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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1940

No. 4



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

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THE
QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK
1940

No. 4.



Issued by
THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN
BRISBANE

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Preface.

The Queensland Year Book for 1940 is published at about the same length as the Year Book for 1939. A considerable amount of obsolete information has been removed and space made for new tables and diagrams.

The following is the principal new material included:—

Population and Health—

Population density map of Queensland.

Age distribution of population in 1938.

Forecast of population and age distribution for 1948.

Comparative fertility and mortality by districts, with maps.

Nutrition—

A summary of the Report of the Commonwealth Advisory Council.

Justice—

Enlargement of criminal statistics.

Social Services—

Revision of education tables and subdivision by age groups.

Production—

Geographical distribution of industries and classification by type.

Building costs for standardised house.

Transport and Communication—

Enlargement of traffic accident statistics.

Trade—

Extension of interstate trade statistics.

Dr. Roland Wilson's figures for Australian balance of trade.

Marketing—

Summary of war marketing schemes.

Prices—

Revision of index number tables.

Employment—

Working population of Queensland and Australia and distribution between industries since 1901.

New figures of employment by public authorities.

Juvenile employment and apprenticeship.

Finance—

Details of Trust Funds.

Table of total taxation assessments on 1937-38 incomes.

Tables of probate and succession duties and graph showing rates in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Great Britain.

Statistics of totalisator operations.

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 local authority 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 with the assistance of Mr. Marcus Hertzberg.

COLIN CLARK,
Government Statistician.

The Bureau of Industry,
9th August, 1940.

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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 ..	8 15 * 29	5 12 19 26 ..
Sat.	6 13 20 27 ..	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 10 * 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 ..

CALENDAR, 1941.

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

* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the Metropolitan area for the Royal National Show; the date for 1940 being 14th August.

QUEENSLAND SEASONAL CALENDAR.

FIRST QUARTER (JANUARY TO MARCH)—

This is the period of greatest rainfall, Brisbane's average aggregate for the three months being $18\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $6\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

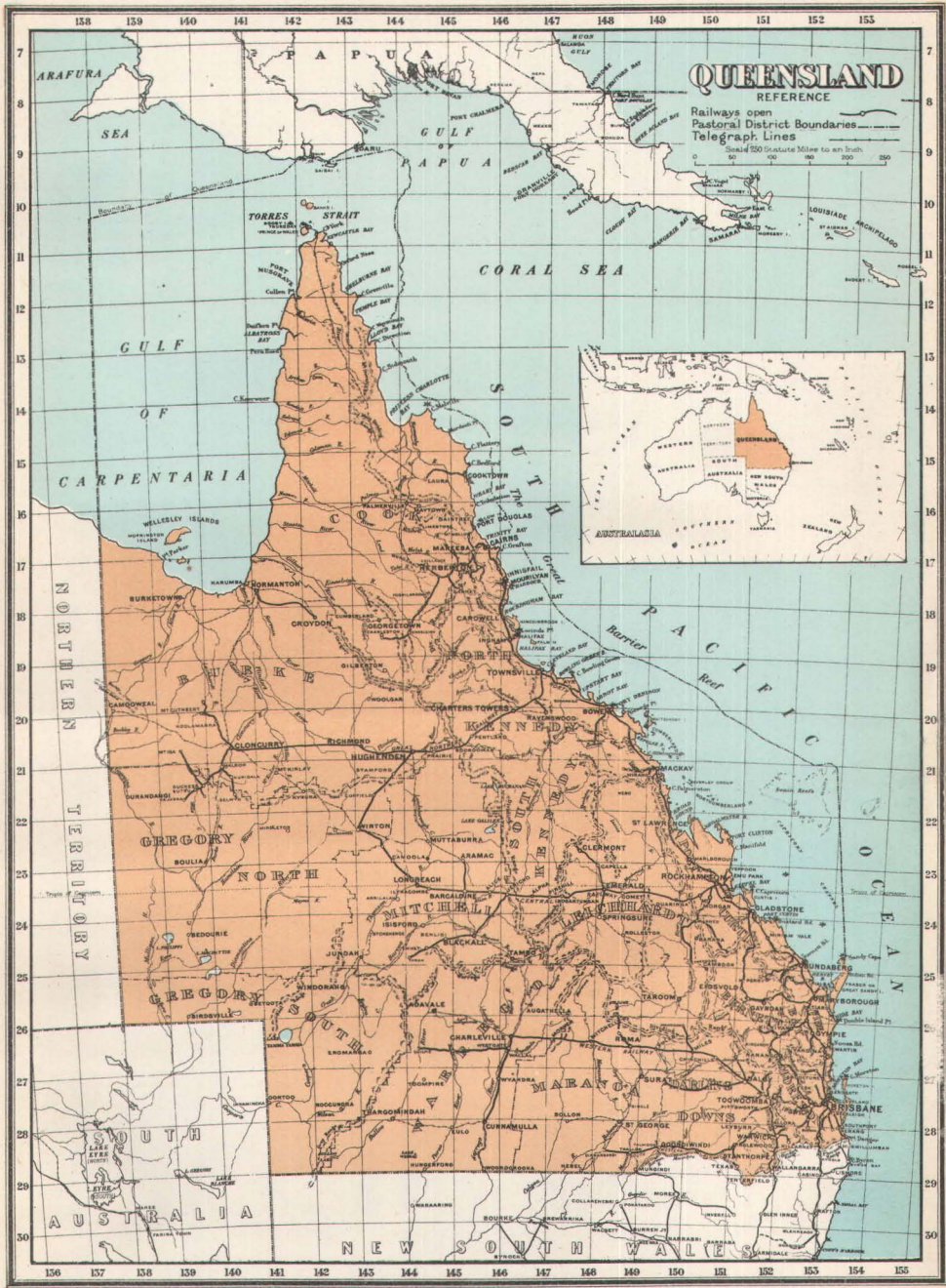
This is the height of the **sugar crushing** season. Late **maize** and **cotton** are harvested, and winter **pineapples**, and there are spring plantings of cotton, potatoes, bananas, pineapples and other fruits.

FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER)—

Rainfall increases steadily as the wet season approaches, and Brisbane's average aggregate for the quarter is $11\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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



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QUEENSLAND

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



For explanation of Statistical Divisions, see Page 30.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No 4.—1940

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), Mackay, 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). ^a					Cooktown (Coastal). ^b				
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1939.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1939.
	1939.	Average.	1939.	Average.		1939.	Average.	1939.	Average.	
January	In. 2.43	In. 4.42	Deg. 88.3	Deg. 87.7	% 48	In. 14.27	In. 14.34	Deg. 81.5	Deg. 82.0	% 85
Feb. . .	3.32	4.11	84.8	85.9	55	21.66	13.84	80.1	81.7	90
March. .	1.90	2.33	84.3	83.7	45	28.99	15.31	80.3	80.6	91
April . .	0.68	0.70	78.5	78.6	49	15.82	8.76	78.0	79.0	88
May . . .	0.00	0.45	73.2	71.6	37	1.04	2.76	75.0	76.2	86
June . . .	0.35	0.62	64.7	65.8	49	4.05	2.02	72.9	73.8	80
July . . .	0.04	0.34	61.8	64.1	50	0.60	0.95	70.5	72.4	76
August .	0.34	0.15	63.8	68.1	32	0.23	1.17	68.7	73.5	75
Sept. . .	0.07	0.29	72.1	74.7	27	0.30	0.55	73.3	76.1	67
October .	1.23	0.45	78.5	81.7	32	0.28	1.02	76.3	79.0	69
Nov. . .	2.72	1.28	84.0	85.9	37	0.56	2.49	80.7	81.1	71
Dec. . .	0.75	2.79	89.0	88.0	27	0.99	6.46	82.3	82.3	69
Year	13.83	17.93	76.9	78.0	41	88.79	69.67	76.6	78.1	79

^a Cloncurry is 634 feet above sea level.

^b Cooktown is 17 feet above sea level.

2. TWO CENTRAL STATIONS.

Period.	Longreach (Inland). ^c					Rockhampton (Coastal). ^d				
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1939.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1939.
	1939.	Average.	1939.	Average.		1939.	Average.	1939.	Average.	
January	In. 1.57	In. 2.12	Deg. 88.2	Deg. 86.2	% 57	In. 4.75	In. 7.49	Deg. 82.8	Deg. 80.9	% 49
Feb. . .	1.13	3.38	84.5	84.5	59	3.37	7.58	79.1	80.2	55
March. .	0.37	2.39	82.3	81.2	54	8.31	4.48	78.3	78.5	58
April . .	1.97	0.95	73.8	74.1	58	1.77	2.53	73.3	74.4	59
May . . .	0.07	0.85	69.1	66.3	52	1.41	1.60	70.4	68.9	56
June . . .	1.04	0.87	65.1	60.6	63	2.67	2.56	63.4	63.8	52
July . . .	0.96	0.80	57.3	58.7	64	0.45	1.75	61.9	62.0	50
August .	0.80	0.28	59.1	62.3	41	1.18	0.82	62.6	64.6	35
Sept. . .	0.00	0.57	65.9	69.5	30	0.00	1.26	66.8	69.9	37
October .	4.13	0.97	74.1	77.2	50	2.28	1.81	72.1	74.9	51
Nov. . .	1.01	1.15	79.3	82.2	39	4.66	2.49	78.1	78.0	47
Dec. . .	0.47	1.81	84.5	85.1	38	3.53	4.72	80.4	80.6	51
Year	13.52	16.14	73.6	74.0	50	34.38	39.09	72.4	73.1	50

^c Longreach is 612 feet above sea level.

^d Rockhampton is 37 feet above sea level.

