.91.

*b* Strictly not all pedestrians, but persons killed or injured in accidents involving pedestrians.

*All Transport Accidents.*—The following table is an attempt to assemble information for deaths and injuries caused by the various forms of transport. Figures for deaths are probably reasonably accurate, as the death registrations have provided a check, but accidents on the roads or on ships involving only injury sometimes may escape notification.

TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Sea Transport.	Rail Transport.			Road Transport.		Air Transport.	All forms of Transport.
	All.	Employees.	Passengers.	Other.	Pedestrians.	Other.	All.	Total.

KILLED.

1933-34 ..	3	8	4	5	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>
1934-35 ..	10	7	4	7	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12	<i>n</i>
1935-36 ..	4	5	..	4	46	119	2	180
1936-37 ..	..	6	2	11	44	91	12	166
1937-38 ..	1	8	..	11	62	116	5	203

INJURED.

1933-34 ..	20	107	16	20	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1934-35 ..	18	97	9	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>
1935-36 ..	30	87	10	18	686	1,966	4	2,801
1936-37 ..	14	95	21	14	752	2,443	4	3,343
1937-38 ..	10	101	28	15	782	2,931	<i>n</i>	3,867

*n* Not available.

## 9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in the State, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Cable and wireless communication are operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies, a percentage of revenue from messages dispatched and received being apportioned to this Department for its services in connection therewith.

The following table shows the financial operations of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Department in the various States:—

## POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Wireless.	Total.		
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria ..	2,985	547	3,194	180	6,906	5,271	1,635
Queensland ..	1,966	340	2,250	146	4,702	3,490	1,212
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	<b>1,036</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>473</b>
W. Australia ..	550	139	685	48	1,422	1,270	152
Tasmania ..	478	166	425	31	1,100	1,009	91
	210	49	194	15	468	498	-30
Australia ..	7,225	1,499	7,811	470	17,005	13,472	3,533

*a* Including A. C. Territory.

*b* Including N. Territory.

The business handled by the Post Office in Queensland since 1870 is shown in the following table:—

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Letters, Postcards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Registered Articles. <i>c</i>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>b</i>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>b</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>b</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>b</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>b</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1933-34 ..	97,691,400	21,308,900	972,339	1,719,600	2,565,937
1934-35 ..	100,612,800	21,185,200	1,022,804	1,655,300	2,769,836
1935-36 ..	100,789,700	21,838,700	1,052,454	1,650,800	2,873,977
1936-37 ..	103,695,100	22,474,600	1,075,054	1,701,600	2,947,676
1937-38 ..	107,489,200	23,318,800	1,143,799	1,829,200	3,065,327

*a* These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or Oversea.

*b* Included under other headings.

*c* Other than Registered Parcels.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,240 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1937-38 were:—857,450,000 letters, &c., 146,311,000 newspapers, 7,945,000 registered articles, 9,277,000 parcels, and 17,710,000 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table:—

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,023,825	2,165,216	2,357,295	2,308,317	2,371,859
Value £	736,345	790,416	846,424	868,402	893,396
Commission£	16,288	17,984	19,302	19,230	20,877
Paid—					
Number ..	2,361,837	2,434,054	2,821,497	2,690,256	2,811,517
Value £	938,000	896,251	962,463	1,000,163	1,036,428
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	476,858	494,742	509,691	516,845	530,371
Value £	2,334,354	2,450,226	2,539,631	2,598,076	2,694,599
Commission£	15,794	15,807	16,303	17,268	17,525
Paid—					
Number ..	439,790	444,601	456,714	465,182	481,354
Value £	2,177,756	2,259,543	2,346,537	2,412,592	2,521,923

Telegraphic business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1937-38 were £258,209, out of £1,499,390 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £234,407 out of £1,298,330.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Messages sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	2,534,792	2,735,679	2,844,765	2,914,671	3,033,385
Value £	199,104	214,896	222,624	227,033	232,429
Oversea—					
Number ..	31,145	34,157	29,212	33,005	31,942
Value £	26,254	28,035	22,207	24,173	21,841
Total Value £	225,358	242,931	244,831	251,206	254,270
Messages Received					
from Oversea					
No.	24,511	26,525	23,767	26,177	26,306

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1937-38 in Queensland were £1,062,605, out of an Australian total of £7,811,257, and working expenses £652,075 out of £4,982,901.

## TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>Calls—</b>					
Local .. .. 1,000	50,854	55,200	59,576	62,485	66,009
Trunk .. .. 1,000	5,684	6,092	6,527	6,541	6,851
<b>Earnings .. .. £</b>	<b>835,162</b>	<b>898,346</b>	<b>965,829</b>	<b>1,002,338</b>	<b>1,062,605</b>
Exchanges at end of Year No.	962	979	995	1,012	1,029
Lines Connected .. No.	49,009	51,448	53,784	55,796	58,626
Instruments Connected No.	63,762	67,161	70,844	73,793	77,929

## 10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in force in Queensland at the end of each of the last five years:—

## WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June—				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Coast .. .. .	6	6	6	6	6
Ship .. .. .	4	6	15	15	13
Aircraft .. .. .	..	..	5	5	7
Land <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	5	20	26	33	43
<b>Broadcasting—</b>					
National <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	2	2	2	3	4
Commercial .. .. .	8	10	16	16	18
Broadcast Listeners .. .. .	51,998	67,351	83,025	101,324	117,487
Experimental .. .. .	146	176	199	227	251
Portable .. .. .	7	4	4	6	5
Special .. .. .	..	..	4	10	16

<sup>a</sup> Includes a station operated at Camooweal by the Postmaster-General's Department.

<sup>b</sup> This is the number of Broadcasting Stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The six coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. They are owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited and are used for transmitting commercial messages. In 1937-38 these stations sent 289 service messages of 4,330 words, 5,130 weather messages of 124,605 words, and 20,218 paying messages of 273,466 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it receives 12s. out of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retains the balance of the fees for technical services.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1938, there were twenty-two broadcasting stations in Queensland, including four stations (at Brisbane (2), Rockhampton, and Townsville) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. A Regional Station at Dalby is under construction.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 1s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station (Brisbane, Rockhampton, or Townsville), and 15s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum.

The number of licenses issued in the various States is shown hereunder:—

**BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENCES, 30TH JUNE, 1938.**

State.	Stations.		Listeners' Licences. <i>a</i>			
	National.	Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1000 of Population	
					Whole State.	Metropolis.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
N. S. Wales <i>b</i> ..	6	33	404,710	242,387	149	190
Victoria ..	5	18	315,945	204,905	170	200
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>117,738</b>	<b>62,977</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>198</b>
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	3	8	111,966	73,102	188	230
W. Australia ..	3	8	71,455	44,709	156	206
Tasmania ..	3	8	36,072	12,201	151	195
Total ..	24	93	1,057,886	640,281	154	199

*a* Including Experimental licenses.

*b* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*c* Including Northern Territory.



## Chapter 9.—TRADE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland is predominantly a primary producing State, and its trade is therefore chiefly a matter of getting raw materials to market in overseas countries and in the Southern States, and of importing manufactured goods, mostly from the Southern States, and certain raw materials, such as oil, tea, &c., which are not produced locally. Thus overseas trade is slightly less in total value than interstate trade, but overseas exports are usually more than twice as large as overseas imports, while interstate exports are little more than half the value of interstate imports. The direction of Queensland's trade is greatly influenced by Commonwealth Customs tariffs and trade treaties. Apart from wool, the trade of Queensland is chiefly with protected markets.

Most of the external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live-stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales border from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports stretch from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. Cairns is the outlet of the mining and sugar districts of the North, and of the production of the Atherton Tableland, and Townsville of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts. For details of the trade of separate ports see Chapter 8.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade are available until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; but since that year only the annual figures for total interstate imports and total interstate exports are available. (See section 4, page 212). Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6 m. for exports, and £7.2 m. for

imports. By 1909 exports were £14.8 m. and imports £10.2 m., and in 1937-38 exports were £41.4 m. and imports £32.6 m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £41 12s. 10d. in 1937-38. External trade is large in proportion to production.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1 m. annually, and gold and livestock were each worth about £½ m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2 m. Meat exports first exceeded £1 m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1 m. in 1898. Livestock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, since when they have been approximately £1 m. annually. In 1931-32 (the only post-war year for which complete information is available) the chief exports were:—Sugar, £9,166,000; wool, £6,400,000; butter, £3,558,000; meat, £2,599,000; and livestock, £1,203,000.

## 2. OVERSEA TRADE.

Oversea Trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act, 1901-1936, for the payment of duty. They are approximately the value of the goods, c.i.f., at the port of import, recorded in British currency. The amount is determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever is the higher, adding all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus 10 per cent. of the whole amount to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia.

Since the divergence of the Anglo-Australian exchange from the approximate parity of the years before 1930, the import values recorded in the manner described above are different from the values of the goods in Australian currency. Therefore they have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency in all tables in this chapter where imports and exports are directly compared. In order to make this conversion in 1937-38 it is necessary to add approximately 25 per cent. to the recorded sterling values.

*Exports.*—The following table shows details of the principal items of

oversea exports from Queensland during 1937-38, distinguishing between exports to British and foreign countries.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Article.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
<b>Pastoral—</b>				
Live stock .. .. .	..	27,967	5,788	33,755
Meat—Beef .. .. .	3,260,544	99,968	159,771	3,520,283
Mutton .. .. .	120,066	894	1,254	122,214
Other .. .. .	369,132	29,698	9,518	408,348
Hides and skins (not furred)	147,964	71	264,708	412,743
Leather .. .. .	15,326	1,294	3,009	19,629
Tallow .. .. .	114,911	18,059	27,950	160,920
Wool .. .. .	3,766,894	..	5,624,886	9,391,780
Other pastoral products ..	9,245	400	27,826	37,471
<b>Total Pastoral .. .. .</b>	<b>7,804,082</b>	<b>178,351</b>	<b>6,124,710</b>	<b>14,107,143</b>
<b>Agriculture and Dairying—</b>				
Bacon and hams .. .. .	2,745	30,306	51,858	84,909
Butter .. .. .	4,379,228	72,877	82,819	4,534,924
Cheese .. .. .	149,540	4,871	3,609	158,020
Cotton, raw .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Eggs .. .. .	75,997	1,962	3	77,962
Fruits and vegetables (including preserved) ..	35,635	61,823	2,195	99,653
Pork .. .. .	412,790	6,969	3,478	423,237
Sugar, raw .. .. .	3,325,470	682,374	..	4,007,844
Other agricultural products	4,295	1,051	30	5,376
Other dairying products ..	14,389	4,137	3,093	21,619
<b>Total Agriculture and Dairying .. .. .</b>	<b>8,400,089</b>	<b>866,370</b>	<b>147,085</b>	<b>9,413,544</b>
<b>Mineral—</b>				
Coal and Coke .. .. .	..	144	7,812	7,956
Copper (ore, ingots, etc.)	..	..	371,382	371,382
Lead .. .. .	1,340,368	..	19,241	1,359,609
Precious stones .. .. .	8,265	600	3,041	11,906
Tin (ore, etc.) .. .. .	2,911	..	1,960	4,871
Zinc .. .. .	699,691	..	125,243	824,934
Other minerals .. .. .	41,590	..	12,945	54,535
<b>Total Mineral .. .. .</b>	<b>2,092,825</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>541,624</b>	<b>2,635,193</b>
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>				
Fish and beche-de-mer ..	248	13,458	5,136	18,842
Furred skins .. .. .	6,188	..	38,323	44,511
Pearlshell, trochus, and tortoise-shell .. .. .	9,959	770	64,496	75,225
Sandalwood .. .. .	..	968	..	968
Specie .. .. .	728	1,763	..	2,491
Timber .. .. .	53,029	11,772	5,638	70,439
All other .. .. .	26,845	140,013	23,302	190,160
<b>Total Miscellaneous .. .. .</b>	<b>96,997</b>	<b>168,744</b>	<b>136,895</b>	<b>402,636</b>
<b>Grand Total .. .. .</b>	<b>18,393,993</b>	<b>1,214,209</b>	<b>6,950,314</b>	<b>26,558,516</b>

The following table shows the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed at a much lower level by butter. When meat and sugar, the former of which usually surpasses the latter, are added to wool and butter, the remaining items are of relatively little significance. Butter in 1937-38 recovered to normal exports following the decrease in 1936-37; and the total value was the highest for the 5 years shown. The average price showed an increase on that for 1936-37 which had been the best for some years. Though wool increased in quantity the value was less than 1936-37. Beef also increased in quantity and average price during the year. Sugar with a slight increase in quantity showed a much higher value. The sugar exports, which represent practically the whole Australian export, again exceeded the 400,000 tons allotted to Australia at the 1937 Sugar Conference. Ten years ago, when sugar exports first became large, an export of 195,000 tons of sugar realised nearly £5 m. against £4.0 m. obtained for 426,000 tons in 1937-38.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
QUANTITY.					
Butter .. .. cwt.	875,754	911,909	680,628	481,116	670,192
Bacon, hams, and pork .. cwt.	54,298	88,931	115,009	97,409	143,136
Beef, frozen and chilled .. cwt.	1,349,099	1,550,790	1,353,798	1,673,075	2,073,908
Lead .. .. tons	29,100	37,704	30,101	35,972	40,895
Sugar <i>a</i> .. .. tons	307,406	310,657	299,786	405,587	426,165
Tallow .. .. cwt.	120,014	207,385	97,911	128,748	148,125
Wool, greasy 1,000 lb.	128,534	137,837	109,840	129,104	142,783
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	18,716	17,425	14,335	11,061	11,480
VALUE (£A).					
Butter .. .. .	3,259,804	3,676,486	3,811,709	3,091,504	4,534,924
Hides and skins ..	256,153	211,908	267,883	712,079	457,254
Bacon, hams, and pork	185,135	288,244	361,944	333,115	508,146
Beef, frozen, and chilled	1,767,172	2,040,770	1,942,488	2,420,295	3,391,000
Other meat .. ..	269,177	506,601	378,829	516,848	659,845
Lead .. .. .	467,252	635,819	881,279	1,301,253	1,359,609
Sugar <i>a</i> .. .. .	2,837,712	2,715,833	2,739,990	3,692,519	4,007,844
Tallow .. .. .	116,040	231,898	137,799	156,919	160,920
Wool, greasy .. ..	8,094,432	6,047,655	6,603,031	9,040,128	8,297,012
Wool, scoured .. ..	1,879,241	1,322,716	1,267,637	1,130,124	1,094,768
<b>Total all articles <i>a</i> ..</b>	<b>20,179,731</b>	<b>18,840,176</b>	<b>19,561,820</b>	<b>23,893,265</b>	<b>26,558,516</b>

*a* These figures differ from those shown in previous *Year Books*, both quantity and value of sugar exported having been revised.

*Countries of Shipment of Exports.*—Direct oversea exports from Queensland are sent predominantly to the United Kingdom. The

British proportion, usually about 60 per cent., increased to 69 per cent., while the Japanese, due mainly to less purchases of wool, showed a large decrease in 1937-38. Most of the exports to Japan consist of wool—78 per cent. in 1937-38. The proportion taken by the United States, though very small, decreased in 1937-38, also due to less wool being purchased. Details are shown in the following table which may be compared with a similar table for oversea imports on page 204.

OVERSEA EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND. <sup>a</sup>

Country.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37	1937-38.
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	11,564	12,050	12,299	15,089	18,394
Canada .. .. .	300	522	60	599	727
Other .. .. .	354	394	468	444	487
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. .. .	1,291	986	1,106	1,647	1,336
France .. .. .	1,014	663	667	1,030	1,584
Germany .. .. .	2,024	397	557	1,060	1,271
Italy .. .. .	758	183	52	532	349
Other .. .. .	353	542	847	760	921
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. .. .	1,892	2,342	2,576	1,238	501
Netherlands East Indies	53	76	69	70	53
Philippine Is. .. ..	61	43	51	60	86
Other .. .. .	31	40	32	26	38
United States of America	351	472	582	1,213	655
Other Countries .. ..	134	130	196	125	157
Total .. .. .	20,180	18,840	19,562	23,893	26,559

PERCENTAGE.

<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom .. ..	57.30	63.96	62.88	63.15	69.26
Canada .. .. .	1.49	2.77	0.31	2.51	2.74
Other .. .. .	1.75	2.09	2.39	1.86	1.83
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium .. .. .	6.40	5.23	5.65	6.89	5.03
France .. .. .	5.02	3.52	3.41	4.31	5.96
Germany .. .. .	10.03	2.11	2.85	4.44	4.79.
Italy .. .. .	3.76	0.97	0.27	2.23	1.32
Other .. .. .	1.75	2.88	4.33	3.18	3.46
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan .. .. .	9.38	12.43	13.17	5.18	1.89
Netherlands East Indies	0.26	0.40	0.35	0.29	0.20
Philippine Is. .. ..	0.30	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.32
Other .. .. .	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.14
United States of America	1.74	2.51	2.97	5.08	2.47
Other Countries .. ..	0.67	0.69	1.00	0.52	0.59
Total .. .. .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

<sup>a</sup> See note a on page 201.

*Imports.*—The following table shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1937-38 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries:—

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Items.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, N.E.I. . . . .	9,377	290	16,204	25,871
Asphalt, bitumen . . . . .	493	2,214	20,354	23,061
Boots and shoes . . . . .	16,022	1,029	3,828	20,879
Brushware, brooms . . . . .	3,060	117	1,621	4,798
Drapery and haberdashery . . . . .	100,301	514	49,340	150,155
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers . . . . .	262,605	35,595	79,747	377,947
Earthenware, china, glass . . . . .	92,073	3,034	65,142	160,249
Fibres, manufactured . . . . .	14,197	68,679	54,124	137,000
Fish, fresh, and preserved . . . . .	42,143	53,017	36,377	131,537
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and pres. . . . .	475	11,789	21,572	33,836
Groceries, N.E.I. . . . .	15,248	15,471	19,850	50,569
Hardware, and metal manufactures . . . . .	729,943	61,947	122,276	914,166
Hats and caps . . . . .	3,417	377	4,130	7,924
Jewellery and fancy goods . . . . .	14,943	5,235	47,166	67,344
Kerosene . . . . .	..	13,654	153,135	166,789
Leather and leather goods . . . . .	2,229	29	3,555	5,813
Machinery and appliances (electrical) . . . . .	301,313	28,945	59,191	389,449
Machines and machinery (other) <i>a</i> . . . . .	294,649	27,335	480,590	802,574
Meat, all kinds <i>b</i> . . . . .	4,407	346	15,563	20,316
Motors, cycles, and parts . . . . .	395,147	323,016	399,040	1,117,203
Musical instruments, parts . . . . .	7,864	230	5,900	13,994
Oil, lubricating, mineral . . . . .	1,330	..	123,268	124,598
Oil (exclusive of kerosene, petroleum and lubricating, mineral) . . . . .	6,350	3,075	107,385	116,810
Paints and varnishes . . . . .	6,760	40	2,536	9,336
Paper and stationery . . . . .	273,588	150,798	94,841	519,227
Petroleum spirit . . . . .	71	5,878	757,496	763,445
Rubber goods . . . . .	19,964	3,937	31,010	54,911
Scientific apparatus . . . . .	36,404	1,920	74,397	112,721
Seeds, plants, and bulbs . . . . .	460	5,792	2,322	8,574
Sporting goods and materials . . . . .	3,148	727	5,620	9,495
Tea . . . . .	..	27,091	80,876	107,967
Textiles and piece goods . . . . .	748,815	93,137	374,262	1,216,214
Timber . . . . .	..	25,841	13,733	39,574
Vehicles (other than motors and cycles) and parts . . . . .	13,321	3,591	2,212	19,124
Wine, beer, spirits . . . . .	34,443	1,101	4,475	40,019
Wood and wicker manufactures . . . . .	14,671	3,351	8,880	26,902
Miscellaneous <i>c</i> . . . . .	71,351	27,376	348,388	447,115
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,540,582</b>	<b>1,006,518</b>	<b>3,690,406</b>	<b>8,237,506</b>

*a* Includes agricultural machinery £24,153 and dairying machinery £45,460.

*b* Includes sausage casings, £15,677.

*c* Includes £247,775, outside packages, shown under Foreign Countries, of which £71,497 was from United Kingdom.

*Countries of Origin of Imports.*—Direct oversea imports are shown in the following table according to their country of origin, which is not in all cases the country of final shipment to Queensland. Slightly over one-half of the State's oversea imports are of British origin, of which an overwhelming proportion are products of the United Kingdom. The most important items in Canada's 8 per cent. are motor cars and news-print. Among other countries, the United States, Japan, and the Netherlands East Indies are predominant. Motor cars and oils form about one-half of the imports from the United States, and oils four-fifths of those from the Netherlands East Indies. Details are as follow:—

OVERSEA IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country of Origin.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37	1937-38.
VALUE (£1000 STERLING).					
<i>British Countries</i> —					
United Kingdom .. ..	2,026	2,638	2,971	3,095	3,541
Canada .. .. .	286	471	603	541	712
Other .. .. .	294	332	325	262	294
<i>Foreign Countries</i> —					
<i>European</i> —					
Belgium .. .. .	19	26	23	44	62
France .. .. .	42	31	36	41	44
Germany .. .. .	108	115	152	197	182
Italy .. .. .	26	29	23	16	38
Other .. .. .	164	168	208	229	241
<i>The East</i> —					
Japan .. .. .	400	548	434	315	429
Netherlands East Indies	398	505	539	764	943
Philippine Is. .. ..	1	3	4	5	6
Other .. .. .	17	27	26	23	40
United States of America	682	1,137	1,165	1,029	1,350
Other Countries .. ..	185	267	389	343	356
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,648</b>	<b>6,297</b>	<b>6,898</b>	<b>6,904</b>	<b>8,238</b>

PERCENTAGE.

<i>British Countries</i> —					
United Kingdom .. ..	43.59	41.88	43.07	44.82	42.98
Canada .. .. .	6.15	7.47	8.74	7.84	8.64
Other .. .. .	6.33	5.29	4.72	3.80	3.58
<i>Foreign Countries</i> —					
<i>European</i> —					
Belgium .. .. .	0.41	0.41	0.33	0.63	0.75
France .. .. .	0.91	0.49	0.52	0.60	0.53
Germany .. .. .	2.32	1.82	2.21	2.85	2.21
Italy .. .. .	0.56	0.46	0.33	0.23	0.46
Other .. .. .	3.52	2.68	3.01	3.32	2.94
<i>The East</i> —					
Japan .. .. .	8.60	8.70	6.28	4.56	5.21
Netherlands East Indies	8.56	8.02	7.81	11.07	11.44
Philippine Is. .. ..	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07
Other .. .. .	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.34	0.49
United States of America	14.67	18.05	16.89	14.91	16.39
Other Countries .. ..	3.98	4.25	5.64	4.96	4.31
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Commodities Imported.*—Queensland's direct oversea imports are of a miscellaneous nature, chiefly manufactured goods. Machinery and vehicles are the most important group, and softgoods are large. Details for the last five years are as follow:—

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg
Apparel and attire ..	27,246	44,964	39,773	44,254	54,674
Drapery, piece goods..	959,764	1,137,351	942,291	985,978	1,092,045
Hardware .. ..	449,830	699,471	778,581	654,523	914,166
Kerosene .. ..	87,007	111,191	94,183	111,622	166,789
Machinery .. ..	350,781	691,972	939,699	992,151	1,192,023
Motor cars, cycles, and parts.. ..	397,072	795,955	983,382	792,721	1,117,203
Oil, lubricating (mineral)	75,656	96,806	104,884	100,717	124,598
Petroleum .. ..	434,624	445,452	537,747	665,436	763,445
Spirits, potable ..	29,895	33,230	29,241	34,382	31,609
Tea .. ..	124,142	119,842	111,535	120,484	107,967
Total all articles ..	4,647,838	6,297,499	6,897,783	6,904,102	8,237,506

*Total Oversea Trade.*—The following table shows, in Australian currency value, total oversea trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. It must be remembered that these figures merely indicate the nature of the trade of the State, and that the last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 212.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND. <sup>a</sup>

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1928-29 .. ..	31,719,403	11,594,348	20,125,055	8,530,707
1929-30 .. ..	30,234,894	11,540,083	18,694,811	7,154,728
1930-31 .. ..	23,520,114	6,244,969	17,275,145	11,030,176
1931-32 .. ..	21,661,495	4,774,859	16,886,636	12,111,777
1932-33 .. ..	21,160,234	5,660,772	15,499,462	9,838,690
1933-34 .. ..	26,001,148	5,821,417	20,179,731	14,358,314
1934-35 .. ..	26,727,793	7,887,617	18,840,176	10,952,559
1935-36 .. ..	28,201,294	8,639,474	19,561,820	10,922,346
1936-37 .. ..	32,540,653	8,647,388	23,893,265	15,245,877
1937-38 .. ..	36,875,992	10,317,476	26,558,516	16,241,040

<sup>a</sup> See note a on page 201.

The table shows that the State, as a primary producer, sends large shipments of material directly to the markets of the world, while in buying its requirements it depends more upon products which have been manufactured in other States. The proportion of oversea imports obtained indirectly through other States is probably less than one-third of the value of direct oversea imports. (See table on page 211.)



*Oversea Trade at Ports.*—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years:—

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS PORTS. <sup>a</sup>

Port.		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
		£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Brisbane	<i>Imports</i>	4,884,478	6,833,607	7,534,696	7,566,804	8,970,561
	<i>Exports</i>	14,033,192	12,714,597	13,540,501	15,158,014	16,425,211
Maryborough	<i>Imports</i>	26,038	41,087	43,107	37,442	36,281
	<i>Exports</i>	..	..	..	..	49
Bundaberg	<i>Imports</i>	17,501	25,327	25,521	24,311	23,308
	<i>Exports</i>	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone	<i>Imports</i>	39,456	48,640	32,094	94,247	73,151
	<i>Exports</i>	1,056,624	1,110,863	1,179,258	1,341,638	1,395,640
Rockhampton	<i>Imports</i>	97,221	131,913	137,637	170,572	184,848
	<i>Exports</i>	1,046,343	1,003,548	915,333	1,220,323	1,325,914
Mackay	<i>Imports</i>	48,125	90,408	82,904	67,227	77,393
	<i>Exports</i>	685,195	674,574	730,122	1,044,037	1,057,992
Bowen ..	<i>Imports</i>	6,077	6,147	3,065	3,271	1,012
	<i>Exports</i>	532,130	519,298	421,566	605,493	729,050
Townsville	<i>Imports</i>	486,138	556,097	636,210	574,959	769,014
	<i>Exports</i>	1,779,871	2,009,480	1,899,925	3,144,657	4,125,144
Cairns ..	<i>Imports</i>	203,118	140,567	127,629	80,716	156,154
	<i>Exports</i>	987,117	748,389	819,081	1,333,327	1,451,575
Thursday Is.	<i>Imports</i>	13,265	13,824	16,611	27,839	25,754
	<i>Exports</i>	59,259	59,427	56,034	45,776	47,941
Total	<i>Imports</i>	5,821,417	7,887,617	8,639,474	8,647,388	10,317,476
	<i>Exports</i>	20,179,731	18,840,176	19,561,820	23,893,265	26,558,516

<sup>a</sup> See note a on page 201.

The oversea import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into this port for each of the five years shown. About 70 per cent. of the exports are handled through Brisbane annually, but some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat; Rockhampton, meat, hides, and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, sugar, and wool; and Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a small part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is usually about 40 per cent. of the value of oversea exports, and as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea exports, whereas half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover,

the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is probably for the most part handled for each district through its local port.

Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. (For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports see Chapter 8.)

*Australian Oversea Trade.*—The overseas trade of the separate States is shown in the next table. In reading this table it should be remembered that many imports from overseas for various States arrive via agents in New South Wales and Victoria. This applies particularly to Queensland and Tasmania.

## OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA—1937-38.

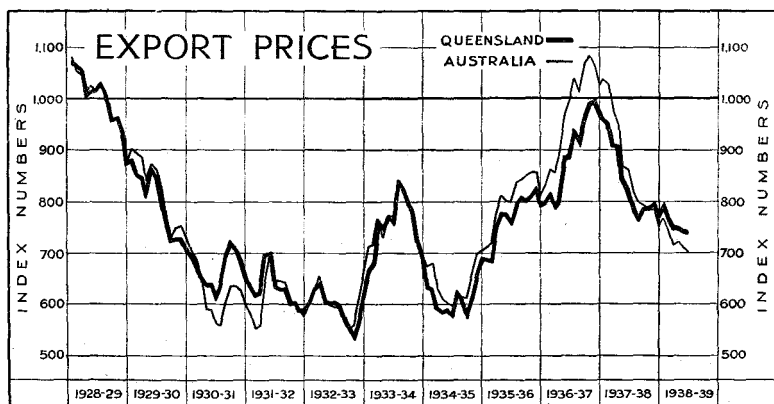
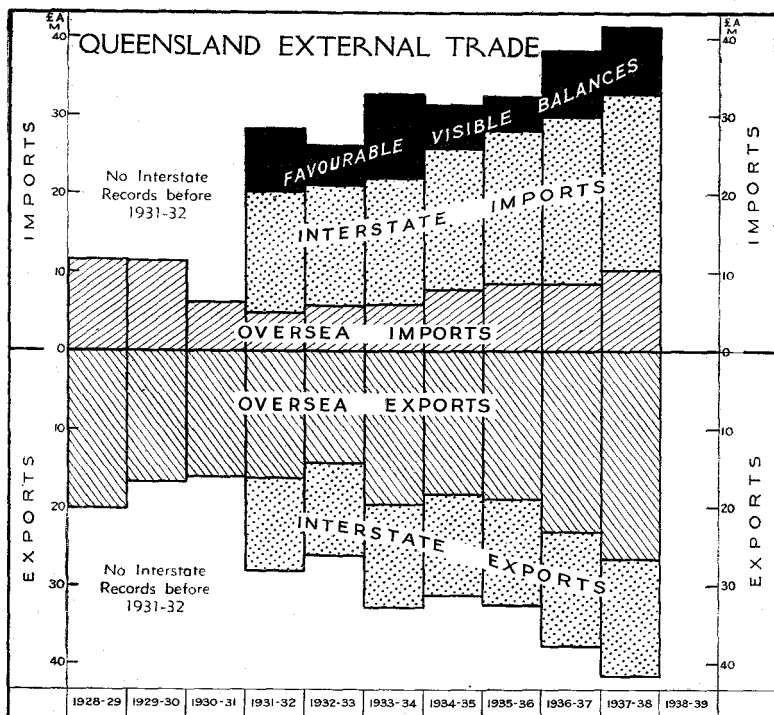
State.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Imports per Capita.	Exports per Capita.	Total Trade per Capita.
	£A	£A	£A	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales	63,955,611	48,411,644	112,367,255	23 12 3	17 17 5	41 9 8
Victoria ..	49,126,805	41,243,667	90,370,472	26 7 11	22 3 3	48 11 2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>10,317,476</b>	<b>26,558,516</b>	<b>36,875,992</b>	<b>10 7 4</b>	<b>26 13 8</b>	<b>37 1 0</b>
S. Australia	9,360,937	19,057,243	28,418,180	15 16 11	32 5 3	48 2 2
W. Australia	8,008,913	19,471,792	27,480,705	17 10 4	42 11 9	60 2 1
Tasmania ..	1,928,029	2,831,205	4,759,234	8 4 1	12 0 11	20 5 0
N. Territory	55,992	6,053	62,045	10 2 2	1 1 10	11 4 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>142,753,763</b>	<b>157,580,120</b>	<b>300,333,883</b>	<b>20 15 11</b>	<b>22 19 2</b>	<b>43 15 1</b>

During the last ten years the total overseas trade of Australia has fluctuated as follows:—

OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA. <sup>a</sup>

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of Exports.
	£A	£A	£A
1928-29 .. ..	143,647,881	141,615,420	— 2,032,461
1929-30 .. ..	131,081,320	125,000,135	— 6,081,185
1930-31 .. ..	68,808,280	105,003,289	36,195,009
1931-32 .. ..	56,967,274	109,034,065	52,066,791
1932-33 .. ..	72,662,360	121,264,109	48,601,749
1933-34 .. ..	76,042,940	124,003,402	47,960,462
1934-35 .. ..	92,834,669	113,523,334	20,688,665
1935-36 .. ..	106,778,705	136,963,887	30,185,182
1936-37 .. ..	116,032,180	162,376,784	46,344,604
1937-38 .. ..	142,753,763	157,580,120	14,826,357

<sup>a</sup> See note a on page 201.



The upper graph shows the annual trade position of Queensland for the last ten years. No records of interstate trade are available for the first three years, but thereafter the statement is complete. The black blocks on the import side and the differences between recorded exports and imports, and represent favourable visible balances of trade. Gold production is included with interstate exports. The lower graph is based on the Commonwealth Statistician's export price indexes (including gold).

*Export Prices.*—The Commonwealth Statistician has computed the export prices index numbers shown in the following table. The index numbers are made from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities, based on actual price quotations in Australia, and the weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years, 1933-34 to 1935-36. (See graph on page 208.)

## EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.		Months of 1937-38.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>
1928-29	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	July	1,021	1,034	957	955
1929-30	812	817	795	796	Aug.	1,018	1,031	947	948
					Sept.	960	976	905	906
1930-31	608	620	665	667	Oct.	936	953	905	906
1931-32	593	612	625	629	Nov.	847	869	834	836
1932-33	579	601	589	594	Dec.	841	862	817	820
1933-34	796	764	750	755	Jan.	794	818	776	782
1934-35	615	642	611	617	Feb.	773	797	759	765
					Mar.	766	791	778	783
1935-36	782	806	768	773	Apr.	757	782	780	786
1936-37	959	975	892	894	May	760	785	790	795
1937-38	850	871	834	838	June	728	755	764	770

*a* Excluding gold.

*b* Including gold.

## 3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909.

The following tables show in some detail the commodities entering into Queensland's interstate imports and exports during the year 1931-32, and the proportion of the trade in each commodity which was with New South Wales or Victoria. The year 1931-32, which is the only year since 1909 for which complete figures are available, may be taken as a sample of the nature of Queensland's interstate trade to-day; but it must be emphasised that the proportions of some commodities (e.g., cotton) have changed very much since that time.

The information in the two following tables has been obtained from records of the Bureau of Industry. Since 1931-32 the Bureau has records only of the total interstate exports and imports of all items taken together (see page 212.)

INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1931-32.

Item.	To All States.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.
<i>Queensland Products—</i>			
Wool and sheepskins .. ..	£ 240,273	£ 166,292	£ 66,128
Hides and calfskins .. ..	287,180	122,176	162,945
Marsupial skins .. ..	68,487	30,064	3,392
Beef, pork, hams, and bacon .. ..	241,398	195,209	26,315
Tinned meats .. ..	105,270	54,668	25,047
Tallow and all meat fats .. ..	119,853	103,095	12,340
Butter and eggs .. ..	44,883	29,392	22
Cheese .. ..	108,978	74,280	6,949
Raw sugar .. ..	6,667,419	2,761,168	2,605,077
Refined sugar and rum .. ..	32,955	22,606	4,735
Cotton lint .. ..	227,411	159,613	67,404
Cotton seed oil .. ..	38,569	10,169	25,881
Maize .. ..	134,455	72,843	61,341
Peanuts .. ..	76,547	59,806	11,182
Canary seed .. ..	28,859	15,059	6,315
Arrowroot .. ..	23,696	13,024	6,686
Tobacco leaf .. ..	35,393	21,828	13,565
Pumpkins .. ..	23,244	22,565	444
Tomatoes .. ..	79,055	74,894	4,094
Bananas .. ..	259,338	97,572	160,795
Pineapples (fresh) .. ..	85,503	53,305	31,638
Pineapples (canned) .. ..	111,799	43,788	34,541
Fresh fruit and vegetables (other)	84,258	58,729	25,248
Pearl-shell .. ..	85,439	3,249	..
Ores and metals .. ..	94,193	93,260	120
Timber—plywood .. ..	115,560	37,813	56,025
Timber—all other .. ..	78,719	35,686	24,601
Leather .. ..	89,557	38,250	42,644
Saddlery and leather goods .. ..	12,175	11,290	51
Footwear .. ..	157,642	92,365	45,347
Apparel and drapery .. ..	94,666	78,255	10,459
Metal manufactures .. ..	54,212	41,159	6,896
Mail order goods .. ..	16,855	15,795	89
All other goods .. ..	233,560	163,540	52,643
Live stock and wool overland (net)	1,174,350	1,177,250	..
Total of Queensland products .. ..	11,331,751	6,050,057	3,600,959
<i>Non-Queensland Products</i> .. ..	565,402 <sup>a</sup>	437,921	75,511
Total of Exports Interstate .. ..	11,897,153 <sup>b</sup>	6,487,978	3,676,470

<sup>a</sup> Includes oversea exports *via* other States to the value of £1,169.

<sup>b</sup> Includes oversea exports *via* other States to the value of £140,606 (Pearl-shell, £82,190; marsupial skins, £35,024).

Total exports to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania were £1,011,284, £566,202, and £29,832, respectively. The net import of live stock and wool overland from the Northern Territory exceeded the exports of other products thereto by £15,219.

## INTERSTATE IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1931-32.

Item.	From All States.	From New South Wales.	From Victoria.
<i>Australian Produce—</i>	£	£	£
Preserved milk and infants' foods ..	215,189	24,387	190,736
Fruit (fresh, dried, canned), nuts ..	524,534	138,878	184,393
Potatoes and other vegetables ..	282,193	44,048	184,716
Jams, preserves, sauces, condiments	276,105	114,279	68,973
Wheat, flour, rice, and barley ..	227,607	202,539	24,658
Confectionery, biscuits, and cakes	476,884	371,804	104,487
Tea, coffee, and cocoa ..	138,573	130,115	5,703
Alcoholic liquors ..	627,334	173,434	395,364
Tobacco and cigarettes ..	1,097,187	720,245	365,041
All animal fodders ..	136,649	108,949	18,388
Hessian, bags, woolpacks, cordage	177,532	132,917	44,524
Footwear ..	583,073	243,166	337,409
Woolen piece goods, blankets, rugs	252,666	127,648	113,692
All other piece goods ..	165,255	111,322	53,896
Men's hose, mercery, shirts, etc. ..	182,845	79,509	103,077
All underclothing, N.E.I. ..	355,144	194,463	160,150
Women's outerwear ..	156,949	57,963	98,761
Hosiery ..	306,475	132,454	173,714
Other clothing, textiles, furnishings	708,990	421,952	281,298
Galvanised iron ..	226,726	226,726	..
Steel and other iron ..	137,149	134,836	2,276
Wire, barbed wire, and netting ..	202,992	194,148	8,644
All hardware and ironmongery ..	268,707	173,975	88,746
Railway and tramway material ..	90,046	84,196	5,850
Agricultural implements and machinery ..	169,298	34,749	130,928
Metals and metal manufactures, N.E.I. ..	251,100	189,041	57,067
Machinery, engines, and parts, N.E.I.	317,853	213,317	99,313
Electrical equipment and lamps ..	220,079	177,424	41,900
Motor vehicles, tractors, and bodies	278,940	66,954	70,195
Motor tyres and tubes ..	417,279	274,005	143,174
Other rubber and leather goods ..	207,324	119,552	84,471
Paints, varnishes, and materials ..	200,646	187,339	13,072
Paper, stationery, books, printing ..	386,679	271,423	110,016
Fancy and entertainment goods ..	409,641	276,571	130,431
Fertilisers and disinfectants ..	208,767	193,614	13,447
Toilet preparations ..	152,726	128,295	23,556
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines	565,903	322,567	151,105
Soaps and matches ..	311,929	172,598	138,512
All other goods ..	1,528,662	935,480	466,933
<b>Total Australian Produce ..</b>	<b>13,443,630<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>7,906,882</b>	<b>4,688,616</b>
<i>Indirect Oversea Imports ..</i>	<b>1,935,243<sup>b</sup></b>		
<b>Total Imports from other States</b>	<b>15,378,873</b>		

<sup>a</sup> Includes goods of Queensland origin valued at £1,876. Total imports of Australian produce from South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, amounted to £401,931, £18,450, and £422,411, respectively. Excluding live stock, the total from the Northern Territory was £3,464.