3. TWO SOUTHERN STATIONS.

Period.	Thargomindah (Inland), <i>a</i>					Brisbane (Coastal), <i>b</i>				
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1939.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1939.
	1939.	Average.	1939.	Average.		1939.	Average.	1939.	Average.	
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%
January	4.14	1.48	90.6	86.0	41	1.93	6.34	78.1	77.2	73
Feb. . .	2.99	1.37	83.8	84.9	69	2.61	6.28	76.3	76.6	67
March . .	1.15	0.83	78.9	79.7	53	15.72	5.71	74.3	74.3	77
April . .	3.16	0.76	69.7	70.5	65	4.47	3.76	69.3	70.2	78
May . . .	0.87	0.86	64.3	61.9	56	1.35	2.80	65.9	64.6	78
June . . .	0.62	0.83	55.1	55.6	71	2.44	2.66	60.5	60.2	72
July . . .	0.76	0.48	52.3	53.9	77	2.00	2.21	57.3	58.6	72
August	0.50	0.50	56.0	58.0	48	2.29	1.95	60.6	60.6	60
Sept. . .	0.00	0.52	62.0	65.0	36	0.45	1.97	62.4	65.2	58
October	1.26	0.73	69.5	72.8	40	2.31	2.56	66.4	69.8	61
Nov. . .	1.06	1.00	76.2	79.5	34	2.54	3.79	72.3	73.3	64
Dec. . .	0.71	1.27	82.7	83.5	29	3.28	4.82	75.0	76.2	62
Year	17.22	10.63	70.1	70.9	52	41.39	44.86	68.2	68.9	69

a Thargomindah is 402 feet above sea level.

b Brisbane is 137 feet above sea level.

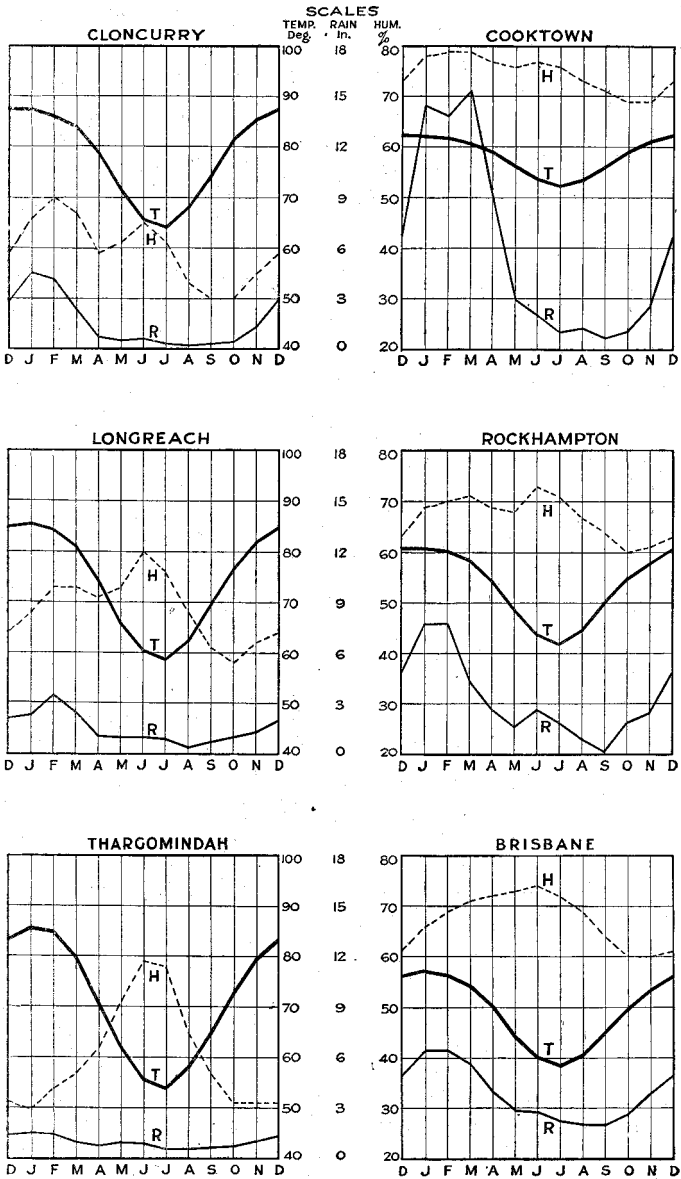
The following table gives more detailed information of weather conditions in Brisbane during 1939. The year's rainfall of 41.4 inches was slightly less than that for 1938 when 43.5 inches were recorded; and it was below the annual average of 44.9 inches for 87 years ending 1938.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1939.

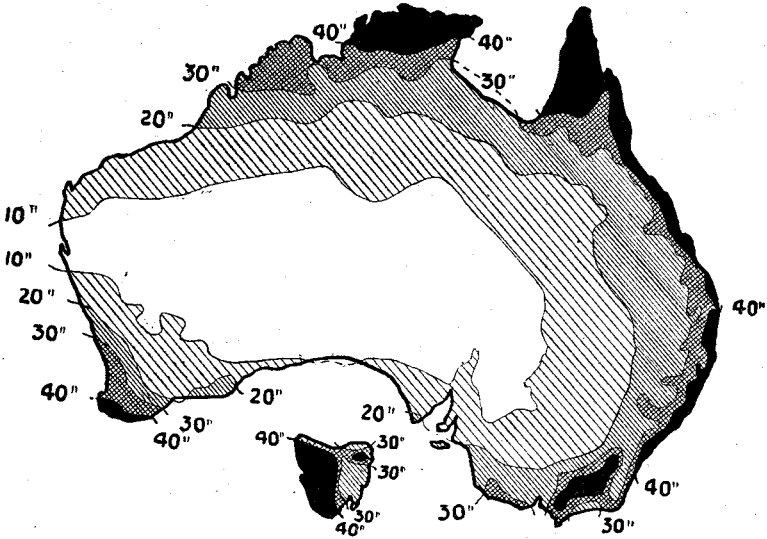
Month.	Mean Barometer <i>a</i> 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 87 years.
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January . .	29.88	77.2	99.8	65.1	85.6	70.6	1.93	10	6.39
February	30.01	76.6	102.9	65.0	83.7	68.8	2.61	9	6.32
March . . .	29.95	74.3	96.9	59.1	80.7	67.9	15.72	21	5.60
April . . .	30.11	70.2	81.1	54.5	76.2	62.4	4.47	18	3.75
May	30.16	64.6	80.6	51.2	73.7	58.1	1.35	13	2.82
June	30.07	60.2	75.6	42.5	69.3	51.6	2.44	5	2.66
July	30.13	58.6	75.8	40.4	66.1	48.6	2.00	9	2.21
August . . .	29.90	60.6	88.4	41.5	70.8	50.4	2.29	4	1.95
September	30.14	65.2	84.1	43.9	73.8	51.0	0.45	3	1.99
October . . .	30.12	69.8	81.7	52.0	75.0	57.8	2.31	9	2.56
November	29.98	73.3	92.0	56.1	80.8	63.9	2.54	9	3.81
December	29.98	76.2	94.0	60.9	82.9	67.1	3.28	12	4.84
Year	30.04	68.9	102.9	40.4	76.5	59.8	41.39	122	44.90

a Mean Atmospheric Pressure corrected to 32° F. Mean Sea Level and Standard Gravity.

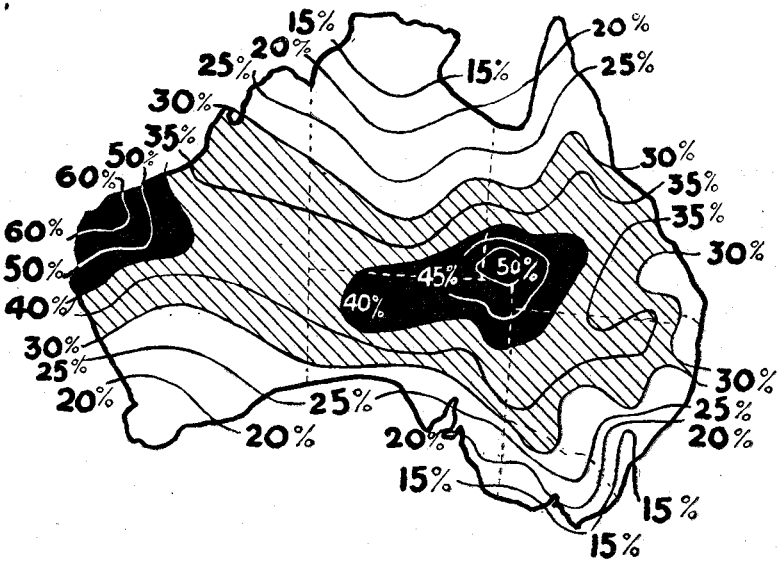
Meteorology for Typical Stations



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 1939 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 eight years, and the average over a series of years ranging from 47 for Longreach to 88 for Brisbane.

QUEENSLAND—ANNUAL RAINFALL, 1932 TO 1939.

Locality.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	Average
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane..	24.8	49.7	54.3	34.6	21.8	34.8	43.5	41.4	44.9
Bundaberg	16.9	55.2	65.0	39.6	33.4	40.9	47.0	50.0	43.7
Gladstone	16.5	52.7	54.9	36.1	34.8	42.5	35.7	40.6	40.1
R'hampton	26.5	52.4	39.3	24.5	28.2	35.8	31.2	34.4	39.1
Mackay ..	58.0	73.1	45.5	50.8	97.8	52.7	54.9	57.4	66.3
Townsville	32.4	48.8	38.8	11.1	63.4	23.7	40.9	26.7	45.4
Innisfail ..	134.2	171.5	190.3	132.0	169.2	118.2	124.7	160.7	143.5
Thursday Is	56.4	66.2	67.0	71.9	70.3	74.1	71.1	82.8	68.0
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick..	25.9	30.4	25.7	20.8	22.5	26.1	26.3	29.1	27.4
Toowoomba	25.6	42.3	46.5	26.8	24.1	35.3	35.9	38.0	36.5
Eidsvoll..	16.0	36.7	39.6	25.0	20.8	23.6	38.6	35.0	29.2
Emerald ..	12.6	28.6	20.3	17.5	23.5	23.8	24.6	20.0	24.4
Ch. Towers	15.1	22.0	20.8	13.9	29.5	22.8	22.0	18.8	24.4
Georgetown	17.7	34.8	30.6	17.4	44.6	37.5	27.4	36.2	31.7
Palmerville	34.5	55.0	47.0	28.9	44.9	30.8	35.5	42.7	41.3
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	9.5	16.0	11.8	8.1	15.0	5.5	13.7	17.0	14.0
Charleville	10.3	25.2	22.9	10.4	19.2	13.2	12.6	21.5	19.4
Blackall ..	16.3	22.7	12.6	10.7	24.8	14.0	20.0	19.8	20.5
Longreach	9.4	21.3	8.5	9.6	24.2	14.3	9.8	13.5	16.1
Winton ..	7.2	13.8	13.3	10.7	17.5	19.0	15.1	19.2	15.6
Hughenden	6.1	21.2	15.6	12.5	22.4	13.9	17.5	19.3	18.8
Cloncurry	12.0	18.2	12.7	11.7	25.1	14.5	12.7	13.8	17.9
Croydon ..	17.1	25.8	24.2	17.3	52.2	26.5	24.9	35.8	28.4

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 £1¼ 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 is now usually larger than its oversea trade. The protected and more stable Australasian 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 Nineteen-Hundreds: 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 3¼ 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.

The Nineteen-Tens: 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.

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.

The Twenties: 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.

From 1914 to 1920 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 yielded 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.

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. Timber was an important by-product of the northern farm settlements.

A leading feature of the nineteen-twenties was 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.

The Thirties.—This decade opened with a severe depression, which was general throughout Australia. The direct loss of oversea income from loans, and the slump in world prices, had cumulative effects upon 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. As unemployment increased wage rates were reduced, and drastic "cuts" were made in Government expenditure. Loan expenditure fell to £1,265,000 in 1931-32. Stability at a low level was achieved in 1932 and recovery followed, broken only by a period in 1937 when a severe drought occurred in the south-eastern portion of the State.

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 stage of transition from frozen to chilled beef to meet the demands of the British market.

The seasons were on the whole very good during the recovery years, and wool reached an unprecedented average of 184 million lb. for 1931 to 1933, while sheep exceeded 20 millions for a period of 6 years. Prickly-pear land had been conquered, and over 17 million acres had been resettled. The peak year scheme for the restriction of sugar production was in operation from 1930. In April, 1939, the scheme was liberalised to allow a total output of 737,000 tons, but subsequently the outbreak of war led to the harvesting of the total available crop (891,000 tons) in that year.

Mining production recovered during these years and reached £4,392,000 in 1937; the Mount Isa production of silver-lead accounting for much of the increase.

The uniform gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway connecting Brisbane with Kyogle (New South Wales) was opened in 1930.

Population reached 1,000,000 in 1938; and the increase by net immigration for the 10 years was 11,600.

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 178) 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.

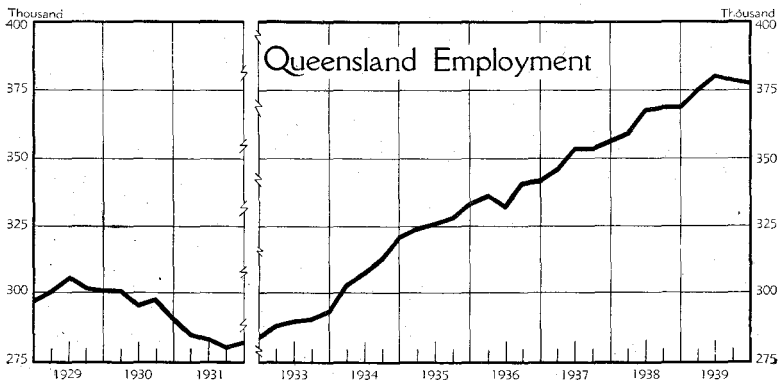
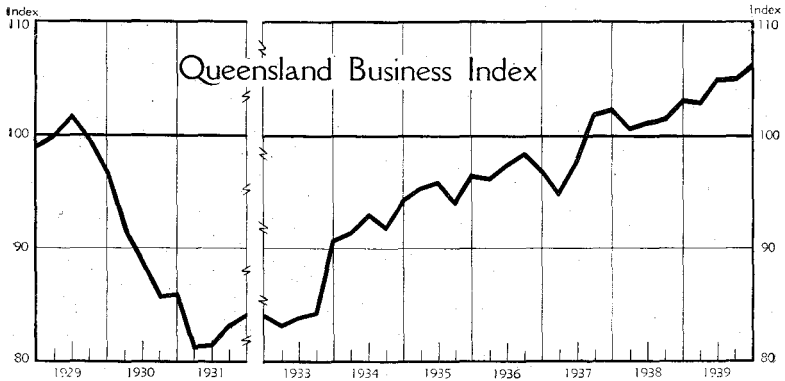
External trade is relatively large, as natural resources depend greatly on external markets. The larger volume of exports is sold oversea, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The larger volume of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the central States. Information 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 below tell the story of adversity and recovery in recent years, and relevant statistics are given on page 346. Share price indexes and bond interest rates are shown on pages 347-8; and variations in the national income on pages 174-175.

The economic history of the "Thirties" is recorded on pages 16 and 17, and reference should be made to that section to obtain further information of the period which is covered by these graphs.



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 immediate pre-depression level and is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. The figures of Queensland employment graphed above cover employers and workers on own account as well as employees. The series, which is new, is described briefly on pages 262-3.

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 Goold-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

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK.

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, K.C.M.G.

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.

Secretary for Public Works and Public Instruction.

Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

Minister for Transport.

Hon. James Larecombe.

Secretary for Mines.

Hon. David Alexander Gledson.

Additional Members of the Executive Council.

Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh *a*

Hon. John O'Keefe *b*

a Acting Secretary for Public Lands from 20th May, 1940.

b Acting Attorney-General from 20th May, 1940.

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, Hon. 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	Ninmo, 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
Cooroora	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, Hon. 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	..	..	..	..
a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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, Hon. 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, Hon. J. ..	6.6	10,718
<i>Northern</i>				
Bowen	Bowen	*Riordan, E. J.	9,752	8,426
Cairns	Cairns	*O'Keefe, Hon. 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, 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—Hon. E. J. Hanson.

Chairman of Committees—W. T. King.

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—

W. A. Brand
S. J. Brassington
T. Dunstan
A. Jones.
T. Nimmo

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.	Protestant 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, Defence Co-ordination, and Information, Rt. Hon.

R. G. Menzies, K.C. (*Kooyong, V.*).

Commerce & Navy, Hon. A. G. Cameron (*Barker, S.A.*).

Attorney-Genl. & Industry, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C. (*N. Syd., N.S.W.*).

Army and Repatriation and Assistant Minister, Senator Hon. P. A. M. McBride (*S.A.*).

Trade & Customs, Senator Hon. G. McLeay (*S.A.*).

Postmaster-Genl. & Health, Hon. H. V. C. Thorby (*Calare, N.S.W.*).

Treasurer, Hon. P. C. Spender, K.C. (*Warringah, N.S.W.*).

Interior, Senator Hon. H. S. Foll (*Q.*).

Supply & Development & Social Service, Hon. Sir F. H. Stewart (*Parramatta, N.S.W.*).

External Affairs, Hon. J. McEwen (*Indi, V.*).

Air & Civil Aviation and Assistant Minister, Hon. A. W. Fadden (*Darling Downs, Q.*).

Assistant Ministers—

Senator Hon. H. B. Collett, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. (*W.A.*).

Hon. H. K. Nock (*Riverina, N.S.W.*).

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. (*U.C.P.*)

Brown, G. (*Labour*).

Crawford, Hon. T. W. (*U.A.P.*)

Collings, J. S. (*Labour*).

Foll, Hon. H. S. (*U.A.P.*)

Courtice, B. (*Labour*).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Metropolitan.

Brisbane Lawson, G. (*Labour*).

Griffith Conelan, W. P. (*Labour*)^a.

Lilley Jolly, W. A., C.M.G. (*United Australia*).

Southern.

Darling Downs .. Fadden, A. W. (*United Country*).

Maranoa Hunter, Hon. J. A. J. (*United Country*).

Moreton Francis, Hon. J. (*United Australia*)

Wide Bay Corser, B. H. (*United Country*).

Central and Northern.

Capricornia Forde, Hon. F. M. (*Labour*).

Herbert Martens, G. W. (*Labour*).

Kennedy Riordan, W. J. F. (*Labour*).

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

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

Party.	Representatives.	Senate.
Labour	233,612	230,713
United Country	127,637	} 239,060
United Australia	113,191	
Social Credit	56,374	49,801
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. A. Mair (<i>United Australia</i>) ..	March, 1938
Victoria ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (<i>Country</i>) ..	March, 1940
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. R. Cosgrove (<i>Labour</i>) ..	February, 1937

The Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia (since 1940), and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years; while that of Tasmania is 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, 1938-39.

Particulars	Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members a—								
Upper House .. No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	18	198
Lower House .. No.	75	90	65	62	39	50	30	411
Annual Salary a—								
Upper House .. £	1,000	..	200	..	400	600	435 <i>b</i>	..
Lower House .. £	1,000	875	500	650	400	600	450 <i>b</i>	..
Total Cost—								
Executive .. £1,000	72	40	24	21	15	17	15	204
Parliament .. £1,000	444	193	91	86	82	97	34	1,027
Total £1,000	516	233	115	107	97	114	49	1,231
Cost per Head—								
Executive .. s. d.	0 3	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 3	0 7
Parliament .. s. d.	1 3	1 5	1 0	1 8	2 9	4 2	2 11	3 0
Total s. d.	1 6	1 8	1 3	2 1	3 3	4 11	4 2	3 7

a At 30th June, 1939.

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 wide 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, and is the only Australian capital which is not divided into smaller areas for Local Government purposes.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions.

(c) *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.

(d) *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.

(e) *Pastoral Districts*: Under the Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act of 1863 fifteen pastoral districts were proclaimed. These were used for administrative purposes, but are now practically obsolete.

(f) *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 322 and 323 their areas when based on Local Authority Areas. The divisions are almost identical whether based on Petty Sessions or Local Authority Districts.

(g) *Basic Wage Districts*: Under the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1919, the State was divided into five districts for Basic Wage purposes at the time of the declaration of the first State Basic Wage in November, 1921. These districts are South-Eastern, South-Western, Mackay, North-Eastern, and North-Western; they have not been altered since 1921. The Basic Wage as declared from time to time applies to the South-Eastern district, and allowances, partly on account of higher cost of living, are added for the other districts. These districts are also used for the application of the State Development Tax.

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 Dépôt, 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 (Dun-
wich), 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, Palm Island, and
Fantome Island).

State Children (State Children, Infant Life Protection, Adoption, Orphan-
ages). Receiving Depots at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Woolloowin.
Farm Home for Boys (Westbrook).

Liquor Licensing Commission, Treasury Buildings.

Prisons, Treasury Buildings. Prisons at Brisbane, Rockhampton, Towns-
ville, and Prison Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah.