<sup>b</sup> The indirect oversea imports consisted chiefly of tea, coffee, and cocoa, £198,237; hessian, bags, woolpacks, and cordage, £178,917; motor vehicles, machinery, &c., £347,091; and oils and motor spirit, £121,112.

*Stock and Wool Overland.*—Movements of livestock and wool across the State's borders result in a net export. Statistics of these movements are available from border crossing inspectors, and an estimate of the net export is included in the figures for interstate exports shown at the bottom of this page. They amounted to £964,999, £909,459, £421,462, £496,866, and £193,711 for the five years ending 1937-38.

*Sugar.*—Interstate exports of sugar are also available separately, and have been included in the foregoing figures for interstate exports. During the five years ended 1937-38 their amounts have been £6,293,223, £5,804,304, £6,086,185, £6,574,690, and £6,330,008. A reduction in the Australian price of sugar operated from the 5th January, 1933.

#### 4. TOTAL TRADE.

Detailed interstate trade statistics are not available since 1931-32, as the modified system of collection which commenced in July, 1932, merely requires traders to furnish monthly *totals* for *all* commodities. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect oversea trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect oversea imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct oversea imports. Indirect oversea exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

In the following statement an attempt has been made to set out for the last five years a complete statement of Queensland's trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect oversea trade. Indirect oversea imports, including customs duty paid in other States, amounted to 40.5 per cent. of direct oversea imports in 1931-32.

#### TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND. <sup>d</sup>

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.
1933-34 ..	5,821	16,145	21,966	20,132	12,359	861	33,352	55,318	11,386
1934-35 ..	7,887	17,924	25,811	18,824	12,049	981	31,854	57,665	6,043
1935-36 ..	8,638	19,461	28,099	19,552	12,590	934	33,076	61,175	4,977
1936-37 ..	8,647	21,213	29,860	23,881	13,732	1,029	38,642	68,502	8,782
1937-38 ..	10,318	22,490	32,808	26,556	13,723	1,238	41,517	74,325	8,709

*a* Excludes specie. Large shipments of gold specie distorted oversea export statistics during the depression years.

*b* Includes the net export of live stock and wool overland.

*c* Queensland's gold production is exported oversea through Southern States, but there are no export statistics.

*d* See note *a* on page 201.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. In normal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

*Australian Trade Balances.*—The data shown in the following table have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and published in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 31, and show the balance of Australian trade for each of the ten years, after allowing for the movement of gold. These balances are available for the payment of similar items to those enumerated for Queensland in the preceding paragraph.

## BALANCE OF TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Imports. <i>a</i>	Total Exports. <i>a</i>	Gold Production in Australia.	Total Exports and Gold Production	Commodity Balance of Trade.	Net Exports of Gold in Excess of Production	Total Balance.
	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.
1928-29	143.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	— 2.8	0.8	— 2.0
1929-30	130.8	98.2	1.9	100.1	—30.7	24.7	— 6.0
1930-31	60.6	77.1	2.2	79.3	18.7	9.7	28.4
1931-32	44.1	75.8	3.6	79.4	35.3	5.3	40.6
1932-33	56.9	78.6	4.6	83.2	26.3	12.3	38.6
1933-34	59.5	90.9	5.7	96.6	37.1	0.8	37.9
1934-35	72.5	82.4	6.0	88.4	15.9	0.2	16.1
1935-36	83.6	98.9	8.0	106.9	23.3	0.4	23.7
1936-37	90.6	117.9	9.0	126.9	36.3	0.1	36.4
1937-38 <i>b</i>	111.8	112.6	10.2	122.8	11.0	0.4	11.4

*a* Excluding gold.

*b* Subject to revision.

## 5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

The figures in the previous section included only balances on account of movements of commodities and gold. There are many other current payments between countries, and if these can be ascertained, the net balance unaccounted for may be taken to represent movements of capital. An estimate of these amounts for Australia as a whole, and for Queensland only, is shown in the following table. The Queensland figure is much higher per capita than that for Australia as a whole because of the large amount of interstate commerce carried on in the Commonwealth.

A debit balance in the last column represents an inward movement of capital, and a credit balance a withdrawal of capital or investment of capital in outside areas. It will be seen that during the first three years shown for Australia, 1928-29 to 1930-31, inward capital movements were high. At this time government borrowing abroad was large. In subsequent years, there has been on the average no net balance. For Queensland the normal condition has been an inward movement of capital from other States and countries.



## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS.

ESTIMATED CURRENT MOVEMENTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES (EXCLUDING CAPITAL MOVEMENTS).

Year.	Merchandise.	Public Debt Interest and Charges.	Private Interest, Profits, etc.	Shipping, Earnings, and Charges.	Absentees and Migrants— Payments to and from.	Common-wealth Government.	Total.	Balance.
QUEENSLAND (£1,000 AUS.)								
1931-32	Dr. 20,816	6,845	2,300	..	452	6,079	36,492	1,223
	Cr. 28,953	1,415	..	267	357	4,277	35,269	..
1932-33	Dr. 21,791	6,838	1,713	..	605	6,257	37,204	4,373
	Cr. 26,512	1,415	..	256	401	4,247	32,831	..
1933-34	Dr. 22,678	6,567	2,262	..	680	6,114	38,301	..
	Cr. 33,453	1,458	..	274	475	4,380	40,040	1,739
1934-35	Dr. 26,655	6,470	3,638	..	682	6,669	44,114	4,722
	Cr. 31,917	1,552	..	303	430	5,190	39,392	..
1935-36	Dr. 29,062	6,502	2,476	..	725	7,067	45,832	5,159
	Cr. 33,182	1,669	..	306	484	5,032	40,673	..
1936-37	Dr. 30,908	6,613	2,949	..	831	6,666	47,967	1,278
	Cr. 38,630	1,789	..	337	487	5,446	46,689	..
1937-38	Dr. 33,695	6,761	3,000	..	775	7,059	51,290	259
	Cr. 42,388	1,797	..	377	536	5,933	51,031	..
AUSTRALIA (£1,000 STG.).								
1928-29	Dr. 147,421	28,328	13,409	..	6,775	2,364	198,297	43,631
	Cr. 139,970	142	2,918	6,921	3,802	913	154,666	..
1929-30	Dr. 136,576	29,309	13,732	..	6,676	1,368	187,661	75,988
	Cr. 98,106	226	1,845	7,155	3,430	911	111,673	..
1930-31	Dr. 63,013	31,371	9,384	..	4,286	1,051	109,105	17,974
	Cr. 79,912	214	1,917	5,053	2,745	1,290	91,131	..
1931-32	Dr. 46,108	26,942	6,813	..	2,805	752	83,420	..
	Cr. 81,206	232	2,831	4,352	2,263	28	90,912	7,492
1932-33	Dr. 58,798	26,425	7,026	..	3,543	682	96,474	3,461
	Cr. 84,643	227	1,550	4,524	2,051	18	93,013	..
1933-34	Dr. 61,332	25,958	7,781	..	4,086	712	99,869	..
	Cr. 98,063	179	1,747	4,352	2,070	23	106,434	6,565
1934-35	Dr. 74,703	23,717	8,690	..	4,289	1,159	112,558	13,441
	Cr. 89,716	171	1,578	5,188	2,436	28	99,117	..
1935-36	Dr. 86,367	23,158	9,097	..	4,588	1,360	124,570	7,108
	Cr. 107,862	147	1,408	5,464	2,563	18	117,462	..
1936-37	Dr. 92,990	22,077	10,670	..	5,167	1,246	132,150	..
	Cr. 128,920	109	1,336	5,672	2,730	17	138,784	6,634

*Explanation of Items in the Table.*—The *merchandise* column shows imports and exports after certain adjustments have been made for freight, incorrect valuation of some exports, ships' stores exported, &c. *Public debt interest and charges* includes all amounts, with exchange, on account of interest, sinking funds, &c., for government and local government debts. On the credit side for Australia are included certain amounts for interest on Commonwealth investments abroad. *Private interest, profits, &c.*, are, as far as they can be estimated, all profits and interest received by companies and private individuals from abroad (in the case of Queensland from outside the State); and earnings and interest on companies transmitted abroad. *Shipping earnings and charges* include allowances for port expenditure, customs duties on ships' stores, and freight earned or charged by ships, when these amounts are not accounted for in the trade statistics. *Absentees and migrants payments* are payments to, and taxation of, absentees; funds brought by immigrants and tourists into the country; amounts transmitted abroad as gifts; war pensions received from abroad; and other similar non-reciprocal payments. The Commonwealth Government column includes in the Queensland section all Commonwealth taxation and other revenue collected or earned in Queensland, and, per contra, all Commonwealth expenditure within the State. In the Australian section, the column includes Commonwealth Government receipts for reparations and from other sources abroad; and Commonwealth expenditure abroad for war pensions, assisted passages for immigrants, departmental expenditure on defence, Consular representation, &c.

It must be emphasised that the figures in this section are given as estimates only, and are subject in general to a larger margin of error than are the majority of official statistics throughout this book. The Australian figures are taken from a special research by Dr. Roland Wilson, Commonwealth Statistician, on "The Australian Balance of Payments, 1928-29 to 1937-38." The Queensland figures are estimates made in the office of the Government Statistician, Brisbane, and are subject to a greater degree of possible error than are the Australian. This is due to a lack of records of many exchange transactions between the States within Australia. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Australian figures are stated in terms of sterling currency and the Queensland figures in terms of Australian currency.

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## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Co-operative marketing has long been advocated by reformers who hoped to reduce the "spread" of prices between producers and consumers, to avoid the often sporadic fluctuations of prices between seasons, to abolish the speculative element, and to protect the producer against wastes and abuses. In practice it is difficult to establish and maintain voluntary co-operation, and the actual savings made are often disappointing, but the fact of combination increases the economic power of the producers, the effective control being over supplies offered on the local or other particular market. Compulsory co-operation, when desired by a majority of producers, is a way of assisting them.

During the war, marketing control over certain commodities was imposed by the Commonwealth Government, not for the benefit of producers but to safeguard essential supplies and to prevent excessive increases in prices. Such control was necessarily arbitrary in character, and was bound either to be discontinued after the war or to be converted into some co-operative form. In Queensland the chief commodities under control were sugar, beef, wool, and certain metals. Control of all but sugar was discontinued, but the State Parliament soon provided opportunities for local control.

The methods gradually evolved have become of special interest because of the wide-spread extension of the principle since that time. The first Australian wheat control was imposed in 1914. Queensland had not been admitted to the control because it was not an exporter, but a large crop in 1920 with prospects of export and lower prices stimulated a demand for control on the lines of the war-time control in other States. Dairy factories were under voluntary co-operation. The basic ideas were well established in Queensland in the sugar industry, and had their origin in the principle of Central Mills for individual canegrowers. In 1915 "*The Sugar Acquisition Act*" and "*The Regulation of Cane Prices Act*" established control over the prices of sugar and of cane. After sugar, the first compulsory pool was the Wheat Pool in 1920, and its legislation became the model for more general application in 1922. The slump of 1921 gave impetus to the general movement, and the upward trend of tariff protection for farm products in the twenties provided favourable market conditions for its development.

In 1922 "*The Primary Producers' Organisation Act*" was passed, and local associations of farmers were formed with District Councils and a Central Council of Agriculture. This council continues to promote the interests of farmers, but it is not directly concerned with marketing. Other legislation in the same year provided for marketing pools for particular commodities and under separate Boards. In 1923, another Act set up the Committee of Direction for Fruit Marketing. In 1926 after various amendments the general legislation was consolidated in "*The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*." This Act has since been amended on several occasions.

*Procedure.*—Each Board and Pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of the Minister for Agriculture and Stock, after due notice. If a petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the Board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The Boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. They usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections are usually held annually. The presence of a Government officer on each Board ensures a general co-ordination of policy. He is usually one acquainted with the technique of the particular production.

There is ample elasticity of method as between Boards to suit different conditions and policies. The Boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Usually the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, economies in transport, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The Boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Sugar, wheat, and fruit are controlled under their original legislation, but all other controlled farm commodities come under the general legislative authority cited above. In the summary that follows particulars are given of the various farm commodity boards roughly in the order of importance of commodities or groups. This is followed by an outline of the operations of the organisation for fruit. Other organised marketing activities are described later.

*Interstate Trade.*—The operations of the Boards are limited by Section 92 of the Constitution which requires that trade between the States shall be free.<sup>a</sup> For some years the section was so interpreted as not to limit

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<sup>a</sup> This provision is liable to prevent the effective pooling of sales receipts from different markets, and the maintenance (or "stabilisation") of prices. It may be to the immediate advantage of individuals to sell in other States at prices below the official price, rather than to share in the pool which includes the proceeds of lower export prices. Moreover such outside sales may force down prices over the whole field. Where production exceeds the consumption capacity of the home market at the price required, the supply to that market must be limited and the balance exported. If outside sales increase on the home market, and "pool" sales are not reduced accordingly, that market becomes over-supplied. The pool system provides an excellent illustration of "the law of supply and demand."

The capacity of the home market is, of course, the "demand," which varies more or less with the prices of the commodity and its substitutes and with general prosperity.

the Commonwealth, which, therefore, was able to supplement State Regulation by its own. During that period the organisation of the industries improved, and although the words of the section are now held to apply generally, the pools have been able to proceed on a voluntary basis, so far as interstate trade is concerned. They have been assisted by increasing consumption as general prosperity has increased.

The degree of success usually depends on the extent of—

- (a) essential processing operations, e.g., sugar milling and the manufacture of butter and cheese, or
- (b) standardisation of grades and sufficient simplicity in grading, or
- (c) concentration of production in some area,

and control is most effective when all of these conditions prevail.

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth relinquished control over sugar in 1923 but continued the embargo on imports subject to the establishment of a pool. The Queensland "*Sugar Acquisition Act*" of 1915 continued to operate and the Sugar Board was established, comprising a government representative, one from the millers, and one from each of the two Producers' Organisations (see "*Producers' Organisations*" *below*). This Board was originally and still is technically an advisory body only, but it is in effective control. Its procedure is simplified by the concentration of refinery control. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the Millaquin Company act as selling agents and financiers. New South Wales sugar is controlled by the former company and by agreement is included in the control. The prices of refined sugar are fixed by agreement between the State and the Commonwealth, ratified by Commonwealth law, and are the same throughout Australia. All charges for transport, handling, refining, and managing are the subject of agreements between the Board and the two Refining Companies. The Board determines the quantity purchased each year for Australian consumption. The value of this quantity and the price per ton are arrived at after deducting all charges from the fixed price for refined sugar, incidental expenses, and certain special contributions required by the agreement between the State and the Commonwealth. These provide for rebates and subsidies (£216,000 in 1937-38) to jam manufacturers, fruit canners, &c., and rebates (£96,654 in 1937-38) to other manufacturers on the sugar contents of goods exported overseas. The balance of the raw sugar is exported overseas, chiefly to Great Britain, where it receives a preferential reduction in customs duties. Under an International Agreement of May, 1937, a total annual export quota is allowed. The export quota for the year ended 31st August, 1939, is fixed at 443,062 tons. The net proceeds of overseas sales per ton in Australian currency are duly determined.

The net proceeds from both Australian and overseas sales are pooled, according to principles outlined below, and a final distribution is made to the mills. The management takes all sugar delivered by the mills at their appropriate ports, and transports it to refineries or overseas as circumstances require.

*N.S.W. Sugar.*—By agreement this sugar receives a higher proportion of the Australian receipts and its price averages around £1 per ton more than the pool average for Queensland.

*Sugar "Poo's."*—In 1929 after several years of over-production for the Australian market, increasing exports, and a progressive decline in the average price, a conference of the industry accepted a scheme to exclude from the main pool all sugar produced by any mill in excess of its peak production to and including that year. Such sugar was distinguished as "excess" sugar, and was marketed in a separate pool which received net export price only.

Continued expansion of production, and the limitation of the export market, necessitated the appointment in 1939 of a Royal Commission to fix new Peaks for mills. The majority report, which the Government has decided to accept in principle, recommended the creation of one Pool to receive up to 737,000 tons, allocated amongst the mills in quotas which are specified. Sugar in excess of its quota produced by any mill would be acquired by the Government at a nominal price of 10s. per ton. Mills with quotas of less than 8,000 tons would receive an additional 25s. per ton over the general pool average for a limited number of years. Legislation is proposed to provide for the making of farm production control agreements between suppliers of mill areas. For 1939, on account of the temporarily increased export market, 7 per cent. in excess of the proposed quotas is to be accepted, and paid for at export prices.

*Cane Prices.*—The price received by the cane farmers is regulated by representative local boards subject to a Central Sugar Cane Prices Board, and is based upon the sugar content of the cane.

*Producers' Organisations.*—Under the general legislation for primary producers there is a Cane Growers' Council based upon local and district organisations elected by cane growers, and financed by levies. The local bodies have power to levy also with its consent, and an Annual Conference is held. There is also a voluntary organisation, the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, which represents both growers and millers. Both organisations are represented on the Sugar Board.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in the chapter under that heading. The following table gives the amounts of 94 net titre sugar disposed of by the Board in the last five years. Figures for 1923 to 1933 are given in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION—RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold—			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1934 .. ..	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936 .. ..	359	423	782	54	150	35
1937 .. ..	365	445	810	55	184	41
1938 .. ..	364	458	822	56	164	36

*Sugar Board Accounts.*—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ending 30th June, 1938:—

## SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Sales in Australia .. .. .	£1,000 10,792	£1,000 11,123	£1,000 11,379
Sales oversea .. .. .	3,139	4,318	5,478
Stocks at end of year .. .. .	874	972	1,042
Charges on Australian sales <i>a</i> —			
Raw sugar sea freights, &c. ..	639	682	697
Refining .. .. .	750	773	780
Managing .. .. .	448	446	472
Selling .. .. .	116	120	124
Trade discounts, &c. .. .. .	142	139	139
Syrup and treacle packages and allowances .. .. .	69	67	72
Refined sugar, &c., freights ..	36	36	36
Charges on oversea sales—			
Freights, port handling, &c. ..	545	744	1,544
Sacks .. .. .	134	178	171
Insurance, commission, &c. ..	32	44	65
Contribution to fruit industries .. ..	200	213	216
Rebates on sugar content of exported manufactures .. .. .	65	106	97
Administration and sundries .. .. .	10	8	9
Total expenses .. .. .	3,186	3,556	4,422
Raw sugar purchases .. .. .	10,559	12,023	12,450
Percentage of expenses to—			
Gross receipts .. .. .	22.9	23.0	24.7
Purchases .. .. .	30.2	29.6	35.5

*a* Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £55,173 was carried forward in 1938 and the total excess of assets was then £104,921.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas since the 1923 season, when for the first time exports became large and imports became negligible. Average net prices are shown in the second part of the table. The average prices in Australia and overseas apply, of course, to the whole Australian production, and changes in the Australian price reflect changes in the Commonwealth fixed prices for refined sugar. The "Pool" price shown is that of Queensland "No. 1 Pool," which excludes "excess" sugar and all New South Wales sugar.

## SUGAR—NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Prices from—		
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	Australia.	Oversea.	Pool. a.
	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1923 ..	7,286	458	7,744	..	..	27 0 0
1924 ..	9,275	1,983	11,258	..	..	26 0 0
1925 ..	7,618	2,464	10,082	26 0 0	11 5 9	19 10 7
1926 ..	9,045	1,160	10,205	26 15 0	14 18 10	24 10 10
1927 ..	9,277	1,923	11,200	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4
1928 ..	9,209	2,014	11,223	26 13 6	10 10 0	20 17 11
1929 ..	8,957	1,999	10,956	26 16 0	9 17 0	20 5 10
1930 ..	8,745	1,731	10,476	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 13 1
1931 ..	8,161	2,818	10,979	26 19 0	9 7 0	18 6 6
1932 ..	8,437	1,624	10,061	25 2 3	8 5 9	19 6 1
1933 ..	8,318	2,562	10,880	23 18 6	8 0 6	17 4 3
1934 ..	7,623	2,456	10,079	24 0 0	7 11 3	16 10 11
1935 ..	8,078	2,462	10,540	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 17 0
1936 ..	8,660	3,363	12,023	24 2 0	7 19 0	17 1 4
1937 ..	8,758	3,693	12,451	24 0 0	8 6 0	17 11 0
1938 ..	8,723	3,765	12,488	24 0 0	8 4 3	16 19 1

a Excluding "excess" sugar. There was no separate export pool before 1925.

## 3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

*Butter and Cheese.*—In 1933 Commonwealth legislation established a system of control over these commodities, with the object of protecting certain State regulating authorities from the effects of interstate competition. The Privy Council in the Dried Fruits case (similar in character) decided that such legislation was not within the powers of either Commonwealth or State legislatures, but the Commonwealth organisation continues on a voluntary basis.

This system followed a voluntary organisation operating what was known as the "Paterson Plan" which commenced in 1926. Under this plan a levy was made from which a bounty on exports was distributed, varying from 3d. to 4½d. per lb. The local price was raised by the amount of the bounty and the producers benefited by the difference between the levy and the bounty. As exports increased this difference diminished and the quota system was introduced.

The Queensland organisation operating with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria is the Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards. Quotas are decided for state, interstate, and oversea sales, and proceeds are pooled.

*The State Butter Board* was established in 1925, and is concerned chiefly with the regulation of supplies to markets and the pooling of receipts through the Commonwealth Board, but in 1936 its operations were extended to the preparation and sale of all "pat" butter supplied in the metropolitan area. Generally the Board operates through the usual trade agencies.



The Director of Marketing reported that during 1937-38 "the equalisation values will approximate 140s. per cwt., an average of 13s. 3d. per cwt. in excess of that for 1936-37." This increase and the expansion in production during the year would benefit dairy farmers in Queensland to the extent of £2,420,000. He reported also that the local consumption in 1937-38 was 30.1 lb. per capita. Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, was low in 1930-31 at 10,356 tons, and had risen by 1937-38 to 13,438 tons.

*Butter Statistics.*—For Production see Chapter 7.

#### SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER.

Year.	Australia.		Oversea. <sup>a</sup>			Per-centage Oversea.	Average Pool Price per lb.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	The East.	Other.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%	s. d.
1928-29 ..	10,010	2,770	19,147	821	110	61.1	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1929-30 ..	10,510	2,118	20,149	838	107	62.6	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1930-31 ..	9,841	925	30,017	772	82	74.1	1 3
1931-32 ..	9,995	177	31,099	1,032	54	76.0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1932-33 ..	10,698	183	32,376	1,339	80	75.6	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1933-34 ..	10,639	228	42,304	1,711	105	80.2	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1934-35 ..	11,589	1,195	43,576	1,968	114	78.1	0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1935-36 ..	12,638	2,603	33,184	1,756	110	63.6	1 1
1936-37 ..	12,912	1,292	22,074	756	71	38.0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1937-38 ..	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,223	134	68.8	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

<sup>a</sup> The East includes butter sold to tinnern for export, and Other includes ships' stores.

#### BUTTER PRICES PER CWT.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.		Pool.			
	£ Aust.		Sterling.		£ Aust.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
1928-29 .. ..	171	1	171	1	208	2	179	9
1929-30 .. ..	157	4	153	2	209	3	163	4
1930-31 .. ..	136	9	116	6	179	11	139	3
1931-32 .. ..	132	10	104	6	161	8	123	8
1932-33 .. ..	107	11	86	4	136	1	98	2
1933-34 .. ..	97	6	78	0	131	11	91	6
1934-35 .. ..	94	4	75	6	140	0	105	0
1935-36 .. ..	120	10	96	8	140	0	120	11
1936-37 .. ..	129	1	103	3	140	0	126	9
1937-38 .. ..	149	1	119	3	149	11	140	3

*Cheese.*—A Cheese Pool was first established in 1921 by special legislation, and has been continued under the general Act, but the pooling is now effected through the Commonwealth Board. Queensland supplies practically all the Australian export of cheese. The Board has power to license manufacturers and agents and to fix minimum prices for sales within the State. Sales for processing are made at a lower price than for direct consumption.

The average pool price in 1935-36 was about 7½d. per lb. and for 1936-37 and 1937-38 about 8¼d. The production for 1937-38 was much higher than the previous two years when poor seasons were experienced. The proportion of Queensland cheese exported overseas in the three years, 1935-36 to 1937-38 was 40.6, 26.1, and 54.8 per cent. respectively. The average net receipts per lb. in 1937-38 were 10.0d. for local and interstate sales, and 8.8d. for processed cheese and 7.2d. from the overseas markets.

*Eggs.*—The Egg Board dates from 1923. This Board employs agents, but handles most of the commodity and has a large store in Brisbane. In 1936-37 it received 4,202,733 dozen and in 1937-38, 3,604,199 dozen. Oversea sales totalled 1,234,380 dozen in 1937-38, practically all to Great Britain where the market is protected, and 364,650 dozen were sold in other States. Suppliers were paid £234,365 and the average per dozen was about 1s. 1¼d., a much better return than in the previous year.

The Board's exports relieve the local market at the times of heavy supplies, but in 1937-38 overseas sales showed a profit of £8,204 compared with local market value. The Board also imposes an "equalisation levy" of 1d. per dozen, a "general reserve levy" of ½d. per dozen, and smaller levies for working expenses.

*Honey.*—This Board was established in 1929 and employs a Brisbane agent who receives and disposes of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. A levy is imposed of 1½ per cent. on proceeds, and also on the commission allowed the agent amounting to another 1½ per cent. on sales. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1937-38, 3,382 60-lb. tins were sold at from 1½d. to 5d. per lb. according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 6,095 lb. being sold during the year at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8d. per lb.

#### 4. WHEAT.

The Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its headquarters in Toowoomba. Queensland does not yet supply its own requirements except in good seasons, and the yield fluctuates greatly from year to year. Wheat and flour enjoy a natural protection in freight costs from other States, which is supplemented by favourable railway rates for local wheat, and flour made from that wheat. Detailed agreements are made with the Queensland millers and prices are fixed on a zoning system. The Board's standard price for second-grade milling wheat for 1937-38, on rails at the sender's railway station, was the seller's price of f.a.q. bagged wheat at Darling Harbour, Sydney, plus 1½d. per bushel, or 2½d.

per bushel to mills in the wheat area. For first-grade milling wheat, an extra 1½d. is added, and for third-grade 1½d. is deducted. Mills in the wheat area receive a rebate of 2½d. per bushel of wheat on flour sold at Ipswich and beyond, and all mills receive rebates of 1d. on flour sold at Rockhampton or beyond, or 1½d. on flour sold at Townsville or beyond. The object of these rebates is to encourage the sale of Queensland flour in districts where shipping and rail facilities render it subject to competition from other States.

Altogether, the Wheat Board obtains from the Queensland mills a price about 1½d. per bushel, on the average, above the Darling Harbour price. In addition, the mills pay half (prior to 1938 the whole) of the cost of railage from siding to mill, which averages 5d. per bushel. Thus the Queensland wheat-grower gains in all about 4d. per bushel as a result of the existence of the Board.

This Board has had an adventurous career and its ambitions to secure the highest possible return to the growers has led it on occasion to hold wheat and even to export it oversea rather than come to terms with the millers. The Board has also had difficulties with growers over grading. It classifies milling wheat into three grades. In 1934 a Royal Commissioner reported adversely on the Board's operations.

Since 1929 the price received by the growers has been sustained by Government action, from 1929 to 1933 by a State guarantee of 4s. per bushel, and by Commonwealth bounties applicable throughout Australia from 1933 to 1936, and again from 1938 onwards.

## 5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, cake and linters. Its oil mill treated 6,300 short tons of cotton seed in 1938.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1929 has increased at a faster rate than its production, and is now about 30,000 bales, a quantity in excess of any production hitherto achieved.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The basis price is the spot price of the standard grade in Liverpool, which varies from day to day, and the sale price to spinners

is fixed on that basis when orders are given. The crop is harvested between February and June, and ginning reaches its peak in April, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year. The Board insures itself against market fluctuations by using the customary trade method of buying and selling "futures" in Liverpool.

The Commonwealth bounty varies with the price of standard cotton in Liverpool, rising if the price falls, and falling as the price rises. For 1937-38 the 20 per cent. "emergency cut" in the bounty was restored. At 5d. (sterling) the bounty is 5½d. and the price basis for growers is 11½d. At 7d. (sterling) the bounty is 3½d. and the price basis for growers is 12d. During 1938 the price fluctuated between these two figures.

For the 1937 season 11½ million lb. of seed cotton was received, and 4,113,684 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers amounted to £141,154, averaging 2.87d. per lb. of seed cotton. The Commonwealth bounty was £41,772, averaging 0.85d. per lb., the total averaging 3.72d. The Board has established a substantial reserve.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. The Board may need to export certain grades while the spinners are importing others. Nevertheless there is a market for more Queensland cotton and the expansion of spinners' consumption is still proceeding.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.	Seed Cotton.	Percentage of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint. (Estimated).
				Bales.
	1,000 lb.		Bales.	Bales.
1929 .. ..	7,965	31.6	5,044	4,000
1930 .. ..	17,006	32.9	11,051	6,000
1931 .. ..	15,148	32.2	9,689	10,000
1932 .. ..	6,171	32.2	3,989	12,000
1933 .. ..	17,718	31.3	10,974	10,000
1934 .. ..	26,862	32.6	17,471	12,500
1935 .. ..	20,766	34.0	14,515	15,000
1936 .. ..	19,199	34.6	13,504	20,000
1937 .. ..	11,793	34.9	8,519	27,000
1938 .. ..	13,688	34.9	9,654	30,000

## 6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 partly to treat maize for market. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is especially liable to be infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with Government loans for silos equipped with mechanism for drying, cleaning, and disinfecting the maize. It also

shells maize and produces poultry foods. The district has a market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize competes as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces less than one-fifth of total Queensland maize production, but the rest is grown over a wide area and is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount at a price in excess of prices obtained elsewhere, and the balance is sold chiefly in New South Wales and Victoria. The following table gives information for five years, including the amount outstanding on loans made by the Government for silos, &c.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE BOARD.

Season.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Maize received at silos (gross) .. Tons	20,968	7,270	11,431	19,337	26,721
Northern sales Tons	6,885	7,508	8,277	7,402	7,228
Payments to growers per ton, according to grade .. ..	£4 14 0 to £5 4 0	£4 16 0 to £5 6 0	£7 9 3	£7 10 3	£8 1 9
Expenses per ton received .. ..	£1 4 2	£1 18 5	£1 14 4	£1 5 4	£1 1 5
Loan liability to Government (approx.)	£71,000	£73,000	£69,000	£66,000	£63,000

*Northern Pig Board.*—This also was established in 1923, and is associated with a co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba. The Board controls the district market for pork and most of the pigs are taken by the factory. The output is consumed in the district. A small business is done in cattle also.

In 1937-38 11,105 pigs were handled and graded, and 214 head of cattle. Butchers bought 608 pigs. Payments totalled £28,491, and the average price paid for first quality pigs was 5.96d. per lb. dressed weight.

## 7. OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

*Peanuts.*—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the Kingaroy district. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and other treatment. The original equipment cost £57,000, and extensions in 1938 another £52,104. Finance was from levies and Commonwealth Bank advances. The debt to the Bank was £34,828 at 1st January, 1939.

There have been violent fluctuations in production, the market effects of which have been mitigated by storage. Recently the production has been in excess of consumption at the pool prices and some interstate sales

outside the pool following litigation which established the right to do so, and prices have declined in consequence.

Following are particulars for five years:—

THE PEANUT BOARD.

Particulars.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Quantity received .. .. Tons	1,205	3,240	4,300	7,290	4,276
Average price realised per lb. .. d.	3-95	3-90	3-37	2-87	3-47
Average price per lb. paid to growers d.	2-25	2-91	2-52	2-12	2-44
Working expenses per lb. .. d.	1-70	0-99	0-85	0-74	1-03

*Canary Seed.*—This commodity was at first controlled through the Wheat Board, but a separate Board was constituted in 1925. It is a tariff protection product, and the Board undertakes not to exceed an agreed price—at present £40 per ton c.i.f. Australian ports. Recently there has been increasing production in other States and the Australian market—consuming about 2,500 tons a year—may be over-supplied. An agreement at present operates with growers elsewhere, but interstate sales have been increasing outside the pool. The State Wheat Board now acts as the Board's selling agent.

For the 1936-37 season only 51 tons were received and for 1937-38 915 tons. The average price paid to the growers for cleaned seed was £34 16s. 3d. per ton for 1936-37, and approximately £30 for 1937-38.

*Barley.*—This Board commenced in 1930 when large stocks were held by growers. The Board deals with brewers for malting barley and has itself produced malt by contract with the brewers. Recently a Co-operative Association controlled by the Board has undertaken this processing. The Board's office is in Toowoomba and it employs a selling agent. Queensland does not produce the whole of its requirements of barley.

For 1935-36 the Board paid the growers £8,257 for 58,602 bushels. Receipts for 1936-37 were 9,956 bushels and £1,908 was paid to growers. Expenses totalled £498. As this season's harvest was so small, no malting was performed, the crop being sold as feed barley.

*Arrowroot.*—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs has a limited market chiefly in other States and there have been increasing sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices, which have fallen from £32 2s. 6d. per ton in 1932 to £29 5s. 0d. in 1937. Usually between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs are milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour; but in 1937, owing to adverse conditions, only half the usual quantity was produced.

*Broom Millet.*—This Board dates from 1926. Owing to a fall in prices Queensland production has declined and does not produce all local requirements. Selling agents receive 5 per cent. on sales and the Board a further 5 per cent. for its expenses. In 1936-37, 103 tons were sold for £4,489.

## 8. FRUIT.

Control over fruit-marketing was a by-product of the great expansion of fruit production immediately after the war and the slump in prices which followed. In 1923 "*The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*" established the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, after conferences of growers sponsored by the Council of Agriculture. The "C.O.D." is the executive body of a large elective organisation, and is based on Sectional Group Committees, of which there are five, for Bananas, Pineapples, Citrus Fruits, Deciduous Fruits, and Other Fruits, including Tomatoes. The C.O.D. has wide powers and their use varies greatly according to the circumstances of the particular product. The functions proposed to be undertaken with respect to any particular fruit are notified and objection may be raised as with Commodity Boards.

The C.O.D. engages in many co-operative activities incidental to its organisation, including assistance to scientific research and improvement of fruit products, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana ripening, the sale of requisites to growers and of case fruit to western consumers. It makes levies for special purposes and controls "revolving funds" which represent working capital and some reserves. The Pineapple section receives upwards of £10,000 a year from the sugar industry through the Commonwealth Authority to assist exports. (See Sugar.)

*Market Control.*—The C.O.D. does not as a rule control the whole of the supplies of any fruit. Its effective action is to relieve the fresh fruit market by diverting any excess to factory processing or to other markets, or to purchase excess supplies on a market. Sometimes a minimum price is enforced, and where appropriate there is a prohibition of the sale of low grade supplies when high grades are below a certain fixed price. Representatives attend each important market and have access to the books of commission agents.

The same principles are extended to the processed fruits and the canned product by arrangements made with the private factories. Season's crops are estimated and rationed to markets both as fresh fruit and as canned.

*Pineapple Canning.*—During 1937 a movement was initiated to secure for the pineapple growers an interest in the canning of their product. An agreement was made with the Victoria Cross Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. for the purchase of the pineapple canning section of its business for the sum of £65,000. A new operating company, the Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd., is to be formed, the C.O.D. and the Victoria Cross Co. each to supply one-half of the initial capital of £80,000, and to receive one-half of the net profits. The C.O.D.'s share of the capital is to be provided from a levy of 10s. per ton on pineapples supplied to factories through the C.O.D. The new company commenced operations in August, 1938.

*Export.*—The supplies of canned pineapples over the quotas allowed the Australian markets are exported to Great Britain and Canada under tariff protection. In 1937-38, 35,236 cases of apples were exported oversea. In order to afford relief to the local market the C.O.D. in 1937-38 guaranteed growers of Jonathan apples an export price of 5s. 6d. f.o.r. Stanthorpe, and 2,952 cases were exported.

*Transport.*—The bulk transport of fruit in train loads to Sydney and Melbourne is an important function of the C.O.D. The organisation is able to get special rates and the difference between these rates and normal rates is in part retained by the C.O.D., and provides the chief contribution to its net revenue. In 1937-38 the C.O.D. despatched 1,082,030 packages to New South Wales and Victoria, chiefly by special trains.

The following information is supplied and includes C.O.D. estimates of quantities not controlled by that organisation.

SALES OF BANANAS AND PINEAPPLES 1937-38, IN CASES OF 1½ BUSHELS EACH OR EQUIVALENT.

Particulars.	Bananas.	Pineapples.
<b>Interstate—</b>		
C.O.D., Melbourne .. .. .	47,361	118,521
C.O.D., Sydney .. .. .	99,315	178,347
C.O.D., All Places .. .. .	157,794	307,698
Other Sales (Estimated) .. .. .	30,000	..
<b>Total Interstate .. .. .</b>	<b>187,794</b>	<b>307,698</b>
To Factories (Direct) .. .. .	..	473,463
Queensland Markets (Estimated) .. .. .	310,592	208,576
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>498,386</b>	<b>989,737</b>

Pineapples despatched to factories totalled 12,780 tons including 944 tons *ex* markets, and of other fruits 1,513 tons, including 549 tons of apples and plums, 243 tons of citrus fruits, 200 tons of papaws, 222 tons of figs and strawberries, 132 tons of passion fruit, and 167 tons of tomatoes.

#### 9. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

*Plywood and Veneer.*—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment under the same general legislation as for farm commodities of the Plywood and Veneer Board. It has a large membership and includes a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (See Chapter 6). The object of the Board is to standardise prices and qualities of pine plywood. It also promotes research and technical improvements.

The Board is, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. In 1937-38 the output of pine plywood was disposed of as follows:—in Queensland 6,814,929 square feet; to interstate markets, 43,962,406 square feet; to Great Britain 87,129 square feet; total 50,864,464 square feet.

*Northern Plywood and Veneer.*—A similar but smaller Board, established in 1935, operates in conjunction with the Brisbane Board for the area North of Rockhampton. Since January, 1938, factories in this area have been allocated a quota of the Queensland production; and for the six months ended 30th June, 1938, deliveries totalled 2,831,822 square feet.

*Coal.*—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*“The Coal Production Regulation*



*Acts*')). A Central Coal Board regulates the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there are four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board includes a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices is Chairman. Quotas are determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Transport costs from New South Wales determine the limits of prices. The Board is empowered to levy 3d. per ton on production to subsidise exports but has not done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1937-38 amounted to £4,036. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

#### 10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

State activities incidentally related to marketing include those conducted by the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers and Commission Agents, and of other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—The Commissioner of Prices, acting under "*The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*," regulates the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. Thus the price of wheat is fixed by the Wheat Board as described herein, but the prices of flour and of bread are fixed by the Commissioner after investigation and from time to time.