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, Mar-
 garine, 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), Veter-
 inary 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.
 Machinery and Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Edward and Alice
 streets.
 State Coal Mines, Styx, Bowen, Mount Mulligan;
 State Coke Ovens, Bowen; Smelters, Chillagoe; Treatment Works, Irvine-
 bank; Batteries, Drills, &c.
 Mining Journal, cr. Edward and Alice streets.
 Geological Survey, Edward and Alice streets.
 Assay Office, Clonecurry.

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.
 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.

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

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

Denmark (Consul), T. W. Bouchard, 371-373 Queen st.

(Vice Consul), Lieut.-Col. V. Larsen, V.D., 371-373 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.

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

- 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. Ragland, 406 Queen st.
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Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

I. 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, 1939, 1,015,927. 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.

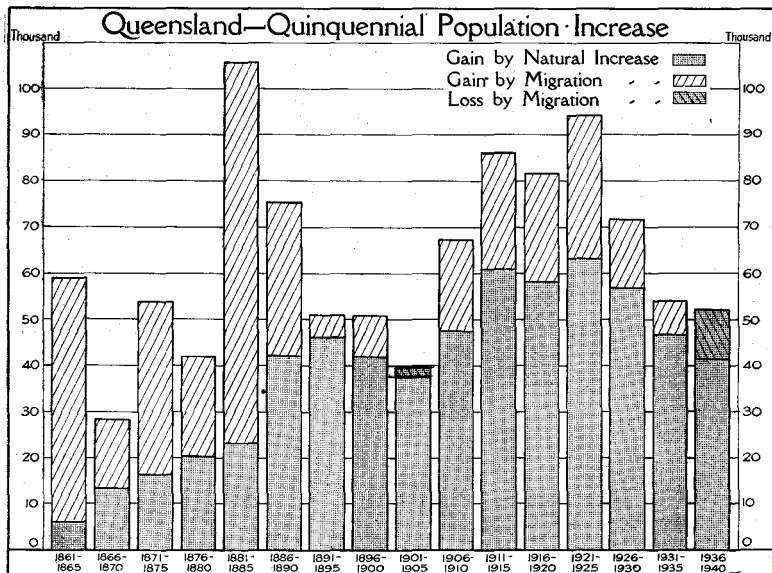
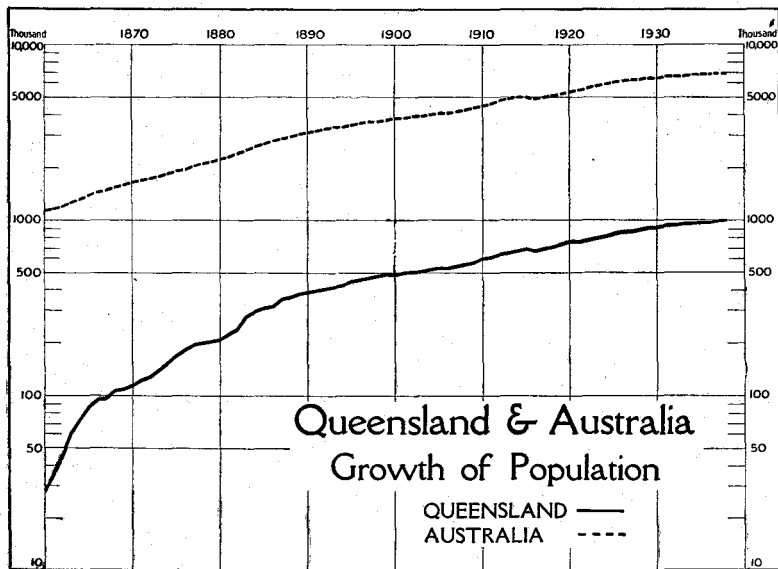
The following table shows the population of all States at censuses since 1891, and the Queensland population for Tropical and Sub-Tropical areas for the 1921 and 1933 censuses.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Queensland—					
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
Total ..	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534
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
Australia ..	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839

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	n	25,788
1870 ..	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217
1880 ..	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130
1890 ..	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803
1900 ..	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	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
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
1939 ..	530,372	485,555	1,015,927	1,006,831	1,013,327

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, 1939, it was 109. 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., 1939.
	30th June, 1939.	31st Dec., 1939.	Year ended 30th June, 1939.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1939.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,746,871	2,770,348	2,733,936	2,749,134	102
Victoria ..	1,881,433	1,887,278	1,874,967	1,881,942	98
Queensland ..	1,016,498	1,015,927	1,006,831	1,013,327	109
South Australia ..	595,770	597,045	594,402	596,137	100
W. Australia ..	465,429	465,916	462,671	465,042	110
Tasmania ..	236,646	241,576	236,926	238,001	102
N. Territory ..	6,189	6,973	5,847	6,273	237
A. C. Territory	12,054	12,263	11,708	11,990	120
Australia ..	6,960,890	6,997,326	6,927,288	6,961,846	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. The natural increase rate for Queensland in 1860 was 27 per 1,000 of the population, but has gradually declined until in 1939 it was only 10·7.

POPULATION, INCREASE DURING 1939.

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	21,188	13,465	34,653	7·71	4·90	12·61
Victoria	10,324	3,194	13,518	5·48	1·70	7·18
Queensland ..	10,818	959	11,777	10·68	0·95	11·63
South Australia ..	3,879	—1,943	1,936	6·50	—3·26	3·24
Western Australia	4,700	—1,245	3,455	10·11	—2·68	7·43
Tasmania	2,578	—2,409	169	10·83	—10·12	0·71
Australia <i>a</i> ..	53,744	13,891	67,635	7·72	2·00	9·72

a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population is available at each Census; but in the following table figures are shown for the 1933 Census, together with estimates for 1938 and 1948. Only the number of

persons are given for 1933; details of males and females can be found in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

The figures for 1938 have been obtained from 1933 data with the exception of the first group, which has been calculated from the births during the period 1933 to 1938 and making allowance for the number of these children who died during this period.

The 1938 figures were the basis for the calculation of 1948 figures, except the first two groups. The figures for the 0-4 and 5-9 groups were obtained by estimating the number of births for the periods 1938 to 1943 and 1943 to 1948, and deducting the estimated number of deaths from these births. These figures are subject to many influences, and are therefore given in brackets. In computing the other figures it has been assumed that death rates and migration have remained at the same level as for the years 1934 to 1939.

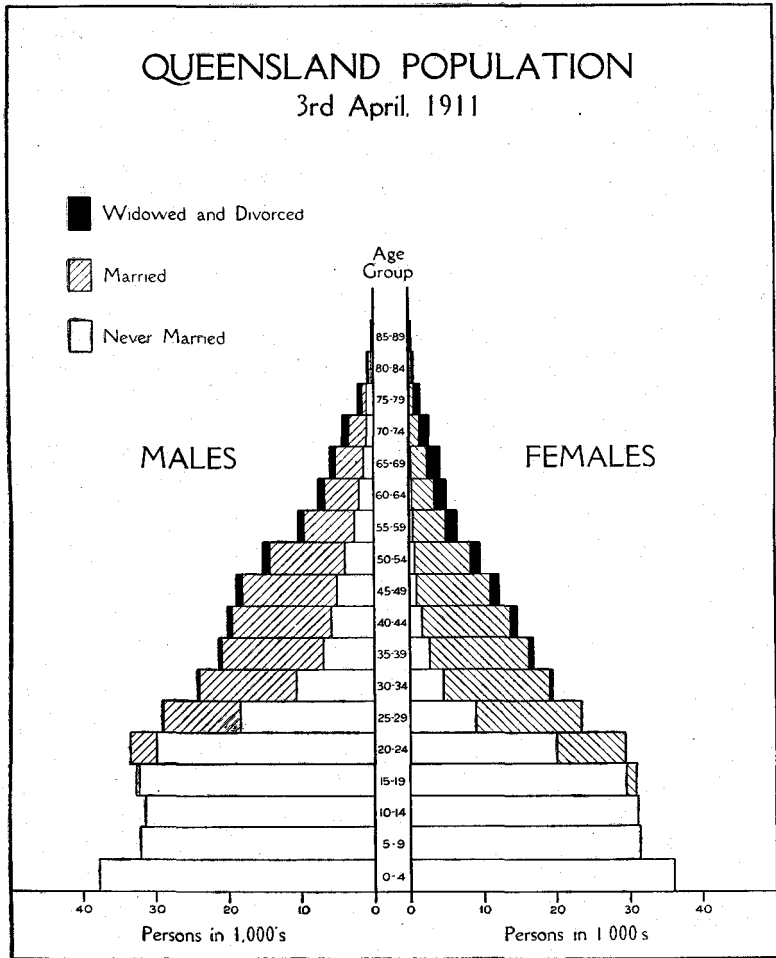
At the 1921 Census the 0 to 9 group had the highest percentage of the population, and then a gradual decline in the other groups. The group 10 to 19 years contains the highest percentage in 1933 and 1938, the preceding group having the second highest, while the succeeding groups show gradual decreases. In 1948, if prevailing birth rates continue, the first group will again become the highest. The second group will be much smaller, and after a rise in the third group the same decline as in other years will follow. This change in the age groups is due to the lower birth rates which prevailed in the depression years. 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).

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND.

Age Group.	Census, 1933.	30th June, 1938.			30th June, 1948. (Estimated.)		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4	85,676	44,489	42,687	87,176	(49,200)	(47,380)	(96,580)
5-9	92,892	43,361	41,617	84,978	(46,140)	(44,720)	(90,860)
10-14	92,865	46,944	45,605	92,549	42,930	41,490	84,420
15-19	90,158	47,440	45,215	92,655	43,270	41,340	84,610
20-29	162,571	92,565	84,580	177,145	95,480	89,540	185,020
30-39	139,812	81,606	68,644	150,250	95,700	82,350	178,050
40-49	120,176	68,221	62,117	130,338	81,160	66,070	147,230
50-59	77,673	51,393	43,716	95,109	62,470	57,860	120,330
60-69	52,080	29,660	26,517	56,177	40,920	37,370	78,290
70-79	24,911	15,973	13,968	29,941	17,710	17,870	35,580
80 and over	5,456	3,465	3,389	6,854	4,560	5,050	9,610
Total	947,534 ^a	525,117	478,055	1,003,172	579,540	531,040	1,110,580

^a Includes 3,264 persons whose ages were not stated.

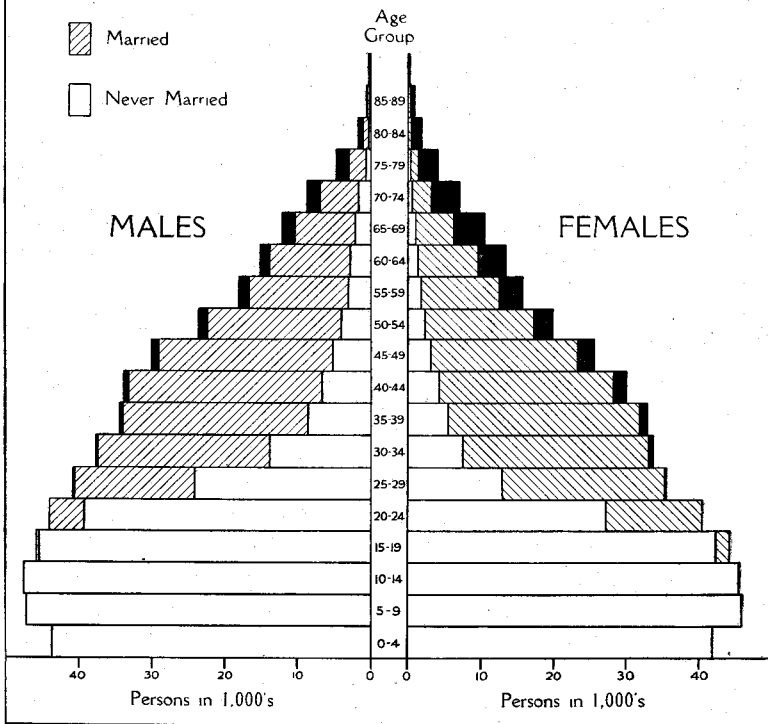


The horizontal length of each column represents the number of persons of the age group to which it corresponds. For a population to be maintaining itself by natural increase, it is obvious that each column should be somewhat longer than that immediately above it. This was so in the lowest age group in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

QUEENSLAND POPULATION

30th June, 1933

- Widowed and Divorced
- ▨ Married
- Never Married



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 76 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
Percentages a—	%	%	%	%	%	%
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.

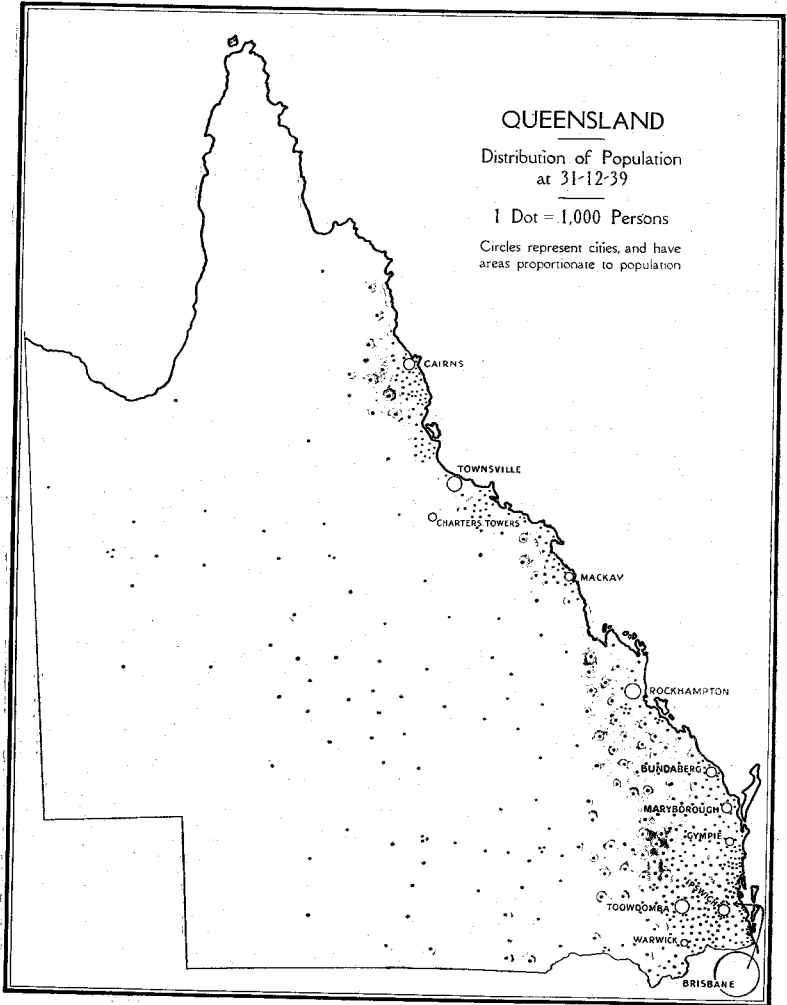
Religions.—The following table shows the religions of the population of Queensland as stated at the census. It should be noted that the information is not strictly comparable with that for previous censuses (which is not given here), as, for the first time, the religion question was made a voluntary 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. The map on the next page shows the distribution of the population as at 31st December, 1939. 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 1939 for each of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) were Southern, 707,400, Central, 105,994; Northern, 199,933. The following statement shows the mean population of the Statistical Divisions:—



MEAN POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1939.

Moreton	455,404
Wide Bay	112,417
Downs	110,282
Maranoa	17,185
South Western	12,112
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	<i>707,400</i>
Port Curtis	77,745
Central Western	22,877
Far Western	5,372
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>105,994</i>
Edgecumbe	101,790
Rockingham	78,539
Peninsula	3,203
North Western	16,401
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>199,933</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>1,013,327</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 1937 and 1938 issues 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, 1939, 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, 1939.

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	5,009	Laidley ..	257	6,360
Beenleigh ..	98	2,322	Landsborough ..	444	5,100
Boonah ..	550	7,264	Maroochy ..	455	13,700
BRISBANE ..	385	326,000	Moreton ..	297	8,600
Caboolture ..	497	5,900	Nerang ..	247	3,850
Cleveland ..	28	2,680	Normanby ..	236	2,550
COOLANGATTA ..	6½	2,000	Pine ..	279	4,750
Coomera ..	126	1,180	REDCLIFFE ..	12	6,000
Crow's Nest ..	430	3,055	Rosewood ..	245	4,420
Esk ..	1,537	7,236	SOUTHPORT ..	45	7,000
Gatton ..	618	6,400	Tamborine ..	285	2,750
IPSWICH ..	12½	22,991	Tingalpa ..	100	1,812
Kilcoy ..	528	2,450	Waterford ..	136	1,230

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.—*cont'd.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND (continued).</i>					
<i>Wide Bay Division.</i>					
BUNDABERG	8½	13,000	MARYBOROUGH	7½	14,437
Burrum	1,444	7,000	Mundubbera ..	1,839	2,411
Degilbo	604	2,642	Murgon	271	3,950
Eidsvold	1,985	1,500	Nanango	731	4,200
Gayndah	1,052	4,100	Noosa	333	6,180
Gooburrum ..	520	4,900	Perry	821	750
GYMPIE	6	8,400	Tiaro	1,002	5,660
Isis	723	4,150	Widgee	1,093	9,020
Kilkivan	1,285	4,600	Wondai	1,307	4,950
Kingaroy	899	8,000	Woocoo	590	800
Kolan	1,139	3,025	Woongarra ..	256	3,860
<i>Downs Division.</i>					
Allora	260	2,670	Millmerran ..	1,800	2,925
Cambooya	215	2,130	Murilla	2,278	3,020
Chinchilla	3,394	4,700	Pittsworth ..	434	3,754
Clifton	232	3,220	Rosalie	874	8,200
DALBY	5½	3,600	Rosenthal ..	774	2,493
Drayton	53	1,900	Stanthorpe ..	1,000	7,379
Glengallan ..	769	6,500	Tara	4,636	2,065
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	2,800	TOOWOOMBA ..	17½	29,518
Highfields ..	220	2,320	Waggamba ..	5,031	2,750
Inglewood ..	2,060	4,440	Wambo	2,337	5,500
Jondaryan ..	780	5,349	WARWICK	7	7,000
<i>Maranoa Division.</i>					
Balonne	13,542	4,800	Bungil	4,908	2,657
Bendemere ..	1,561	1,685	ROMA	30	3,369
Booringa	10,559	3,694	Warroo	4,417	1,632
<i>South Western Division.</i>					
Bulloo	27,479	600	Paroo	18,017	3,500
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	3,382	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	2,340
Calliope	2,518	4,818	Monto	1,632	4,500
Duaringa	5,678	1,686	Mount Morgan ..	193	5,500
Fitzroy	1,998	4,256	ROCKHAMPTON	59	34,696
GLADSTONE ..	12½	4,783	Taroom	7,886	1,890
<i>Central Western Division.</i>					
Aramac	8,814	1,600	Ilfracombe ..	2,490	642
Barcardine ..	3,220	2,967	Jericho	8,479	1,650
Bauhinia	9,550	1,770	Longreach ..	8,633	4,700
Belyando	11,381	3,000	Peak Downs ..	3,125	920
Blackall	5,958	2,850	Tambo	5,054	900
Emerald	4,362	2,800			
<i>Far Western Division.</i>					
Barcoo	22,662	1,150	Isisford	3,897	780
Boulia	24,994	614	Winton	20,528	2,750
Diamantina ..	36,362	232			

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.—*cont'd.*

Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.	Local Authority.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Popula- tion.
NORTH QUEENSLAND.					
<i>Edgecumbe Division.</i>					
Ayr	1,815	15,500	Pioneer	831	12,000
BOWEN	4½	3,200	Proserpine	830	4,500
CH. TOWERS	23	8,150	Sarina	541	3,260
Dalrymple	27,856	3,260	Thuringowa	1,550	2,320
MACKAY	7	12,100	TOWNSVILLE	69	31,414
Mirani	806	4,500	Wangaratta	9,260	4,650
Nebo	3,956	600			
<i>Rockingham Division.</i>					
Atherton	239	4,000	Eacham	460	4,600
CAIRNS (City)	14½	15,200	Herberton	1,794	3,000
Cairns (Shire)	715	11,025	Hinchinbrook	1,152	12,900
Cardwell	910	5,400	Johnstone	815	13,900
Douglas	759	2,900	Woothakata	20,236	8,460
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>					
Cook	48,999	1,800	THURSDAY IS.	1½	1,554
<i>North Western Division.</i>					
Barkly Tableland	16,580	751	Etheridge	16,025	945
Burke	17,780	361	Flinders	15,721	1,627
Carpentaria	25,488	700	HUGHENDEN	26	1,835
Cloncurry	19,038	6,300	McKinlay	15,647	2,050
Croydon	11,140	262	Wyangarie	9,975	1,750

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 335 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, and to 32.1 at the end of 1939. 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	1930	279,951
1871	15,029	12.5	1931	283,435
1881	22,842	10.7	1932	298,142
1891	101,554	25.8	1933	301,252
1901	119,428	24.0	1934	304,930
1911	139,480	23.0	1935	306,154
1921	209,946	27.8	1936	313,430
1933	299,748	31.6	1937	318,430
			1938	325,890
			1939	326,000

3. MIGRATION.

Queensland's migration has been discussed generally when tracing the growth of population (see page 37). The following table shows migration during 1939. There is no record of the large amount of migration by road.

MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND, 1939.

Method of Migration.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
By rail .. ..	..	32,592	32,592	..	33,588	33,588
By sea	3,915	23,254	27,169	2,773	21,859	24,632
By air	<i>a</i>	6,087	6,087	<i>a</i>	6,669	6,669
Total	3,915	61,933	65,848	2,773	62,116	64,889

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 1939 figures were: arrivals 1,273, departures 1,083. Arrivals from other British Possessions have usually been less than departures to them, but in 1939 the arrivals, 1,690, exceeded the departures, 1,337. The arrivals from Foreign Countries in 1939 were 952, and departures 353; 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 1939 was 236,373. The number in 1920 was 1,272, rising to 3,669 in 1926, and declining rapidly after that date. The Commonwealth Government resumed assisted immigration in 1938, and the number rose to 346 in 1939.

Naturalisation.—During the last ten years Letters of Naturalisation have been procured in Queensland by 4,195 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 1930-1939.

Occupation.	Birthplace of Applicant.									Total.
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	
Cabinet makers and carpenters	11	8	2	27	2	21	11	..	2	84
Other tradesmen	6	24	10	64	6	34	38	3	3	188
Miners	9	7	1	8	3	4	13	..	..	45
Seamen and fishermen .. ..	..	8	..	4	3	1	..	..	2	18
Labourers	21	58	53	1,190	24	71	272	3	16	1,708
Shopkeepers and assistants .. ..	..	5	140	20	..	4	11	..	11	191
Cane cutters	2	3	2	90	..	2	7	2	1	109
Farmers	39	51	42	949	6	84	176	4	10	1,361
Cooks and domestic duties .. ..	..	8	35	14	1	6	7	..	5	76
Other occupations	10	48	30	109	17	65	101	9	26	415
Total	98	220	315	2,475	62	292	636	21	76	4,195

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.
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
1939	4	19	23	145	5	12	35	1	4	248

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 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.

	<i>s. d.</i>
The following fees are prescribed:—	
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. For explanation of the net reproduction rate, see page 65.

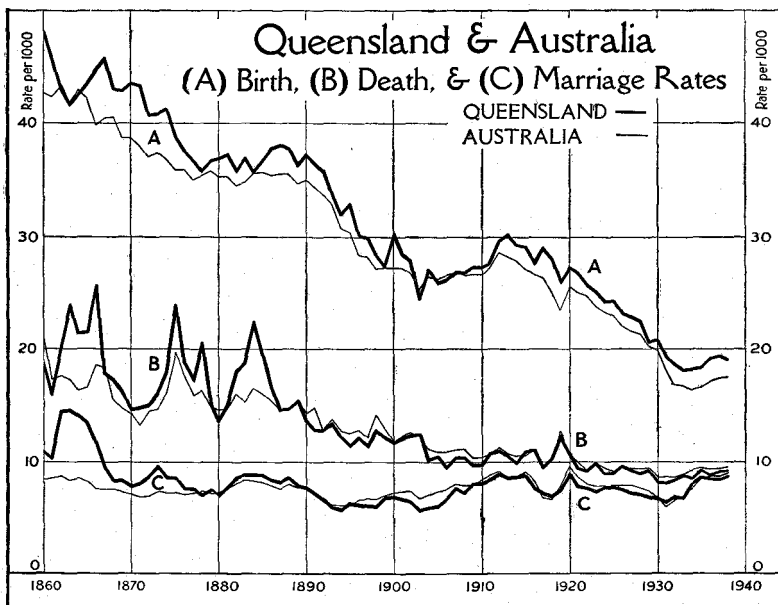
BIRTHS IN QUEENSLAND, 1939.

Statistical Division.	Number.			Rate.		Masculinity of Births. <i>a</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	Net Reproduction Rates.	
Metropolitan ..	2,710	2,654	5,364	16.5	0.85	102
Moreton ..	1,292	1,217	2,509	19.3	1.12	106
Wide Bay ..	1,300	1,175	2,475	22.0	1.26	111
Downs ..	1,219	1,245	2,464	22.3	1.34	98
Maranoa ..	224	235	459	26.7	1.82	95
South Western ..	145	169	314	25.9	1.95	86
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>6,890</i>	<i>6,695</i>	<i>13,585</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>1.07</i>	<i>103</i>
Port Curtis ..	906	867	1,773	22.8	1.32	104
Central Western ..	249	255	504	22.0	1.48	98
Far Western ..	42	37	79	14.7	1.06	114
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>1,197</i>	<i>1,159</i>	<i>2,356</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>1.34</i>	<i>103</i>
Edgecumbe ..	1,092	1,043	2,135	21.0	1.26	105
Rockingham ..	899	846	1,745	22.2	1.53	106
Peninsula ..	101	91	192	59.9	1.88	111
North Western ..	161	174	335	20.4	1.55	93
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>2,253</i>	<i>2,154</i>	<i>4,407</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>105</i>
Total Q'land ..	10,340	10,008	20,348	20.1	1.16	103

a Male births per 100 female births.

In the Tropical portion of the State, the birth rate for 1939 was 21.7, compared with 16.5 for the Metropolitan Area, and 22.3 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 1939.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1861-1870	41·80	41·51	43·89	41·75	34·01	32·04	41·02	<i>n</i>
1871-1880	38·87	33·90	40·62	37·51	31·79	30·59	36·25	<i>n</i>
1881-1890	37·31	31·89	38·31	36·21	34·98	34·92	35·20	33·79
1891-1900	30·66	28·60	32·70	29·02	30·01	30·59	30·05	26·72
1901-1910	27·09	25·08	26·80	25·22	30·05	28·89	26·51	26·83
1911-1920	27·53	24·22	28·33	26·76	26·56	28·66	26·57	25·15
1921-1930	23·27	21·04	23·56	21·09	22·21	24·07	22·44	20·99
1930 ..	20·59	18·55	20·80	17·42	21·44	21·66	19·86	18·80
1931 ..	18·67	16·86	19·28	15·77	19·77	21·18	18·16	18·42
1932 ..	17·40	15·19	18·56	14·74	18·31	19·78	16·86	17·09
1933 ..	16·99	15·60	18·14	15·32	17·95	19·93	16·78	16·59
1934 ..	16·52	15·20	18·17	14·50	17·66	19·51	16·39	16·47
1935 ..	16·89	15·16	18·31	14·14	18·23	19·41	16·55	16·13
1936 ..	17·31	15·63	19·17	15·17	18·84	19·84	17·13	16·64
1937 ..	17·63	16·02	19·36	15·25	18·95	20·69	17·43	17·29
1938 ..	17·39	16·25	18·98	15·88	19·87	20·82	17·46	17·93
1939 ..	17·46	16·20	20·08	16·13	19·43	21·03	17·65	18·73

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.

Figures of birth and death rates per 1,000 of population are by themselves of little value for studying population trends; the measure which is now used is the *net reproduction rate*. A net reproduction rate of 1 means that a country is just producing sufficient children to replace the present generation, allowing for the small proportion who will die before they reach maturity.

The rate for Australia for the year 1937 was 0.99, which meant that the number of births in that year was 1 per cent. short of those required to replace the present population. The Queensland rate for 1938 was 1.09 (see page 65 for detailed information); and calculations for New South Wales and South Australia for the years 1932-34 gave the figures of 0.97 and 0.85 respectively. Rates are not available for the other States.

Comparisons with some other countries for which rates are available are as follow:—

Net Reproduction Rates.

Japan (1930)	.. ..	1.57	U.S.A. (1935 white pop.)	.. ..	0.96
Canada (1931)	.. ..	1.32	Germany (1936)	.. ..	0.93
Italy (1935-37)	.. ..	1.13	France (1937)	.. ..	0.87
New Zealand (1938)	.. ..	1.02	Great Britain (1937)	.. ..	0.80

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 1938 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104.62, Victoria, 106.31; Queensland, 107.27; South Australia, 106.95; Western Australia, 104.68; and Tasmania, 107.40. 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 1939 was 1,005, the percentage of the total births being 4.94. The number and the rate have shown a decline for some years past. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1938 than did Queensland, the rates being Queensland, 4.84; Tasmania, 4.38; Victoria, 4.29; New South Wales, 4.19; Western Australia, 3.69; and South Australia, 2.85. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any of the other States.

Multiple Births.—During 1939 there were 191 cases of twin births, 60 being twin males, 55 twin females, and 76 being one of each sex. There were also 2 cases of triplets, one set being males and the other females.

Infant Mortality Tables will be found on pages 63 and 64.

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	1930 ..	6,199	6.81
1871-1880	1,374	7.90			
1881-1890	2,690	8.36	1931 ..	5,951	6.43
1891-1900	2,904	6.35	1932 ..	6,415	6.86
			1933 ..	6,471	6.84
1901-1910	3,678	6.81	1934 ..	7,635	7.99
1911-1920	5,549	8.22	1935 ..	8,280	8.57
1921-1930	6,176	7.36			
			1936 ..	8,306	8.49
			1937 ..	8,353	8.44
			1938 ..	8,853	8.85
			1939 ..	9,108	8.99

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—In Queensland in 1939 the average age of all bridegrooms was 28·7 years, and of all brides 24·8 years. Of persons married for the first time, the average age of males was 27·6 years, and of females 24·0 years. 8,533 bridegrooms and 8,651 brides were married for the first time, 420 bridegrooms and 318 brides were widowed persons, and 155 bridegrooms and 139 brides were divorced persons.