*The Fish Board.*—This Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the fish market and activities incidental to cold storage. It operates under a special Act.

*The Meat Industry Board.*—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Federal legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931 and comprises an expert as Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the city area. All sales and slaughterings are conducted on its premises. The Board provides facilities for the trade including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef. About 20 per cent. of Australian exports in 1938 were made from the Brisbane Abattoirs. These Australian exports have increased as follows: 1935, 11,600 tons; 1936, 14,800 tons, 1937, 22,800 tons; and 1938, approximately 29,000 tons.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services, and sales of products. At 30th June, 1938, the capital value of its works was £719,333, and its excess of assets over liabilities was given as £334,656. The following particulars include average values for Australian chilled and frozen beef reported by the Board. They are the averages of weekly quotations in sterling at Smithfield, London.

Stock numbers and exports are influenced by variations in the seasons.

## BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS AND EXPORT BEEF PRICES.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic markets ..	72	76	81	83	92
For Interstate markets ..	20	5	4	2	6
For Oversea markets ..	49	72	75	72	128
Total .. ..	141	152	160	157	226
Other Animals Treated <i>a</i> —					
For Domestic markets ..	527	479	427	449	497 <i>b</i>
For Oversea markets ..	172	332	250	314	305
Total .. ..	699	811	677	763	802
Surplus Revenue .. ..	£ 23,842	£ 49,887	£ 27,756	£ 45,021	£ 34,993
Applied for scientific research	388	6,204	5,799	5,447	6,435
London Values of Aust. Beef—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chilled hinds, per lb.	..	..	4-27	4-76	5-16
Frozen hinds, per lb.	3-23	3-44	3-88	4-02	4-36

*a* Including calves which increased from 79,513 in 1933-34 to 207,116 in 1937-38. Pigs increased from 56,907 to 35,766. Sheep provide the largest numbers.

*b* Includes 2(000) for interstate markets.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Note on Wool.*—Because of the importance of the commodity it is appropriate to mention the voluntary organisation that controls the marketing of wool. During the war the whole of the Australian production was purchased at a standard price of 15½d. per lb. by the British Government, and in 1921 there remained a very large accumulation to be disposed of. The British Australian Wool Realization Association was formed and sold this surplus without disturbing the sale of current clips. The organisation was disbanded when its work was complete.

At its inception the Association took over 1,836,242 bales of Australian wool, then valued at £28 m. The cost plus charges had been £46½ m. but depreciation was allowed. Eventually some £37 m. were distributed. Other wool including New Zealand and British Government stocks increased the total to be sold to 2,611,277 bales. With these huge stocks in view and the slump of trade in 1921 prices fell below 12d., but the new organisation gave assurance to the market, the general slump passed, and wool prices doubled in two years. By 1924 the whole had been sold as consumers' stocks were replenished. Substitutes were not yet serious competitors.

There is now an Australian Wool Growers' Council, representing organisations in each State, which co-operates with the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers in controlling the offerings of wool in the selling centres, the times of such sales, and other important conditions. In 1936 the Commonwealth Government established an Australian Wool Board, the objects of which are to improve the production and increase the consumption of wool. The Board's revenue of £79,479 in 1937-38 contained £77,523 obtained from a levy of 6d. per bale on all wool produced. The Board has co-operated with South Africa and New Zealand in an Empire Wool Publicity Conference to arrange publicity, research, and uniform legislation; and it has financed the establishment of a National Research Station near Cunnamulla.

## Chapter 11.—PRICES.

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living," wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and, for recent years, are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 234 of this Chapter, the New South Wales Government Statistician's wholesale price index for Sydney is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of livestock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

#### AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS—BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938. <i>a</i>
<i>Cattle—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks .. ..	6 15 6	7 14 0	7 16 8	8 17 3	9 5 8
Cows .. ..	4 4 4	4 7 7	4 8 4	4 15 5	4 15 4
Steers .. ..	4 19 0	5 16 3	5 16 7	6 8 5	6 15 5
Heifers .. ..	3 7 5	4 3 1	3 19 4	4 13 6	4 18 10
Vealers and Yearlings	<i>n</i>	1 13 6	2 2 11	1 15 1	2 1 8
Calves .. ..	<i>n</i>	0 9 6	0 10 5	0 12 3	0 10 11
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0 17 8	1 0 2	0 14 11
Wethers (Crossbred)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0 18 6	1 2 10	1 1 4
Wethers (all kinds)	0 15 4	0 16 0	0 17 8	1 0 1	0 14 11
Ewes (Merino) ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0 13 8	0 17 0	0 10 10
Ewes (Crossbred) ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0 16 1	0 18 4	0 16 0
Ewes (all kinds) ..	0 13 2	0 12 0	0 13 9	0 17 0	0 10 11
Hoggets .. ..	<i>n</i>	0 12 11	0 14 6	1 1 8	0 12 10
Lambs .. ..	0 14 9	0 15 9	0 17 8	1 0 2	0 17 11
Rams .. ..	0 11 11	0 10 4	0 14 5	1 1 2	0 12 2
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Backfatters .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2 15 3	2 16 11	3 4 2
Baconers .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2 12 3	2 19 4	3 5 0
Porkers .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1 12 10	1 18 9	2 4 10
Stores .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0 14 2	0 17 6	1 8 11
Pigs (all kinds) ..	1 11 9	1 13 7	1 12 10	2 1 4	2 13 8

*a* For six months ended 30th June.

*n* Not available.

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for market produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES—BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Agricultural Produce</i>						
Barley—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Malting ..	bush.	3 5	3 11	4 4	5 4	4 3
Other ..	bush.	2 8	3 5	4 1	5 5	4 2
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	5 4	5 6	7 6	5 6	6 0
Cabbages ..	doz.	3 8	3 11	5 3	3 6	4 3
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	6 9	6 1	6 8	6 2	6 1
Chaff—						
Lucerne ..	cwt.	4 3	5 9	7 7	7 8	5 10
Oaten ..	cwt.	5 9	5 5	6 1	7 1	7 10
Mixed ..	cwt.	4 3	5 1	6 0	6 9	5 3
Hay—Lucerne ..	cwt.	2 11	4 8	6 4	6 6	4 7
Maize ..	bush.	2 8	3 9	4 7	5 7	4 3
Onions ..	cwt.	6 5	10 0	12 8	10 10	8 11
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	5 10	6 3	7 4	6 2	6 10
Potatoes—						
English ..	cwt.	8 4	9 3	10 9	7 6	10 7
Sweet ..	cwt.	3 1	4 4	5 3	6 3	4 7
Pumpkins ..	cwt.	3 9	4 10	4 10	5 5	5 4
Tomatoes ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	4 5	4 6	4 3	3 8	4 7
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples ..	bush.	6 0	6 7	8 4	6 11	7 9
Bananas ..	doz.	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4-75	0 4-25
Grapes ..	lb.	0 2-75	0 3-75	0 3-25	0 3-75	0 3-50
Lemons ..	bush.	7 1	10 7	10 8	11 11	9 1
Mandarins ..	bush.	6 2	8 11	7 10	9 0	7 3
Mangoes ..	bush.	6 4	7 9	7 2	5 5	6 11
Oranges ..	bush.	5 0	7 5	7 1	8 4	6 9
Papaws ..	bush.	3 5	3 4	5 0	5 6	4 5
Passion Fruit ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	6 5	8 0	7 4	7 4	7 11
Peaches ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	3 6	4 0	4 8	4 3	3 7
Pineapples ..	doz.	2 9	3 0	3 8	3 7	3 0
Strawberries ..	doz. boxes	6 2	7 10	8 3	8 1	7 1
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran ..	ton	110 10	126 11	149 7	159 0	150 9
Flour <i>a</i> ..	ton	177 11	196 1	237 11	273 2	214 10
Pollard ..	ton	121 3	128 7	152 6	164 10	156 7
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon ..	lb.	0 8-5	0 8-25	0 8-25	0 10-75	0 11
Butter ..	lb.	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 5
Cheese ..	lb.	0 9-5	0 10-25	0 10	0 10-25	0 10-75
Ducks—Live ..	pair	4 11	4 5	5 1	5 10	6 6
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0	0 11-5	1 2	1 5	1 4
Fowls—Live ..	pair	5 0	4 9	4 9	5 4	6 0
Geese—Live ..	pair	7 2	6 5	5 10	5 10	5 6
Ham ..	lb.	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 5	1 6
Honey ..	lb.	0 3-75	0 3-25	0 3-25	0 3-25	0 3-50
Milk <i>b</i> ..	gal.	0 11	0 11-5	1 1	1 1	1 1
Pork ..	lb.	0 6-25	0 6	0 6	0 8-25	0 8-75
Turkeys—						
Cocks — Live	pair	23 10	20 11	22 4	25 9	25 0
Hens—Live ..	pair	11 11	10 11	11 0	11 9	12 5

*a* Excludes Flour Sales Tax (levied from 4th December, 1933, to 31st May, 1934, and from 7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936).

*b* Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

*Wholesale Price Indexes.*—The Commonwealth Statistician publishes a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and the Government Statistician of New South Wales publishes an index for Sydney. The Sydney index is published in the next table, as it is probably more typical of Queensland conditions than the Melbourne index. It is compiled from the prices of 100 commodities, which include the majority of items of importance in the economic life of New South Wales. These are arranged in eight groups, and each commodity has been weighted according to the average annual consumption in New South Wales during the three years 1911-1913. Thus it is not necessarily typical of commodities of importance to post-war Queensland. However both the Commonwealth Statistician's Melbourne index and the New South Wales Statistician's index agree in showing that wholesale prices, compared with 1911, had risen about 67 per cent. in 1938 (Melbourne index 1,662; Sydney 1,679). Details for the Sydney index are as follow:—

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, SYDNEY.  
(Base for each series = 1,000 in 1911.)

Period.	Agricultural Produce.	Groceries.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, & Jute.	Metals and Coal.	Building Materials.	Meat.	Dairy Produce.	Chemicals.	All Commodities. <i>a.</i>
<i>Year.</i>									
1901 ..	834	949	737	1,001	745	1,222	963	977	904
1906 ..	929	960	937	996	806	1,163	953	951	955
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913 ..	1,069	1,033	1,043	1,039	1,107	1,379	1,093	1,003	1,092
1920 ..	2,430	1,914	3,079	2,602	2,415	3,113	2,236	2,301	2,503
1921 ..	1,750	1,941	1,471	2,511	2,259	1,921	2,020	1,863	1,956
1929 ..	1,707	1,661	1,656	2,164	1,953	2,391	1,842	1,457	1,863
1930 ..	1,428	1,664	1,384	2,046	1,941	2,230	1,571	1,472	1,705
1931 ..	1,061	1,758	1,326	2,038	1,959	1,538	1,386	1,633	1,551
1932 ..	1,137	1,752	1,235	2,034	1,943	1,371	1,295	1,636	1,525
1933 ..	1,122	1,659	1,339	1,995	1,854	1,518	1,172	1,585	1,507
1934 ..	1,144	1,678	1,393	1,933	1,712	1,599	1,245	1,458	1,504
1935 ..	1,279	1,677	1,328	1,920	1,663	1,609	1,292	1,374	1,527
1936 ..	1,299	1,670	1,470	1,901	1,707	1,679	1,316	1,346	1,562
1937 ..	1,487	1,671	1,623	1,985	1,902	1,754	1,404	1,358	1,677
1938 ..	1,523	1,682	1,302	2,002	1,922	2,024	1,488	1,391	1,679
<i>Mths, 1938</i>									
January ..	1,471	1,675	1,400	1,981	1,959	1,893	1,451	1,378	1,666
February ..	1,459	1,675	1,341	1,981	1,928	1,919	1,466	1,378	1,655
March ..	1,429	1,678	1,315	2,030	1,928	1,836	1,481	1,378	1,646
April ..	1,549	1,677	1,298	2,031	1,934	1,913	1,516	1,384	1,680
May ..	1,654	1,677	1,305	2,005	1,933	1,807	1,508	1,384	1,689
June ..	1,617	1,677	1,276	1,993	1,933	2,142	1,545	1,384	1,711
July ..	1,759	1,680	1,292	2,011	1,906	2,295	1,496	1,394	1,755
August ..	1,650	1,680	1,288	2,009	1,904	2,407	1,483	1,394	1,740
September ..	1,451	1,676	1,264	1,992	1,904	2,320	1,472	1,395	1,681
October ..	1,472	1,695	1,285	1,997	1,908	1,998	1,459	1,404	1,660
November ..	1,321	1,695	1,291	1,995	1,910	1,944	1,480	1,404	1,625
December ..	1,444	1,695	1,268	1,995	1,918	1,819	1,494	1,414	1,639

*a* Weighted average.

## 2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of the "cost of living," and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates," that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from one time to another. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time, bears to the cost of the same regimen in the base period. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprise standard items of food, groceries and house rents which together cover about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and in particular of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage-earner. There must be at least enough items to avoid any undue influence from the price of a particular item. Once that condition is achieved the addition of this or that item of other expenditure becomes a matter of minor practical importance. The regimen at present in use is described briefly below.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "all items" index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enable the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen now comprises 164 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some former articles were omitted either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use is not general.

The collections are made by qualified "field officers," who inspect the articles to be priced in the shops themselves. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

*The Present Regimen.*—The complete regimen at present comprises 41 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 81 items of clothing, 28 items of household drapery and utensils, and a number of miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 237 and 238. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair." The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of ten and a-half years, a girl of seven years, and a boy of three and a-half years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases more than one variety of the commodity mentioned are included.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, collar, singlets, under-pants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, dressing gown, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining items the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Twenty-one items, made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen-ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas and electric light and power are used in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items," and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household." To determine this average household the results of the 1933 census have been used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons the proportions used for each are those shown by the census for numbers of persons in the age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five-roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

*Food Prices.*—The following table shows the average retail price in seven Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1938, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—AVERAGE DURING 1938.

Article.	Unit.	Irisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>								
Bread .. ..	2 lb.	5-25	5-52	5-60	5-52	5-52	5-52	5-52
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	3-55	4-18	4-43	4-82	4-05	5-00	4-38
Flour (Self-raising) ..	2 lb.	7-71	8-43	9-93	9-26	8-51	8-79	8-78
Tea .. ..	1 lb.	27-09	25-63	31-20	27-71	27-14	29-00	27-00
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	3-98	3-97	4-49	4-21	4-27	4-50	4-17
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	3-02	3-39	3-90	3-50	3-21	3-50	3-48
Sago .. ..	1 lb.	3-01	3-26	3-90	3-49	3-21	3-50	3-45
Jam (Plum) .. ..	1½ lb.	7-96	8-16	9-41	8-21	8-27	8-13	8-33
Golden Syrup .. ..	2 lb.	6-77	7-06	8-80	7-96	7-22	7-90	7-32
Oats (Flaked) .. ..	1 lb.	3-48	3-88	4-13	3-75	3-60	3-56	3-49



## RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—1938 (continued).

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>								
		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb.	10-36	10-11	10-43	11-08	10-53	10-54	10-16
Currants ..	1 lb.	9-30	9-11	9-71	9-51	9-01	8-94	8-85
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	15-45	14-68	15-50	15-33	15-18	15-60	15-07
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	10-56	10-80	12-38	11-13	10-83	10-78	11-43
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	10-72	10-52	12-33	11-22	11-15	11-23	12-54
Salmon (in Tins) ..	1 lb.	13-23	13-16	15-00	12-50	14-28	12-17	13-79
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	11-17	11-63	16-94	12-74	10-42	13-85	10-92
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	1-59	1-69	2-33	1-88	1-70	2-32	1-82
Soap ..	1 lb.	6-29	6-42	7-07	6-89	6-71	6-81	6-64
Kerosene ..	1 quart	4-52	6-20	7-28	6-27	4-93	5-70	5-90
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>								
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	18-60	18-38	22-08	18-96	18-58	20-42	18-58
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	13-11	13-16	14-22	14-18	13-00	13-21	13-22
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	20-35	18-48	23-45	19-02	17-58	24-10	16-13
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	15-03	14-60	17-28	15-25	14-23	15-97	14-73
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	9-08	9-34	9-68	9-67	8-97	9-74	9-17
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	5-98	6-90	6-42	6-00	5-86	7-82	5-20
<i>Meat—</i>								
<i>Beef—</i>								
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	8-64	8-30	7-73	7-91	6-17	8-45	7-73
Rib ..	1 lb.	5-73	6-10	5-74	5-01	4-50	6-05	5-32
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	11-24	9-98	10-00	10-52	7-82	10-97	8-93
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	5-75	5-54	5-59	5-33	4-16	6-20	3-58
Sausages ..	1 lb.	5-76	6-78	6-00	6-67	5-36	6-00	5-20
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>								
Silverside ..	1 lb.	7-40	7-20	7-00	7-76	5-85	7-63	6-45
Brisket ..	1 lb.	5-52	6-20	5-74	6-59	5-06	5-79	5-32
<i>Mutton—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	7-90	9-80	7-00	8-85	6-50	10-00	7-60
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	5-51	7-60	5-04	6-01	3-97	6-08	5-02
Loin ..	1 lb.	7-77	9-80	7-28	8-83	6-45	8-00	7-60
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	7-96	9-80	8-00	8-95	6-46	8-00	7-93
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	8-09	9-80	8-00	8-95	6-65	9-67	7-93
<i>Pork—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	11-14	11-43	10-00	11-15	9-97	12-40	8-73
Loin ..	1 lb.	11-23	11-43	10-00	10-95	9-83	10-37	8-73
Chops ..	1 lb.	11-25	11-43	10-00	11-42	10-05	10-46	8-87

The food and groceries index numbers for each Queensland town are given in the following table for past years.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year.</i>									
1901 ..	540	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	544
1907 ..	530	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	533
1911 ..	569	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	559
1912 ..	616	n	723	639	615	n	640	628	631
1916 ..	798	n	895	856	801	n	796	812	836
1917 ..	786	n	880	798	778	n	790	794	823
1918 ..	836	n	951	852	837	n	874	848	847
1919 ..	985	n	1,107	1,022	1,006	1,095	1,010	1,002	960
1920 ..	1,148	n	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1921 ..	1,014	n	1,063	1,026	959	1,152	1,016	1,014	1,064
1922 ..	899	n	950	904	861	1,030	883	900	942
1923 ..	947	n	1,020	972	939	1,059	938	951	1,009
1924 ..	945	n	1,030	939	895	1,041	909	943	969
1925 ..	970	n	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1926 ..	1,000	n	1,135	1,048	990	1,146	1,004	1,008	1,023
1927 ..	940	n	1,139	1,005	912	1,134	969	951	1,000
1928 ..	935	n	1,087	970	891	1,106	930	940	985
1929 ..	951	n	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	961	1,044
1930 ..	844	n	966	912	846	976	877	855	941
1931 ..	778	n	902	843	764	919	798	788	826
1932 ..	738	n	876	808	729	860	770	749	796
1933 ..	699	n	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1934 ..	727	n	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935 ..	763	n	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936 ..	791	n	880	846	761	887	781	795	825
1937 ..	828	869	888	863	794	901	797	834	851
1938 ..	838	884	920	879	794	931	814	846	886
<i>Mths, 1938</i>									
January ..	830	872	891	881	781	918	785	837	858
February ..	835	877	900	878	789	919	791	842	862
March ..	835	881	905	877	792	924	801	842	864
April ..	830	880	901	877	794	921	804	839	869
May ..	836	885	915	879	798	930	809	844	878
June ..	843	890	914	883	800	933	818	850	889
July ..	845	892	921	888	805	941	815	853	899
August ..	854	893	932	889	806	938	823	860	910
September ..	846	884	933	875	800	934	834	852	902
October ..	839	882	935	877	791	939	834	847	898
November ..	824	875	933	863	781	933	822	833	890
December ..	843	892	955	881	794	946	834	850	910

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937 Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not Available.

*Rent.*—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage-earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each city. This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different towns and different States throughout Australia. With this 1933 comparison as a starting point, and returns from house agents to measure rent fluctuations since 1933, rent index numbers since 1933 have been computed (see next page for details). The Census investigation was, of course, complete, but the index numbers of fluctuations since 1933, like most index numbers, are made from statistical "samples."

The information in the next two tables, showing rents being paid for rented houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,  
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Description of Dwellings.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 roomed houses .. ..	10 7	11 5	9 6	10 3
4 roomed houses .. ..	13 5	14 2	11 1	12 8
5 roomed houses .. ..	16 11	16 2	12 8	15 7
6 roomed houses .. ..	19 9	18 2	13 9	18 3
3, 4, 5 and 6 roomed houses	17 0	16 1	12 0	15 4
All houses .. ..	18 0	16 5	11 9	15 7
Tenements and flats.. ..	18 6	15 0	12 0	16 8
All private dwellings .. ..	18 1	16 3	11 9	15 8

**PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Rent per Week (Unfurnished).	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5s. .. ..	177	261	1,539	1,977
5s. and under 10s. .. ..	1,664	1,552	4,729	7,945
10s. and under 15s. .. ..	5,856	4,226	5,325	15,407
15s. and under 20s. .. ..	6,769	3,847	2,675	13,291
20s. and under 25s. .. ..	5,201	2,745	1,560	9,506
25s. and under 30s. .. ..	2,130	985	421	3,536
30s. and under 35s. .. ..	958	391	164	1,513
35s. and under 40s. .. ..	300	93	22	415
40s. and over.. ..	483	112	32	627
Not stated .. ..	2,418	1,544	7,011	10,973
Total .. ..	25,956	15,756	23,478	65,190

For calculating index numbers showing the fluctuations of rents, information is received from as many house agents as possible in each town, showing the variations in the rents of all the appropriate houses which are on their books. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded. The following table shows the variations in the average rents of four and five-roomed houses. These are the typical houses occupied by most wage-earners and middle class salary earners.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMED HOUSES).  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year—</i>									
1907 ..	283	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	497
1911 ..	373	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	612
1914 ..	466	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	662
1921 ..	630	n	505	471	546	835	551	593	862
1922 ..	690	n	522	482	532	880	528	634	909
1923 ..	704	n	546	473	601	926	600	668	950
1924 ..	708	n	557	489	632	1007	671	677	987
1925 ..	713	n	563	628	697	997	665	698	1,008
1926 ..	815	n	568	663	739	1062	714	785	1,026
1927 ..	832	n	564	698	743	981	745	802	1,030
1928 ..	839	n	677	653	727	939	679	805	1,066
1929 ..	841	n	745	633	719	933	678	806	1,073
1930 ..	775	n	720	685	727	937	668	759	1,047
1931 ..	680	n	628	624	628	837	648	668	901
1932 ..	641	n	542	582	649	810	617	633	817
1933 ..	681	n	517	567	708	801	610	666	804
1934 ..	691	n	515	595	732	806	625	681	810
1935 ..	720	n	530	596	746	786	645	707	839
1936 ..	766	n	510	608	798	813	622	748	879
1937 ..	822	575	481	728	840	844	571	810	912
1938 ..	841	626	492	744	829	857	609	828	942
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1938	834	597	492	734	834	851	567	821	930
2nd, 1938	836	621	492	746	819	858	568	824	938
3rd, 1938	844	641	492	747	836	859	650	831	946
4th, 1938	849	645	492	750	827	860	651	835	953
1st, 1939	852	638	559	753	848	860	647	839	959

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not available.

*Food and Rent Combined.*—In the following table, the food and groceries indexes (shown in the table on page 239) have been combined with the indexes of rent of four and five-roomed houses (page 241) to produce a combined index of food, groceries, and housing. This series is called by the Commonwealth Statistician the "B" Series, and must not be confused with the "A" Series for food, groceries and *all* housing, which was used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary wages prior to its adopting the "All Items" Index (see page 258) in 1933. The "A" Series is no longer published.

**RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMED HOUSES). THE "B" INDEX.**

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year—</i>									
1907 ..	442	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	520
1911 ..	500	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	578
1914 ..	554	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	648
1921 ..	877	n	865	829	812	1,039	851	864	992
1922 ..	825	n	798	754	744	977	757	805	930
1923 ..	861	n	852	795	819	1,012	818	850	988
1924 ..	861	n	862	779	802	1,029	824	848	975
1925 ..	879	n	876	854	851	1,048	838	873	1,002
1926 ..	934	n	934	911	901	1,116	901	929	1,024
1927 ..	902	n	935	896	852	1,080	890	898	1,011
1928 ..	901	n	942	858	833	1,048	841	892	1,014
1929 ..	912	n	975	877	855	1,048	867	906	1,054
1930 ..	819	n	879	832	804	962	803	821	978
1931 ..	743	n	805	765	716	890	745	745	852
1932 ..	704	n	758	728	699	842	716	708	803
1933 ..	690	n	700	684	684	801	684	689	768
1934 ..	713	n	703	705	705	816	694	712	792
1935 ..	747	n	736	730	737	839	716	745	818
1936 ..	781	n	741	757	774	859	721	777	844
1937 ..	824	752	727	808	810	877	707	823	872
1938 ..	838	781	751	825	806	900	732	837	906
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1938	832	766	738	820	804	891	703	831	886
2nd, 1938	834	780	745	826	804	899	714	834	900
3rd, 1938	845	791	756	829	814	905	754	844	918
4th, 1938	839	788	763	823	802	906	758	838	918
1st, 1939	870	813	814	854	842	934	781	869	942

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not available.

"All Items."—Combining the "B" Series index for food, groceries and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the following "C" Series indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court Series" in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court Series" is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis (see page 246).

## RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—"ALL ITEMS."

## THE "C" INDEX.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
<i>Year—</i>									
1914 c ..	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 c ..	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1922 c ..	877	n	865	883	841	n	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	n	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	n	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	n	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	n	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	n	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	n	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938 ..	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1938	846	821	829	849	841	895	780	849	885
2nd, 1938	850	833	836	854	844	901	789	853	894
3rd, 1938	858	835	843	857	846	905	813	859	905
4th, 1938	855	834	848	852	839	906	816	856	905
1st, 1939	874	849	878	871	863	923	830	875	919

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

<sup>c</sup> Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

n Not available.

*Comparison of Index Numbers.*—It will be of interest to compare the behaviour over a number of years of the different series of price index numbers. This is done for Brisbane in the following table. The base for each series is the average of its own level in the six capital cities during the period 1923 to 1927. Thus the absolute levels of the various series are not directly comparable, but only their trends. Clothing and food and groceries have varied in much the same way since the high figures of the early Twenties, but rent and "miscellaneous" expenses have remained much more steady. The steadiness of the latter, however, is due largely to the presence of a large block of unchanged expenditure which the 1920 Basic Wage Commission considered should be included in the index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—BRISBANE.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Food and Groceries only.	Rent (4 and 5 rooms) only.	Food, Groceries and Rent. "B" Index.	Clothing only.	Miscellaneous Household Expenditure	"All Items" Household Expenditure "C" Index.
<i>Year—</i>						
1907 ..	530	283	442	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911 ..	569	373	500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1914 ..	603	466	554	657 <i>a</i>	728 <i>a</i>	611 <i>a</i>
1921 ..	1,014	630	877	1,125 <i>a</i>	944 <i>a</i>	923 <i>a</i>
1922 ..	899	690	825	977 <i>a</i>	923 <i>a</i>	877 <i>a</i>
1923 ..	947	704	861	1,075	934	923
1924 ..	945	708	861	1,040	938	915
1925 ..	970	713	879	1,032	934	923
1926 ..	1,000	815	934	1,009	928	950
1927 ..	940	832	902	965	936	922
1928 ..	935	839	901	945	936	917
1929 ..	951	841	912	944	935	923
1930 ..	844	775	819	910	931	859
1931 ..	778	680	743	847	923	798
1932 ..	738	641	704	813	907	764
1933 ..	699	681	690	791	900	751
1934 ..	727	691	713	786	900	762
1935 ..	763	720	747	772	904	780
1936 ..	791	766	781	777	917	804
1937 ..	828	822	824	794	941	837
1938 ..	838	841	838	823	947	852
<i>Quarter—</i>						
1st, 1938 ..	833	834	832	813	943	846
2nd, 1938 ..	836	836	834	823	947	850
3rd, 1938 ..	848	844	845	825	949	858
4th, 1938 ..	835	849	839	829	949	855
1st, 1939 ..	884	852	870	829	951	874

*a* Month of November only. Prices for clothing and miscellaneous household expenditure not available for full years prior to 1923. *n* Not available.

To provide some comparison of variations of prices in the different States, the "B" Series index in each of the State capitals since 1907 is shown hereunder. The "B" Series index is chosen as it is available for thirty years past, and is influenced only by standard items of food and housing which are easily measurable.

The index numbers are all directly comparable both from time to time, and from city to city (except for the qualification that housing is not always exactly the same in nature owing to differences of climate, and local habits in the different capitals). According to this index, Brisbane usually has the lowest cost of living of any capital city.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMED HOUSES). (THE "B" INDEX).  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <i>a</i>
<i>Year—</i>							
1907 ..	548	495	<b>442</b>	524	594	508	520
1911 ..	606	539	<b>500</b>	618	672	542	578
1914 ..	687	616	<b>554</b>	671	679	621	648
1921 ..	1,036	977	<b>877</b>	975	982	1,044	992
1922 ..	979	908	<b>825</b>	921	913	942	930
1923 ..	1,034	983	<b>861</b>	973	940	998	988
1924 ..	1,022	950	<b>861</b>	981	967	1,013	975
1925 ..	1,050	979	<b>879</b>	1,006	990	1,011	1,002
1926 ..	1,070	1,008	<b>934</b>	1,003	992	1,027	1,024
1927 ..	1,060	996	<b>902</b>	999	975	988	1,011
1928 ..	1,064	993	<b>901</b>	1,003	1,013	956	1,014
1929 ..	1,115	1,036	<b>912</b>	1,030	1,038	992	1,054
1930 ..	1,059	948	<b>819</b>	929	968	939	978
1931 ..	929	818	<b>743</b>	777	852	846	852
1932 ..	867	778	<b>704</b>	736	805	822	803
1933 ..	822	742	<b>690</b>	716	768	792	768
1934 ..	840	769	<b>713</b>	742	802	814	792
1935 ..	858	808	<b>747</b>	764	810	827	818
1936 ..	878	835	<b>781</b>	796	849	856	844
1937 ..	904	862	<b>824</b>	826	871	879	872
1938 ..	941	902	<b>838</b>	862	887	891	906
<i>Quarter—</i>							
1st, 1938	919	877	<b>832</b>	846	875	886	886
2nd, 1938	932	894	<b>834</b>	863	891	889	900
3rd, 1938	956	916	<b>845</b>	869	892	888	918
4th, 1938	955	919	<b>839</b>	869	888	901	918
1st, 1939	974	948	<b>870</b>	896	908	914	942

*a* Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.



*Court index Numbers.*—The “Court Series” index number was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in its 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. At present it is determined by multiplying the “C” Series index number by .081 (see chapter 12, page 259).

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—COURT SERIES—(ALL ITEMS).  
(Average, Six Capitals, 1923–1927 = 81.0).

Town or State.	Year 1938.	March Qtr. 1938.	June Qtr. 1938.	Sept. Qtr. 1938.	Dec. Qtr. 1938.	March Qtr. 1939.
Sydney .. .. .	73.9	72.9	73.5	74.7	74.6	75.6
Melbourne .. .. .	72.5	71.3	72.2	73.3	73.3	74.7
Brisbane .. .. .	69.0	68.5	68.8	69.4	69.2	70.7
Adelaide .. .. .	71.9	71.1	72.0	72.3	72.3	73.5
Perth .. .. .	71.4	70.7	71.7	71.7	71.6	72.5
Hobart .. .. .	71.8	71.6	71.6	71.6	72.3	72.9
New South Wales <i>a</i> .. .. .	73.7	72.6	73.3	74.5	74.5	75.4
Victoria <i>a</i> .. .. .	72.3	71.1	72.0	73.0	73.1	74.4
Queensland <i>a</i> .. .. .	69.1	68.7	69.0	69.5	69.3	70.8
South Australia <i>a</i> .. .. .	71.5	70.7	71.6	71.9	71.9	73.2
Western Australia <i>a</i> .. .. .	72.6	71.8	72.9	72.9	72.8	73.7
Tasmania <i>a</i> .. .. .	71.1	70.9	71.0	71.1	71.7	72.2
Toowoomba .. .. .	68.2	68.1	68.3	68.5	67.9	69.9
Rockhampton .. .. .	69.0	68.7	69.1	69.4	69.0	70.5
Townsville .. .. .	73.0	72.4	72.9	73.3	73.3	74.7
Bundaberg .. .. .	67.3	66.5	67.4	67.6	67.5	68.7
Six Capitals Cities <i>b</i> .. .. .	72.6	71.6	72.4	73.3	73.3	74.4
Thirty Towns <i>b</i> .. .. .	72.4	71.4	72.1	73.0	73.0	74.1

*a* Weighted average for five towns.      *b* Weighted average.

## CHAPTER 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment and unemployment given in this chapter include Census data and are followed by others dealing with trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court. The Section on Wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.

The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation and accidents, unemployment insurance, and the special provision made for the relief of unemployment.

The scope of State provision for the protection of labour is very wide and includes legislation regulating working conditions in factories and shops and in certain rural industries. Membership of a trade union is usually made compulsory under Awards of the Industrial Court, and the membership in Queensland is higher in relation to population than for Australia as a whole. This high degree of trade union organisation is unusual in a country chiefly occupied with rural production, and is partly explained by the fact that mining, sheep-shearing, sugar cane cutting, and meat export operations are carried out by men assembled in groups. Trade unionism and the prevailing levels of wages, of working conditions, and of employment are assisted also by the large proportion of persons employed by capital expenditure on development. At the 1933 Census 51,094 persons reported themselves as normally engaged upon constructional and maintenance work, 28 per cent. of the numbers engaged in producing all commodities. Development by Government agency has been a characteristic feature since the colony was established, and has been common practice throughout Australia. The promotion of employment runs parallel with the promotion of settlement.

*Public employment* is naturally large in proportion to total employment because of the numerous activities conducted by the State and its semi-governmental and local authorities. It is impossible to give the total employment directly provided through public expenditures inclusive of employment on works of all kinds, but the following information covers ordinary employment by the State Government in the regular public service, in permanent services such as police, education, public institutions, and railways, and in construction of railways and roads. Special employment on large works such as the Stanley River Dam, and employment in semi-governmental services such as public hospitals and by Local Authorities are excluded. Including about 3,500 persons in public hospitals, probably 7,000 by Local Authorities, and employment on special undertakings, the amount of fairly direct employment provided by the Government (excluding Commonwealth Departments) would be increased by at least 20,000. This is all direct employment.

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1938.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	No.	No.	No.
Administrative, etc. .. .. .	3,856	927	4,783
Education Department .. .. .	2,898	2,505	5,403
Police Force .. .. .	1,388	2	1,390
Government Printing Office .. .. .	289	113	402
Charitable Institutions and Asylums .. .. .	508	460	968
Business Undertakings—			
Railways .. .. .	16,670	947	17,617
Other .. .. .	2,142	218	2,360
Construction—			
Public Works Department .. .. .	1,011	..	1,011
Public Estate Improvement .. .. .	898	..	898
Main Roads Commission .. .. .	3,664	..	3,664
Railways Department .. .. .	152	..	152
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>33,476</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>38,648</b>

## 2. OCCUPATIONS.

*Industries.*—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry in which each person stated he (or she) belonged at the time of the 1933 Census. "Breadwinners" for Census purposes are all persons in receipt of an independent income or who would have been in receipt of an income but for involuntary unemployment. The 146,765 male dependants were chiefly children, as there were 138,429 males under 15 at the Census. The 352,456 female dependants were mostly wives and children. At the Census there were 176,400 married women, and 133,004 females under the age of 15.

## PERSONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, CENSUS, 1933.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i> .. .. .	2,055	9	2,064
<i>Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying—</i>			
Fruitgrowing .. .. .	5,110	145	5,255
Sugar growing .. .. .	18,922	285	19,207
Tobacco growing .. .. .	2,144	291	2,435
Cotton growing .. .. .	956	27	983
Wheat farming .. .. .	1,090	36	1,126
Other agricultural farming .. .. .	3,572	74	3,646
Farming, mixed or undefined .. .. .	27,482	779	28,261
Grazing .. .. .	22,691	629	23,320
Dairy farming .. .. .	21,508	1,998	23,506
Poultry farming .. .. .	566	75	641
Other .. .. .	2,965	66	3,031
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>107,006</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>111,411</b>
<i>Forestry</i> .. .. .	4,054	27	4,081
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	8,819	31	8,850

PERSONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, CENSUS, 1933—*continued.*

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Industrial—</i>			
Founding, engineering, &c. .. ..	9,636	167	9,803
Articles of dress .. .. .	2,903	7,554	10,457
Food .. .. .	12,923	988	13,911
Furniture, woodworking, &c. .. ..	4,529	167	4,696
Paper, printing, photography, &c. ..	3,510	1,046	4,556
Other manufacturing .. .. .	7,632	1,627	9,259
Building .. .. .	11,423	50	11,473
Roads, railways, earthworks, &c. ..	39,567	54	39,621
Gas, water, electricity .. .. .	2,172	76	2,248
Total .. .. .	94,295	11,729	106,024
<i>Transport and Communication—</i>			
Land transport .. .. .	20,787	814	21,601
Water transport .. .. .	6,028	90	6,118
Air transport .. .. .	62	1	63
Communication .. .. .	3,164	934	4,098
Total .. .. .	30,041	1,839	31,880
<i>Commerce and Finance—</i>			
Property and finance .. .. .	5,353	1,328	6,681
Commerce .. .. .	36,747	11,923	48,670
Storage .. .. .	101	10	111
Total .. .. .	42,201	13,261	55,462
<i>Public Administration and Professional</i>	17,063	15,339	32,402
<i>Entertainment, Sport, and Recreation</i>	2,608	599	3,207
<i>Personal and Domestic Service</i> .. ..	6,479	27,845	34,324
<i>No Industry or Industry not stated a</i> ..	18,680	6,969	25,649
<i>Pensioners</i> .. .. .	17,151	15,808	32,959
<i>Total Breadwinners b</i> .. .. .	350,452	97,861	448,313
<i>Dependants</i> .. .. .	146,765	352,456	499,221
Total Population .. .. .	497,217	450,317	947,534

a Includes unemployed persons for whom an industry was not stated.

b Includes pensioners, and those of no industry or industry not stated.

The above classifications are reduced in the following table and comparisons are given with the Census of 1921. Primary producers include all those in the first four groups of the above table. Persons occupied in factories and workshops include all those in the Industrial group except those in the categories of Building and of Roads, railways, earthworks, etc., which are given separately. The persons in this group probably include men employed on the maintenance of transport facilities. Australian percentages for 1933 have been inserted for comparison.

## OCCUPATIONS: PROPORTIONS AND INCREASES IN CLASSES.

Occupation.	Queensland.				Australia	
	Census, 1921.		Census, 1933.		Increase on 1921.	Census, 1933.
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Primary production ..	108,381	33.6	126,406	32.4	16.6	24.3
Factory and workshop production <i>a</i> ..	51,450	16.0	54,930	14.1	6.7	20.1
<i>All primary and factory production</i> .. ..	<i>159,831</i>	<i>49.6</i>	<i>181,336</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>44.4</i>
<i>Building and construction</i> ..	<i>33,364</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>51,094</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>
Transport, etc. ..	29,790	9.2	31,880	8.2	7.0	8.3
Trade, etc. ..	40,092	12.5	55,462	14.2	38.3	16.7
Public and professional duties ..	28,123	8.7	32,402	8.3	15.2	8.6
Other services ..	30,890	9.6	37,531	9.7	21.5	9.9
<i>All services</i> .. ..	<i>128,895</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>157,275</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>43.5</i>
All classified occupations	322,090	100.0	389,705	100.0	21.0	100.0

*a* Includes production and supply of gas, water and electricity. See also page 147.

Primary production included increases of 14,330 for sugar, 7,675 for dairying and grazing, 2,380 for tobacco, and among decreases, 7,061 for mixed farming. The large increase in building and construction is chiefly comprised of 16,601 for roads, railways and earthworks, which may have included many relief workers. The group "Trade, etc." which shows the greatest rate of increase includes all persons engaged in banking and finance, and in the wholesale and retail distribution of goods.

*Grades of Employment.*—Persons actively engaged in an occupation in pursuit of an income are shown in the following table classified according to the grade of their employment.

## GRADES OF EMPLOYMENT, CENSUS, 1933.

Grade of Employment.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer .. .. .	32,384	3,682	36,066
Working on own account .. ..	51,312	6,617	57,929
Wage or salary earner .. .. .	145,978	50,586	196,564
Apprenticed wage earner .. ..	2,949	642	3,591
Wage earner employed part time, including those stated to be on Sustenance or Relief Work .. .. .	31,238	2,953	34,191
Unemployed, excluding those under age 21 years without previous occupation	44,983	9,515	54,498
Unemployed under age 21 years, stated to be without previous occupation..	1,748	1,045	2,793
Helper not receiving salary or wage ..	6,266	865	7,131
Grade not applicable <i>a</i> .. .. .	179,258	374,188	553,446
Not stated .. .. .	1,101	224	1,325
Total .. .. .	497,217	450,317	947,534

*a* Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, persons engaged in home duties, scholars, and other dependants.

## 3. UNEMPLOYMENT.

In order to obtain a measure of fluctuations of employment in various industries, a sample collection is made from a number of firms engaged in different types of industry and commerce of the number of persons on their pay-rolls each month. The figures have been compiled as index numbers for each industry in the following table. The year ending 30th June, 1934, is the base for each industry, so that each index number shows the employment provided by each industry expressed as a proportion of the amount of employment in 1933-34.

## EMPLOYMENT INDEX NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND.

Class of Industry.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>MALES.</b>					
Factory (150 Returns) ... ..	1,000	1,155	1,236	1,325	1,417
Retail Trade (120 Returns) ...	1,000	1,042	1,065	1,078	1,087
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns) ...	1,000	1,046	1,089	1,120	1,200
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns)	1,000	1,137	1,157	1,173	1,261
Banks and Insurance Companies	1,000	1,024	1,062	1,104	1,128
Government and Municipal ...	1,000	1,099	1,152	1,192	1,227
Building and Construction (50 Returns)	1,000	1,775	2,088	1,999	2,059
Total, All Groups ... ..	1,000	1,150	1,224	1,262	1,314
<b>FEMALES.</b>					
Factory (150 Returns) ... ..	1,000	1,060	1,076	1,129	1,185
Retail Trade (120 Returns) ...	1,000	1,058	1,097	1,131	1,140
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns) ...	1,000	1,060	1,111	1,151	1,233
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns)	1,000	1,076	1,173	1,124	1,168
Banks and Insurance Companies	1,000	1,057	1,104	1,180	1,284
Government and Municipal ...	1,000	1,027	1,051	1,067	1,089
Total, All Groups ... ..	1,000	1,046	1,076	1,107	1,139
<b>PERSONS.</b>					
Factory (150 Returns) ... ..	1,000	1,135	1,203	1,284	1,368
Retail Trade (120 Returns) ...	1,000	1,050	1,081	1,105	1,114
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns) ...	1,000	1,048	1,093	1,125	1,205
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns)	1,000	1,124	1,160	1,162	1,240
Banks and Insurance Companies	1,000	1,029	1,068	1,115	1,150
Government and Municipal ...	1,000	1,087	1,135	1,171	1,205
Building and Construction (50 Returns)	1,000	1,775	2,088	1,999	2,059
Total, All Groups ... ..	1,000	1,129	1,194	1,231	1,278

*Unemployment Insurance Figures.*—A more direct measure of employment is given in the following table, which records the greater part of the employment of men, women, and juveniles in Queensland. The figures are obtained from records of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and are simply the numbers of persons required to account for the revenue received.

The figures are given for each year and each quarter, and are averages over each of the periods. They disclose seasonal fluctuations each year, due to certain seasonal occupations, though the true seasonal trend is obscured by the course of the depression and recovery during the period. In another table (next page) estimates are given for the *unemployment* amongst men. The same data are used, but it is necessary to estimate the total number of men dependent on employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS. <sup>a</sup>

Year.	Average for Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1929 .. ..	129	122	127	132	133
1930 .. ..	120	120	116	125	120
1931 .. ..	107	104	103	108	111
1932 .. ..	108	102	102	113	113
1933 .. ..	111	104	106	114	119
1934 .. ..	123	112	118	127	136
1935 .. ..	135	126	130	137	147
1936 .. ..	140	132	129	148	151
1937 .. ..	147	137	137	153	161
1938 .. ..	154	146	141	164	166

<sup>a</sup> These figures are given as a measure of employment. For details of the finances of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund see page 266.

*Bureau of Industry Estimates.*—The figures given in the next table are Bureau of Industry estimates of the numbers of employed and unemployed workers in Queensland since 1929. The latest estimate is published each month in "Economic News."

The proportions in the third and fourth columns are based on contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the full time equivalent of relief work. The totals in the two preceding columns are obtained by dividing the approximate numbers of men dependent on employment, according to the proportions of employed and unemployed. The total numbers of men dependent on employment are increased with the normal growth of population, but no allowance is made for migration from other States. On the other hand, some of the men are not dependent on employment throughout the year. Others do not follow any regular employment, while some are sick or disabled.

Relief workers are included in the numbers employed. The average number in 1938 was 5,724. This is in terms of men fully employed throughout the year. Treating relief workers as unemployed the percentage of unemployed in 1938 would have been 7.6 and in the December Quarter of 1938 6.0. The policy of the Government since the last quarter of 1938 has been to substitute full-time employment on developmental work for "relief" work; and, under this policy, the full-time equivalent of "relief" work was reduced from 6,830 men in July, 1938, to 1,210 in January, 1939.

Normal seasonal fluctuations have been eliminated from the figures so that they show the trend in relation to usual seasonal changes. The yearly figures are the averages of the twelve three-monthly periods ending with each of the twelve months.

## QUEENSLAND MEN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS.

Period.	Approximate Number.		Percentage.		Percentage of Unemployed including "relief" workers. <i>b</i>
	Employed.	Unemployed. <i>a</i>	Em- ployed.	Un- employed.	
1929 (Average) ..	148,340	16,660	89·9	10·1	10·1
1930 (Average) ..	144,630	22,850	86·4	13·6	14·4
1931 (Average) ..	131,270	38,730	77·2	22·8	25·7
1932 (Average) ..	134,130	38,320	77·8	22·2	27·1
1933 (Average) ..	139,720	35,310	79·8	20·2	26·1
1934 (Average) ..	150,870	26,800	84·9	15·1	19·9
1935 (Average) ..	160,510	19,820	89·0	11·0	15·6
1936 (Average) ..	168,930	14,100	92·3	7·7	12·6
1937 (Average) ..	174,660	11,120	94·0	6·0	9·7
1938 (Average) ..	179,950	8,620	95·4	4·6	7·6
1938—					
March Quarter ..	179,100	8,640	95·4	4·6	8·3
June Quarter ..	179,810	8,630	95·4	4·6	8·2
September Quarter	181,530	7,620	96·0	4·0	7·2
December Quarter	179,960	9,890	94·8	5·2	6·0

*a* From all causes. See next paragraph.

*b* The treatment of "relief" workers as employed or unemployed is arbitrary, because they do not include *all* relief workers (e.g., some on loan works), and on the other hand, some men nominally in the "relief" category are on work which formerly would have been regarded as normal employment and paid from loan funds.

*Census Figures.*—At the time of the 1933 Census, 46,731 men and 10,560 women, 57,291 persons, returned themselves as unemployed. This number of men, of course, exceeds the figure given in the above table for 1933, since it represents *individuals*, some of whom were in receipt of part-time relief work. The figure in the preceding table is an equivalent full-time value of "man-years" unemployment experienced during the year. The reasons given by these persons for their unemployment are shown in the following table.

## UNEMPLOYMENT—CAUSES AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Scarcity of employment .. .. .	39,555	7,569	47,124
Illness .. .. .	2,396	1,189	3,585
Industrial disputes .. .. .	311	16	327
Accident .. .. .	945	73	1,018
Other causes .. .. .	72	11	83
Voluntarily (so described) .. .. .	646	479	1,125
Not stated .. .. .	2,806	1,223	4,029
Total .. .. .	46,731	10,560	57,291

*Unemployment in States.*—The only unemployment figures comparable for various States which are available are those showing the percentage of unemployment amongst members of certain unions which report regularly to the Commonwealth Statistician. Too much reliance must not be placed



upon these figures, however. They are only a sample, and not a sample taken from amongst the whole working population, since "returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.)" (Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report 1937, page 106). The latter qualification is very important in Queensland on account of the large amount of seasonal employment in shearing, cane cutting and sugar milling, and meat export. In 1937, in Queensland 63,701 persons or 38 per cent. of the whole trade union membership were members of unions reporting unemployment figures, compared with 385,887, or 56 per cent., for the other States taken together.

UNEMPLOYMENT—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS UNEMPLOYED.

State.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales .. ..	24.7	20.6	15.4	10.9	9.9
Victoria .. ..	17.4	14.0	10.7	9.0	8.6
Queensland .. ..	11.7	8.7	7.8	7.3	6.4
South Australia .. ..	25.6	17.6	10.8	8.2	8.3
Western Australia .. ..	17.8	13.4	8.1	5.6	5.7
Tasmania .. ..	17.9	15.9	12.7	9.8	11.3
Australia .. ..	20.5	16.5	12.2	9.3	8.7

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

*The State Industrial Court.*—The Court of Industrial Arbitration consists of a Supreme Court Judge as President and two other members, and is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of Arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1918 and now operates under "*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1937.*" It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in other States.

The legislation referred to gives general and sometimes specific directions to the Court. All awards and decisions of the Court are published in the *Industrial Gazette*, a quarterly publication of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last 10 years are as follow.

## BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Applications for new awards, variation, rescission, or interpretation	108	142	114	208	187	172	320	185	244	209
Applications for compulsory conferences and references to disputes .. .. .	18	11	7	7	17	25	24	17	15	25
Applications <i>re</i> apprentices or improvers .. .. .	174	28	43	133	161	105	71	66	48	59
Applications for agreement to be made common rule .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Applications for deregistration of Industrial Union .. .. .	5	1	2	1	2	..	1	5	1	2
Appeals from decision of Conciliation Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals from decision of Industrial Magistrate .. .. .	11	13	11	4	9	26	25	29	46	37
Appeals from decision of Industrial Registrar .. .. .	..	8	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	4
Application for suspension of awards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications for injunction and restraint orders .. .. .	..	1	2	..	1	4	3	2	2	1
Miscellaneous applications .. .. .	4	38	14	16	8	8	23	33	33	26
Cases filed at Townsville Registry	22	6	10	30	19	28	12	31	26	22 <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total Cases .. .. .</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>385</b>
Agreements registered .. .. .	18	46	28	8	25	28	20	38	44	42
Applications to register Industrial Unions .. .. .	2	1	5	2	7	1	1	1	1	5
Industrial Unions registered .. .. .	2	1	4	1	3	1	..	1	1	5
Industrial Unions refused registration .. .. .	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
Secret ballots taken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3

<sup>a</sup> Applications for variations of awards.

*The Basic Wage.*—The most important function of the Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them. In 1925 this wage was fixed by Act of Parliament, which provided that the wage fixed therein should operate for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court; no variation was made until 1930. This wage is the minimum to which margins are added for particular work or skill, and its variations apply to all wages under the Court's jurisdiction. The various basic rates are given in the Section on Wages, where the Commonwealth Court's rates are given also and an account of the adjustments used by that Court. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity."

The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be. The index numbers used for determining variations in the purchasing power of wages are given in Chapter 11 on Prices.

*Industrial Disputes.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last 5 years.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1934 ..	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
1935 ..	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	73,351	57,960
1936 ..	12	12	1,052	194	1,246	14,653	12,325
1937 ..	10	11	792	203	995	15,681	15,699
1938 ..	5	9	2,657	..	2,657	87,539	87,379

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the next table.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1938.

State or Territory.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	340	483	116,378	8,160	124,538	1,029,427	1,012,915
Victoria ..	19	38	7,678	2,612	10,290	104,336	87,595
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>87,539</b>	<b>87,379</b>
S. Australia ..	2	2	73	52	125	249	223
W. Australia ..	7	21	2,994	650	3,644	43,768	43,278
Tasmania ..	2	4	2,200	..	2,200	72,175	72,030
N. Territory ..	1	1	500	..	500	500	400
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>132,480</b>	<b>11,474</b>	<b>143,954</b>	<b>1,337,994</b>	<b>1,303,820</b>

*Trade Unions in Queensland.*—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under “*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1932 to 1937.*” Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The following table gives particulars of membership of registered unions, showing separately each union which at 31st December, 1938, had 1,000 or more members. The numbers of unions at 31st December, 1938, were:—Employees’ 79, and employers’ 15.

## MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland as at 31st December.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
<i>Unions of Employees.</i>					
Australian Workers' ..	44,156	53,547	52,277	55,216	57,856
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q'land)	6,350	6,792	7,446	7,783	7,958
Amalgamated Clothing and Allied Trades .. ..	6,499	6,106	6,830	7,163	7,508
Carpenters' and Joiners' ..	3,812	5,232	5,930	6,787	7,370
Aust. Railways Union (Q'land)	5,885	6,287	6,434	7,015	7,059
Aust. Meat Industry (Q'land)	4,466	4,847	5,518	5,658	6,261
Q'land Shop Assistants' ..	4,176	4,310	4,957	4,916	5,202
Queensland Teachers' ..	3,853	3,677	4,595	4,600	4,537
Amalgamated Engineering	3,360	3,910	4,163	4,184	4,511
Queensland State Service ..	3,514	3,747	3,869	4,022	4,198
Amalgamated Road Transport Workers' .. ..	2,977	3,179	3,476	3,677	4,035
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen .. ..	2,849	3,071	3,279	3,751	3,405
Amalgamated Foodstuffs' ..	2,715	3,120	3,871	3,162	3,242
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	2,389	2,499	2,632	2,746	3,039
Miscellaneous Workers' ..	3,110	2,879	3,216	2,704	2,873
Queensland Branch, Water-side Workers' Federation	1,775	2,064	1,578	2,362	2,641
Queensland Colliery .. ..	2,096	2,268	2,281	2,394	2,481
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q'land) ..	813	1,160	1,905	2,109	2,408
Queensland Branch Printing Industry .. .. .	2,023	2,070	2,132	2,121	2,145
Bank Officers' .. .. .	1,868	1,935	1,995	2,066	2,138
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen ..	1,938	1,800	1,890	1,892	1,915
Electrical Trades .. ..	1,393	1,587	1,724	1,620	1,745
Vehicle Builders Fed. of Aust., Q'land Branch <sup>a</sup> ..	1,688	1,690	1,640	1,578	1,668
Federated Furnishing Trade	1,309	1,399	1,534	1,525	1,624
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,456	1,479	1,591	1,565	1,598
Federated Liquor Trade ..	1,257	1,390	1,543	1,669	1,594
Aust. Trained Nurses' ..	1,331	1,347	1,434	1,455	1,472
Theatrical Employees' ..	1,430	1,415	1,520	1,343	1,465
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,238	1,222	1,253	1,299	1,359
Federated Clerks' Union (North Q'land) .. ..	1,138	1,295	1,347	1,342	1,358
Queensland Police .. ..	1,220	1,249	1,278	1,303	1,309
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' ..	949	1,017	1,087	1,153	1,165
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	921	981	1,034	1,050	1,069
Brisbane Tramways' .. ..	928	1,032	1,044	975	1,024
Other Unions .. .. .	11,823	12,422	12,041	12,706	13,480
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>138,705</b>	<b>154,025</b>	<b>160,344</b>	<b>166,911</b>	<b>174,712</b>
<i>Unions of Employers.</i>					
Q'land Cane Growers' ..	7,745	7,992	8,175	8,155	7,759
United Graziers' Ass'n. of Queensland .. .. .	2,040	2,142	2,226	2,326	2,411
Other .. .. .	1,565	1,535	1,389	1,229	1,618
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>11,350</b>	<b>11,669</b>	<b>11,790</b>	<b>11,710</b>	<b>11,788</b>

<sup>a</sup> Coachmakers' Union prior to 1938.

*Trade Unions in Australia.*—The Commonwealth Statistician supplies the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. At the 31st December, 1934, there were 355 separate unions in Australia, and the number had increased to 366 at 31st December, 1938. Membership, however, had increased from 762,567 to 885,158. The latter membership represented 314 per 1,000 male and female breadwinners (using the Census of 1933 proportion of breadwinners), compared with 397 in Queensland.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

Industrial Groups.	At 31st December.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wood, furniture, &c ..	25,886	27,079	25,365	27,465	27,831
Engineering, metal works, &c	73,363	76,070	79,047	83,993	94,228
Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	65,663	68,292	72,120	76,702	75,753
Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	56,484	59,484	62,269	66,323	66,427
Books, printing, &c. ..	18,285	18,808	19,425	20,461	21,661
Other manufacturing ..	43,720	44,388	46,832	49,323	48,410
Building .. ..	53,140	51,034	56,727	59,484	47,953
Mining, quarrying, &c. ..	36,560	36,636	40,184	44,912	43,429
Railway and tramway services	91,035	97,443	94,944	97,435	104,523
Other land transport ..	13,566	10,539	10,287	15,829	18,969
Shipping, &c. ..	29,363	26,388	27,346	27,611	28,780
Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	22,599	28,782	31,869	34,624	38,424
Domestics, hotels, &c. ..	19,585	19,043	16,091	15,933	12,835
Public service .. ..	77,365	82,766	83,484	84,716	86,797
Banking insurance and clerical	33,947	34,415	35,315	36,044	37,639
Retail and wholesale ..	29,009	32,619	32,178	33,055	34,140
Municipal, sewerage, and labouring .. ..	32,482	38,926	39,603	40,948	45,126
Other .. ..	40,515	38,118	41,723	41,425	52,233
Total .. ..	762,567	790,830	814,809	856,283	885,158

5. WAGES.

*Commonwealth Basic Wage.*—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the index number ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, since April, 1934, the

variation has taken effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number refers.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the Index Number of food, groceries and rent (all houses)—the "A" series—taking as a basis the "Harvester" 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1921, the "Powers" 3s. was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1933. From the latter date until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Basic Wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "All Items" ("C" Series) Index. The 1934 Judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 Judgment divided the Basic Wage into two parts. (i.) The first part is a "needs" wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. It is the same as the Basic Wage under the 1934 Judgment; but, to determine it, the Court has adopted a special "Court" Index number, obtained by multiplying the "C" index number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings (see Chapter 11, page 246). (ii.) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards. The Court desired not to disturb the existing distribution of industrial activity amongst States. The loading for Queensland (and New South Wales and Victoria) is 6s. and for other States 4s. Railway awards, in the four States affected, have a smaller loading.

*State Basic Wage.*—A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay. Until recently "the 1921 standard" has been regarded as the Queensland standard for real wages (i.e., the standard of purchasing power required as a basis for wage earners). The money value was then £4 5s., and was fixed at about the peak of post-war prices.

The Basic Wage as fixed (and shown in the table which follows) is applicable throughout the south-eastern division of the State, while allowances are added for various divisions covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—Northern district, 10s.; North Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females.

For details of index numbers, see Chapter 11.

*Changes in Basic Wages.*—Basic wage levels in Brisbane are shown in the following table. Each basic wage is shown opposite the index number upon which it was based, or which was the latest available to the Court when the determination was made.

"BASIC WAGE," BRISBANE.

Period.	Index Numbers.		"Harvester Equivalent" Wage. <i>a</i>	Adult Basic Wages.					
	Food, Groceries, and Rent (All Houses).	"All Items."		Commonwealth Male. <i>b</i>	Queensland (State).			Date of Operation.	
					Male.	Female.			
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Year, 1907 ..	794	<i>n</i>	1 18 0						
Year, 1911 ..	915	<i>n</i>	2 4 0						
June qr., 1914	990	<i>n</i>	2 7 6						
Dec. qr., 1920	1,637	1,054	3 18 6		4 5 0	2 3 0		1/3/21	
Dec. qr., 1921	1,444	923	3 9 6	3 12 6	4 0 0	2 1 0		1/3/22	
June qr., 1925	1,530	921	3 13 6	3 16 6					
Sept. qr., 1925	1,541	925	3 14 0	3 17 0	4 5 0	2 3 0		28/9/25 <sup>c</sup>	
Dec. qr., 1927	1,610	925	3 17 6	4 0 6					
Dec. qr., 1928	1,608	922	3 17 0	4 0 0					
Dec. qr., 1929	1,624	921	3 18 0	4 1 0					
June qr., 1930	1,461	870	3 10 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	2 1 0		1/8/30	
Sept. qr., 1930	1,406	851	3 7 6	3 10 6	3 17 0	1 19 6		1/12/30	
Dec. qr., 1930	1,342	820	3 4 6	3 0 9					
Mar. qr., 1931	1,343	814	3 4 6	3 0 9	3 14 0	1 19 0		1/7/31	
Dec. qr., 1931	1,289	786	3 2 0	2 18 6					
Dec. qr., 1932	1,229	752	2 19 0	2 15 10					
Dec. qr., 1933	1,228	753	2 19 0	2 19 4					
Dec. qr., 1934	1,260	763	3 0 6	3 2 0					
Dec. qr., 1935	1,333	784	3 4 0	3 4 0					
Dec. qr., 1936	1,431	828	3 8 6	3 6 0	3 18 0	2 1 0		1/4/37	
Dec. qr., 1937	1,439	844	3 9 0	3 14 0	4 1 0	2 3 0		1/4/38	
Mar. qr., 1938	1,443	846	3 9 6	3 15 0					
June qr., 1938	1,444	850	3 9 6	3 15 0					
Sept. qr., 1938	1,463 <sup>d</sup>	858	3 10 0	3 15 0					
Dec. qr., 1938	1,453 <sup>d</sup>	855	3 9 6	3 15 0					
Mar. qr., 1939	1,506 <sup>d</sup>	874	3 12 6	3 17 0					

*a* This is the equivalent of 42/- per week in Melbourne in 1907 according to the "A Series" Index Number, i.e. the equivalent of 42/- for an index number of 875, or 48/- for 1,000.

*b* Including "prosperity" loading of 3/- from July to September, 1937, and 6/- from October onwards.

*c* Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

*d* The "All Houses" Index has not been officially calculated since June quarter, 1938. For this table it has been carried forward on the basis of the "B" Series Index (Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses.)

*n* Not available.

*Average Wages.*—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The table on this page gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. The Queensland average rate, which in 1914 was the lowest with the exception of Tasmania, is now the highest. However, direct comparisons must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the State averages considerably.

WAGES, ADULT MALE RATES. *a*

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30 June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	<b>52 10</b>	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	<b>54 4</b>	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	<b>96 8</b>	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1926 ..	100 5	99 6	<b>100 1</b>	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
31 Dec., 1927 ..	101 10	100 3	<b>100 1</b>	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31 Dec., 1928 ..	102 6	99 8	<b>101 2</b>	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	<b>101 2</b>	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1930 ..	99 1	96 11	<b>92 5</b>	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31 Dec., 1931 ..	93 5	82 2	<b>89 0</b>	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31 Dec., 1932 ..	84 11	77 10	<b>88 5</b>	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	<b>88 1</b>	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1934 ..	83 2	78 8	<b>88 9</b>	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0
31 Dec., 1935 ..	84 2	79 9	<b>88 5</b>	77 11	84 2	81 0	82 10
31 Dec., 1936 ..	85 6	83 1	<b>88 7</b>	79 6	88 6	83 3	84 10
31 Dec., 1937 ..	92 1	88 1	<b>92 8</b>	85 10	90 10	87 0	90 2
31 Mar., 1938 ..	93 0	89 3	<b>92 9</b>	86 1	91 0	87 10	91 0
30 June, 1938 ..	93 1	89 3	<b>95 9</b>	86 2	91 0	87 10	91 5
30 Sept., 1938 ..	93 10	90 0	<b>95 9</b>	86 7	96 9	88 0	92 5
31 Dec., 1938 ..	95 0	91 2	<b>95 10</b>	87 1	96 10	88 5	93 3

*a* Averages, weighted by Industrial groups, for a full week's work.

## 6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in shops and factory and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.



*Hours.*—The standard working week in Queensland is one of 44 hours, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. These conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the number of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates, in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of overtime.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1929 ..	44.14	46.83	<b>43.96</b>	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
1930 ..	45.64	46.85	<b>44.43</b>	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
1931 ..	44.22	46.88	<b>44.98</b>	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
1932 ..	44.19	46.86	<b>44.99</b>	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
1933 ..	44.23	46.82	<b>44.00</b>	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
1934 ..	44.23	46.82	<b>44.00</b>	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
1935 ..	44.18	46.74	<b>43.69</b>	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
1936 ..	44.08	46.41	<b>43.69</b>	46.55	45.30	46.33	45.09
1937 ..	43.92	44.76	<b>44.03</b>	46.02	45.57	45.24	44.52
1938 ..	44.01	45.85	<b>43.67</b>	46.31	45.11	46.00	44.85

#### 7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

*Apprenticeship.*—Under the *Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1934*, provision has been made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a Chairman appointed by the Government, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with apprenticeship matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the apprenticeship executive. At present there are 14 Group Committees and 2 sub-committees in Brisbane while there are 8 Advisory Committees in country centres.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. Apprentices are indentured for five years, and during that period

are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges or follow correspondence tuition arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1938, there were 1,994 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 811 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 523 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1937, the numbers were 1,709, 689, and 393 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is high, being 84.4 per cent. in 1936, 81.2 in 1937, and 85.2 in 1938.

The number of apprentices indentured is shown in the following table.

APPRENTICES—QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Number Indentured.	Number Cancelled.	Net Gain.
1929-30 .. .. .	826	140	686
1930-31 .. .. .	572	168	404
1931-32 .. .. .	322	239	83
1932-33 .. .. .	435	86	349
1933-34 .. .. .	575	83	492
1934-35 .. .. .	713	58	655
1935-36 .. .. .	1,162	79	1,083
1936-37 .. .. .	1,219	128	1,091
1937-38 .. .. .	1,278	158	1,120

*Special Juvenile Employment Schemes.*—Considerable efforts to alleviate the unemployment of young people have been made during recent years by the Departments of Labour and Industry, Agriculture and Stock, and Public Instruction, in conjunction with the various churches. Various rural, industrial and commercial schemes are now in operation and the numbers who have accepted employment or training under rural schemes up to 31st December, 1938, are as follows:—

St. Lucia Farm Training Scheme (closed, July, 1938)	441
Riverview Farm Training Scheme .. .. .	406
Abergowrie Farm Training Scheme .. .. .	90
Rural Training Scheme .. .. .	683
Juvenile Employment Bureau Rural Section: Farm scholars, farm learners and Forestry jobs ..	2,829

A rural scheme, by which wages are subsidised by the Government, was commenced in 1937 by the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and up to the end of 1938 847 boys (included in the above figure) were placed on farms. The total number of boys and girls placed in commercial and industrial employment up to 31st December, 1938, has been considerable, as the following figures for the Brisbane office of the Bureau indicate:—

Juvenile Employment Bureau—

Industrial Section—Indentured Apprentices ..	2,911
Others (including 849 girls)	4,648
Commercial Section (including 2,048 girls) ..	4,275

The Bureau has country branches established at Bundaberg, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville; and up to 31st December, 1938, the placements (mainly commercial) of these Branches totalled 813.

During 1938 a youth training scheme, of which half the cost was borne by a Commonwealth Government grant, was inaugurated. Youths from 18 to 25 years are enrolled for training in commercial, farming, or mining pursuits. To 31st December, 1938, there were 417 enrolments, 252 being for commercial training, 100 for farming, and 65 for mining.

### 8. WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included, but are shown separately on page 143.

#### INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
1934 ..	55	24	13	1	33	7	133
1935 ..	42	21	8	5	32	3	111
1936 ..	46	22	19	7	44	7	145
1937 ..	64	38	18	4	39	8	171

#### PERSONS KILLED.

1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
1934 ..	55	24	13	1	33	7	133
1935 ..	42	21	8	5	32	3	111
1936 ..	46	22	19	7	44	7	145
1937 ..	64	38	18	4	39	8	171

#### PERSONS INCAPACITATED. *a*

1933 ..	5,337	558	232	134	561	76	6,898
1934 ..	5,696	720	479	117	939	136	8,087
1935 ..	6,134	719	480	222	985	177	8,717
1936 ..	7,802	739	522	180	1,475	107	10,825
1937 ..	8,150	1,027	601	156	1,309	136	11,379

*a* In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included; in other States more than 14 days.

*Workers' Compensation Insurance.*—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers against injury, and the business is handled by the State Government Insurance Office. Separate sections deal with (a) ordinary industrial accidents, including certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning, and (b) miners' phthisis, including contraction of similar diseases by workers in the quarry, flour, and bread industries. The figures for fatal accidents shown in the table in the preceding paragraph are much less than those in the following table, on account of the former including only accidents resulting from mishaps in industrial operations, whereas the latter include many non-industrial accidents, such as traffic accidents, considered to be incurred in the course of employment.

Liability for accidents has been increasing in recent years, and, from July, 1936, the State Insurance Office found it necessary to increase premium rates in a graded manner for certain occupations where the claims ratio was more than 50 per cent. of premiums.

## WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<b>Accidents—</b>					
Claims admitted during year—					
Fatal .. .. No.	127	152	154	128	158
Non-fatal .. .. No.	13,704	17,092	19,518	19,808	21,074
Premiums collected £	350,187	391,931	449,537	608,955	668,518
Claims paid during year £	309,409	395,004	463,353	467,949	500,135
<b>Miners' phthisis, &amp;c., a—</b>					
Recipients <i>b</i> .. .. No.	696	603	493	451	470
Premiums collected £	27,139	22,698	35,821	34,259	35,324
Claims paid .. .. £	28,824	23,073	19,279	18,557	19,201

*a* Comprising mining, quarrying, stone crushing or cutting, baking, and flour milling diseases.

*b* Including dependants of workers (widows and children).

## 9. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Compulsory insurance against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as desirable, and the principle that its cost should be shared by the insured employees, by their employers, and by the community through its Government, has been generally adopted. The further principle is accepted that employees and industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible, and variations in premiums according to risk are not usual. The Queensland system was introduced to make provision not only for what might be termed ordinary unemployment, but also for seasonal workers whose higher seasonal wages do not cover "off-season" periods.

Special provision is made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

Unemployment insurance is not intended to and cannot cope with the more violent fluctuations of the whole economic system, and for the excess unemployment in times of depression supplementary provision is made solely from Government funds.

*Queensland System.*—This was established in 1923 to cover all persons working under State awards, with contributions of 3d. per week from each employee and the same amount from the employer and the Government. In 1928 these contributions were increased to 6d. at which they have remained, and other classes of persons have been admitted to the scheme. Standard Sustenance Benefits are paid to eligible persons after six months' contributions for a maximum period of 15 weeks in one year and for reduced periods if contributions have been for less than 6 months. The periods and eligibility for benefits were temporarily reduced during the depression years from 1930 but have since been restored.

Benefits are at the rate of 14s. per week for individuals of either sex in the Brisbane and Southern districts, with 10s. added for a married man supporting his wife, and 4s. for each dependent child under 16 years

of age. Higher payments are made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 17s., 12s. 6d., and 5s. in the North-Western district.

*Finance.*—During the first four years the Fund accumulated a credit balance of £177,638, but the drought of 1926-27 increased unemployment and the credit balance of the Fund was reduced to £10,665. Increased rates of contributions restored the credit balance to £62,997 for 1928-29, but by 1931 this was converted into a debit balance. The reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and since 1931-32 it has steadily increased. In the following table the increasing contributions reflect increasing employment, and the increasing expenditures since 1932-33 represent the restoration of benefits. The credit balance at 30th June, 1938, was 92 per cent. of the year's expenditure.

#### UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Employees' contributions	150,220	168,306	176,782	187,669	197,782
Employers' contributions					
Government .. ..	32,642	35,592	38,934	39,924	41,171
Other .. .. .	117,578	132,714	137,848	147,743	156,610
Government Endowment	142,764	167,294	176,824	185,553	197,361
Other .. .. .	104	142	164	75	114
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>443,308</b>	<b>504,048</b>	<b>530,552</b>	<b>560,964</b>	<b>593,038</b>
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Sustenance Benefits ..	336,763	386,478	452,920	460,757	476,191
Administration .. ..	22,906	24,031	26,554	27,629	28,773
Other .. .. .	94	179	184	142	827
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>359,763</b>	<b>410,688</b>	<b>479,658</b>	<b>488,528</b>	<b>505,791</b>
<b>Credit Balance of Fund ..</b>	<b>163,164</b>	<b>256,524</b>	<b>307,419</b>	<b>379,855</b>	<b>467,102</b>

*Australian Proposals.*—A report to the Commonwealth Government on a scheme of Unemployment Insurance for Australia was made in 1937 by the Chief Insurance Officer of the British system (Mr. G. H. Ince). The financial estimates were based upon the probable revenue and expenditure for the year 1935-36. Unemployment was then high, averaging 13.9 per cent. for Australia, and the scheme should assure a comfortable surplus under present conditions. It is designed, however, to cover a cycle of good and bad years with reserves accumulated for the bad years. It would not cover the very excessive unemployment of the recent depression. In Queensland the maximum period of benefits is fifteen weeks, after six months' contributions. The scheme for Australia proposes twenty-six weeks after a full year's contributions.

A brief outline of financial arrangements under the proposed scheme was given in previous issues of this *Year Book*.

## 10. SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The intensity of the depression in 1930-31 made special provision necessary for the relief of unemployment and a special tax was imposed to provide funds for that relief. This tax was replaced in January, 1939, by the *State Development Tax*, for which rates and other information are given in Chapter 13.

The greater part of the revenue is used in payment for work done through public authorities by the (otherwise) unemployed. Payments are made according to the needs of the individuals and their families, and work is done according to its value at basic wage rates with minor variations, but there is now an increasing proportion of full-time work, and subsidies are paid for loan works not otherwise justified.

## UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX FUND, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Income—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of stamps ..	1,214,731	1,364,039	1,340,726	1,370,961	1,484,851
Taxation Dept. ..	740,711	1,050,128	1,147,315	1,121,704	1,298,723
Golden Casket Grant	12,500	11,750	6,596	6,350	..
Com. Govt. Grant ..	..	..	..	21,700	..
Other .. ..	..	..	..	116,457	23,387
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,967,942</b>	<b>2,425,917</b>	<b>2,494,637</b>	<b>2,637,172</b>	<b>2,806,961</b>
<i>Payments—</i>					
<i>To Public Authorities—</i>					
Brisbane City Council	721,967	576,280	621,516	612,831	607,836
Other Local Authorities	581,214	443,518	545,105	572,518	554,825
Main Roads Com'n. ..	35,658	38,969	139,595	14,908	10,463
<i>Department of—</i>					
Railways .. ..	42,099	4,383	15,536	9,973	1,799
Lands .. ..	..	..	4,268	58,921	63,169
Mines (Prospecting)	4,597	23,604	40,910	44,347	36,047
Agriculture and Stock	1,473	1,613	2,824	3,137	3,621
Harbours and Marine	6,650	13,286	35,592 <sup>a</sup>	34,880 <sup>a</sup>	34,386 <sup>a</sup>
Works (State Schools)	48,119	57,797	68,321	73,229	85,911
Other Schools and					
Churches .. ..	74,484	79,302	79,473	102,283	110,220
Other .. ..	1,761	26,069	123,346	215,756	239,513
<i>Other Relief Pay-</i>					
<i>ments—</i>					
Rations .. ..	230,608	238,897	234,448	233,530	298,327
Other .. ..	81,555	89,806	647,852 <sup>b</sup>	970,451 <sup>b</sup>	493,496 <sup>b</sup>
<i>Administration—</i>					
Taxation Dept. ..	47,121	50,472	54,732	60,778	67,510
Dept. of Labour ..	26,582	30,397	39,664	48,974	53,242
Police Department	..	..	..	3,948	3,948
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,903,888</b>	<b>1,674,393</b>	<b>2,653,182</b>	<b>3,059,964</b>	<b>2,664,313</b>
<b>Credit Balance of Fund</b>	<b>— 9,548</b>	<b>741,976</b>	<b>583,431</b>	<b>160,639</b>	<b>303,287</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Bureau of Industry River Improvement Works.

<sup>b</sup> Including subsidies and interest towards cost of certain loan works.

## Chapter 13.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

This Chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditures and public debt.

Section 4 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and Section 5 with aggregates for all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in Sections 6 and 7 for Queensland and more briefly for the Commonwealth and all States. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local government finance is briefly stated in Section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for other State, semi-Government and public bodies.

Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

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Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of Government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into three categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.

*The Financial Agreement of 1928.*—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for fifty-eight years of a fixed

sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of—

(a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on debts as at 30th June, 1927; and

(b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter.

The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last two years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					
		1927-28.			1937-38.	1938-39. Estimated.	Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		Interest Contribution.	Sinking Fund Contribution.	Total.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
N.S.W.	2,917,411	2,917,411	296,360	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,530,499	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,127,159	179,094	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,419,159	34,543
Q'land ..	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>132,392</b>	<b>1,228,627</b>	<b>1,288,753</b>	<b>1,293,235</b>	<b>23,410</b>
S. A. ..	703,816	703,816	107,874	811,690	874,380	876,816	15,535
W. A. ..	560,639	473,432	78,559	551,991	635,956	638,432	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	266,859	28,598	295,457	305,019	306,859	7,511
Total	7,672,119	7,584,912	822,877	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,065,000	163,865

*a* Includes Special Payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them (3½ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the above table.

*The Australian Loan Council.*—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.



This provision controls Government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

*Recent Australian Borrowings.*—In 1934 the amount offered was greater than the amount accepted, the peak of public offerings being reached in June of that year, when about £20 millions were offered in response to an invitation for £12 millions. In 1933 and 1934 there were excess offerings aggregating nearly £12 millions, and in 1935 and 1936 deficiencies just over £5 millions. The amount raised in 1937 slightly exceeded the amount invited. The amount raised in Australia in 1938 exceeded the amount invited; but a loan of £7,000,000 floated in London received public offerings of only £2,380,000.