Religious Denominations.—The 9,108 marriages in 1939 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,797; Roman Catholic, 1,965; Methodist, 1,414; Presbyterian, 1,588; Lutheran, 233; Baptist, 196; Congregational, 122; other religious denominations, 375; civil officers, 418.

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*, 1930 TO 1939.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1930	6·86	6·52	6·81	5·78	7·47	6·56	6·69	7·77
1931	6·02	5·66	6·43	5·33	6·34	6·68	5·96	6·79
1932	6·73	6·49	6·86	6·29	6·68	6·64	6·63	6·80
1933	7·07	6·96	6·84	6·84	7·69	7·13	7·03	7·16
1934	7·70	7·57	7·99	7·39	8·34	7·32	7·71	7·62
1935	8·45	8·38	8·57	8·28	8·85	8·17	8·45	8·20
1936	8·57	8·61	8·49	8·82	9·43	8·98	8·66	9·25
1937	8·61	8·74	8·44	9·06	9·18	8·73	8·70	9·55
1938	9·03	9·16	8·85	9·26	9·03	8·83	9·05	10·09
1939	9·27	9·23	8·99	9·51	9·04	9·51	9·23	11·12

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 for death certificates.

	<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 9,530 deaths registered in Queensland during 1939. 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, 1939. ^a

Statistical Division.	All Ages.			Infants under one Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>b</i>	Rate of Infant Mortality. <i>c</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan ..	1,993	1,573	3,566	181	11.0	34
Moreton	660	420	1,080	82	8.3	33
Wide Bay	516	333	849	73	7.6	29
Downs	580	411	991	98	9.0	40
Maranoa	82	52	134	19	7.8	41
South Western ..	80	37	117	16	9.7	51
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>3,911</i>	<i>2,826</i>	<i>6,737</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>35</i>
Port Curtis ..	400	275	675	60	8.7	34
Central Western ..	144	75	219	25	9.6	50
Far Western ..	31	8	39	2	7.3	25
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>933</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>37</i>
Edgecumbe ..	597	335	932	72	9.2	34
Rockingham ..	446	193	639	53	8.1	30
Peninsula	83	55	138	26	43.0	135
North Western ..	112	39	151	15	9.2	45
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>1,238</i>	<i>622</i>	<i>1,860</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>38</i>
Total Q'land ..	5,724	3,806	9,530	722	9.4	35

^a See Section 7 of this Chapter for a more detailed comparison.

^b Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

^c Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.

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 1938 were: New South Wales, 9.52, Victoria, 9.07; Queensland, 9.51; South Australia, 8.34; Western Australia, 9.47; Tasmania, 8.90; Total Australia, 9.28. Crude death rates are as follow on the next page.

CRUDE DEATH RATE^a: 1861 TO 1939.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia, ^b	New Zealand.
1861-1870	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65	n
1871-1880	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71	n
1881-1890	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27	10.41
1891-1900	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04	9.85
1901-1910	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25	9.83
1911-1920	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75	9.98
1921-1930	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40	8.61
1930 ..	8.39	8.93	8.19	8.46	8.80	9.82	8.56	8.56
1931 ..	8.32	9.47	8.14	8.49	8.51	9.15	8.67	8.34
1932 ..	8.27	9.29	8.35	8.58	8.54	8.90	8.63	8.02
1933 ..	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92	7.98
1934 ..	8.95	10.19	8.57	9.26	9.23	10.23	9.32	8.48
1935 ..	9.28	10.03	9.16	8.83	9.25	10.25	9.46	8.22
1936 ..	9.14	10.16	8.78	9.30	9.40	10.34	9.43	8.75
1937 ..	9.36	10.03	9.10	8.91	8.95	9.51	9.44	9.08
1938 ..	9.59	10.15	9.19	9.35	9.20	9.71	9.64	9.71
1939 ..	9.75	10.72	9.40	9.63	9.32	10.19	9.93	9.20

^a Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population.

^b Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

n Not available.

Ages of Deaths.—The ages at which persons died during 1939 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes:—

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1939.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total. ^a
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	7
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	6
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	11
Scarlet fever	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
Whooping-cough	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Diphtheria	37	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	39
Influenza	25	6	8	7	15	34	32	93	221
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	4	9	37	43	58	64	54	21	290
Tuberculosis, other	3	1	6	1	2	1	2	..	16
Syphilis .. .. .	..	1	3	4	6	8	6	5	33
Malaria	8	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	14

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1939—*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	34	9	12	5	12	4	10	9	96
Cancer and other malignant tumours	5	4	8	29	91	198	301	375	1,011
Tumours, non-malignant or nature not specified	5	4	1	8	13	16	5	6	58
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	5	7	11	25
Diabetes mellitus	2	5	2	2	7	21	47	68	154
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	6	3	2	14
Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	21	18	15	13	16	22	23	28	156
Progressive locomotor ataxia and genl. paralysis of insane .. .. .	..	..	..	3	8	4	1	2	18
Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism or thrombosis	3	3	7	10	30	53	79	161	346
Other diseases of the nervous system	30	7	12	15	20	22	30	25	161
Diseases of the heart	5	18	25	39	97	271	564	1,278	2,298
Other diseases of the circulatory system	1	1	3	6	20	48	121	288	488
Bronchitis	9	..	2	1	5	14	13	57	101
Pneumonia	92	10	21	23	32	57	80	212	527
Other diseases of the respiratory system	14	11	3	3	13	28	39	72	183
Diarrhœa and enteritis	46	1	3	5	6	4	5	10	80
Appendicitis	6	5	12	14	16	12	9	9	83
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	2	3	5	6	23	22	30	30	121
Other diseases of the digestive system	33	5	12	7	37	37	43	62	236
Nephritis	3	13	84	75	89	86	109	180	639
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	2	4	9	17	19	33	117	204
Puerperal septicæmia .. .. .	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	8
Other diseases of pregnancy .. .. .	..	8	38	42	10	..	..	..	98
Diseases of the skin and bones and organs of locomotion	3	6	3	3	1	5	6	7	34
Pre-natal and early infancy causes	571	3	1	2	2	1	..	..	580
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	306	321
Suicide .. .. .	..	4	24	17	39	29	19	13	146
Homicide	2	1	3	2	3	2	..	3	16
Violent or accidental death	67	89	105	69	77	64	55	123	650
Unspecified or ill-defined	2	..	..	4	1	7	6	7	27
Total, all causes	1,051	255	472	473	774	1,170	1,748	3,581	9,530

a Including 6 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 ^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Influenza	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.29	0.14	0.25	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.22
Tuberculosis, all kinds ..	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.30	0.31	0.30
Cancer, all kinds	0.82	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.00
Diabetes mellitus	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.15
Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.21	0.34
Heart disease, all kinds	1.36	1.39	1.52	1.63	1.66	1.84	1.64	1.92	2.06	2.27
Arterio sclerosis	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.39	0.40
Bronchitis, all kinds ..	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.07	0.10
Broncho-pneumonia	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.26
Pneumonia, other	0.24	0.31	0.26	0.37	0.29	0.43	0.36	0.39	0.32	0.26
Diarrhœa and enteritis ..	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.08
Nephritis, acute and chronic	0.56	0.53	0.60	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.67	0.63
Congenital malformations	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.12
Diseases of early infancy ..	0.48	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.38	0.46	0.45
Senility	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.27	0.32
Suicide	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.14
Accidents	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.44	0.54	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.64
All other causes	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.90	1.98	1.97	1.72
Total, all causes ..	8.19	8.14	8.35	8.84	8.57	9.16	8.78	9.10	9.19	9.40

^a Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

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

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1939.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature birth	184	61	245
Other pre-natal causes	213	98	311
Diarrhœa and enteritis	18	7	25
Pneumonia (all forms)	39	22	61
Whooping cough	2	2	4
Other	53	23	76
Total	509	213	722

The 722 deaths of infants resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 35.48 for Queensland for 1939. 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 four years were as follow.

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Tropical Area ..	38.0	34.4	43.5	38.2
Sub-Tropical Area ..	34.4	36.1	40.4	34.5

In 1939, for Brisbane alone the rate was 33.7; for the other cities in the Sub-Tropical area, 41.1; and for Tropical cities, 38.2.

The number of infant deaths of males was 432, and of females 290, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 41.8 and 29.0 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 31.7 for males, 22.3 for females, or 27.1 for both sexes together.

A comparison of infant mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1939 was the lowest recorded to date, and was the second lowest for all States for that year. New South Wales was the only other State which showed a decrease in its rate.

RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY ^a SINCE 1901.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b	New Zealand.
1901-05 <i>c</i>	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13	74.77
1906-10 <i>c</i>	77.35	79.96	71.43	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71	69.62
1911-15 <i>c</i>	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29	53.63
1916-20 <i>c</i>	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63	48.62
1921-25 <i>c</i>	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90	42.74
1926-30 <i>c</i>	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95	36.65
1931-35 <i>c</i>	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27	31.88
1935 ..	39.44	41.17	37.26	34.95	40.15	51.84	39.78	32.26
1936 ..	43.47	42.31	36.20	31.09	42.22	49.55	41.16	30.96
1937 ..	40.68	36.70	35.64	33.06	37.52	41.73	38.06	31.21
1938 ..	41.84	34.21	41.28	30.50	33.80	40.15	38.28	35.59
1939 ..	41.02	35.58	35.43	34.93	40.73	40.37	38.22	31.14

^a Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

^b Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^c 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 FERTILITY AND MORTALITY IN DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by local authority areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. As these results are based on two years 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.