Loans have been floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and States, with the exception of 1938, when a loan for the Commonwealth and States was raised in June, and a Cash and Conversion loan of £72,000,000 in November for defence and conversion of Commonwealth Government loans. The yearly aggregates and the average effective yields have been as follows:—

	Amount Invited.		Amount Raised from the Public.		Average Net Yield		
					Per Cent.		
	£	..	£	..	£	s.	d.
1933 ..	15,000,000	..	18,777,070	..	3	13	7
1934 ..	27,000,000	..	27,279,950	..	3	3	8
1935 ..	20,000,000	..	18,764,000	..	3	11	5
1936 ..	16,500,000	..	12,709,000	..	3	18	4
1937 ..	15,500,000	..	16,065,360	..	3	17	3
1938 ..	21,250,000	..	16,798,000	..	3	16	4

The cash and conversion loan of November, 1938, consisted of £4,000,000 raised for defence, in addition to £6,000,000 in May, and £67,626,970 (£61,387,140 bearing interest at 4 per cent., and £6,239,830 at 3 per cent.) converted at par to 3½ per cent. interest. The amount invited for 1938 includes the defence amount of £4,000,000, and £7,000,000 invited in London in May, 1938.

In February, 1939, there was a loan of £8,500,000 for Commonwealth and State purposes. It was issued at par, the rate of interest being 3½ per cent. The public subscribed only £4,800,000.

A loan of £4,750,000 for the Commonwealth and States was issued at 99 in May, 1939, the interest rate being 3½ per cent. The amount subscribed by the public was £3,850,000.

Early in June a Commonwealth Defence Loan of £6,000,000 was issued in London. The interest rate was 4 per cent. at £98½. About £1,200,000 was subscribed by the public.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., most of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowing are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

*Commonwealth Payments to States.*—The next table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1937-38.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
(a) <i>Direct Payments.</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest .. .. .	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund .. ..	603	287	193	170	163	38	1,454
Federal Aid Roads ..	1,166	726	793	461	796	208	4,150
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	1,200	575	575	2,350
Grants for Public Works	39	28	14	9	7	3	100
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Total .. .. .	4,726	3,168	2,096	2,564	2,014	1,091	15,659
(b) <i>Assistance for Producers</i>							
Bounties—							
Cotton .. .. .	..	..	95	..	..	..	95
Iron and Steel Products	20	12	..	..	..	..	32
Sulphur .. .. .	9	36	..	30	..	8	83
Wine Export .. .. .	5	7	..	172	1	..	185
Apples and Pears .. .	1	12	..	3	8	31	55
Citrus Fruits .. .. .	6	1	..	3	..	..	10
Prunes .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Apple and Pear Research	1	1	1	1	..	1	5
Tobacco Investigation ..	4	4	4	1	1	1	15
Cattle Tick Control .. .	35	..	35	..	..	..	70
Artificial Manure Subsidy	32	100	22	50	45	12	261
Training of Dairy Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Operatives .. .. .	..	2	1	..	2	..	5
Farmers' Debt Adjust- ment (Loan Fund) .. .	840	840	170	280	300	70	2,500
Total .. .. .	954	1,015	328	540	357	123	3,317
(c) <i>Works &amp; Other Purposes</i>							
Appropriation Unemploy- ment Relief Act, 1936—							
Metalliferous Mining	13	19	25	..	10	3	70
Forestry .. .. .	13	25	8	4	25	6	81
States Grants Act, 1937—							
Youth Employment .. .	79	55	25	19	14	8	200
Total .. .. .	105	99	58	23	49	17	351
(d) <i>Other Payments.</i>							
Medical Research .. .	6	4	2	1	1	1	15
Grants for Other Research	8	7	4	6	3	2	30
Infantile Paralysis—							
After Care Treatment	..	10	..	5	..	4	19
Total .. .. .	14	21	6	12	4	7	64
Total, All Payments .. .	5,799	4,303	2,488	3,139	2,424	1,238	19,391
Revenue Payments .. .	4,959	3,463	2,318	2,859	2,124	1,168	16,891
Loan Fund Payments	840	840	170	280	300	70	2,500

The preceding table shows payments made by the Commonwealth Government, which are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes. The assistance to State finances which the first group provides may be gauged from the table on page 269. Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs. An analogous case is the subsidy of Local Government expenditures in other countries. It is not always clear to what extent the third group relieve State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out at all, or might carry out less extensively, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the finding of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their Government services conform to their financial capacities. In the five years ending 30th June, 1938, the following special grants were received by the States. South Australia, £6,580,000; Western Australia, £3,075,000; Tasmania, £2,405,000; and £3,000,000 was distributed in special "non-recurring" grants amongst all six States roughly in proportion to population. For 1937-38 the special grants were:—South Australia, £1,200,000; Western Australia, £575,000; and Tasmania, £575,000; and £20,000 was paid to South Australia under the Port Augusta-Port Pirie Railway Agreement. An amount of £100,000 was also made available to the States in 1937-38 to provide portion of the interest and redemption charges on loans for public works undertaken by Local Authorities and other bodies. This grant will be made annually for ten years and is conditional on a grant of at least equal value being made by the States. In Queensland one-third of the capital cost of any work coming within the scheme will be a subsidy by the State, and the balance will be a loan to the Local Authority, one-half of the interest and redemption thereon being provided by the Commonwealth Grant, the Local Authority to pay the other half.

Payments during the five years ending 30th June, 1938, to the State Governments of Australia from the Commonwealth Government amounted to £95,218,123, of which £6,307,031 came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of this, about £44,750,000 were paid under the Financial Agreement, £15,250,000 as special grants of various kinds, £14,750,000 for roads, and £20,500,000 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States 2½d. of the 7d. customs duty and 10 per cent. *ad valorem* primage duty collected on each gallon of petrol and 1½d. of the 5½d. of the excise duty.

Queensland's share of all payments from the Commonwealth during the five years has been £11,181,940, or about 11.5 per head, compared with about 14.1 per head to the States as a whole. Queensland has benefited more than the other States by the bounty on cotton production, but special grants to other States, and assistance to industries not important in Queensland have caused Queensland's amount per head to be lower than the amount for the States taken as a whole.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES—FIVE YEARS.

State.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
FROM REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	5,025,490	6,252,378	5,207,066	4,808,295	4,958,834
Victoria ..	3,469,542	4,412,712	3,775,767	3,440,765	3,463,109
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,865,699</b>	<b>2,295,202</b>	<b>2,087,367</b>	<b>2,111,819</b>	<b>2,317,457</b>
S. Australia ..	3,245,165	3,910,175	3,505,587	2,947,315	2,859,184
W. Australia ..	2,287,670	2,762,914	2,528,859	1,931,386	2,123,526
Tasmania ..	910,667	1,028,661	1,017,870	1,192,211	1,168,400
Total ..	16,804,233	20,662,042	18,122,516	16,431,791	16,890,510
FROM LOAN FUND.					
N. S. Wales ..	22,528	20,264	229,543	626,000	840,000
Victoria ..	230,703	220,708	230,000	572,000	840,000
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>29,085</b>	<b>70,311</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>
S. Australia ..	8,509	31,009	81,000	278,500	280,000
W. Australia ..	28	85,000	346,500	319,500	300,000
Tasmania ..	9,565	45,528	69,750	46,000	70,000
Total ..	300,418	472,820	1,096,793	1,937,000	2,500,000
TOTAL.					
N. S. Wales ..	5,048,018	6,272,642	5,436,609	5,434,295	5,798,834
Victoria ..	3,700,245	4,633,420	4,005,767	4,012,765	4,303,109
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,894,784</b>	<b>2,365,513</b>	<b>2,227,367</b>	<b>2,206,819</b>	<b>2,487,457</b>
S. Australia ..	3,253,674	3,941,184	3,586,587	3,225,815	3,139,184
W. Australia ..	2,287,698	2,847,914	2,875,359	2,250,886	2,423,526
Tasmania ..	920,232	1,074,189	1,087,620	1,238,211	1,238,400
Total ..	17,104,651	21,134,862	19,219,309	18,368,791	19,390,510

## 2. STATE REVENUE FUND.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. The most important Trust Funds which deal with amounts which are essentially normal government revenues

are the Main Roads Fund, into which is paid the receipts from Vehicle Taxation, and Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, into which receipts from this special tax are paid. The revenues of both are used for normal government functions.

On the other hand the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort, and though most States include the gross railway figures in Consolidated Revenue, New South Wales places them in a Trust Fund. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., Mining and Insurance.

The next table shows for the last ten years the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and of all Trust Funds together.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—SUMMARY.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Consolidated Revenue Fund Surplus.
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1928-29	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787	-166
1929-30	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998	-723
1930-31	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122	-842
1931-32	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399	-2,075
1932-33	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601	-1,554
1933-34	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958	-1,129
1934-35	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609	-565
1935-36	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660	-742
1936-37	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933	-280
1937-38	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459	-228

The surplus or deficit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund appears in the last column, but to obtain the complete revenue balance of the State, the balance of the Trust Funds should be added each year. The sum of the receipts or expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year somewhat overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from fund to fund. An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the next table. This shows the effects of transfers and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of revenue and purpose of expenditure. The expenditure of the Unemployment Relief Fund has been allocated to the various employment giving functions on which it was used. It will be observed that £7,792,164 were used up by business undertakings in producing their revenue, and £6,566,081 had to be applied to debt charges. Moreover, the receipts included £888,118 to be held in trust for Unemployment Insurance and Superannuation Funds (included amongst "All Other" receipts). This left £11,017,946 to be applied to the various administrative, developmental, and social objects of government.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1937-38.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>			
<b>Taxation—</b>	£	£	£
Income .. .. .	2,868,864	..	2,868,864
Motor .. .. .	60,112	758,553	818,665
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	2,783,574	2,783,574
Other <i>a</i> .. .. .	1,983,053	85,315	2,068,368
<b>Business Undertakings—</b>			
Railways .. .. .	7,226,328	..	7,226,328
Other .. .. .	3,555	2,263,017	2,266,572
Land Revenue .. .. .	1,539,830	524,973	2,064,803
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	1,114,703	257,828	1,372,531
Commonwealth Payments <i>b</i> .. .. .	1,096,235	967,259	2,063,494
All Other .. .. .	983,156	1,747,954	2,731,110
<b>Net Total Receipts</b> .. .. .	<b>16,875,836</b>	<b>9,388,473</b>	<b>26,264,309</b>
<b>Gross Total Receipts <i>c</i></b> .. .. .	<b>17,339,731</b>	<b>9,526,094</b>	<b>26,865,825</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>			
	£	£	£
General Administration <i>d</i> .. .. .	1,564,774	473,902	2,038,676
Education .. .. .	1,746,616	199,539	1,946,155
Public Health and Recreation .. .. .	561,866	2,721	564,587
Social Amelioration <i>e</i> .. .. .	356,105	1,483,372	1,839,477
<b>Business Undertakings—</b>			
Railways .. .. .	5,713,973	1,799	5,715,772
Other .. .. .	5,662	2,072,529	2,078,191
Debt Charges .. .. .	6,566,081	..	6,566,081
All Other .. .. .	669,025	4,439,653	5,108,678
<b>Net Total Expenditure</b> .. .. .	<b>17,184,102</b>	<b>8,673,515</b>	<b>25,857,617</b>
<b>Gross Total Expenditure <i>c</i></b> .. .. .	<b>17,568,223</b>	<b>8,890,910</b>	<b>26,459,133</b>

*a* For details, see page 290.

*b* Only part of total receipts from the Commonwealth, other amounts not being passed through State accounts.

*c* This is the gross total of all funds—no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

*d* Includes law, order, and public safety.

*e* Includes unemployment relief.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It is worth noticing that the proportion of revenue from "Lands" in Queensland is large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 107, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways"; but as has just been pointed out, most of this is absorbed in working expenses to earn the revenue.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 271, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts. The other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

## QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Probate and succession duties ..	459,314	448,901	528,412	583,741	636,207
Other stamp duties ..	446,587	501,910	545,167	548,732	632,329
Land Tax ..	433,881	412,459	411,598	402,308	405,070
Income Tax ..	1,607,499	1,800,477	2,295,004	2,565,278	2,868,864
Lottery Tax ..	69,875	66,750	75,125	77,375	87,000
Racing Taxes ..	80,192	79,260	82,388	87,142	94,508
Motor Taxes ..	58,929	49,757	63,335	55,315	60,112
Liquor Taxes ..	77,147	71,675	54,855	77,966	80,360
License and other Taxes ..	46,396	46,320	46,200	44,650	47,579
<b>Total, Taxation ..</b>	<b>3,279,820</b>	<b>3,477,509</b>	<b>4,102,084</b>	<b>4,442,507</b>	<b>4,912,029</b>
<b>Railways .. ..</b>	<b>6,103,881</b>	<b>6,996,984</b>	<b>6,643,834</b>	<b>6,923,110</b>	<b>7,226,328</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents .. ..	1,166,424	1,068,019	1,063,794	1,110,072	1,108,737
Forestry .. ..	166,878	307,776	302,777	323,550	375,491
Other .. ..	24,179	29,275	58,775	56,087	58,914
<b>Total, Lands ..</b>	<b>1,357,481</b>	<b>1,405,070</b>	<b>1,425,346</b>	<b>1,489,709</b>	<b>1,543,142<sup>c</sup></b>
<b>Interest .. ..</b>	<b>1,074,086</b>	<b>1,025,509</b>	<b>1,063,813</b>	<b>1,399,547</b>	<b>1,298,812<sup>c</sup></b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt. Main Roads Fund</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,382,235</b>	<b>1,171,235</b>	<b>1,168,235</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>
Transfer .. ..	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Loan Fund Transfer <i>a</i> ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Fees for Services ..	163,252	185,492	253,911	265,362	277,077
Other <i>b</i> .. ..	434,630	457,223	478,768	496,568	636,108
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>13,859,385</b>	<b>15,280,022</b>	<b>15,488,991</b>	<b>16,535,038</b>	<b>17,339,731</b>

*a* Portion of loan repayments from Local Authorities, etc., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for application towards Sinking Fund payments.

*b* Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, etc.

*c* Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds, and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Lands" and "Interest," although on page 275 they are placed in the "Trust Fund" column under these heads.

The next table shows for the last ten years the amount of revenue collected by the Consolidated Revenue Fund under various heads, and the total received each year by Trust funds. The fall in Trust Fund receipts in the early part of the period was due to the disposal of State Sugar Mills to co-operative societies of farmers, and the disposal of some other State Enterprises; while since 1931-32 most of the increase has been caused by the collections of the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund. Railway earnings reached their depression minimum in 1932-33, but have since recovered somewhat. The highest amount ever earned by the railways

was £7,567,000 in 1928-29. The amounts received from the Commonwealth (which, as mentioned on the previous page, represent payments towards interest on debt, and special grants) remained steady from 1929-30 to 1933-34 according to the Financial Agreement; but the next three years included special grants of £286,000, £75,000, and £72,000 respectively. Details of complete taxation collections (including Trust Funds) are given in section 6 of this chapter.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Territorial.	Railways.	Other.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1928-29 .. ..	1,060	4,669	1,506	7,567	1,934	16,736	6,157
1929-30 .. ..	1,096	4,296	1,358	7,356	1,892	15,998	5,701
1930-31 .. ..	1,096	4,287	1,244	6,427	2,019	15,073	5,619
1931-32 .. ..	1,096	3,109	1,173	5,937	1,679	12,994	4,885
1932-33 .. ..	1,096	3,309	1,244	5,851	1,897	13,397	5,579
1933-34 .. ..	1,096	3,280	1,357	6,104	2,022	13,859	6,823
1934-35 .. ..	1,382	3,478	1,405	6,997	2,018	15,280	7,642
1935-36 .. ..	1,171	4,102	1,425	6,644	2,147	15,489	7,599
1936-37 .. ..	1,168	4,443	1,490	6,923	2,511	16,535	8,310
1937-38 .. ..	1,096	4,912	1,543 <sup>a</sup>	7,226	2,563	17,340	9,526 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> See note *c* on page 276.

<sup>b</sup> Includes Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. £2,807 (000).  
Main Roads Fund .. .. £1,742 (000).  
State Insurance Fund .. .. £1,577 (000).  
Unemployment Insurance Fund .. £593 (000).

The following table gives a ten yearly summary of revenue collections per head of mean population.

## QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS PER HEAD.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Territorial.	Railways.	Other.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1928-29	1 3 10	5 4 9	1 13 9	8 9 9	2 3 5	18 15 6	6 18 2
1929-30	1 4 3	4 15 1	1 10 1	8 2 10	2 1 10	17 14 1	6 6 2
1930-31	1 3 11	4 13 5	1 7 0	7 0 1	2 4 0	16 8 5	6 2 5
1931-32	1 3 7	3 6 11	1 5 3	6 7 7	1 16 0	13 19 4	5 5 0
1932-33	1 3 3	3 10 4	1 6 6	6 4 5	2 0 4	14 4 10	5 18 7
1933-34	1 3 1	3 9 0	1 8 7	6 8 5	2 2 7	14 11 8	7 3 7
1934-35	1 8 9	3 12 5	1 9 4	7 5 8	2 1 11	15 18 1	7 19 1
1935-36	1 4 1	4 4 5	1 10 0	6 16 8	2 3 6	15 18 8	7 16 4
1936-37	1 3 9	4 10 3	1 10 3	7 0 8	2 11 1	16 16 0	8 8 11
1937-38	1 2 0	4 18 9	1 11 0	7 5 2	2 11 6	17 8 5	9 11 5



*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The following statement shows expenditure during the last three years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount of £5,662 shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other Mining operations (coal mines, Chillagoe smelters, etc.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for Government and Public Hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue. "Unemployment Relief" does not include disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Legislative and General Administration—	£	£	£
Parliament, including Governor ..	87,997	99,389	90,697
Electoral, including Elections ..	10,553	9,137	32,159
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	2,993	2,745	2,234
Other .. .. .	618,276	673,476	727,447
Total .. .. .	719,819	784,747	852,537a
Law, Order, and Public Safety—			
Police .. .. .	523,871	535,488	569,967
Prisons .. .. .	31,583	31,561	34,005
Other .. .. .	234,942	254,151	269,634
Total .. .. .	790,396	821,200	873,606a
Regulation of Trade and Industry—			
Factories and Shops .. .. .	23,356	23,902	26,995
Labour Legislation .. .. .	17,484	18,348	21,220
Weights and Measures .. .. .	10,070	11,054	10,323
Transport Control .. .. .	8,807	12,282	12,453
Liquor License Control .. .. .	..	3,469	3,282
Other .. .. .	..	..	150
Total .. .. .	59,717	69,055	74,423
Education—			
State Schools .. .. .	1,384,854	1,463,570	1,530,030
Technical Colleges .. .. .	94,484	109,625	123,232
University .. .. .	30,560	32,073	33,491
Agricultural .. .. .	44,375	40,674	42,237
Other .. .. .	21,579	16,958	17,626
Total .. .. .	1,575,852	1,662,900	1,746,616
Science and Art—			
Libraries and Museum .. .. .	5,680	6,656	7,077
Art Gallery .. .. .	550	675	550
Total .. .. .	6,230	7,331	7,627

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Public Health and Recreation—	£	£	£
Government and Public Hospitals ..	211,181	216,033	222,595
Mental Hospitals .. .. .	205,586	215,609	234,419
Baby Health Clinics .. .. .	16,931	20,022	22,113
Other .. .. .	74,541	79,291	82,739
Total .. .. .	508,239	530,955	561,866
Social Amelioration—			
Child Welfare .. .. .	191,244	188,557	190,782
Aborigines .. .. .	46,486	57,337	61,878
Unemployment .. .. .	242,555	251,525	212,845
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated ..	82,354	86,069	87,961
Total .. .. .	562,639	583,488	553,466 <sup>a</sup>
War Obligations—			
Returned Soldiers <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	9,110	9,475	8,968
Development of State Resources—			
Land, Settlement and Survey ..	209,930	223,366	233,209
Mining .. .. .	57,600	61,761	63,862
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying..	228,245	179,354	162,439
Forestry ( <i>see</i> page 111) .. .. .	31,868	37,203	39,892
Other .. .. .	88,366	99,462	103,996
Total .. .. .	616,009	601,146	603,398
Business Undertakings (Gross)—			
Railways .. .. .	5,082,673	5,298,840	5,713,973
State Batteries .. .. .	4,689	4,809	5,662
Total .. .. .	5,087,362	5,303,649	5,719,635
Public Debt Charges—			
Interest .. .. .	4,980,730	5,066,429	5,153,789
Exchange and Commission .. .. .	837,533	837,613	838,875
Sinking Fund .. .. .	477,170	537,240	573,417
Total .. .. .	6,295,433	6,441,282	6,566,081
Total Expenditure .. .. .	16,230,806	16,815,228	17,568,223

<sup>a</sup> Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, *e.g.*, for superannuation, unemployment insurance subsidy, etc., are included here under "General Administration, etc.," and "Social Amelioration," although on page 275 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

<sup>b</sup> Railway Passes and share of administration of Agricultural Bank.

Ten years expenditure from Consolidated Revenue under the main heads, and from Trust Funds, are shown in the table on the next page. The items in some columns do not agree exactly with apparently corresponding items in the foregoing table of expenditure. This is because in order to prepare the above table on the uniform lines agreed upon an elaborate analysis of State accounts was necessary, and this analysis has not been carried out in past years. The most significant differences are (i.) the Railway figure includes expenditure on the Tourist Bureau which the above table places under "Other Development of State Resources," (ii.) Police includes superannuation of officers which the above table places under "Other Legislative and General Administration," (iii.) Education

does not include Agricultural education, apart from the Gatton College, and some other semi-educational expenditures. However, the general trend of the various forms of expenditure will be unaffected by the adjustments.

Railway expenditure fell in the middle part of the period owing to depression loss of traffic, and savings through reduced wages, but since 1932-33 has increased naturally with the recovery of traffic, and restoration of wages. Fluctuations in Trust Funds expenditure, like the corresponding revenue, were first due to disposal of certain State undertakings, and later to increased disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

#### QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	Interest on Debt. <i>a</i>	Railways.	Police.	Education.	Other.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1928-29	5,200	6,205	552	1,639	3,306	16,902	5,885
1929-30	5,215	5,944	596	1,696	3,270	16,721	5,277
1930-31	5,821	4,992	551	1,526	3,025	15,915	5,207
1931-32	6,074	4,351	499	1,364	2,781	15,069	4,330
1932-33	6,045	4,242	500	1,331	2,833	14,951	5,650
1933-34	5,880	4,402	522	1,363	2,821	14,988	5,970
1934-35	5,790	4,998	568	1,455	3,034	15,845	6,764
1935-36	5,818	5,093	586	1,531	3,203	16,231	7,429
1936-37	5,904	5,334	599	1,614	3,364	16,815	8,118
1937-38	5,992	5,753	626	1,673	3,524	17,568	8,891b

*a* Including exchange on interest payable overseas and commission.

*b* Includes Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. £2,664 (000).  
Main Roads Fund .. .. £1,738 (000).  
State Insurance Fund .. .. £1,350 (000).  
Unemployment Insurance Fund .. £506 (000).

The next table shows ten years' expenditure from Revenue and Trust Funds per head of mean population.

#### QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.			
	Interest on Debt.		Railways.	Police.	Education.	Other.	Total.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1928-29	5	16 8	6	19 3	0	12 4	1	16 10	3	14 2
1929-30	5	15 5	6	11 7	0	13 2	1	17 6	3	12 5
1930-31	6	6 10	5	8 9	0	12 0	1	13 3	3	5 11
1931-32	6	10 7	4	13 6	0	10 9	1	9 4	2	19 9
1932-33	6	8 6	4	10 2	0	10 7	1	8 4	3	0 4
1933-34	6	3 9	4	12 8	0	11 0	1	8 8	2	19 4
1934-35	6	0 6	5	4 1	0	11 10	1	10 3	3	3 2
1935-36	5	19 8	5	4 9	0	12 1	1	11 6	3	5 11
1936-37	6	0 0	5	8 5	0	12 2	1	12 9	3	8 5
1937-38	6	0 5	5	15 7	0	12 7	1	13 7	3	10 10

## 3. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—This is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, etc. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., agricultural bank), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1938, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1937-38.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways .. .. .	650,281	630,053	38,153,834
Reduction of Railway Capital ..	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>a</sup>
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings .. .. .	2,611	-4,048	4,177,216
Public Buildings .. .. .	306,448	280,680	5,621,571
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	..	832,839
Main Roads Commission .. .. .	265,814	228,304	3,236,459
Harbours and Marine .. .. .	67,945	66,573	2,732,287
Assistance to Mining Industry ..	25,024	20,295	143,616
Forestry .. .. .	99,380	94,934	903,228
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-53,271	109,024
Land Resumptions .. .. .	180,639	131,924	3,264,610
Prickly-pear Lands .. .. .	53,893	36,680	774,185
Water Supply, Irrigation .. .. .	87,249	62,724	2,378,747
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	213,000	-13,398	1,615,565
Wire Netting .. .. .	19,977	-622	334,423
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-45,636	736,179
State Advances Corporation—			
Workers' Dwellings .. .. .	167,461	-79,106	3,080,290
Workers' Homes .. .. .	34,300	-31,584	1,045,598
Building Improvement .. .. .	6,312	-13,000	73,742
Soldier Settlement .. .. .	4,248	-48,714	1,298,378
Loans to Local Authorities .. .. .	579,011	204,436	13,781,130
Subsidies to Local Authorities ..	757,893	757,893	3,013,544
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	228,492	228,492	8,683,421
Miscellaneous .. .. .	100,000	99,817	1,690,589
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>3,849,978</b>	<b>2,553,426<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>127,421,353</b>
<i>Add</i> Deficits on Loans .. .. .			5,470,970
Amount not yet Received from Commonwealth ..			91,370
<i>Less</i> Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds ..			8,453,656
			<b>124,530,037</b>
<i>Cr.</i> Balance Loan Account .. .. .			1,251,517
<b>Gross Public Debt .. .. .</b>		<b>£</b>	<b>125,781,554</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excludes discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

<sup>b</sup> Includes £100,000 repayments from Local Bodies, &c., transferred to Sinking Fund through Consolidated Revenue.

*State Government Debt.*—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1938, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
7 0 0	1,843,522	129,047
6 0 0	2,054,865	123,292
5 0 0	40,080,896	2,004,044
4 10 0	1,029,052	46,307
4 5 3	2,186,120	81,979
4 0 0	22,684,006	907,277
3 17 6	2,758,849	106,588
3 15 0	12,315,004	461,767
3 10 0	11,053,756	386,816
3 9 9	6,182,334	214,180
3 7 6	768,740	25,945
3 5 0	2,553,145	82,903
3 2 6	70,000	2,188
3 2 0	5,224,227	161,528
3 0 0	12,379,268	372,771
2 18 1	5,100	148
2 14 3	352,915	9,573
2 6 6	54,750	1,273
1 15 0	2,183,000	38,202
1 13 4	1,765	30
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	240	12
Gross Public Debt ..	125,781,554	5,155,870
Less Sinking Funds ..	720,274	
Net Public Debt.. ..	125,061,280	

The State Government owes the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under the *Wire and Wire Netting Advances Act of 1927* which is not included in the foregoing statement. This is used to lend to settlers for fencing purposes, and is repayable by the settlers over 25 years. It is supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £125,781,554 is payable as follows:—

	£	
Australia .. ..	55,651,971	44.2%
London .. ..	63,011,171	50.1%
America .. ..	7,118,412	5.7%

The proportions of public debt maturing Overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 56 and 44 per cent.; compared with 45 and 55 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together, and 45 and 55 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £1,953,587; London, £2,794,089; America, £408,194; representing average interest rates of 3.51, 4.43, and 5.73 per cent. respectively.

*Ten Years Loans.*—During the last 10 years there has been an increase in the Queensland net public debt of £15,308,915. The increase was greatest in the early and late years of the period, falling to a low figure in the middle years when the Financial Crisis made public borrowing very difficult. The increase in the net public debt during the year 1937-38 was £1,245,576.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table:—

## QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <i>a</i>	Advances to Settlers, etc. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1928-29 .. ..	1,300	346	868	338	1,815	4,667
1929-30 .. ..	831	359	819	376	1,496	3,881
1930-31 .. ..	443	186	483	499	1,731	3,342
1931-32 .. ..	71	190	368	305	331	1,265
1932-33 .. ..	70	271	520	581	2,408	3,850
1933-34 .. ..	366	469	447	966	2,154	4,402
1934-35 .. ..	873	892	584	1,372	1,741	5,462
1935-36 .. ..	694	574	661	1,315	1,826	5,070
1936-37 .. ..	525	459	513	1,199	1,444	4,140
1937-38 .. ..	650	460	445	1,255	1,040	3,850
Net Loan Expenditure to date ..	64,607	4,693	8,184	16,795	33,142	127,421

*a* Includes Main Roads Commission.

*b* Including Agricultural Bank, State Advances Corporation, and Soldier Settlement.

About one half of the gross public debt has been incurred in the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads and water and sewerage) have taken £16.8m. Over the last 10 years, loans and subsidies to local bodies have been the largest avenue of loan expenditure, displacing railways which previously absorbed the greatest percentage. During the latter years of the period, expenditure on roads directly and on loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely to be spent on roads) has exceeded railway expenditure. Substantial amounts of loan funds have also been devoted to making advances to settlers, home builders, &c.

## 4. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Unlike the States, the greater portion of Commonwealth revenue is obtained from taxation, the only large Commonwealth business undertaking being the Post Office. As will be seen from the following table, customs and excise is the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, and, in fact, in 1937-38, it alone yielded 54.1 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1928-29	41,059	..	9,841	2,989	2,415	13,404	5,187	74,895
1929-30	41,775	..	11,120	2,840	2,453	13,969	4,986	77,143
1930-31	28,295	3,473	13,639	2,758	2,255	13,148	5,999	69,567
1931-32	28,406	8,425	13,486	2,157	1,485	12,654	4,919	71,532
1932-33	32,993	9,369	10,879	1,650	1,255	12,895	4,472	73,513
1933-34	34,255	8,696	9,315	1,325	2,818	13,461	4,072	73,942
1934-35	37,870	8,554	8,762	1,281	2,288	14,279	4,335	77,369
1935-36	41,438	9,432	8,775	1,327	2,645	15,223	3,363	82,203
1936-37	42,993	8,008	8,556	1,435	1,781	16,223	3,812	82,808
1937-38	48,383	8,024	9,398	1,368	1,875	17,168 <sup>a</sup>	3,242	89,458

<sup>a</sup> Post Office, £16,732 (000) ; Railways, £436 (000).

*Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.*—This is shown in the next table.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence. <sup>a</sup>	War and Repatriation. <sup>b</sup>	Business Under-takings. <sup>a</sup>	Pensions <sup>c</sup> and Maternity Allowances	Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1928-29	4,233	30,098	13,778	10,786	11,037	7,322	77,254
1929-30	4,642	29,734	14,135	11,434	11,489	7,180	78,614
1930-31	4,097	29,141	14,052	12,341	13,113	7,581	80,325
1931-32	3,593	20,963	13,287	11,504	12,101	8,770	70,218
1932-33	3,573	19,122	13,234	11,092	12,525	10,420	69,966
1933-34	4,056	19,154	13,415	11,266	13,212	11,537	72,640
1934-35	4,766	19,018	13,441	12,091	13,782	13,560	76,658
1935-36	5,886	18,241	15,298	13,133	14,574	11,504	78,636
1936-37	7,381	18,724	16,590	14,369	15,022	9,445	81,531
1937-38	6,515	18,948	17,554 <sup>d</sup>	16,199	15,989	10,758	85,963

<sup>a</sup> Including new works paid for from Revenue.

<sup>b</sup> Including War Pensions. <sup>c</sup> Invalid and Old-age Pensions.

<sup>d</sup> Post Office, £16,149 (000) ; Railways, £1,405 (000).

The information in the above table applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the above table. This applies particularly to defence expenditure. Thus, in addition to the amounts appropriated yearly under the ordinary defence vote as shown in the table, an amount of £4,160,000 was set aside in 1934-35 and £2,000,000 in 1936-37 for defence equipment and civil aviation.

War and Repatriation expenditure reached its peak in 1928-29, fell by over £8 m. in 1931-32, on account of the previous year's conversion of internal loans, and in 1932-33 by nearly £2 m. through the remission of interest on war debt to the British Government. It may be expected to decline gradually in future as the amount of war pensions, etc., declines with the passing of this generation.

The increase in pensions and maternity allowances is described in Chapter 5.

The payments to or for States are amounts paid under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, and special "non-recurring" grants to the States are included amongst "Other," and these account for most of the increase in the item "Other" during the last few years.

*Expenditure from Loans.*—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, etc. The totals to date are exclusive of loan moneys spent on the War, for which the Commonwealth Government owes an additional £270 m. The table on page 288 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £121 m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £99 m. of the following table is accounted for by adding to the latter the cost of properties and railways transferred from the States, £17 m.; funding of deficits, £15 m.; and cost of raising loans, £3 m.; from which £19 m. must be deducted for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments, leaving a balance of £6 m. in hand.

## COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1928-29	203	..	3,003	1,554	1,194	2,290 <sup>b</sup>	8,244
1929-30	230	..	2,762	842	254	1,206 <sup>c</sup>	5,294
1930-31	54	..	1,286	130	263	258	1,991
1931-32	..	3,296	..	..	..	154	3,450
1932-33	..	133	..	-5	100	334	562
1933-34	165	..	..	-2	59	300	522
1934-35	151	..	1,241	1	105	437	1,935
1935-36	168	317	224	107	153	723	1,692
1936-37	-7	1,500	302	358	101	457	2,711
1937-38	2,066	2,500	..	-1	-6	-10	4,549
Total to date ..	6,996	7,746	35,190	13,879	8,508	26,210	98,529

*a* Wheat Bounty and Farmers Debt Adjustment.

*b* Including £1,673(000) for War Service Homes.

*c* Including £1,000(000) for War Service Homes.



## 5. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE.

*Revenue Receipts.*—The following table shows receipts of the Consolidated Revenue funds of the States and the Commonwealth. For better comparison, however, certain receipts not now paid into Consolidated Revenue have been included, e.g., for New South Wales, Railways, Tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, Sydney and Hunter water and sewerage, and Motor Taxation; for Victoria, Motor Taxation and Liquor Tax; for Queensland, Motor Taxation and Unemployment Relief Tax; South Australia, Racing Taxation; and for Western Australia, Motor Tax and Hospital Tax. These adjustments, though not making a complete statement of Government revenue operations, are sufficient to make the direct comparison of States' figures fairly accurate.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE RECEIPTS, *a* 1937-38.

Government.	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Railways and P. Office.	Territorial.	Other.	Total.
New South Wales	£1,000 3,009	£1,000 20,504	£1,000 24,581 <sup>b</sup>	£1,000 1,872	£1,000 6,967	£1,000 56,933
Victoria .. ..	2,127	11,620	9,937 <sup>c</sup>	435	5,304	29,423
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>8,454</b>	<b>7,226</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>20,882</b>
South Australia ..	1,784	3,998	3,293	217	3,245	12,537
Western Australia	1,049	3,278	3,933 <sup>d</sup>	374	2,838	11,472
Tasmania .. ..	842	1,697	469	66	566	3,640
All States ..	9,907	49,551	49,439	4,507	21,483	134,887
Commonwealth	..	69,048	17,168	..	3,242	89,458 <sup>e</sup>
Total, Australia ..	9,907	118,599	66,607	4,507	24,725	214,438 <sup>f</sup>

*a* The amounts in this table are for Consolidated Revenue, with certain adjustments for comparability (see above).

*b* Including Tramways and Omnibuses.

*c* Including contribution to Revenue by Tramways Board £126(000).

*d* Including Tramways.

*e* Excluding balance of Interest on State Debts payable by States.

*f* The total figure excludes £9,907(000) transfers from the Commonwealth to States.

The next table shows the receipts as stated in the above table reduced to a *per capita* basis.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE RECEIPTS PER HEAD, 1937-38.

Government.	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Railways and P. Office.	Territorial.	Other.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales	1 2 3	7 11 4	9 1 6	0 13 10	2 11 5	21 0 4
Victoria ..	1 2 10	6 4 11	5 6 9	0 4 8	2 17 0	15 16 2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1 2 0</b>	<b>8 9 11</b>	<b>7 5 2</b>	<b>1 11 0</b>	<b>2 11 6</b>	<b>20 19 7</b>
S. Australia	3 0 5	6 15 4	5 11 6	0 7 4	5 9 10	21 4 5
W. Australia	2 5 11	7 3 5	8 12 0	0 16 4	6 4 2	25 1 10
Tasmania ..	3 11 8	7 4 5	1 19 11	0 5 7	2 8 2	15 9 9
All States ..	1 8 11	7 4 8	7 4 5	0 13 2	3 2 9	19 13 11
C'wealth ..	..	10 1 2	2 10 0	..	0 9 6	13 0 8
Total Aust.	1 8 11	17 5 7	9 14 1	0 13 2	3 12 0	31 4 10

*Expenditure from Revenue.*—In the next table a comparison of expenditure from revenue by the different State and the Commonwealth Governments is made. Certain expenditure not made from Consolidated Revenue, corresponding to the additions made to the receipts tables on the previous page, has been included.

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1937–38.

Government.	Interest, Exchange, and Commission on Debt.	Defence.	Railways and Post Office.	Education.	Pensions <sup>a</sup> and Maternity Allowances.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N. S. Wales ..	12,854	..	17,475 <sup>c</sup>	5,123	..	21,427	56,879
Victoria ..	7,306	..	7,431	3,093	..	11,562	29,392
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>5,993</b>	..	<b>5,714</b>	<b>1,712</b>	..	<b>7,691</b>	<b>21,110</b>
South Australia ..	4,597	..	2,621	1,015	..	4,177	12,410
Western Australia	3,847	..	2,885 <sup>d</sup>	837	..	3,914	11,483
Tasmania ..	1,103	..	682	374	..	1,474	3,633
All States ..	35,700	..	36,808	12,154	..	50,245	134,907
Commonwealth ..	13,325	6,515 <sup>b</sup>	15,105	..	24,293	26,725	85,963 <sup>e</sup>
Total, Australia ..	49,025	6,515	51,913	12,154	24,293	76,970	210,963 <sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> War, Invalid, and Old-age Pensions.

<sup>b</sup> Ordinary services including new works, but excluding Interest, Sinking Fund and Exchange.

<sup>c</sup> Including Tramways and Omnibuses.

<sup>d</sup> Including Tramways.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding balance of interest on States' Debts (recoverable from States).

<sup>f</sup> The total figure excludes £9,907(000) transfers from Commonwealth to States.

The foregoing expenditures from revenue have been reduced to a *per capita* basis in the following table:—

## CONSOLIDATED REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1937–38.

Government.	Interest, Exchange, and Commission on Debt.	Defence.	Railways and Post Office.	Education.	Pensions and Maternity Allowances.	Other.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales ..	4 14 11	..	6 9 01	17 10	..	7 18 2	20 19 11
Victoria ..	3 18 6	..	3 19 10	1 13 3	..	6 4 3	15 15 10
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>6 0 5</b>	..	<b>5 14 10</b>	<b>1 14 5</b>	..	<b>7 14 6</b>	<b>21 4 2</b>
S. Australia ..	7 15 8	..	4 8 91	14 4	..	7 1 5	21 0 2
W. Australia ..	8 8 3	..	6 6 31	16 7	..	8 11 2	25 2 3
Tasmania ..	4 13 10	..	2 18 01	11 10	..	6 5 5	15 9 1
All States ..	5 4 3	..	5 7 61	15 6	..	7 6 9	19 14 0
Commonwealth	1 18 10	0 19 0	2 4 0	..	3 10 9	3 17 11	12 10 6
Total Australia	7 2 10	0 19 0	7 11 3	1 15 5	3 10 9	11 4 3	30 14 3

**Government Debt.**—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1938, is shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable, and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £588,883,053 or 46·2 per cent. of the debt matures abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 282. The real interest bill is somewhat higher than that shown as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £426,008 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas is payable on £11,020,161 due to the public; interest on the rest having been remitted by the British Government.

The figures in the following table are taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Finance Bulletin, No. 29.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Total Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	354,167,254	130 3 3	12,780,505	4 14 0
Victoria .. ..	177,228,496	95 0 7	6,718,776	3 12 0
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>125,781,564</b>	<b>125 6 10</b>	<b>5,168,179</b>	<b>5 3 0</b>
South Australia ..	107,450,639	181 10 1	4,073,464	6 17 7
Western Australia ..	93,711,942	203 14 5	3,468,864	7 10 9
Tasmania .. ..	25,840,807	109 19 3	971,704	4 3 0
<b>Total on account of States—</b>				
<b>Maturing Overseas</b>	414,438,454	60 5 4 <i>b</i>	16,466,464	2 7 11 <i>b</i>
<b>Maturing in Australia .. ..</b>	469,742,248	68 6 3 <i>b</i>	16,715,028	2 8 7 <i>b</i>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	884,180,702	128 11 7 <i>b</i>	33,181,492	4 16 6 <i>b</i>
<b>On account of Commonwealth—</b>				
<b>War—</b>				
<b>Maturing Overseas</b>	90,744,381	13 3 3	426,008	0 1 3
<b>Maturing in Australia .. ..</b>	179,058,853	25 19 6	7,149,993	1 0 9
<b>Works and Other—</b>				
<b>Maturing Overseas</b>	83,700,218	12 2 10	3,560,531	0 10 4
<b>Maturing in Australia .. ..</b>	37,341,609	5 8 4	1,151,759	0 3 4
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	390,845,061	56 13 11 <i>c</i>	12,288,291	1 15 8 <i>c</i>
<b>Grand Total .. ..</b>	1,275,025,763	184 19 2 <i>c</i>	45,469,783	6 11 11 <i>c</i>

*a* Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

*b* Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

*c* Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—The next table shows the net loan expenditure, during 1937-38 and the aggregate to date, for Commonwealth and State Governments. The figure for the Commonwealth is for works and other purposes, war loan expenditure being excluded.

## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Government.	During 1937-38.			Aggregate to end of 1937-38.
	Public Works.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	5,100,865	1,279,698	6,380,563	371,354,351
Victoria ..	2,345,460	30,836	2,376,296	214,143,494
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>2,224,934</b>	<b>323,492</b>	<b>2,553,426</b>	<b>127,421,353</b>
South Australia ..	1,133,054	126,306	1,259,360	117,089,883
Western Australia	2,160,480	32,234	2,192,714	109,744,098
Tasmania ..	850,305	..	850,305	29,839,169
<b>Total States ..</b>	<b>13,815,098</b>	<b>1,797,566</b>	<b>15,612,664</b>	<b>969,592,348</b>
<b>Commonwealth</b>	<b>2,049,215</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>4,549,215</b>	<b>98,528,707b</b>
<b>Total Australia ..</b>	<b>15,864,313</b>	<b>4,297,566a</b>	<b>20,161,879</b>	<b>1,068,121,055</b>

<sup>a</sup> The main items are Revenue Deficits, £549,185, Discount and Flotation Expenses, £1,143,381, and £2,500,000 by the Commonwealth for Farmers' Debt Adjustment.

<sup>b</sup> See pages 285 and 288 for full details of Commonwealth Government Loan Expenditure and Indebtedness.

## 6. TAXATION REVENUE.

This section gives some particulars of the taxation collected by the various State Governments and the Commonwealth Government, with particular reference to Queensland. Rates are given in the next section.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the War forced the Commonwealth Government to enter the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been made more difficult.

The position to-day in practice is that the Commonwealth has the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States share with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth leaves the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainments and gambling taxes.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement exists whereby both Federal and State Income Taxes are collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer only rendering one return. In 1936, the States and the Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their Income Taxes.

*Taxation paid in Queensland.*—Taxes paid by the people of Queensland, both as absolute amounts, and amounts per head, to the State and Commonwealth Governments are shown in the following table:—

**TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.**

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.						
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.		Total.			
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Paid into Consolidated Revenue—										
Income .. ..	2,868,864	582,401	3,451,265	2 17 8	0 11 8	3 9 4				
Land .. ..	405,070	30,985	436,055	0 8 20	0 70	8 9				
Probate, Succession, and Estate										
Other Stamp	636,207	130,580	766,787	0 12 9	0 2 80	15 5				
Duties .. ..	632,329	..	632,329	0 12 8	..	0 12 8				
Customs .. ..	..	2,955,788	2,955,788	..	2 19 52	19 5				
Excise .. ..	..	1,304,390	1,304,390	..	1 6 31	6 3				
Sales .. ..	..	822,835	822,835	..	0 16 60	16 6				
Flour .. ..	..	—329	—329	..	..	..				
Transport .. ..	60,112	..	60,112	0 1 3	..	0 1 3				
Liquor .. ..	80,360	..	80,360	0 1 7	..	0 1 7				
Betting .. ..	94,508	..	94,508	0 1 11	..	0 1 11				
Lottery .. ..	87,000	..	87,000	0 1 9	..	0 1 9				
Other .. ..	47,579	..	47,579	0 0 11	..	0 0 11				
Paid into Trust Funds—										
Unemployment Relief .. ..	2,783,574	..	2,783,574	2 15 11	..	2 15 11				
Motor Vehicles Registration ..	704,854	..	704,854	0 14 2	..	0 14 2				
Heavy Vehicles Registration ..	53,699	..	53,699	0 1 1	..	0 1 1				
Other .. ..	85,315	..	85,315	0 1 9	..	0 1 9				
Total .. ..	8,539,471	5,826,650	14,366,121	8 11 75	17 114	8 8				

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

Amongst State taxes are included certain taxes—Unemployment Relief Taxation and Motor Vehicle Taxation—which are not paid into Consolidated Revenue; but are handled through Trust funds.

*Commonwealth and States' Taxation.*—As complete a statement as it was possible to compile of the taxation collections of different States and the Commonwealth during the last five years is shown in the following table. The Queensland figure includes all taxes collected directly by the State Government, whether paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund, or into Trust Funds, and similar treatment has been applied to figures for other States.

## TAXATION, AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH AND STATE).

Government.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000
Commonwealth—					
<i>Customs and Excise</i> ..	34,255	37,870	41,438	42,993	48,383
<i>Sales Tax</i> .. .. .	8,696	8,554	9,432	8,008	8,024
<i>Other</i> .. .. .	13,458	12,331	12,747	11,772	12,641
Total Commonwealth ..	56,409	58,755	63,617	62,773	69,048
New South Wales .. ..	14,199	13,991	16,290	18,726	20,505
Victoria .. .. .	8,462	8,994	9,921	10,819	11,647
<b>Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>5,846</b>	<b>6,546</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>7,731</b>	<b>8,539</b>
South Australia .. ..	2,925	3,267	3,267	3,610	3,998
Western Australia .. ..	1,836	2,436	2,763	3,086	3,307
Tasmania .. .. .	1,133	1,227	1,418	1,485	1,697
All States .. .. .	34,401	36,461	40,982	45,457	49,693
All Governments .. ..	90,810	95,216	104,599	108,230	118,741

In the next table the taxation collections shown above have been converted to a *per capita* basis. The amount shown in the last line represents, of course, the total taxation paid to Commonwealth and all State Governments divided by the mean population of the Commonwealth for the financial year.

## TAXATION, PER HEAD, AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH AND STATE).

Government.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth—					
<i>Customs and</i>					
<i>Excise</i> ..	5 2 11	5 13 0	6 2 11	6 6 4	7 1 0
<i>Sales Tax</i> ..	1 6 2	1 5 6	1 7 11	1 3 6	1 3 4
<i>Other</i> ..	2 0 5	1 16 10	1 17 8	1 14 8	1 16 10
Total Common- wealth ..	8 9 6	8 15 4	9 8 6	9 4 6	10 1 2
N. S. Wales ..	5 8 8	5 6 2	6 2 8	6 19 8	7 11 5
Victoria ..	4 12 9	4 17 11	5 7 8	5 16 10	6 5 2
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>6 3 0</b>	<b>6 16 3</b>	<b>7 10 8</b>	<b>7 17 1</b>	<b>8 11 8</b>
S. Australia ..	5 0 5	5 11 11	5 11 6	6 2 9	6 15 4
W. Australia ..	4 3 4	5 9 11	6 3 5	6 16 7	7 4 9
Tasmania ..	4 18 11	5 7 1	6 3 2	6 7 11	7 4 5
All States ..	5 3 7	5 9 0	6 1 8	6 13 11	7 5 2
All Governments	13 12 11	14 4 1	15 9 11	15 18 1	17 6 0

*Queensland Income Tax.*—The rates of Income Taxation payable in Queensland are briefly summarised in the next section. The following table analyses the data provided by the State Income Tax for five years. It should be noted, however, that fluctuations in the taxable income assessed do not necessarily reflect changes in total income earned in each year, as the amount of "carry over" of assessments from year to year may vary considerably. "Net income" is the amount of income received by each taxpayer after deducting all costs incurred in obtaining it, and all allowable deductions for family responsibilities, insurance, medicine, etc. "Taxable Income" is "net Income" minus the statutory exemption of £150 or less. "Super" tax is an amount of 20 per cent. added to the tax on all taxable income of over £250.

## STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Individuals.</i>					
Number assessed	62,727	65,291	37,205	57,803	61,867
Net income £	18,292,543	19,934,021	14,452,550	20,521,906	22,539,530
Taxable income £	10,137,190	11,485,403	10,153,380	13,403,784	15,124,504
Tax assessed—					
Primary .. £	540,883	656,787	571,341	736,010	908,006
Super .. £	172,088	231,100	206,896	266,514	353,401
Total .. £	712,971	887,887	778,237	1,002,524	1,261,407
<i>Companies.</i>					
Number assessed	1,645	1,621	1,112	1,726	957
Taxable income a £	4,783,488	5,510,008	7,523,629	6,789,480	7,432,627
Tax assessed—					
Primary .. £	689,760	806,331	1,183,760	1,140,203	1,272,704
Super .. £	128,754	151,641	225,595	221,038	246,902
Total .. £	818,514	957,972	1,409,355	1,361,241	1,519,606
Tax on lotteries £	69,875	66,750	75,125	77,375	87,000
Tax on incomes earned in previous years £	84,639	39,656	178,313	284,231	225,772
Total tax assessed £	1,685,999	1,952,265	2,441,030	2,725,371	3,093,785
Net Revenue collected £	1,677,374	1,867,228	2,370,129	2,642,653	2,955,864
Estimated cost of collection £	41,552	46,363	45,352	53,746	60,411

a Companies are taxable on the net income earned during the year.

The next tables analyse the State Income Tax paid in 1937-38 according to the types of payers. The amounts shown in the third section of each table are taxes payable; the amount actually paid is not necessarily the same, and it will be seen from the above table that it usually proves impossible to collect the whole amount. The first table deals with individual taxpayers, the second with companies. It will be observed that companies account for more tax payable than do individuals.

## STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, INDIVIDUALS, 1937-38.

Occupation.	Taxable Income.					Total.
	£1-£250.	£251-£500.	£501-£1,000.	£1,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and over.	
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Cane farmers ..	999	599	429	227	..	2,254
Other farmers	851	252	137	39	..	1,279
Pastoralists ..	591	435	492	1,057	79	2,654
Hotelkeepers ..	148	95	107	151	4	505
Traders <i>a</i> ..	1,928	733	469	361	13	3,504
Professions ..	591	287	296	360	2	1,536
Public servants	9,109	702	162	34	..	10,007
Employees ..	28,723	2,177	779	330	..	32,009
Miscellaneous ..	3,756	707	473	297	8	5,241
Independent ..	2,314	273	164	81	1	2,833
Absentees ..	31	5	8	1	..	45
Total ..	49,041	6,265	3,516	2,938	107	61,867
NET INCOME (£).						
Cane farmers ..	264,531	270,611	320,593	342,227	..	1,197,962
Other farmers	205,938	113,605	99,293	58,031	..	476,867
Pastoralists ..	149,162	198,481	376,748	2,154,368	562,701	3,441,460
Hotelkeepers ..	39,588	43,572	79,618	247,822	32,311	442,911
Traders <i>a</i> ..	473,641	320,827	346,059	645,694	98,376	1,884,597
Professions ..	150,540	131,145	225,626	614,395	10,813	1,132,519
Public servants	2,205,540	304,086	115,413	50,020	..	2,675,059
Employees ..	6,642,515	950,111	570,603	484,721	..	8,647,950
Miscellaneous ..	664,715	313,747	348,922	497,174	78,176	1,902,734
Independent ..	352,648	116,073	120,548	124,199	6,631	720,099
Absentees ..	7,576	2,072	5,837	1,887	..	17,372
Total ..	11,156,394	2,764,330	2,609,260	5,220,538	789,008	22,539,530
TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Cane farmers ..	3,670	8,317	17,848	36,694	..	66,529
Other farmers	2,595	3,579	5,300	6,210	..	17,684
Pastoralists ..	2,108	6,504	21,862	289,707	170,028	490,209
Hotelkeepers ..	602	1,412	4,518	28,083	10,135	44,750
Traders <i>a</i> ..	6,127	10,580	19,240	81,341	30,560	147,848
Professions ..	2,105	4,179	12,830	72,951	2,675	94,740
Public servants	24,901	8,877	6,066	5,153	..	44,997
Employees ..	72,807	29,002	33,299	57,597	..	192,705
Miscellaneous ..	8,824	9,836	19,466	58,014	25,878	122,018
Independent ..	7,827	5,987	8,792	15,276	928	38,810
Absentees ..	198	98	600	221	..	1,117
Total ..	131,764	88,371	149,821	651,247	240,204	1,261,407

*a* Includes merchants, storekeepers, and wholesale manufacturers.



## STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, COMPANIES, 1937-38.

Class of Company.	Taxable Income.					
	£1-£250.	£251-£500.	£501-£1,000.	£1,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and over.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Banks .. ..	..	..	1	..	9	10
Insurance .. ..	18	2	4	32	22	78
Manufacturing .. ..	54	7	7	53	54	175
Mercantile .. ..	148	31	31	173	126	509
Pastoral .. ..	..	..	5	11	38	54
Public utility .. ..	..	..	..	7	6	13
Shipping .. ..	19	8	11	45	18	101
Other .. ..	2	..	2	8	5	17
Total .. ..	241	48	61	329	278	957

NET INCOME (£).						
Banks .. ..	..	..	551	..	332,020	332,571
Insurance .. ..	986	802	2,677	76,967	540,104	621,536
Manufacturing .. ..	3,133	2,603	5,279	140,292	1,415,613	1,566,920
Mercantile .. ..	9,227	10,688	23,508	450,958	2,597,564	3,091,945
Pastoral .. ..	..	..	4,508	36,273	714,292	755,073
Public utility .. ..	..	..	..	21,889	290,077	311,966
Shipping .. ..	1,125	3,070	7,801	94,914	283,932	390,842
Other .. ..	187	..	1,549	16,169	343,869	361,774
Total .. ..	14,658	17,163	45,873	837,462	6,517,471	7,432,627

TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Banks .. ..	..	..	132	..	79,685	79,817
Insurance .. ..	149	252	688	13,045	53,854	67,988
Manufacturing .. ..	549	443	671	27,672	286,909	316,244
Mercantile .. ..	1,406	1,866	3,985	81,301	572,325	660,883
Pastoral .. ..	..	..	474	6,317	169,285	176,076
Public utility .. ..	..	..	..	2,442	49,508	51,950
Shipping .. ..	219	599	1,521	18,872	67,899	89,110
Other .. ..	28	..	554	3,069	73,887	77,538
Total .. ..	2,351	3,160	8,025	152,718	1,353,352	1,519,606

*Queensland Land Tax.*—The rates of Land Tax payable in Queensland are given in the next section. The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable value of their land, and amount of primary tax assessed on them in grades of taxable value for individuals and companies separately.

## STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and over.	
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Individuals	11,685	5,709	1,826	90	1	19,311
Companies	241	311	375	146	26	1,104 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	11,926	6,020	2,201	236	27	20,415 <sup>a</sup>
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,163,141	4,884,477	6,513,122	1,554,345	52,865	15,167,950
Companies	54,886	354,029	1,687,289	2,983,909	2,325,305	7,681,084 <sup>b</sup>
Total ..	2,218,027	5,238,506	8,200,411	4,538,254	2,378,170	22,849,034 <sup>b</sup>
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,013	33,406	69,284	24,593	1,101	137,397
Companies	229	2,479	19,248	49,206	55,653	129,112 <sup>c</sup>
Total ..	9,242	35,885	88,532	73,799	56,754	266,509 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Includes 5 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>b</sup> Includes £275,666 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

<sup>c</sup> Includes £2,297 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £107,545—£50,267 on individuals and £57,278 on companies—and the undeveloped land tax of 2d. in the £ was assessed at £14,434—£12,473 on individuals and £1,961 on companies, making a total land tax assessment of £388,488. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, etc., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1937-38 was £465,574. This figure excludes an amount of £32,341 allowed during the year as special exemptions to farmers and graziers in accordance with the amended Act of 1922; 12,653 persons benefited by these exemptions.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was £405,070, an increase of £2,762 on the 1936-37 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £3,085 was granted to farmers and others for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £7 2s. 10d. for each £100 collected, compared with £2 0s. 10d. per £100 for income tax.

*Commonwealth Income Tax in Queensland.*—Rates of tax payable will be found in the next section. The next table shows the numbers of individual receivers of income who paid Federal Income Tax in Queensland, separating residents and absentees, and showing their net income

and taxes payable in grades of taxable income. The table includes only assessments made in Queensland, and as central office assessments amounted to over £1 m., Queensland's proportion of this additional tax may have been substantial.

**COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND INDIVIDUALS,  
1936-37.**

Individuals.	Taxable Income.					
	£1-£500.	£501-£2,000.	£2,001-£3,000.	£3,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and Upwards.	Total.
<b>NO. OF TAXPAYERS.</b>						
Residents ..	28,105	5,528	354	150	34	34,171
Absentees ..	28	14	5	5	..	52
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>28,133</b>	<b>5,542</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34,223</b>
<b>NET INCOME (£).</b>						
Residents ..	9,167,203	5,199,905	847,782	548,208	261,190	16,024,288
Absentees ..	9,114	16,418	13,026	20,815	..	59,373
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,176,317</b>	<b>5,216,323</b>	<b>860,808</b>	<b>569,023</b>	<b>261,190</b>	<b>16,083,661</b>
<b>TAX PAYABLE (£).</b>						
Residents ..	54,811	135,028	42,527	40,725	38,502	311,593
Absentees ..	83	384	511	2,298	..	3,276
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>54,894</b>	<b>135,412</b>	<b>43,038</b>	<b>43,023</b>	<b>38,502</b>	<b>314,869</b>

The total taxable income of the above individuals was £10,608,665, and in addition, 1,022 companies had an aggregate taxable income of £2,850,926, and were assessed for £139,819 of tax, while 7 "casual" taxpayers (i.e., visitors who earned an income whilst in Australia) had taxable income of £1,285 and were assessed at £20. The total taxable income was therefore £13,460,876, and the tax payable £454,708.

*Commonwealth Land Tax in Queensland.*—The rates payable are summarised in the next section. During 1936-37, tax was levied on land in Queensland with an assessed unimproved value of £12,038,447, of which £11,923,848 was owned by Australian residents and £114,599 by absentees. £7,584,034 were town lands and £4,454,413 country lands. Tax assessed amounted to £59,489, all except £416 being upon residents. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland were so small compared with other States of similar extent.

## 7. RATES OF TAXATION.

In this section is included a table showing the amounts of taxation payable to the Commonwealth and to the various State Governments by persons with various levels of net income, distinguishing between "personal exertion" and "property" incomes; and between single and married persons—tax payable by a man with a wife and two children is shown as an example. The paragraph below explains the table in detail. This is followed by a statement showing the rates of income tax, company tax, special taxes, and land tax levied by the Commonwealth and each State. The main allowable deductions are also shown. This statement has been prepared so that comparison between States may be easily made.

Details of rates of taxation in Queensland are given after this statement; and the last page of the section gives the Probate and Succession duties payable in this State, and the Federal Estate duty.

The Sales Tax is another Commonwealth tax and is payable by registered manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; increased to 6 per cent. from July, 1931; and decreased to 5 per cent. from October, 1933, and to 4 per cent. from September, 1936. The tax was raised to 5 per cent. from September, 1938.

For motor taxes payable in Queensland, see pages 188-190; and for a complete statement of taxation collected in the State, see page 290.

*Explanation of the following table.*—The particulars shown in the following table have been obtained from a publication of the Commonwealth Commissioner of Taxation. The figures show the amount of all forms of taxes on income which are payable in various States, and to the Commonwealth. "Net Income" is taken as the gross income less expenses of earning it. The taxable income, upon which the taxation payable is calculated, is obtained by deducting from the net income the statutory exemption, and allowances for wife and children (where appropriate). No account is taken of other allowable deductions, nor for State income taxation which is a deduction for Federal tax purposes. Thus, the amounts shown for Commonwealth and State taxes can be added together to get the total taxation payable in any State, only on the assumption that no State taxation has been paid in the previous year. If the net income continues unchanged, the Commonwealth tax will be less in future years, as the amount paid in State tax will be deducted from the taxable income for Commonwealth purposes. For New South Wales, where incomes are subject *either* to Special Income Tax *or* Wages Tax, only the taxation payable under the former is included. Rates for both are very similar. Queensland figures include taxation on the basis of a full year of State Development Tax which replaced Unemployment Relief Tax on 1st January, 1939.

## INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING

State.	Net Income.			
	£150.	£200.	£250.	£300.

## PERSONAL EXERTION INCOME—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	0 19 1
New South Wales ..	..	3 6 8	5 16 8	9 7 2
Victoria ..	1 12 1	2 2 10	4 8 10	6 8 1
<b>Queensland</b> ..	..	<b>1 6 3</b>	<b>9 0 0</b>	<b>12 4 1</b>
South Australia ..	4 16 9	9 16 3	14 15 1	19 16 8
Western Australia ..	4 12 3	6 7 8	9 6 3	11 10 6
Tasmania ..	4 6 10	6 7 3	8 9 10	10 15 5

## PERSONAL EXERTION INCOME—

Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales ..	..	..	1 18 8	4 0 4
Victoria ..	1 3 1	1 10 10	3 3 4	3 16 0
<b>Queensland</b> ..	..	..	<b>6 5 0</b>	<b>7 10 0</b>
South Australia ..	..	0 11 11	3 12 2	6 14 7
Western Australia ..	0 18 9	1 5 0	5 14 7	8 2 6
Tasmania ..	2 10 0	3 6 8	4 3 4	6 7 6

## PROPERTY INCOME—

Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	1 4 3
New South Wales ..	..	3 6 8	5 16 8	9 15 4
Victoria ..	1 12 1	2 2 10	5 14 4	9 0 2
<b>Queensland</b> ..	..	<b>2 10 10</b>	<b>11 8 4</b>	<b>16 0 8</b>
South Australia ..	5 19 2	12 0 6	17 19 8	24 1 0
Western Australia ..	4 12 3	6 7 8	9 6 3	11 10 6
Tasmania ..	4 8 10	6 12 2	8 18 10	11 9 8

## PROPERTY INCOME—

Commonwealth ..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales ..	..	..	1 18 8	4 0 4
Victoria ..	1 3 1	1 10 10	3 3 4	3 16 0
<b>Queensland</b> ..	..	..	<b>6 5 0</b>	<b>7 10 0</b>
South Australia ..	..	1 0 2	6 1 0	11 3 8
Western Australia ..	0 18 9	1 5 0	5 14 7	8 2 6
Tasmania ..	2 10 0	3 6 8	4 3 4	6 8 8

## "SPECIAL" TAXES) PAYABLE.

Net Income.					State.
£500.	£700.	£1,000.	£2,000.	£5,000.	
SINGLE PERSON.					
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Com.
7 6 11	17 17 3	33 18 2	113 12 8	627 14 9	N.S.W.
24 17 5	40 10 3	66 11 1	183 13 0	693 14 8	Vic.
15 7 1	33 5 7	52 18 4	146 16 8	461 17 6	Q'land.
<b>35 11 6</b>	<b>58 18 9</b>	<b>114 0 0</b>	<b>304 10 0</b>	<b>1,335 0 0</b>	S. Aus.
40 9 10	61 19 5	95 16 8	241 13 4	979 3 4	W. Aus.
27 15 10	48 0 2	83 18 4	214 10 0	886 5 0	Tas.
21 6 0	35 19 4	61 5 8	176 5 8	765 0 8	

## MAN, WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN.

2 3 4	9 11 9	25 18 0	98 15 1	592 4 9	Com.
15 15 5	30 7 7	54 18 6	166 17 11	659 7 10	N.S.W.
10 18 0	24 0 8	49 10 9	146 16 8	461 17 6	Vic.
<b>23 15 9</b>	<b>45 18 9</b>	<b>114 0 0</b>	<b>304 10 0</b>	<b>1,335 0 0</b>	Q'land.
19 12 4	34 4 4	62 4 4	175 0 0	812 10 0	S. Aus.
24 14 4	43 15 7	77 19 0	202 14 11	857 2 9	W. Aus.
17 12 3	42 17 4	57 6 1	169 7 7	749 7 1	Tas.

## SINGLE PERSON.

10 18 4	30 8 5	64 13 9	239 6 10	1,259 5 10	Com.
27 6 0	45 14 9	77 7 9	225 17 4	896 9 2	N.S.W.
23 15 10	55 17 8	88 6 8	238 10 0	722 5 10	Vic.
<b>45 17 2</b>	<b>74 5 4</b>	<b>139 10 0</b>	<b>330 0 0</b>	<b>1,335 0 0</b>	Q'land.
48 2 0	72 3 0	108 6 8	266 13 4	1,041 13 4	S. Aus.
27 15 10	48 0 2	83 18 4	214 10 0	886 5 0	W. Aus.
23 10 5	42 17 6	80 4 0	260 12 4	1,134 7 4	Tas.

## MAN, WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN.

2 18 3	14 11 1	47 5 9	207 12 7	1,201 1 5	Com.
16 12 1	33 8 5	62 14 4	203 3 2	856 7 7	N.S.W.
14 17 8	37 7 10	81 11 6	238 10 0	722 5 10	Vic.
<b>27 16 10</b>	<b>57 6 8</b>	<b>139 10 0</b>	<b>330 0 0</b>	<b>1,335 0 0</b>	Q'land.
31 10 8	53 3 4	91 6 0	233 6 8	958 6 8	S. Aus.
24 14 4	43 15 7	77 19 0	202 14 11	857 2 9	W. Aus.
18 18 3	37 8 9	72 13 2	247 13 6	1,111 19 9	Tas.

## SUMMARY OF INCOME

RATES ARE FOR RESIDENTS OF THE STATE T STANDS FOR TAXABLE AMOUNT.

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Rate of Tax ( <i>d.</i> in £) Personal Exertion.	On portion of T up to £6,900— ·87975 (3 + ·00625 T) On portion of T over £6,900— 79·1775	Same as property rates : but T decreased by one-fifth or £900 (whichever less).	T not over £2,000— 6 + ·0025 T T £2,001—£6,000— 11 + ·0005 (T - 2,000). T over £6,000— 13
Rate of Tax ( <i>d.</i> in £) Property.	T not over £500— 1·035 (3 + ·01 T). T £501—£1,500— 1·035 (1 + ·014 T) T over £1,500— On portion of T up to £3,700— 1·035 (4·75 + ·0115 T) On portion of T over £3,700— 93·15	On portion of T up to £5,500— ·85 (9 + ·006 T) On portion of T over £5,500— 51	Double P.E.
Super Tax and Additional Tax.			
Statutory Exemption— <i>a</i> Amount . . . . .	£250	£250	£200
<i>b</i> Maximum I for full amount . . . . .	£250	£250	£500
<i>c</i> Rate of diminution . .	£1 in £2 of I over £250	£1 in £8 of I over £250	£2 in £1 of I over £500
Deduction for wife . . .	£50	£50	£50
Deduction for each child under 16 years—	£50	£50	£50
Medical Expenses . . . . (maximum allowable)	£50	£50	£50
Funeral Expenses . . . . (maximum allowable)	£20	£20	£20
Assurance, etc. . . . . (maximum allowable)	£100	£100	£100

The aggregate maximum allowable for these items decreases by proportion of £400 by which net income exceeds £800.

## TAXATION RATES.

## I STANDS FOR NET INCOME LESS ALLOWABLE DEDUCTIONS.

Queensland.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
On portion of T up to £8,000— 6+·006 T On portion of T over £8,000— 60	T not over £1,000— 13+·002 T T £1,001-£7,000— 15+·006 (T-1,000) T over £7,000— 51 — Unmarried adults, 8d. extra.	T not over £6,671— 2+·007 (T-100) T over £6,671— 48 — All rates subject to rebate of 20 %.	On portion of T up to £7,600— 3+·00375 T On portion of T over £7,600— 60 — All rates subject to increase of 20 %.
T not over £3,000— 12+·004 T T over £3,000— On portion of T up to £8,000— 6+·006 T On portion of T over £8,000— 60	T not over £7,000— 22+·006 (T-1,000) T over £7,000— 58 — Unmarried adults, 4d. extra.	Same as P.E.	T not over £546— T 3+— 181-07 T over £546— Rate increases from 8-02 towards a limit of 60. — All rates subject to increase of 20 %.
Super Tax— If T exceeds £250, 20% of excess of tax over tax at rate for whole T on amount of stat- utory exemption. Additional Tax— (% of Tax + Super Tax) I £780-£849 15 % I £850-£899 16 % I £900-£949 18 % I £950-£999 20 % I over £999 27½ %			
£150 £250 £1 in £4 of I over £250	£100 £100 £1 in £9 of I over £100	Single— a £100 b £100 c £2 in £1 of I over £100 Married— a £200 b £200 c £2 in £1 of I over 200.	Single— a £1 for every £6 I less than £400. b £125 (I below £125 exempt) Married— a £1 for every £2 I less than £500. b £200 (I below £200 exempt).
£72, less £1 for every £5 net income exceeds £640.	£30, less £1 for every £12 net income exceeds £650.	—	—
£60, less £1 for every £6 net income exceeds £640.	£30, less £1 for every £12 net income exceeds £650.	£62	£39
£50	Medical and funeral; aggregate not to exceed £50, less £1 for every £7 net income exceeds £650.	£50	—
£20		£20	—
£100	£10 for friendly societies if net income not over £650.	£50	—



## SUMMARY OF INCOME

RATES ARE FOR

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Company Tax Rate ( <i>d.</i> in £) (Ordinary companies: most States charge lower rates to life assurance companies)	13-8 Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed	27 Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed	22-575 Shareholders not taxable.
"Special" Taxes— Income	—	<p><i>Wages—</i></p> <p>On incomes from employment over £3 per week. Gradually increasing rate— £3 0s. 1d.—10d. p. wk. £7— 4s. 4d. p. wk. £10— 6s. 7d. p. wk. £20— 14s. 1d. p. wk. towards limit of 10d. in £.</p> <p><i>Special Income—</i></p> <p>On incomes not from employment over £155 per annum, rate rises from 3d. in £ on £156 towards 10d. in £.</p> <p>Companies 10d. in £ on net assessable income (undistributed profits)</p> <p>Certain allowances for wife and children.</p>	<p><i>Special Income—</i></p> <p>On all incomes from £105 upwards, rising from 6s. per £100 to 12s. 6d on over £2,500.</p> <p><i>Unemployment Relief—</i></p> <p>On all incomes from £105 upwards, rising from 15s. 5d. per £100 to 68s. 1d. on over £3,000.</p> <p>Persons with dependents with incomes under £200 are exempt from Special Income Tax.</p> <p>No deductions allowed</p> <p>Companies not liable.</p>

## SUMMARY OF LAND

Particulars.	Commonwealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Rate of Tax . . . . . ( <i>d.</i> in £ on unimproved values)	<p>V = total unimproved value of land.</p> <p>On portion of taxable value up to £75,000—</p> $\frac{V - 5,000}{37,500}$ <p>On portion of taxable value over £75,000—</p> $4\frac{1}{2}$ <p>Absentees' rates: <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> <i>d.</i> greater</p>	Western areas only : 1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Exemptions . . . . .	£5,000 Absentees—nil.	£240	£250 diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250.

TAXATION RATES—*continued.*

## RESIDENTS OF THE STATE.

Queensland.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
21 plus 20% (increases on higher profits, see page 304) Shareholders not taxable.	24 Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed.	17-25 Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed.	22-5 Shareholders not taxable.
<i>State Development—</i> On all incomes not from employment, and on incomes from employment over— £211 in S.E. £230 in S.W. £225 in Mackay £237 in N.E. £256 in N.W. Rates in £ :— Up to £227 3d. £228 to £499 6d. £500 and over 9d. No deductions allowed. Companies are liable at same rates, on whole income.	—	<i>Financial Emergency—</i> On incomes £200 and over of persons married or with dependents; on other incomes £78 and over. Rate ranges from 2d. in £ for persons married or with dependents, and 4d. in £ for others to 12d. in £ on all incomes of £806 and over. Companies are liable, on whole income. <i>Hospital Fund—</i> 1½d. in £ on incomes £1 per week and over. Companies pay Hospital tax on ascertained profits; but dividends not taxable in hands of shareholders.	<i>Wages and Special Income—</i> On salaries and wages over £3 10s. per week; and other incomes over £104 per annum. Rate ranges from 4d. in £ on incomes up to £312 (or £6 per week) to 1s. on excess of income over £1,500. No deductions allowed. Companies are liable, on whole income.

## TAXATION RATES.

Queensland.	S. Australia.	W. Australia.	Tasmania.
Ranges from 1 to 8 on over £75,000 (see page 305).	Up to £5,000— ¼ Over £5,000— 1½ Absentees—20% extra.	Land not improved— 2 Improved land— 1 Absentees—50% extra.	Rate graduates from 1 on first £2,500 to 3-75 on excess of value over £80,000.
On primary producers' land— £1,500, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,500, to £300 on £2,500 and over. Other— £300. Absentees and companies—Nil.	—	Improved land used solely for primary production exempt.	Rural—£3,500. Other—Nil

The rates for Queensland are given in detail in the following pages.

(i.) ORDINARY INCOME TAX—QUEENSLAND.

Returns stating Income for the year ended 30th June must be lodged by 31st July, or for business Income by 31st August. The following is a summary of the principal rates, which are in pence per £ of taxable Queensland income.

*Rates of Tax on Individuals.*

*Personal Exertion.*—6 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .006, and 60 on all in excess of £8,000.

*Property.*—12 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .004, to £3,000; thereafter the rates are the same as for personal exertion income.

*A Super Tax* of 20 per cent. is added for that portion of taxable income which exceeds £250 after deducting any super tax paid, and for all incomes of persons domiciled in a State of the Commonwealth other than Queensland.

*Additional Tax* is levied at 15 per cent. on taxable incomes from £780 to £849, of 16 per cent. from £850 to £899, of 18 per cent. from £900 to £949, of 20 per cent. from £950 to £999, and of 27½ from £1,000, and all absentees, the percentages being of the amount of tax including super tax.

*Statutory Exemption.*—£150, decreased by £1 for every £4 of net income over £250. No exemption is allowed in the case of persons domiciled in other States or the A.C.T.

*Minimum Tax.*—When the amount falls between 0s. and 10s., or 10s. and 20s., the tax is 10s. or 20s. respectively.

*Rates of Tax on Companies.*

Banking Companies .. .. .	48
Insurance Companies .. .. .	} 39
Companies whose incomes are specially assessed .. .. .	

(The rate is reduced to 21 pence on profits from Life Assurance distributed among policy-holders.)

Mining Companies. On income derived from metalliferous mining or leases .. .. .	12
Film Companies .. .. .	48
Other Companies, on profits as defined and not exceeding 6 per cent. on capital as defined .. .. .	21

Plus 3d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 19 per cent., after which the rate is 63d.

And if *Public Utility or Monopoly Companies* the addition is 6d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 16 per cent., after which the rate is 87d.

*A Super Tax* of 20 per cent. of the primary tax is charged on the incomes of all companies; except Mutual Life Assurance Companies and Mining Companies which are charged 1s. for each £ of taxable income.

## (ii.) STATE DEVELOPMENT TAX—QUEENSLAND.

The State Development Tax Fund is administered by the Department of Labour and Industry. Details of income and expenditure from the tax are given on page 267.

“*The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935*” were repealed by “*The Income (State Development) Tax Act of 1938.*” Under this Act a special tax is levied—(a) on income from employment through employers and as defined in the Acts, and (b) on other income directly by the Commissioner of Taxes. Companies are liable. Incomes not over £211 are exempt in the South Eastern portion of the State, £230 in the South West, £225 in Mackay, £237 in the North East, and £256 in the North West. The (a) rates in operation from 1st January, 1939, are as follows in pence per £ of annual income:—

3d. on incomes £212 to £227.

6d. on incomes £228 to £499.

9d. on incomes £500 and over.

Special rates apply to certain casual and seasonal employments.

Taxation collected through employers is collected by means of stamps obtainable from Labour Agents or from the Director of Labour, Brisbane. Employers of ten or more employees may remit by cheque fortnightly as per schedule supplied.

Collection through the Commissioner for Taxes may be made on returns supplied for income tax purposes. If no such return is required, a special return must be made of income other than from employment and certain exempted sources. Income tax exemptions and deductions are not allowed. This part of the tax is levied on the incomes returned for 1937-38 as the basis for 1938-39.

## (iii.) LAND TAX—QUEENSLAND.

Returns of the value of freehold land held are required as for Income Tax on forms supplied, wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a Super Tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000. An additional 2d. is payable on “undeveloped land.”

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

## (iv.) PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

## (a) Queensland.

"The Succession and Probate Duties Acts, 1892 to 1935."

*Probate or Administration Duty.*—£1 for every £100 or part thereof in excess of £300 in net value. No duty where the net value does not amount to £300.

*Succession Duty* is payable as percentages of the Succession on the following progressive scale, subject to exemption

- (a) where the net value of an estate is under £200;
- (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20;
- (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

A = where the Successor is Domiciled within—and B = outside Australia.

Successions Passing upon Death the Value of which are—	Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Over—£								
200 but not over 500	Nil	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
500 but not over 1,000	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
1,000 but not over 2,500	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{7}{8}$	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over 4,000	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	4	4	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
4,000 but not over 5,000	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{7}{16}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 but not over 6,000	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over 7,000	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{3}{16}$	11	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
7,000 but not over 8,000	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{6}$	12	15
8,000 but not over 9,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{3}{16}$	13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
9,000 but not over 10,000	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	14	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
12,500 but not over 15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
17,500 but not over 20,000	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{7}{8}$	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
22,500 but not over 25,000	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
27,500 but not over 30,000	11	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	22	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates .. ..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

## (b) Federal Estate Duty.

Where the estate exceeds £1,000 in net value, but not £2,000, the rate of duty is £1 per cent., and where over £2,000 the rate is £1 per cent., plus one-fifth of £1 per cent. for every additional £1,000 or part thereof, with a maximum of £15 per cent.

Widows and lineal descendants are rated at two-thirds of the above on their successions.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt.

## 8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds, Cities, Towns and Shires, and all are known as "Local Authorities." City Councils control the twelve most populous towns, all of which have a population of over 6,000. Town Councils control the town areas of eleven of the larger towns, while Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on pages 29-30, and the population of each local authority area on pages 48-50; but for details of finances reference should be made to Part E of the Statistics of Queensland for 1937-38. Their areas are shown in the maps on pages 308-9. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All local authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, and general care and beautification of their areas, and in many cases they provide electricity and various transport services. They have to contribute amounts determined by law towards the upkeep of public hospitals which serve the people in their areas (see Chapter 5, section 5). Since 1933 many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of Stock Routes, and the provision of water thereon.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Main Roads Commission, which is responsible for Main Roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the 30th June, 1938.

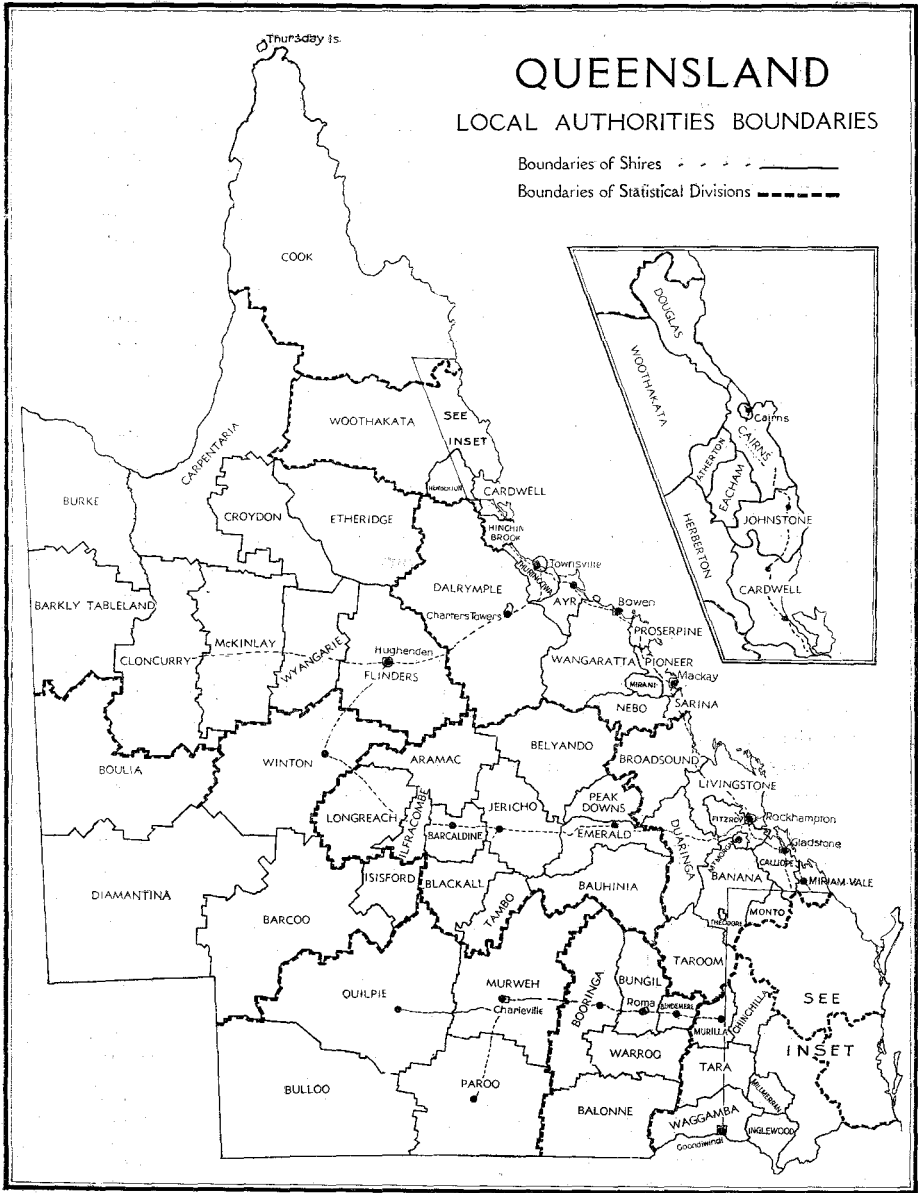
LOCAL GOVERNMENT—QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Particulars.		City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities	No.	1	11	11	121	144
Population <i>a</i>	No.	318,430	184,689	36,828	468,112	993,461 <sup>b</sup>
Ratepayers	No.	<i>n</i>	43,327	13,427	119,938	<i>n</i>
Dwellings	No.	79,488	43,605	9,425	110,871	243,389
Rateable Value	£	21,079,584	6,263,960	1,325,248	43,706,378	72,375,170
Streets and Roads	Miles	1,904	1,572	494	116,776	120,746

*a* As at 31st December, 1937.

*b* This is the estimate for the whole State. The total of estimates by Local Authorities is not quite the same as this figure.

*n* Not available.



In this map and the inset map opposite, the positions of the principal railways (light dotted lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Shires (capital letters) and of Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of Statistical



Divisions as based on Shires are shown in heavy dotted lines. The names of the Divisions, and the Shires in each, may be found on pages 48-50, and the map facing page 1 showing the Divisions as based on Petty Sessions Districts may be compared.



*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the net revenue of local authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, and from government grants. The following table shows the revenue of local authorities during 1937-38 (excluding loan receipts).

The amounts shown under government grants for unemployment relief were chiefly from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, and were spent largely on roads. The amounts for subsidy of loans were paid under an arrangement by which the Government subsidises loans made to Local Authorities for constructional works by approximately one-third of the amount spent on labour. A special Commonwealth-State scheme of subsidy of Local Works is described on page 272.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for maintenance works carried out on Main Roads, etc., portion of such work being paid by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 184, for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.) For 1937-38 the Local Authorities finances exclude permanent works carried out through the Local Authorities.

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 312).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1937-38.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Taxation—</b>					
Rates .. ..	740,260	337,320	69,359	1,118,809	2,265,748
Licenses .. ..	19,553	4,763	1,452	6,846	32,614
<b>Government Grants—</b>					
Unemployment Relief	114,315	279,692	61,035	273,640	728,682
Subsidy of Loans ..	86,150	139,781	17,698	128,962	372,591
Main Roads Com. ..	..	6,874	1,879	189,359	198,112
Other .. ..	7,020	2,866	68	18,983	28,937
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	159,399	94,335	19,145	109,568	382,447
Other Public Works and Services ..	102,529	36,364	12,312	129,975	281,180
Other .. ..	89,866	58,849	6,686	72,393	227,794
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,319,092</b>	<b>960,844</b>	<b>189,634</b>	<b>2,048,535</b>	<b>4,518,105</b>

Local Government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" are mostly for the local hospitals, fire brigades, and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on roads, etc., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other, grants (see above table).

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1937-38.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	100,258	36,427	8,949	147,813	293,447
Debt Services ..	531,071	98,874	33,539	278,865	942,349
Roads and streets—					
New works ..	203,860	109,027	36,696	260,007	609,590
Maintenance ..	93,620	272,937	54,753	733,471	1,154,781
Other Public works—					
New works ..	46,136	168,672	9,918	44,480	269,206
Maintenance ..	140,889	73,396	7,479	147,804	369,568
Health and cleansing ..	175,482	108,562	21,042	136,158	441,244
Other Services ..	59,324	18,304	5,445	15,571	98,644
Grants .. ..	88,282	37,229	5,860	124,768	256,139
Other .. ..	17,374	23,025	3,883	46,114	90,396
Total .. ..	1,456,296	946,453	187,564	1,935,051	4,525,364

*Business Undertakings.*—Three main groups of activities which are classed as business undertakings are carried out by local authorities in Queensland:—water, electricity, and railways and tramways. Separate accounts have to be kept for each of these undertakings.

Waterworks are controlled by fifty-five local authorities including all the cities. Nine of the towns have water supplies, while Coolangatta is supplied by works constructed by the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, a joint undertaking of the Coolangatta Town and Nerang Shire Councils, which is included as a semi-governmental body in the next section. The remaining waterworks (48) are controlled by 34 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see Statistics of Queensland, 1937-38, Part E).

Sewerage systems are operating in the cities of Brisbane, Mackay, and Toowoomba, and systems are in course of construction in Ipswich, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, and Townsville.

At present in Brisbane there are only 29,342 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 87,729 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work is proceeding as fast as funds will permit.

Electricity is supplied by forty-three local authorities, but only thirty-one generate their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers. There is also one local authority scheme under construction.

Electric tramways are operated by Brisbane City Council, steam tramways by Rockhampton, and four shires operate short lengths of steam tramway to link up various centres in their districts.

The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of local authority business undertakings during 1937-38.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1937-38.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and Charges .. ..	747,697	211,771	30,670	51,856	1,041,994
Subsidy of Loans ..	274,462	34,134	4,450	15,838	328,884
Other .. ..	69,486	17,562	1,397	2,884	91,329
Total .. ..	1,091,645	263,467	36,517	70,578	1,462,207
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	174,234	112,094	16,453	22,416	325,197
Construction .. ..	250,180	52,953	5,582	16,388	325,103
Debt Charges .. ..	669,494	94,094	11,734	25,406	800,728
Other .. ..	35,099	2,900	2,503	2,178	42,680
Total .. ..	1,129,007	262,041	36,272	66,388	1,493,708
Surplus .. ..	-37,362	+1,426	+245	+4,190	-31,501
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	571,825	185,481	53,815	114,141	925,262
Other .. ..	15,573	3,636	6,531	10,406 <sup>c</sup>	36,146
Total .. ..	587,398	189,117	60,346	124,547	961,408
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	343,373	112,356	37,217	75,737	568,683
Debt Charges .. ..	125,559	32,041	10,763	22,232	190,595
Other .. ..	14,399	55,118 <sup>a</sup>	9,490 <sup>b</sup>	22,719	101,726
Total .. ..	483,331	199,515	57,470	120,688	861,004
Surplus .. ..	+104,067	-10,398	+2,876	+3,859	+100,404
<i>Railways and Tramways.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges ..	805,704	11,012	..	31,530	848,246
Other .. ..	10,100	5,991	..	4,939	21,030
Total .. ..	815,804	17,003	..	36,469	869,276
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	512,322	14,414	..	22,144	548,880
Debt Charges .. ..	163,263	2,557	..	10,404	176,224
Other .. ..	..	77	..	2,289	2,366
Total .. ..	675,585	17,048	..	34,837	727,470
Surplus .. ..	+140,219	-45	..	+1,632	+141,806

<sup>a</sup> Includes £4,000 profits transferred to General Funds.

<sup>b</sup> Includes £600 profits transferred to General Funds.

<sup>c</sup> Includes £1,934 Subsidy of Loans.

*Local Authorities' Loans.*—With the exception of Brisbane, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities has been for loans obtained through the State Treasury. Only with special approval may loans be raised from other sources. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditures, but under an amendment to the Local Authorities Act in 1936, it is provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of local authorities, at 30th June, 1938, were £30,019,484. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£	s.	d.	
Brisbane .. .. .	21,848,688,	or	68	12	3
Other Cities and Towns	3,967,682,	or	18	10	0
Shires .. .. .	4,203,114,	or	9	3	2

to the following:—

	£
State Government .. .. .	10,208,471
Other fixed loans .. .. .	18,275,530
Bank overdrafts .. .. .	1,140,988
Other liabilities .. .. .	394,495

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council which at 30th June, 1938, owed £5,500,000 in London, and £3,587,953 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £4,801,671 were to Brisbane which was also responsible for £559,976 of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £2,714,997 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all local authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to the 30th June, 1938:—

	£
Electricity Supply .. .. .	2,454,063
Water and Sewerage .. .. .	12,986,689
Roads .. .. .	6,138,305
Tramways .. .. .	2,520,922
Other .. .. .	4,382,661
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£28,482,640</b>

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day to day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by local authorities during the year 1937-38.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1937-38.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, etc. .. .. .	185,562	60,359	24,694	284,771	555,386
Other Ordinary Services	152,127	38,432	28,051	102,298	320,908
Water and Sewerage .. .. .	309,170	289,012	8,592	50,750	657,524
Electricity .. .. .	171,352	58,398	3,790	59,987	293,527
Railways and Tramways	136,085	..	..	1,070	137,155
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>954,296</b>	<b>446,201</b>	<b>65,127</b>	<b>498,876</b>	<b>1,964,500</b>

## 9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the Government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies," whose gross figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue, or Local Authority statistics. There are 12 main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in Section 11 of this Chapter.

The activities included under these heads for Queensland are (1) 68 bore water supply boards, the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation Trust, (3) 7 Harbour Boards, the Harbour Dues Fund for Brisbane, and the River Works Board, (5) Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, (6) the Main Roads Commission, Story and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 35 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 75 ambulance brigades, and 94 hospital boards and hospitals, (11) 37 marketing and industry improvement boards and (12) the Public Curator, the University Works Board, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. The Unemployment Relief Tax Fund is also included in this category. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
RECEIPTS, 1937-38.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and Irrigation ..	£ 28,275	£ ..	£ 43,460	£ 8,180	£ 79,915
Harbours <i>a</i> ..	..	68,573	392,373	54,353	515,299
Electricity ..	..	..	69,063	10,310	79,373
Roads and Bridges <i>a</i> ..	758,553	758,649	22,351	158,364	1,697,917
Trading, n.e.i. ..	1,316	..	1,366,897	64,055	1,432,268
Fire Brigades ..	..	48,704	180	39,852	88,736
University <i>b</i> ..	..	36,473	29,647	51,300	117,420
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	..	726,099 <sup>d</sup>	266,725	128,216	1,121,040
Marketing, etc., <i>c</i> ..	89,337	43,332	19,611,588	16,310	19,760,567
Other ..	2,783,574 <sup>e</sup>	..	45,624	77,621	2,906,819
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>3,661,055</b>	<b>1,681,830</b>	<b>21,847,908</b>	<b>608,561</b>	<b>27,799,354</b>

<sup>a</sup> Harbour Boards' figures are for the year 1937.<sup>b</sup> Figures for 1937.<sup>c</sup> Figures for Marketing Boards cover operations of the season ending during 1937-8.<sup>d</sup> Including proportion of precepts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.<sup>e</sup> Unemployment Relief Tax.

Expenditure from Revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working and Loan Expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies were as follows:—

SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,  
EXPENDITURE, 1937-38.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	50,819	29,618	1,206	81,643	— 1,728	186,092b
Harbours <i>a</i>	161,390	167,345	109,270	438,005	+ 77,294	241,137c
Electricity	19,781	31,219	22,372	73,372	+ 6,001	8,553
Roads and Bridges ..	144,731	1,073,644	504,131	1,722,506	— 24,589	585,772d
Trading n.e.i.	19,607	1,064,136	375,691	1,459,434	— 27,166	2,249
Fire Brigades	9,955	72,146	5,392	87,493	+ 1,243	23,015
University <i>a</i>	..	90,002	..	90,002	+ 27,418	..
Hospitals & Ambulances	57,159	1,004,100	71,365	1,132,624	— 11,584	149,076
Marketing <i>a</i>	71,484	19,619,618	34,015	19,725,117	+ 35,450	45,000
Other ..	..	1,698,942	1,057,374	2,756,316	+ 150,503	19,505e
Total ..	534,926	24,850,770	2,180,816	27,566,512	+ 232,842	1,260,399

*a* See Notes *a*, *b* and *c* to previous Table.

*b* Stanley River Dam, £186,092.

*c* Including the Works Board £68,240, and Mackay Harbour Board £119,873.

*d* Including Main Roads Commission £265,814, and Story Bridge Board £319,958.

*e* University Works Board, £19,505.

The Loan and Overdraft Liabilities of these bodies amounted to £12,176,147 at the 30th June, 1938, £10,905,606 being loan, and £1,270,541 overdraft. Most of the Loans are due to the State Government and amount to £8,300,671; and a number of the bodies which operate as Trust Funds, have their overdrafts on the Treasury.

Of the fixed Loan Indebtedness £613,158 was for Water Supply Authorities, £171,543 for Irrigation and Drainage, £3,048,913 for Harbours, £246,797 for Electricity, £4,680,676 for Roads and Bridges, £370,468 for Trading bodies, £109,540 for Fire Brigades, £1,025,650 for Hospitals and Ambulances, £563,861 for Marketing and Industry Improvement, and £75,000 for the University Works Board.

#### 10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is here made to show net figures for all Government and Semi-Government operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were transfers from the State Government to Local Authorities for unemployment relief,

etc., from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to Hospitals, Ambulances, Fire Brigades, etc. (See tables on pages 314, 315.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY 1937-38.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Net Loan Expenditure
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	4,912,029	17,339,731	17,568,223	- 228,492	2,553,426
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	759,813	3,813,939	3,744,219	+ 69,720	954,296
Other Cities ..	352,250	1,430,431	1,425,057	+ 5,374	446,201
Towns ..	74,800	286,497	281,306	+ 5,191	65,127
Shires ..	1,142,676	2,280,129	2,156,964	+ 123,165	498,876
Semi-Government and Other Public Bodies ..	3,661,055 <sup>a</sup>	27,799,354	27,566,512	+ 232,842	1,260,399
Total (excluding duplications)	10,902,623	50,525,801	50,318,001	+ 207,800	4,767,016

<sup>a</sup> Includes Unemployment Relief, Motor, and other Taxes.

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Enterprises.*—The financial results are noted below of certain enterprises formerly conducted by a Government corporation under special legislation. These enterprises were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 230). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations. The enterprises are now in the final stages of liquidation.

The group of enterprises here noted does not include enterprises now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see Section 7 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1938, was £2,222,072, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Funds, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The remaining assets were then valued at £394,966. The properties were disposed of during the depression years.

The loss on the Cattle Stations to 30th June, 1938, totalled £1,658,424, including all charges except interest. The net loss on Butchers' Shops is given as £36,633. The Fishery Business showed a net loss of £45,444. The Cannery lost £112,629, and the Produce Agency £19,529. A State Hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,929 subject to the collection of the sale value from its realisation in 1930. The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) caused a loss of £24,376 to 30th June, 1938. In 1930 it was leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at an annual rental of £5,500.

*Agricultural Bank.*—Established in 1923 the Bank absorbed the activities of institutions previously set up by the Government to make advances to settlers, and in addition to that class of business was given authority to make loans to Co-operative Societies for works and necessary equipment. As from the 22nd December, 1938, the functions of the Bank have been assumed by the Bureau of Rural Development. Funds for advances to borrowers are provided by the Treasury from Loan Funds. During the year 1937-38 new advances made amounted to £213,000, whilst the net indebtedness to the Treasury was reduced by £18,928. Since the inception of State advances to settlers and Co-operative Societies loans of £7,741,988 have been made in respect of 43,002 applications. This figure includes loans to Co-operative Societies of an amount of £96,794, of which £19,124 was outstanding at the 30th June, 1938.

**AGRICULTURAL BANK—"THE AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS," QUEENSLAND.**

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Advances made <i>a</i> £	147,760	173,340	225,017	169,963	213,000
Interest paid <i>b</i> £	120,861	103,908	79,111	71,997	77,344
Repayments made £	537,579	377,499	299,875	246,867	267,955
Interest outstanding £	75,186	58,255	52,694	54,152	49,571
Principal outstanding £	1,888,055	1,713,928	1,673,741	1,628,962	1,615,564
Borrowers .. No.	6,018	5,465	5,194	4,964	4,745
Average amount per borrower approved during year .. £	194	228	221	190	242

*a* Figures revised to exclude amounts of converted loans.

*b* The reduction after 1933-34 is due to a reduction in rates charged.

*Agricultural Bank (Discharged Soldier Settlers).*—The Agricultural Bank (now the Bureau of Rural Development) is also charged with the administration of advances to discharged soldier settlers. These settlers are of two main classes—namely, those on selections included in a group settlement and those on freeholds and selections not included in a group settlement. Prior to the 1st March, 1925, the administration of the former class of business was undertaken by the Lands Department. The number of borrowers includes many persons not returned soldiers who have taken over properties from the original soldier settlers. Since the inception of the scheme £1,180,671 has been advanced in addition to loans made by the Lands Department to group settlers between 1917 and 1st March, 1925.

**AGRICULTURAL BANK—"THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACTS," QUEENSLAND.**

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Advances made £	6,385	4,020	4,670	3,738	3,379
Interest paid .. £	35,809	32,122	26,482	23,278	24,610
Repayments made £	71,584	65,787	45,490	40,271	46,513
Principal outstanding £	738,720	670,508	618,921	576,286	523,806
Interest outstanding £	40,331	30,112	27,312	26,808	22,923
Borrowers .. No.	1,717	1,602	1,615	1,434	1,333



*Advances under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1932."*—These are made from a special fund administered by the Rural Assistance Board, and are intended to provide for the financial accommodation of farmers unable to qualify for loans under the Agricultural Bank Acts. They have made possible the employment in rural industries of men who otherwise may have remained on the labour market. Securities for advances are generally crop liens, stock mortgages, and bills of sale. During 1937-38, £5,034 was advanced and £7,731 repaid. Altogether, £45,373 has been advanced; and at 30th June, 1938, there were 295 accounts open, with £13,814 principal outstanding.

*State Advances Corporation—Workers' Dwellings.*—This Corporation was set up by "The State Advances Act, 1916," to make advances to workers on the security of homes to be erected. A borrower must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must not be in receipt of an annual income in excess of £750. He must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself. The maximum advances allowable under the Act are £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building, but owing to the large demand for advances and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient loan funds, the amounts were limited to £700 for Government Loan advances for 1937-38, and 50 per cent. of the total was reserved for country borrowers. A loan of £200,000 was obtained from the Commonwealth Savings Bank during the year to meet the demand for dwellings under this Act; advances were limited to £550 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £650 in other parts. Advances are repayable over 20 years in monthly instalments, and interest at 4 per cent. is charged. The decrease in arrears in 1934-35, as shown in the following table, is due to arrears of principal and interest being funded under the provisions of "The State Housing Relief Act of 1930" and amendments.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACTS."

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>During year—</i>					
Amount advanced £	197,747	289,771	329,973	274,730	367,860
Amount of security £	234,890	345,405	430,740	350,987	459,960
<i>At end of year—</i>					
Dwellings erected No.	15,865	16,354	16,916	17,378	17,984
Total amount advanced £	6,486,211	6,775,982	7,105,954	7,380,685	7,748,545
Dwellings on books No.	8,100	8,197	8,411	8,526	8,791
Total amount owing on dwellings on books £	2,920,020	3,001,799	3,107,699	3,159,396	3,288,890
Total arrears (interest and redemption) £	94,717	11,352	21,032	27,140	30,934

*State Advances Corporation—Workers' Homes.*—Workers' Homes are erected under "The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1934," by the Corporation. These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and advances are limited to

persons with a net annual income for State taxation purposes of less than £260. The Corporation builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. of the completed cost of home and land, and the balance in monthly instalments for 25 years, interest being charged at 4 per cent. This scheme is not much availed of at present, only 15 applications being approved during the last 5 years. The decrease in arrears in 1934-35 is due to funding as in the case of Workers' Dwellings. Particulars are as follow:—

## STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' HOMES ACTS."

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Homes erected to end of year .. No.	2,280	2,280	2,282	2,284	2,288
Actual cost a £	1,288,262	1,292,913	1,302,537	1,310,072	1,320,939
Homes remaining on books at end of year .. No.	2,181	2,164	2,143	2,112	2,084
Total amount owing on homes on books at end of year £	1,007,758	1,000,278	979,335	951,935	909,806
Total arrears (interest and unpaid purchase money) at end of year .. £	102,582	38,003	47,268	55,258	30,691

a Including cost of improvements.

*State Advances Corporation—Building Revival Scheme.*—The *State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December 1932 provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. It was empowered to make advances for improvements to residences, up to £300, and to Schools of Arts, Show Grounds, and Public Halls up to £500.

During 1937-38, 39 applications were approved, the amount advanced being £5,445. The indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1938, was £73,742. Altogether, 1,477 contracts to a total value of £161,833 had been completed under the scheme.

*Public Curator.*—The Public Curator engages in general Trustee business, and administers intestate estates when required to do so. Wills are also deposited in his Office for safe custody, the number held being 45,789 at the 30th June, 1938. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns. The next table shows the amounts held in Trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities unclaimed moneys to the extent of £267,359 were held at 30th June, 1938. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £9,976, of which Consolidated Revenue received £3,356. The Public Curator held invest-

ments in Australian Consolidated Loans of £282,428, nearly £100,000 in premises and fittings, and £53,000 in bank balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the next table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Amounts held at end of year					
For insolvent estates	£ 13,183	8,676	16,884	9,900	5,341
For intestate estates	£ 129,059	115,608	111,701	120,490	117,250
For wills and trusts	£ 578,762	492,809	495,207	511,917	522,989
For mental patients	£ 84,331	85,925	90,451	98,828	103,678
For other purposes	£ 146,416	135,701	111,626	93,628	92,575
Total .. ..	£ 951,751	838,719	825,869	834,763	841,833
Amount of mortgages held	£ 682,371	666,778	669,571	649,514	685,015
Wills of living persons deposited during year No.	3,317	2,549	2,458	2,481	2,568

*Golden Casket Art Union.*—This lottery was established in 1916. Its operations during the last five years were as follows:—

## GOLDEN CASSET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Ticket Sales	£ 1,297,499	1,335,000	1,577,500	1,472,500	1,740,000
Other ..	£ 3,595	2,404	1,938	1,996	2,351
Total ..	£ 1,301,094	1,337,404	1,579,438	1,474,496	1,742,351
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Prize Money	£ 796,150	839,450	1,009,550	942,950	1,114,750
Salaries, Commission, &c.	£ 97,273	95,492	107,537	101,863	120,164
Office Expenses	£ 20,395	21,745	23,833	20,423	22,506
State Tax ..	£ 64,875	66,750	78,875	73,625	87,000
Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs ..	£ 322,401	313,967	359,643	335,635	397,931
Total ..	£ 1,301,094	1,337,404	1,579,438	1,474,496	1,742,351
<i>Percentage of Expenditure—</i>					
Prizes .. %	61-19	62-77	63-92	63-95	63-98
Administration %	9-04	8-76	8-32	8-29	8-19
Tax and Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs %	29-77	28-47	27-76	27-76	27-83

The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five

Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the hospitals of the State, and latterly in some seasonal relief for unemployed. Of the profits for 1937-38, £300,437 from "ordinary" caskets, £97,494 from "special" caskets, and £2,703 from unclaimed prizes, were paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which £223,767 was used to supplement Consolidated Revenue in making Hospital Grants, £90,136 was used for special grants to hospitals, and £202,855 was paid to other medical and charitable organisations.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £3,348,692; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £754,499; to construct the Medical School, £53,615; to assist unemployed, £73,823; and to make other grants, etc., £140,409.

*Public Service Superannuation.*—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for Public Servants (including Teachers) and Police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5% per annum.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. During 1937-38 the funds of the scheme became exhausted, and £17,638 was contributed from Consolidated Revenue towards the payment of benefits, which amounted to £77,025. Pensions due under this scheme will be a charge on Consolidated Revenue for 1938-39 and future years.

## STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Particulars.		Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions .. ..	£	108,382	20,968	129,350
Interest from Government .. ..	£	91,149	..	91,149
Government Subsidy .. ..	£	4,000	66,220	70,220
Other .. .. .	£	62	3,500	3,562
Total .. .. .	£	203,593	90,688	294,281
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits .. .. .	£	32,634	89,895	122,529
Refunds .. .. .	£	25,633	944	26,577
Total .. .. .	£	58,267	90,839	149,106
Funds at end of year .. ..	£	1,915,354	152	1,915,506
<i>Contributors at end of year—</i>				
Male .. .. .	No.	6,082	1,335	7,417
Female .. .. .	No.	3,150	..	3,150
Total .. .. .	No.	9,232	1,335	10,567

*Assistance to Industries.*—The Government is empowered under “*The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933,*” to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance are set out in the Acts. The Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry administers the Acts and makes recommendations on applications for assistance. Security is taken over the assets of the enterprises assisted.

A loan of £500,000 sterling guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited constitutes the largest liability under the Acts. The Company is engaged in the mining of silver-lead ore and the extraction of silver, lead, and zinc. The term of the guarantee is five years. Approximately 1,300 men are employed at the mine.

A guarantee of a loan of £100,000 has been given in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 31st December, 1938, was £96,250.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £23,854 on 31st December, 1938. This amount was made up as follows:—

Woollen manufactures, £13,854; knitting mills, £6,000; metal parts and metal processing, £4,000.

The employment provided in these industries at that date amounted to some 236 persons.

*The Bureau of Industry.*—In 1930 the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932 this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority. The Bureau is a co-ordinating agency and operates as an advisory body on matters referred. Since 1935 it has included the Office of Government Statistician.

The functions of a constructing authority are exercised through the following Boards:—

*The Bridge Board*, which is constructing the Story Bridge over the Brisbane River. This is to be a high level toll bridge, and its construction is being financed by a Bureau loan of £1,500,000.

*The Works Board*, which is re-constructing the river frontages at Petrie Bight near the bridge, including wharves, from funds provided by the Treasury.

*The Stanley River Works Board*. This is a joint Board representing also the municipalities of Brisbane and Ipswich through their Engineers, and is constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood mitigation from funds provided by the Treasury.

*The University Works Board*. This Board was constituted to construct University buildings at St. Lucia, and includes representatives of the University and of the Public Works Department.

The Co-ordinator-General of Public Works is Chairman of these Boards, and other Members include the Public Service Commissioner and the Director of the Bureau.

## Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

### 1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (later through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The tendency is for the Commonwealth Government to assume from the States complete responsibility for the control of the banking system, and the 1937 Report of the Royal Commission on Banking is likely to facilitate the movement.

The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

*Cheque Paying Banks.*—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All seven of the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operate in Queensland; and there are two Queensland institutions with head offices in Brisbane—the Queensland National Bank Limited, and the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. The Queensland National Bank and the Bank of New South Wales together have almost half the business in the State.

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

**CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND,  
2ND QUARTER, 1938. a**

Banks.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	54,401	94,762	61,292	61,730
Bank of Australasia ..	1,960,528	2,383,349	2,602,748	2,616,770
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	9,294,758	10,160,476	10,345,287	10,380,606
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,832,015	2,374,587	1,366,824	1,380,435
Commercial Bank of Aus. Ltd. .. .. .	3,328,510	3,790,412	2,756,835	2,766,385
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	3,934,194	5,000,857	4,208,759	4,396,729
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	2,217,712	2,696,809	1,971,729	1,986,618
Nat. Bank of Australasia Ltd. .. .. .	5,618,495	6,285,810	4,281,220	4,321,102
Q'land National Bk. Ltd.	8,962,970	12,649,782	7,923,133	9,381,039
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. .. .. .	2,784,117	3,259,397	2,964,875	3,043,830
Total Private Banks ..	39,987,700	48,696,241	38,532,702	40,335,244
Commonwealth Bank b	1,722,134	8,466,572	11,561,750	13,178,093
Grand Total .. ..	41,709,834	57,162,813	50,094,452	53,513,337

a Average during the quarter ended 30th June, 1938.

b Exclusive of Savings Bank figures.

Figures showing the variations in the total assets and liabilities in Queensland of all banks for the last 10 years are shown in the next table.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND.

Quarter ended 30th June.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1929 .. ..	36,724,031	46,226,238	46,718,361	48,777,080
1930 .. ..	36,630,243	50,810,928	44,278,123	46,931,903
1931 .. ..	32,601,293	49,151,176	43,767,910	46,470,838
1932 .. ..	30,005,447	48,246,393	43,142,827	45,628,522
1933 .. ..	31,532,392	48,511,528	42,661,851	46,916,744
1934 .. ..	32,545,768	50,260,125	42,480,180	47,127,952
1935 .. ..	35,578,874	52,712,829	43,018,676	47,331,878
1936 .. ..	38,084,502	54,611,343	43,498,456	47,258,894
1937 .. ..	39,336,600	57,042,809	45,861,247	49,704,509
1938 .. ..	41,709,834	57,162,813	50,094,452	53,513,337

*Bank Clearings.*—There is a clearing house in Brisbane where officers from the several banks meet daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each of the years since 1929, and for each month of 1938. These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by the inclusion of Government Loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges. An index of the fluctuations of total debits to current accounts is shown on page 332.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Months of 1938.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
1929.. ..	3,774,788	Jan. —4 weeks ending 31st	3,816,207
1930.. ..	3,230,058	Feb. —4 " " 28th	4,246,450
		Mar. —4 " " 28th	4,020,336
1931.. ..	2,784,922	Apr. —4 " " 25th	3,569,263
1932.. ..	2,721,361	May —5 " " 30th	4,125,464
1933.. ..	2,852,605	June —4 " " 27th	4,424,501
1934.. ..	3,183,759	July —4 " " 25th	4,438,411
1935.. ..	3,497,860	Aug. —5 " " 29th	4,012,938
1936.. ..	3,632,807	Sep. —4 " " 26th	4,513,075
1937.. ..	3,932,552	Oct. —5 " " 31st	4,545,346
1928.. ..	4,177,247	Nov. —4 " " 28th	4,094,765
		Dec. —5 " " 31st	4,261,212

*Savings Banks.*—The only Savings Bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This Bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth bank held depositors' balances amounting to about £3½ m., while the State bank held about £15 m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1938, its deposits were £28 m. or £60 16s. 9d. per account, and it had 43 branches and 687 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for the last ten years.

## SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at end of year. <i>c</i>	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1928-29 ..	480,160	24,620,863	24,715,159	24,075,503	26 15 0
1929-30 ..	501,074	24,602,900	25,674,136	23,901,136	26 4 0
1930-31 ..	510,831	20,966,572	23,364,638	22,354,325	24 2 3
1931-32 ..	394,698	19,750,082	19,783,900	22,951,758	24 9 5
1932-33 ..	397,038	21,108,453	21,163,829	23,453,017	24 14 11
1933-34 ..	404,089	23,144,787	22,318,074	24,834,274	25 18 6
1934-35 ..	418,727	24,828,016	23,972,440	26,196,599	27 1 3
1935-36 ..	431,964	27,623,290	27,190,157	27,131,659	27 13 3
1936-37 ..	442,108	27,745,755	28,078,853	27,304,438	27 10 5
1937-38 ..	463,642	30,850,217	30,468,120	28,206,457	28 2 4

*a* Inoperative accounts are included until 1930-31; thereafter they are excluded.

*b* Includes transfers between branches of Bank.

*c* Includes balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows savings bank operations in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1938. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are 2 Trustees Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.

## SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1938.

Where Situated.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	1,288,515	86,015,685	..	86,015,685	31 12 9
Vic. ..	1,417,370	10,734,968	68,142,032	78,877,000	42 4 11
Q'land ..	<b>463,642</b>	<b>28,206,457</b>	..	<b>28,206,457</b>	<b>28 2 4</b>
S.A. ..	507,056	3,091,789	24,151,868	27,243,657	45 19 11
W.A. ..	225,118	12,037,486	..	12,037,486	26 3 2
Tasmania	186,370	2,220,186	5,471,324 <i>b</i>	7,691,510	32 16 11
N.T. ..	1,334	67,921	..	67,921	11 15 6
A.C.T. ..	5,870	292,461	..	292,461	25 5 11
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,095,275</b>	<b>142,666,953</b>	<b>97,765,224</b>	<b>240,432,177</b>	<b>34 17 7</b>

*a* Excluding inoperative accounts.

*b* Trustees Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.



## 2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts with their appropriate offices. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

A Bankruptcy Petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X.

Part XI. of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII. dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved.

After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

## BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Sequestrations on—					
Debtors' petitions No.	88	71	97	100	52
Creditors' .. No.	42	37	39	47	39
Total .. No.	130	108	136	147	91
Liabilities .. £	157,575	76,389	112,435	173,768	101,739
Assets .. £	103,419	50,419	49,277	73,354	58,207
Compositions and schemes of arrangement <i>a</i> .. No.	1	..	..	..	..
Liabilities .. £	1,644	..	..	..	..
Assets .. £	1,000	..	..	..	..
Compositions, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment <i>b</i> .. No.	..	2	1	5	2
Liabilities .. £	..	787	339	2,445	1,223
Assets .. £	..	620	..	2,115	950
Deeds of arrangement <i>c</i> .. No.	81	46	67	59	41
Liabilities .. £	225,536	98,259	113,767	138,217	93,243
Assets .. £	217,600	80,099	104,534	139,995	89,946

*a* Part IV. (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

*b* Part XI. of the Act without sequestration.

*c* Part XII. of the Act without sequestration.

## 3. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act of 1931 is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies and no organisation carrying on the business of banking can consist of more than ten members unless registered. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND.

Division.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
REGISTRATIONS DURING YEAR. (NO.).					
Southern .. .. .	171	187	158	173	168
Central .. .. .	1	5	1	9	3
Northern .. .. .	11	5	7	8	8
Total .. .. .	183	197	166	190	179
NOMINAL CAPITAL OF COMPANIES REGISTERED DURING YEAR (£1,000).					
Southern .. .. .	6,679	8,259	5,733	6,270	5,262
Central .. .. .	12	40	3	114	27
Northern .. .. .	172	48	204	118	225
Total .. .. .	6,863	8,347	5,940	6,502	5,514

At the 30th June, 1938, there were 3,132 companies on the registers of the State, with a total nominal capital of £448,765,759. The actual capital and the number of companies in active operation are smaller, but in addition there are many companies and branches of companies registered in other States.

## 4. INSURANCE.

*Life Assurance.*—At 31st December, 1937, 18 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland, 8 of them conducting Industrial Business in addition to Ordinary Business.

## LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1937.

Type.	Business at end of year.			New Business during year.	
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Policies.	Sum Assured.
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
Assurance .. .. .	105,497	36,515	7,593	11,091	4,271
Endowment Assurance	316,854	33,758	3,092	63,029	6,232
Endowment .. .. .	20,282	1,457	28	3,942	319
Annuity .. .. .	583	52 <sup>a</sup>	1	33	7 <sup>a</sup>
Accident .. .. .	10,743	..	..	4,608	..
Other .. .. .	459	671	10	88	99
Total .. .. .	454,418	72,401 <sup>b</sup>	10,724	82,791	10,921 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Amount per Annum. <sup>b</sup> Excludes Annuity.

The 15,660 discontinuances of ordinary policies during the year included 130 transfers out of the State, and the other discontinuances were made for the following reasons:—death, 1,370; maturity, 2,484; surrender, 2,771; forfeiture, 8,905. Industrial discontinuances included 1,845 by death, 4,713 by maturity, 4,136 by surrender, 21,945 by forfeiture, while transfers caused a net gain of 32 to Queensland.

*Insurance other than Life.*—The law requires companies conducting general insurance business in Queensland to make a return each year to the State Insurance Office. The information in the following table has been compiled from this source. Motor vehicle (third party) insurance, which is included as a separate entry for the first time, was made compulsory in 1937 (see page 189).

## GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1937.

Department.	State Government Insurance Office.	Australian Companies (32).	New Zealand Companies (5).	British and Foreign Companies (63).	Total. (101 Organisations)
<b>PREMIUMS RECEIVED (£).</b>					
Fire .. .. .	180,125	178,924	146,402	454,378	959,829
Marine .. .. .	5,036	22,664	9,890	47,592	85,182
Personal accident .. .. .	959	69,544	9,554	9,986	90,043
Guarantee .. .. .	8,684	984	890	2,394	12,952
Plate glass .. .. .	730	3,129	2,080	6,915	12,854
Public risk .. .. .	3,026	2,417	1,424	5,951	12,818
Burglary .. .. .	443	1,668	662	6,525	9,298
Live stock .. .. .	..	845	41	2,078	2,964
Motor vehicle .. .. .	11,931	64,137	35,210	181,521	292,799
Motor vehicle (Third Party)	34,673	34,843	23,088	79,515	172,119
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	122	71	362	555
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	281	..	5,464	5,745
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	1,778	839	4,069	6,686
All other .. .. .	..	5,627	329	9,560	15,516
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>245,607</b>	<b>386,963</b>	<b>230,480</b>	<b>816,310</b>	<b>1,679,360</b>
<b>CLAIMS PAID (£).</b>					
Fire .. .. .	47,617	80,448	74,652	246,483	449,200
Marine .. .. .	644	3,591	891	7,162	12,288
Personal accident .. .. .	497	32,335	5,442	3,903	42,177
Guarantee .. .. .	3,011	73	14	246	3,344
Plate glass .. .. .	248	833	434	2,068	3,583
Public risk .. .. .	1,514	456	825	1,196	3,991
Burglary .. .. .	55	46	41	494	636
Live stock .. .. .	..	285	..	896	1,181
Motor vehicle .. .. .	6,531	38,540	24,718	110,202	179,991
Motor vehicle (Third Party)	62	646	849	2,010	3,567
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	357	..	..	357
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	2,705	..	7,546	10,251
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	197	37	262	496
All other .. .. .	..	2,197	..	5,392	7,589
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>60,179</b>	<b>162,709</b>	<b>107,903</b>	<b>387,860</b>	<b>718,651</b>

For information about Workers' Compensation Insurance see page 264, and for Unemployment Insurance see page 265.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1937, the number of societies was 23, with 603 branches, excluding District Councils. Medical, Sickness, and Funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for medical benefits only. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at a full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate being £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every 5 years, and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in Government and municipal securities, and mortgages. The tendency is to have them in mortgages, as the return is greater; at 30th June, 1937, £1,731,002 out of £1,925,613 was held in mortgages or in banks.

Acting in unison the Friendly Societies have also established Medical Institutes and Dispensaries at each of the important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for 5 years. The membership was 70,726, or 7.1 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1937, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefitting is somewhat higher.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Branches	..	No.	615	609	611	608	603
Members—							
Male	..	No.	55,614	55,957	57,127	58,393	59,327
Female	..	No.	9,606	10,120	10,526	10,940	11,399
Total	..	No.	65,220	66,077	67,653	69,333	70,726
Deaths of Members—							
Male	..	No.	557	614	607	648	606
Female	..	No.	78	91	79	105	118
Total	..	No.	635	705	686	753	724
Sickness—							
Male cases	..	No.	11,095	13,119	12,319	13,147	12,348
Duration	..	Weeks	123,508	127,232	126,920	130,517	129,118
Female cases	..	No.	1,163	1,448	1,438	1,393	1,393
Duration	..	Weeks	11,073	12,156	12,269	12,140	11,807
Receipts—							
Members' dues	£		223,867	229,878	235,341	242,650	246,558
Investments	£		79,617	77,992	79,674	80,018	86,070
Total	£		303,484	307,870	315,015	322,668	332,628
Expenditure—							
Sick pay	£		87,649	88,805	87,025	90,481	87,808
Death benefits	£		31,657	35,619	36,351	39,473	37,332
Medical	£		91,203	93,814	96,178	99,491	101,036
Management	£		54,427	54,429	55,557	56,663	57,578
Total	£		264,936	272,667	275,111	286,108	283,754

Particulars of membership and finances during 1936-37 of the various Orders of Friendly Societies are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. .. ..	16	1,422	7,019	2,261	2,196	5,923	37,716
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	5	387	1,995	1,223	599	2,505	25,356
R'hampton Dist.	16	1,150	4,902	2,021	1,514	4,441	29,858
United Bris. Dist.	38	5,081	22,126	8,958	6,923	19,893	110,646
G.U.O.O.F. ..	35	3,621	16,965	7,513	5,123	15,449	106,761
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	17	673	4,148	1,852	930	4,006	24,114
R'hampton Dist.	15	1,185	6,065	2,205	1,772	4,903	36,638
S. Q'land Dist.	56	6,178	34,343	14,674	9,926	29,485	183,613
I.O.O.F. .. ..	29	2,459	10,308	3,166	3,449	8,849	51,686
I.O.R. .. ..	70	6,624	31,582	10,483	8,648	23,506	237,497
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	26	1,957	9,857	4,190	3,011	9,525	85,751
Q'land Branch	163	19,939	94,195	33,961	29,057	81,068	498,351
P.A.F.S. .. ..	72	12,372	58,329	20,255	18,741	47,548	377,274
U.A.O.D. .. ..	36	6,005	27,205	10,476	8,611	23,632	115,045
Other .. ..	9	1,673	3,589	1,902	536	3,021	5,307
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>70,726</b>	<b>332,628</b>	<b>125,140</b>	<b>101,036</b>	<b>283,754</b>	<b>1,925,613</b>

*a* Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Societies .. No.	15	16	14	13	14
Shareholders .. No.	9,095	9,483	11,279	10,279	7,863
Borrowers .. No.	6,306	6,363	6,414	5,986	6,395
<b>Income—</b>					
Repayment of Loans £	307,585	348,738	371,612	249,290	344,984
Other .. .. £	100,962	100,551	98,946	285,659	339,038
<b>Total .. .. £</b>	<b>408,547</b>	<b>449,289</b>	<b>470,558</b>	<b>534,949</b>	<b>684,022</b>
<b>Loans Granted</b>					
<b>Total Advances on</b>	<b>£ 219,621</b>	<b>263,816</b>	<b>296,439</b>	<b>389,884</b>	<b>396,657</b>
Mortgages at 30th					
June .. .. £	<b>1,610,087</b>	<b>1,606,493</b>	<b>1,588,528</b>	<b>1,733,628</b>	<b>1,808,798</b>

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owe about £4 m. to the Government "State Advances

Corporation." (See page 318.) Other home building is financed by the Banks and the Insurance and Friendly Societies.

### 7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either the *Primary Producers Co-operative Association Acts*, 1923-1934, or the *Industrial and Provident Societies Act* of 1920. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and in 1937-38, returns were furnished by 117 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruitgrowing, sugar-milling industries and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares held by any one member, shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the Directors.

Societies registered under the *Industrial and Provident Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £100 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules. Banking and dealings in land are also allowed. The fourteen returns received for 1937-38 included ten co-operative stores, and one home-building society. The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1938.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies .. .. . No.	113	14	4	131
Branches <sup>a</sup> .. .. . No.	53	10	13	76
Members .. .. . No.	57,036	7,398	4,450	68,884
Sales .. .. . £	11,086,034	374,751	949,589	12,410,374
Other receipts .. .. . £	330,400	3,447	4,657	338,504
Total receipts .. .. . £	11,416,434	378,198	954,246	12,748,878
Working expenses .. .. . £	2,514,063	45,585	137,967	2,697,615
Rebates and bonuses .. .. . £	76,137	2,145	1,739	80,021
Dividends on share capital .. .. . £	39,671	884	2,052	42,607
Purchases .. .. . £	8,896,238	328,563	811,738	10,036,539
Other expenditure .. .. . £	28,995	1,316	8,583	38,894
Total expenditure .. .. . £	11,555,104	378,493	962,079	12,895,676
Assets .. .. . £	6,391,966	171,015	259,615	6,822,596

<sup>a</sup> In addition to main establishment.

## 8. GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The information in this section has been compiled and published by the Bureau of Industry. A graph showing the Business Index is on page 18.

*The Business Index.*—The Composite Business Index is a weighted average of the nine component indexes, and it is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. The components are unadjusted, but all the indexes are relative to normal seasonal fluctuations. They measure conditions as percentages of pre-depression levels.

The following table shows the composite index and its components. The latest indexes are published each month in "Economic News."

BUSINESS INDEX FOR QUEENSLAND.

Period.	The Business Index.	Bank Debts.	Bank Current Deposits.	Ratio of Current to Total Bank Deposits.	Direct Oversea Exports.	Retail Trade.	Railway Traffic.	Brisbane Tramway Traffic.	Brisbane Building Permits.	Unemployment Insurance Contributions.
Yearly Averages—										
1929 ..	99.9	102.6	102.4	96.1	98.6	102.4	102.5	100.3	91.5	96.9
1930 ..	88.6	91.9	89.6	85.6	79.9	93.5	93.0	97.1	48.4	90.6
1931 ..	82.4	79.5	84.4	81.1	80.4	81.9	83.4	90.4	31.8	78.6
1932 ..	83.6	80.9	90.0	83.7	75.6	81.0	83.6	86.5	35.1	78.8
1933 ..	84.8	81.0	94.3	88.2	76.5	79.2	84.1	86.7	30.0	81.9
1934 ..	92.3	89.6	102.9	94.4	95.7	83.2	95.9	89.7	39.0	92.0
1935 ..	95.1	95.8	111.4	101.5	91.3	84.2	99.8	96.5	61.3	99.1
1936 ..	97.2	101.3	116.3	105.7	98.7	83.8	99.5	101.3	80.3	103.9
1937 ..	98.7	107.7	119.7	104.5	122.9	83.6	102.8	104.8	79.6	110.0
1938 ..	101.5	116.6	127.7	105.5	127.7	86.8	105.3	107.8	82.3	115.6
1938—										
Three Months ended—										
January	101.2	112.6	122.0	103.1	131.8	88.4	101.9	105.6	82.3	114.5
February	101.2	113.9	123.1	103.7	128.6	87.4	103.7	106.7	82.4	114.1
March ..	100.6	115.2	126.8	105.7	120.5	82.1	105.8	106.5	85.8	114.7
April ..	101.3	116.2	126.5	105.8	119.5	83.5	110.7	107.8	85.6	114.4
May ..	101.2	118.0	128.1	106.7	119.3	83.5	105.3	108.3	83.3	114.6
June ..	101.1	118.2	128.5	107.0	120.7	87.7	99.6	110.0	85.4	114.3
July ..	100.8	117.7	129.1	106.4	123.3	86.2	98.1	109.7	82.5	115.1
August ..	101.3	118.9	128.2	105.1	125.9	89.1	106.8	109.3	83.3	116.3
September	101.4	117.5	129.2	105.4	132.2	86.1	109.6	107.9	78.4	116.1
October ..	102.5	118.4	131.9	106.4	135.8	88.5	107.6	107.4	78.9	116.7
November	102.6	115.8	131.3	106.4	137.2	88.1	106.0	107.0	81.9	117.3
December	103.0	116.5	128.2	104.2	137.7	90.8	108.5	107.3	77.3	118.7

*Share Prices Index.*—This index, which is divided into “Industrial” and “Financial and Trading” sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. A sharp recovery then took the index to 77.3 for January, 1932, but a relapse ensued, and 72.1 was recorded in the following April. There was little change for three months, followed by a steep rise to 83.3 for November, 1932. Values remained steady around this level until the middle of 1933. Increases in nine successive months were then recorded, lifting the index to 99.9 for March, 1934. It reached 103.1 in October of that year, and subsequently declined to 98.5 for April, 1935. With two exceptions the remaining months of 1935 witnessed a recovery which continued to February, 1936, when 106.0 was recorded. During the last nine months of 1936 the index was very steady around 104, but increases for each of the first five months of 1937 took it to the high level of 108.1 for May. For the rest of 1937 the index was steady around 107, with a temporary decline to 105.9 in October. The figure for January, 1938, 109.1, was the highest level reached since the depression. The figure declined in the next three months to 103.9; and remained about the 104 level for the remainder of the year. By March, 1939, it had declined to 101.6.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections have been as follows:—

## SHARE PRICES INDEX.

Year.	Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1929	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	106.9	116.3	97.5
1938	105.3	113.0	97.4

The industrial is the more sensitive of the two sections. Its fall during the depression was from 112.6 to 64.0, while the financial and trading section declined from 105.5 to 66.5. In March, 1939, the industrials stood at 109.6, and the other group at 93.6.



*Interest Yield on Australian Consols.*—This is the net return per cent. to purchasers of bonds at the time, and is calculated on the market price plus brokerage, less accrued interest, with an allowance for the discount or premium on redemption.

Yearly averages have been as follows:—

	%		%
1929 .. ..	5.38	1934 .. ..	3.33
1930 .. ..	6.23	1935 .. ..	3.55
1931 .. ..	6.82	1936 .. ..	3.81
1932 .. ..	4.43	1937 .. ..	3.74
1933 .. ..	3.72	1938 .. ..	3.70

Prior to the 1931 conversion, the figures cover all bonds. Subsequently they are averages for the ten 4 per cent. issues.

The highest point was registered in May, 1931 (just before the "Premiers' Plan"), when the average rate was about £9 5s. per cent. The lowest level was recorded in November, 1934, when the average for the month was £3 2s. 9d. For March, 1939, it was £3 16s. 4d.

## APPENDIX

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
since 1860

## SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year ended—		Net Immigration.	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,266
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	203,180	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	430,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1901	282,291	224,430	506,721	n	501,432	4,578	8,296
1902	284,215	228,025	512,240	506,550	510,450	-2,493	8,012
1903	286,871	230,857	517,728	512,621	514,483	-787	6,275
1904	289,785	235,150	524,935	517,880	521,815	-1,625	8,832
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	536,200	-1,433	8,924
1907	296,670	249,135	545,805	539,147	542,730	-2,111	8,943
1908	302,370	254,729	557,099	547,810	553,619	2,146	9,148
1909	314,481	263,364	577,845	560,800	569,950	10,722	10,024
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,819	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,202	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,468	451,563	949,031	940,628	945,454	1,138	8,796
1934	502,505	456,992	959,497	950,351	955,584	1,298	9,168
1935	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198	2,385	8,837
1936	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589	1,253	10,162
1937	519,689	473,772	993,461	984,117	989,668	1,171	10,156
1938	525,271	478,879	1,004,150	995,333	1,000,749	898	9,791

*a* Rate per 1,000 mean population.

*b* Rate per 1,000 live births.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Aboriginal Population at 30th June.	Year.
	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	114.0	<i>n</i>	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	164.2	<i>n</i>	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	107.2	<i>n</i>	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	152.8	<i>n</i>	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	105.5	<i>n</i>	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	148.5	<i>n</i>	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	100.5	<i>n</i>	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	91.2	<i>n</i>	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	98.4	<i>n</i>	1900
14,303	28.5	3,341	6.7	6,007	12.0	1,458	101.9	<i>n</i>	1901
14,216	27.8	3,243	6.4	6,204	12.2	1,424	100.2	<i>n</i>	1902
12,621	24.5	2,933	5.7	6,346	12.3	1,513	119.9	<i>n</i>	1903
14,082	27.0	3,078	5.9	5,250	10.1	1,072	76.1	<i>n</i>	1904
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	75.5	<i>n</i>	1905
14,019	26.1	3,588	6.7	5,095	9.5	1,047	74.7	<i>n</i>	1906
14,542	26.8	4,105	7.6	5,599	10.3	1,122	77.2	<i>n</i>	1907
14,828	26.8	4,009	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	70.3	<i>n</i>	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	71.9	<i>n</i>	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	63.1	<i>n</i>	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	65.4	<i>n</i>	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	71.4	<i>n</i>	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	63.3	<i>n</i>	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	63.9	<i>n</i>	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	64.0	<i>n</i>	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	70.4	<i>n</i>	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	54.2	<i>n</i>	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	56.9	<i>n</i>	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	72.4	<i>n</i>	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	63.4	<i>n</i>	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	54.1	<i>n</i>	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	50.5	<i>n</i>	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	54.0	<i>n</i>	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	51.3	15,075	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	45.4	<i>n</i>	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	50.4	13,604	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	54.5	13,523	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	45.5	13,193	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	46.1	14,177	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	40.2	14,042	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	36.6	13,654	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	40.2	13,372	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	42.6	12,532	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	40.6	12,306	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	37.3	12,070	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	36.2	12,337	1936
19,162	19.4	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	35.6	12,112	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	41.3	12,160	1938

*c* Full-bloods only.  
*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at end of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at 31st December.		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>b</i>	Liquor Licenses in force at end of Year. <i>c</i>	Schools at 31st Decem-ber.	Scholars Enrolled during Year. <i>d</i>	Uni- versity Students at 31st Dec.
		Male.	Female.						
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	18,043	..
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	282	36,280	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	422	47,455	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	560	64,878	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	757	83,463	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	931	95,418	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,105	122,723	..
1901	989	511	63	281	14	1,534	1,141	124,402	..
1902	962	487	60	249	6	1,544	1,198	124,498	..
1903	950	457	51	269	9	1,558	1,204	124,580	..
1904	889	497	64	242	14	1,560	1,233	122,243	..
1905	912	495	40	288	6	1,561	1,239	121,220	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,266	121,974	..
1907	998	468	33	268	13	1,603	1,262	120,767	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	120,635	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,332	122,735	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,350	125,526	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,395	129,131	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,452	133,965	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,518	138,046	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	33	1,848	1,561	141,926	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	28	1,828	1,610	144,839	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	22	1,806	1,666	149,260	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,711	152,439	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,741	159,288	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	26	1,708	1,740	161,785	263
1920	1,215	329	16	302	46	1,682	1,805	169,598	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	58	1,650	1,838	173,579	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	47	1,632	1,868	176,608	405
1923	1,200	305	6	278	77	1,604	1,838	181,154	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	105	1,587	1,874	187,169	447
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	87	1,614	1,888	186,918	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	100	1,614	1,926	192,633	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	269	64	1,623	1,931	193,479	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	119	1,631	1,930	195,264	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	89	1,616	1,936	194,861	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	121	1,598	1,927	192,569	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	108	1,582	1,932	192,910	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	90	1,566	1,934	190,944	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	114	1,545	1,933	190,884	903
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,950	192,882	1,106
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,950	193,029	1,177
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,956	201,514	1,283
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,951	198,067	1,323

*a* From 1915 to 1923, the figures are as at 30th June following the date shown.

*b* Divorces, nullities of marriage and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1913, and from 1914 as decrees made absolute during the year.

*c* The licenses include Licensed Victuallers' throughout; Winesellers' from 1900; and Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Clubs from 1913.

*d* From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months previous to date shown.

## SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expenditure on State Schools. e	HOSPITALS.					Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June.		Year.
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expenditure.		Old Age.	Invalid.	
			General.	Maternity.					
£1,000.					£1,000.				
3	6	n	421	f	3	..	..	1860	
13	7	n	1,811	f	10	137	..	1865	
27	13	n	2,074	f	17	224	..	1870	
63	20	n	4,080	f	29	408	..	1875	
85	29	n	4,537	f	37	644	..	1880	
115	47	n	10,417	f	85	936	..	1885	
163	54	n	13,763	f	102	1,252	..	1890	
181	59	n	14,675	f	95	1,578	..	1895	
250	71	n	18,766	f	120	2,010	..	1900	
267	71	n	19,788	f	124	2,054	..	1901	
261	72	n	20,255	f	125	1,932	..	1902	
261	75	n	20,201	f	126	2,145	..	1903	
274	77	n	19,673	f	128	2,134	..	1904	
282	75	n	20,123	f	113	2,213	..	1905	
295	76	n	20,258	f	115	2,299	..	1906	
298	78	805	21,880	f	131	2,372	..	1907	
305	78	845	23,755	f	151	2,529	..	1908	
319	81	889	24,525	f	151	2,551	8,561	1909	
334	81	914	26,069	f	154	2,616	9,894	492	
365	86	1,016	28,703	f	176	2,688	10,436	989	
411	87	1,088	29,972	f	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	
445	91	1,238	32,577	f	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	
462	95	1,324	33,494	f	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	
478	97	1,359	37,426	f	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	
532	101	1,398	38,931	f	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	
595	100	1,435	38,766	f	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	
652	104	1,499	42,841	f	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	
822	103	1,656	46,716	f	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	f	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	f	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	f	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	f	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	f	597	3,521	15,120	6,223	
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	6,800	
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	3,611	17,236	7,357	
1,274	124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	3,552	18,185	7,843	
1,310	125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	3,603	19,295	8,553	
1,344	125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	3,599	20,398	9,166	
1,390	122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	3,572	22,376	9,707	
1,248	119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	3,712	23,736	10,237	
1,223	119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	3,747	22,600	10,261	
1,255	118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	3,840	23,282	10,573	
1,343	119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	3,928	24,346	11,029	
1,385	119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	3,984	25,493	11,377	
1,464	118	3,910	91,731	9,570	1,026	3,993	26,855	11,610	
1,530	119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	4,138	28,198	11,855	

e From 1875 to 1923 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the date shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

.. Included with general patients.

n not available.

## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK

Year.	Land.		Live stock at end of Year.				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Camels.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	432,800	3,449,350	7,147	n
1865	534	n	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,888	n
1870	935	n	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	n
1875	1,745	n	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	n
1880	4,560	n	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	n
1885	11,101	n	260,207	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843	n
1890	12,317	n	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	n
1895	14,212	n	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	n
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187	n
1901	16,325	279,987	462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641	n
1902	16,824	289,495	399,122	2,543,471	7,213,985	77,202	n
1903	16,991	277,569	401,984	2,481,717	8,392,044	117,553	n
1904	17,198	236,218	413,165	2,722,340	10,843,470	185,141	n
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	n
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282	n
1907	19,703	264,114	488,486	3,892,232	16,738,047	133,246	n
1908	21,309	273,191	519,969	4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749	n
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	4,711,782	19,593,791	124,803	334
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212	656
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902	1,023
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	5,210,891	20,310,036	143,695	888
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	5,322,033	21,786,600	140,045	751
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638	977
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,780,893	15,950,154	117,787	855
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,765,657	15,524,293	129,733	829
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	5,316,558	17,204,268	172,699	874
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,786,744	18,220,985	140,966	660
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,940,433	17,379,332	99,593	379
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370	740
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	7,047,370	18,402,399	145,083	936
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,955,463	17,641,071	160,617	463
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	6,896,514	16,756,101	132,243	399
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	6,454,653	19,028,252	156,163	362
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	6,436,645	20,663,323	199,598	480
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	5,464,845	16,860,772	183,662	313
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	5,225,804	16,642,385	191,947	440
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	5,128,341	18,509,201	215,764	466
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	5,208,588	20,324,303	236,037	354
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528	215
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686	433
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249	502
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448	702
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873	614
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888	453
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855	324
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	5,959,165	22,497,970	282,941	n

*a* Including Mules and Donkeys.

*b* From 1924-25 to 1935-36, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the date shown. In earlier years, the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multi-

## STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Goats.	Wool Production. <i>b</i>		Butter Production. <i>c</i>		Cheese Production. <i>c</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 lb.	£1,000.	1,000 lb.	£1,000.	1,000 lb.	£1,000.	
<i>n</i>	5,007	444	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1860
<i>n</i>	12,252	885	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
<i>n</i>	38,604	1,026	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	32,167	1,366	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	35,239	1,388	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	53,359	1,730	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	67,350	2,525	2,000 <sup>d</sup>	<i>n</i>	170 <sup>d</sup>	<i>n</i>	1890
<i>n</i>	109,287	2,987	3,720	<i>n</i>	1,842	<i>n</i>	1895
<i>n</i>	64,688	2,197	8,680	<i>n</i>	1,985	<i>n</i>	1900
<i>n</i>	70,605	2,132	9,742	<i>n</i>	2,437	<i>n</i>	1901
<i>n</i>	41,874	1,304	4,851	<i>n</i>	952	<i>n</i>	1902
<i>n</i>	53,745	1,868	7,717	<i>n</i>	1,480	<i>n</i>	1903
<i>n</i>	63,798	2,281	17,538	<i>n</i>	2,607	<i>n</i>	1904
<i>n</i>	70,169	2,650	20,320	<i>n</i>	2,682	<i>n</i>	1905
<i>n</i>	86,111	3,389	22,747	<i>n</i>	2,921	<i>n</i>	1906
<i>n</i>	99,462	4,153	22,789	926	2,685	81	1907
<i>n</i>	110,546	4,193	23,838	1,085	3,200	122	1908
173,590	129,668	5,453	24,593	1,092	3,662	77	1909
177,427	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
158,136	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
161,934	136,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
155,931	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
140,510	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
131,661	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
124,107	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
132,947	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
128,533	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
125,770	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
126,203	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
138,425	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
131,287	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
123,763	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
134,659	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
130,675	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
89,355	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
97,581	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
88,560	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
84,575	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
71,300	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
75,422	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
78,502	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
83,143	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
80,422	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
76,242	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
82,347	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
<i>n</i>	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937

plying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

<sup>c</sup> From 1924-25 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the date shown.

<sup>d</sup> Estimated.

*n* Not available.



## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Mills. <i>a</i>	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	n	n	n	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1901-02	78,160	1,180	52	121	116,983	2,569	87,232	1,692
1902-03	59,102	642	43	77	89,923	1,033	1,880	6
1903-04	60,375	824	39	92	133,099	1,924	138,096	2,437
1904-05	82,741	1,327	53	148	119,171	2,543	150,958	2,150
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1906-07	98,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,109
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,203
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,237	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749

a Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Area under all Crops.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton. <i>b</i>	Total Area.	Production.	Total Area.	Production.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
	14	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
<i>n</i>	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
<i>n</i>	14,674	5,097	339	<i>n</i>	180	<i>n</i>	52,210	1870-71
<i>n</i>	1,674	981	243	<i>n</i>	86	<i>n</i>	77,347	1875-76
<i>n</i>	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	841	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,231	939	425	457,397	1900-01
102,848	..	..	5,772	2,314	1,020	360	483,460	1901-02
71,347	8	2	5,266	1,160	1,101	260	275,383	1902-03
104,969	2	2	6,577	1,113	1,493	341	566,589	1903-04
84,601	30	26	6,680	1,977	1,781	454	539,216	1904-05
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
115,011	138	77	5,163	1,343	1,926	602	559,753	1906-07
145,481	300	109	4,975	1,503	2,230	618	532,624	1907-08
152,679	540	118	4,647	1,651	2,171	599	535,900	1908-09
172,791	509	129	4,994	1,397	2,161	712	606,790	1909-10
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	887	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38

<sup>b</sup> Until 1895-96, the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton.

*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction.	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	n	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	n	281,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	n	222,441	945	..	..	2	20	143
1885	n	250,137	1,063	n	..	64	19	152
1890	n	513,819	2,183	n	..	135	3	155
1895	n	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	n	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1901	n	598,382	2,542	571,561	62	7	194	94
1902	n	640,463	2,721	701,312	70	3	189	116
1903	n	668,546	2,840	642,125	66	44	255	243
1904	n	639,151	2,715	654,929	72	25	258	270
1905	n	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1906	n	544,636	2,313	733,087	102	50	917	490
1907	n	465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	1,028	497
1908	n	465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	883	342
1909	n	455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	853	245
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,328	30	24	169	98
1922	329	80,584	378	273,036	43	66	322	100
1923	292	83,726	393	469,302	69	147	431	115
1924	425	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	101	187
1936	370	121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	162	158
1937	343	127,281	1,105	3,264,994	285	888	309	203

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June, following.

## TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Mineral Production.					Timber Production. <i>a</i>					Year.
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber.				Ply-wood and Veneer.	
					Pine.		Other.			
					£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	Sup. ft.		
..	12	9	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
..	33	19	1	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
..	23	12	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
..	32	15	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
..	58	25	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	234	39,653	227	..	1900
..	539	190	26	3,115	73,814	278	66,629	228	..	1901
..	502	172	39	3,310	42,018	217	30,461	188	..	1902
..	508	165	43	3,686	42,874	222	26,635	163	..	1903
..	512	167	197	3,704	45,914	230	25,380	154	..	1904
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	607	173	154	4,199	50,438	265	32,364	194	..	1906
..	683	222	218	4,132	57,826	358	33,926	220	..	1907
..	696	245	185	3,844	65,823	424	34,936	242	..	1908
..	757	271	185	3,657	71,280	468	37,111	268	..	1909
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	1911
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	1912
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	1913
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	1914
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	23,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
606	1,120	934	63	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	MANUFACTURING. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values. <i>c</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865	47	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870	471	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875	575	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	565	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885	1,069	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890	1,308	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	5,423 <i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,031	3,205
1901	2,090	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,856	<i>n</i>	4,283	3,364
1902	1,868	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,654	<i>n</i>	4,111	3,072
1903	1,981	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,031	<i>n</i>	3,606	2,578
1904	1,888	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,745	<i>n</i>	3,755	2,588
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
1906	1,971	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,084	<i>n</i>	3,723	2,473
1907	1,704	23,685	4,791	28,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,458	24,543	4,587	29,110	2,154	4,037	2,671
1909	1,400	24,449	4,622	29,071	2,271	3,992	2,748
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,243
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	9,186	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,545	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,972	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	9,139	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	9,192	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,867	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	7,256	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	6,334	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,468	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	7,141	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	8,093	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,623	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	9,470	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	10,591	15,474	11,301

*a* Not including "Heat, Light and Power."

*b* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

*c* Book values, less any depreciation reserve in respect of them, as stated by factory proprietors.

*d* Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Manufacturing. <i>a</i>		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>e</i>				Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output. <i>g</i>	Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>f</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries. and Wages Paid.	Machinery and Plant.	Land and Build- ings.			
£1,000	£1,000	No.	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000		
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1890	
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 <i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	66	1895	
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900	
8,824	<i>n</i>	20	316	<i>n</i>	477	78	160	1901	
7,424	<i>n</i>	22	354	<i>n</i>	411	135	<i>n</i>	1902	
6,912	<i>n</i>	21	312	<i>n</i>	450	120	100	1903	
7,159	<i>n</i>	21	313	<i>n</i>	445	112	135	1904	
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905	
8,729	<i>n</i>	22	324	<i>n</i>	449	118	191	1906	
10,907	<i>n</i>	21	380	42	453	120	200	1907	
11,060	<i>n</i>	21	400	48	448	138	182	1908	
12,626	<i>n</i>	20	433	53	466	141	198	1909	
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910	
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911	
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912	
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913	
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914	
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915	
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916	
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917	
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918	
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919	
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920	
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921	
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922	
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923	
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	333	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25	
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	277	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26	
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	416	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27	
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	385	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28	
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	384	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29	
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	311	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30	
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	274	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31	
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	253	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32	
36,944	11,604	64	991	251	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33	
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	280	3,140	458	1,469	1933-34	
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	297	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35	
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	284	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36	
51,858	16,500	67	713	197	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37	
58,426	17,934	68	730	213	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38	

*e* Electricity and Gas Works.*f* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.*g* Valued at prices paid by consumers.*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year.	Shipping Entered all Ports from other States and Countries. <i>a</i>	Railways.					
		Lines Open.	Passengers Carried. <i>b</i>	Goods Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 tons.	Miles.	1,000.	1,000 tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 <i>c</i>	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1901-02	854	2,801	4,636	1,929	1,382	993	20,119
1902-03	1,035	2,711	4,048	1,679	1,234	863	20,302
1903-04	903	2,928	4,144	1,667	1,306	812	20,888
1904-05	950	3,092	4,020	1,797	1,413	815	21,611
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1906-07	1,310	3,137	5,269	2,384	1,830	913	21,839
1907-08	1,447	3,359	5,989	2,564	1,951	1,054	22,576
1908-09	1,601	3,498	6,664	2,662	2,103	1,227	23,395
1909-10	1,640	3,661	7,522	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 <i>b</i>	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,062	62,910
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,411	36,141 <i>d</i>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,306	36,359
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,477	36,651
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,069	37,273
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,196	37,985
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,449	38,540
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,871	39,108

*a* Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; otherwise, they are for the years as shown.

*b* Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

*c* Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

*d* Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28m. under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931."

## COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at end of Year. <i>f</i>	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses.	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at end of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
16,184	111	n	n	n	n	313	..	1901-02
18,125	125	n	n	n	n	301	..	1902-03
18,376	127	n	n	n	n	324	..	1903-04
18,453	127	n	n	n	n	332	..	1904-05
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
22,052	141	n	n	n	n	422	..	1906-07
24,251	158	n	n	n	n	451	..	1907-08
27,221	178	1,250	n	n	n	476	..	1908-09
29,732	192	1,250	n	n	n	532	..	1909-10
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000 <sup>g</sup>	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	65	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	104	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	141	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	190	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100	68,818	257	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153	75,989	385	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653	84,089	457	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412	91,515	498	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851	90,831	494	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498	88,960	497	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915	89,216	507	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617	92,836	587	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333	100,020	631	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274	107,592	713	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011	111,765	760	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	113,808	817	2,407	117,487	1937-38

*e* Includes Brisbane City Council electric, and from 1914 Rockhampton City Council steam, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months previous to the year shown.

*f* Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*g* Estimated on such information as is available.

n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>				Favourable Visible Balance.
	Oversea.	Inter-state.	Total.	Oversea.	Inter-state.	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.	
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1860	57	654	711	..	500	12	512	- 199
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	74	1,195	-1,233
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	391	2,884	1,354
1875	1,990	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	1,197	4,936	1,792
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	945	4,185	1,308
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	1,063	6,055	222
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	2,183	10,480	5,969
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	2,151	11,038	6,373
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	2,872	12,309	5,594
1901	3,515	2,307	5,822	4,294	4,589	2,542	11,425	5,603
1902	3,731	3,165	6,896	4,081	4,734	2,721	11,536	4,640
1903	3,246	2,881	6,127	3,687	5,193	2,840	11,720	5,593
1904	3,028	2,529	5,557	2,913	7,674	2,715	13,302	7,745
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	2,517	14,077	8,114
1906	3,788	3,334	7,072	4,278	7,737	2,313	14,328	7,256
1907	4,588	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	1,979	16,155	7,761
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	1,976	15,704	6,917
1909	4,591	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	1,935	16,290	7,067
1910	5,428	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,129	<i>n</i>	1,875	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911	6,213	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,354	<i>n</i>	1,640	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1912	7,457	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	9,133	<i>n</i>	1,478	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1913	6,715	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,293	<i>n</i>	1,129	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1914-15	6,429	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,975	<i>n</i>	1,060	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1915-16	7,001	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,105	<i>n</i>	1,061	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1916-17	6,263	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,541	<i>n</i>	914	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1917-18	4,493	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10,957	<i>n</i>	762	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1918-19	6,076	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,447	<i>n</i>	567	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1919-20	7,219	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,399	<i>n</i>	618	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1920-21	11,840	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,171	<i>n</i>	648	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1921-22	8,639	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	17,573	<i>n</i>	214	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1922-23	10,783	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,782	<i>n</i>	378	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1923-24	11,606	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,628	<i>n</i>	393	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1924-25	12,833	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,313	<i>n</i>	460	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1925-26	13,773	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,585	<i>n</i>	197	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1926-27	13,498	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,019	<i>n</i>	44	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1927-28	11,760	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,715	<i>n</i>	161	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1928-29	11,594	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	20,125	<i>n</i>	56	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1929-30	11,540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,591	<i>n</i>	40	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1930-31	6,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,239	<i>n</i>	33	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1931-32	4,775	15,379	20,154	16,852	11,897	95	28,844	8,690
1932-33	5,660	15,461	21,121	14,693	11,274	448	26,415	5,294
1933-34	5,821	16,145	21,966	20,132	12,359	861	33,352	11,386
1934-35	7,887	17,924	25,811	18,824	12,049	981	31,854	6,043
1935-36	8,638	19,461	28,099	19,552	12,590	934	33,076	4,977
1936-37	8,647	21,213	29,860	23,881	13,732	1,029	38,642	8,782
1937-38	10,318	22,490	32,808	26,556	13,723	1,238	41,517	8,709

*a* Excludes specie.

*b* Includes the net export of livestock and wool overland.

*c* Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States, but there are no export statistics. From 1914 to 1930 the figures are for the calendar year ending six months earlier than the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.							Year.
Wool—Greasy.		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
<i>d</i>							
1,000 Lb.	£A1,000.	Cwt.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	Tons.	£A1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 <i>e</i>	9	1875
41,252	1,370	8	..	23	158 <i>e</i>	4	1880
47,850	1,822	7	..	42	1,509 <i>e</i>	28	1885
57,226	1,559	43	..	139	2,016 <i>e</i>	37	1890
37,749	1,286	320	1	961	7,589 <i>e</i>	114	1895
		9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>e</i>	68	1900
45,939	1,438	8,240	39	1,224	1,197 <i>e</i>	18	1901
27,645	869	1,770	9	1,326	81 <i>e</i>	1	1902
35,703	1,246	9,574	43	896	70	1	1903
37,725	1,310	70,849	290	609	16	..	1904
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
190,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,904	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38

*d* Includes the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring.  
*e* Chiefly refined sugar.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Re- ceipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1901-02	288	905	3,535	351	3,886	3,967	455	4,422
1902-03	423	905	3,526	256	3,782	3,718	301	4,019
1903-04	483	811	3,595	246	3,841	3,608	273	3,881
1904-05	467	753	3,595	291	3,886	3,581	341	3,922
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,826
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,735	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	1,893	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459

*a* Includes Interest contributions from 1900-01; Road Grants from 1922-23; Non-recurring Grants from 1934-35; and Grants for Local Public Works from 1935-36.

## FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expenditure.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Government Revenue. c	Year.
	Payable in		Total.	Average Rate of Interest Paid.	Accumulated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Oversea.					
£1,000	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19							1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	..	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	54	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	28	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	87	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	161	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	556	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	863	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	512	1900-01
						761	
1,162	6,507	34,305	40,812	3 13 3	..	804	1901-02
1,022	7,120	34,305	41,425	3 13 6	..	764	1902-03
604	7,238	35,056	42,294	3 13 10	..	757	1903-04
225	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	686	1904-05
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,813	35,051	42,864	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,248	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 <sup>b</sup>	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38

<sup>b</sup> Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

<sup>c</sup> Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for calendar year ending six months earlier than the year shown; and include Loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque Paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Brisbane Bank Clearings. <i>b</i>	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	8c	n	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	89c	n	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	407c	n	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	642c	n	n
1880-81	4,421	6,081	3,594	4,292	944c	n	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	1,338c	n	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	1,661c	n	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	2,329	n	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	3,896	n	66
1901-02	12,840	16,876	13,407	13,975	4,118	n	70
1902-03	13,290	17,168	12,257	12,320	3,773	n	74
1903-04	13,127	16,654	12,152	12,694	3,742	n	71
1904-05	12,808	16,445	12,599	13,141	3,875	n	72
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	4,143	620	78
1906-07	14,144	18,171	14,464	15,087	4,543	741	72
1907-08	14,950	19,362	14,939	15,584	4,922	856	79
1908-09	14,496	19,035	15,750	16,375	5,158	891	81
1909-10	14,164	19,093	17,142	17,655	5,623	925	83
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	6,377	1,174	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	7,343	1,295	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	8,213	1,408	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	10,167	1,544	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	11,973	1,633	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	12,939	1,852	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	14,726	1,924	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,806	32,596	16,501	2,298	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	17,511	2,578	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	17,910	2,462	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	18,588	3,087	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	19,394	3,030	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	20,484	3,324	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	20,410	3,748	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	21,340	4,081	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	22,837	3,711	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	22,453	3,764	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	23,325	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,780	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	46,932	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,230	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,785	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	42,662	46,917	23,453	2,721	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	24,834	2,853	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,184	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,498	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,633	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	28,206	3,933	n

*a* From 1913-14 to 1927-28 the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which were included in Commonwealth Bank figures, have been deducted from Total Assets, Deposits, and Total Liabilities, to obtain comparable data.

*b* Average weekly clearings for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

*c* Calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

*n* Not available.















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