Comparative Fertility.—Crude birth rates are apt to be misleading as measures of relative fertility because of varying age and sex distribution of populations. The problem of deriving an accurate measure has been solved recently by the calculation of a Net Reproduction Rate. Briefly, the method used to obtain this rate is firstly to compute, on the basis of prevailing birth rates, a Gross Reproduction rate which represents the average number of living female children who will be born to each woman during the whole of her reproduction period (15 to 44 years). The Net Reproduction rate is obtained by making due allowance, on the basis of prevailing death rates, for those female children who will die before reaching the ages of their respective mothers. When the net reproduction rate is over one, the mothers of a generation are more than replacing themselves; but if the rate is below one, the community is failing to maintain its present numbers of potential mothers. Unless the rates are

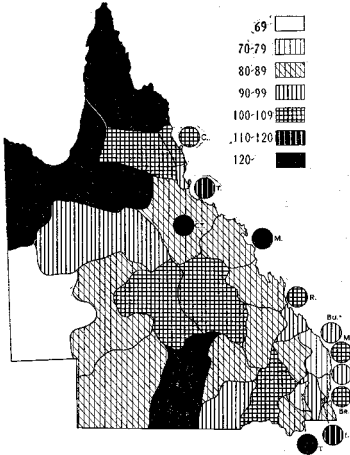
COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, 1939.

District.	Crude Death Rate <i>a</i>	S. M. R. <i>b</i>			Infant Death Rate. <i>c</i>	Crude Birth Rate <i>a</i>	Net Reproduction Rate <i>b</i>
		Male.	Fe- male.	Persons.			
<i>Southern Urban d</i>	11.1	109	107	108	35	17	0.88
Brisbane	11.0	109	106	108	34	16	0.85
Ipswich	11.7	109	117	112	36	17	0.98
Gympie	9.3	98	91	95	41	20	0.99
Maryborough	11.6	125	90	109	53	21	1.19
Bundaberg	9.7	91	97	94	29	25	1.47
Toowoomba	12.7	116	129	122	47	18	0.92
<i>Central Urban d</i>	9.9	107	106	107	39	20	0.94
Rockhampton	9.9	107	106	107	39	20	0.94
<i>Northern Urban d</i>	10.8	130	100	117	38	20	0.98
Mackay	11.0	132	112	124	36	26	1.21
Charters Towers	16.8	168	105	140	32	16	1.06
Townsville	10.2	125	100	114	46	18	0.84
Cairns	8.3	113	82	101	27	23	1.13
<i>Southern Rural</i>	7.4	84	85	85	34	22	1.35
Moreton—S.E.	8.0	82	82	82	29	19	1.11
N.E.	6.9	85	69	79	41	19	1.18
W.	7.9	91	91	91	28	21	1.18
Wide Bay—E.	6.0	68	75	71	25	20	1.21
W.	7.1	84	94	88	26	24	1.36
Downs—S.E.	7.6	79	86	82	35	22	1.35
N.E.	6.4	78	69	75	30	19	1.24
W.	9.3	106	110	108	47	31	2.09
Maranoa—S.	8.3	103	83	97	32	30	2.41
N.	7.5	70	111	85	51	25	1.55
South Western—E.	10.7	113	139	121	51	34	2.16
W.	6.7	99	34	83	50	13	1.08
<i>Central Rural</i>	8.3	90	99	93	36	23	1.59
Port Curtis—S.E.	8.1	103	81	95	27	26	1.66
N.	8.8	76	112	88	29	19	1.24
S.W.	6.7	72	112	83	38	34	2.15
Central Western—E.	10.0	108	93	103	57	21	1.48
W.	9.3	94	120	102	45	23	1.48
Far Western—E.	7.7	90	70	85	31	14	0.95
W.	4.9	54	24	42	..	17	1.95
<i>Northern Rural</i>	8.6	101	115	106	38	23	1.69
Edgecumbe—S.	6.8	80	99	86	27	25	1.74
N.	7.1	77	89	80	28	18	1.36
Rockingham—S.	6.3	101	78	94	36	20	1.24
N.E.	7.7	102	116	106	29	23	1.91
N.W.	10.3	108	115	109	30	22	1.78
Peninsula	43.1	376	618	445	135	60	1.88
North Western—S.	8.6	91	105	94	37	20	1.55
N.	11.8	128	99	122	77	21	1.49
All Urban	11.0	111	106	109	36	18	0.90
All Rural	7.9	90	94	91	35	22	1.47
State	9.4	100	100	100	35	20	1.16

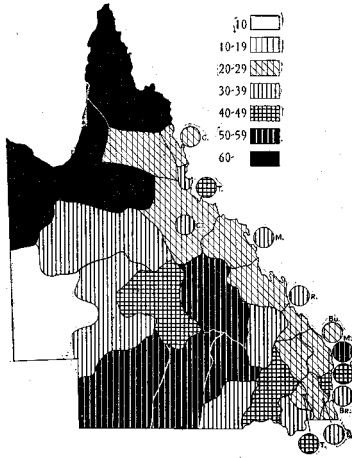
a Per 1,000 persons of mean population.*b* Computed as explained in the text.*c* Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.*d* Cities over 8,000 persons are treated as urban; the rest are included with rural.

reversed, the former continuing over a period of years will produce an increase in the population, but the latter will produce a decline in the population. These population movements are delayed until the larger or smaller number of potential mothers in the new generation reaches reproduction age.

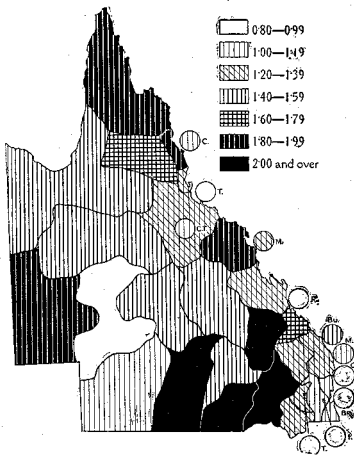
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS
Queensland, 1939



INFANT MORTALITY RATES
Queensland, 1939



NET REPRODUCTION RATES
Queensland, 1939



In these maps standard mortality ratios, net reproduction rates, and infant mortality rates are shown for the statistical districts given in the table on the opposite page. 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.

An analysis of district net reproduction rates in Queensland for 1939 shows that fertility is much higher in rural than in urban areas. Even if allowance is made for the greater proportion of unmarried women in the cities, the disparity is marked. This higher fertility in rural areas is not peculiar to Queensland as investigations in other countries, including Great Britain, U.S.A., and Germany, have shown similar results. The high net reproduction rate for Queensland of 1.16 is due in part to a large proportion (70 per cent.) of the population living in rural areas.

The rural areas with the highest fertility are the Far North Coast, the Atherton Tableland, the Mackay district, and a belt of country stretching south-westward from Rockhampton to the New South Wales border and including the Gladstone, Dawson Valley, Dalby, Goondiwindi, St. George, Charleville, and Cunnamulla districts. It was in these districts (with the exception of the Mackay area) that fertility was highest in 1938. The older farming areas of the south-east have far lower fertility rates than these districts, which are still relatively in the pioneering stage, and it appears that, in general, pioneer conditions and the pioneer outlook are closely connected with high fertility.

In the five most populous cities the net reproduction rate was below one, whereas, in all the smaller cities, with the exception of Gympie, it was in excess of unity. A further feature is that in rapidly developing towns, such as Mackay and Bundaberg, where economic opportunities are greater, the net reproduction rate is higher than average.

Comparative Mortality.—Crude death rates do not permit a satisfactory measure of mortality by districts because liability to death varies considerably with age and sex. The method of "comparative mortality" is used by the Registrar-General of England for this purpose, and this measure was used in Queensland for the first time in 1938.

Briefly, the death rates for each age-group of the population are computed and these are applied to the relevant age-groups in each district. The number of deaths so obtained is the number which would have occurred had the death rates for each age-group for the State as a whole applied in the district. The total number of deaths which actually occurred in the district is then expressed as a percentage of the number obtained by the above method. Separate calculations are made for each sex and the results are presented as "standard mortality ratios." (S.M.R.)

As far as possible deaths have been allocated to actual districts of residence. This has been done much more completely than in previous years, which accounts in part for the disparity between urban and rural death rates being less marked than in 1938. Other factors contributing to this include better hospital facilities, particularly for maternity cases, and improved sanitation in urban areas. Except in North Queensland, urban districts have again experienced higher mortality rates for both males and females than rural areas.

In rural areas mortality in 1939 was highest in the Far North, in the Central West, on the Western Downs, and in the St. George, Charleville,

and Cunnamulla districts. Similar results were noted in these areas in 1938. Rural areas of low mortality included the South-east, and the belt extending from Roma, through the Dawson Valley, and then along the coastal strip as far as Townsville-Charters Towers district. This tropical area had a lower S.M.R. in the last two years for both sexes than the coastal regions of heavier rainfall to the north and south. The S.M.R. for rural North Queensland is inflated by the figures for the Peninsula. If this area is excluded, because of its high proportion of half-castes, the resultant S.M.R. of 96 shows that the tropical North does not experience high general mortality.

The urban areas with high death rates included Toowoomba, Mackay, and Charters Towers, the S.M.R. for the latter being inflated by the exceptionally high S.M.R. of 168 for males. This is probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in the district.

Infant Mortality.—These rates in 1939 were approximately similar for rural and urban areas, the sharp fall in urban rates being due to the factors mentioned above in connection with comparative mortality. In rural areas during 1939, infant mortality was high in the Peninsula, the Central-West, and the South-West, the Western and Southern Downs, and the Maranoa District. All of these areas, with the exception of the sparsely settled portions of the South-West, experienced high infant death rates in the previous year. Rural areas with low infant death rates included practically the whole of the East Coast. An interesting feature was the remarkable improvement in the Cairns coastal district, but other East Coast areas experienced low mortality in 1938.

Four cities had rates higher than 40 per 1,000 in 1939. These were Maryborough, Toowoomba, Gympie, and Townsville, and these cities also experienced high infant mortality in 1938. Cities with low infant mortality included Cairns, Bundaberg, Charters Towers, and Brisbane. There has been a marked improvement in Cairns, closely paralleling that in the contiguous rural area.

The infant death rate for the rural areas of tropical North Queensland (37·7) was higher than for similar areas in South Queensland (33·8) but, if the Peninsula is excluded, the tropical rate (32·3) is actually the lower.

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 following tables show the total number of cases treated for each disease, the ages of persons who were treated, and the number of these who died. Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are not included in these statistics, and normal maternity cases are excluded. The table on page 72 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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1939.—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	3	10	14	8	3	..
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	20	30	30	22	10
Measles	226	173	245	53	16	4
Scarlet fever	102	15	9	7	2	2
Whooping cough	41	4	1	..	..	..
Diphtheria	445	95	14	14	8	4
Influenza	295	435	869	552	444	302
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	5	17	48	68	100	96
Other tuberculosis	16	25	11	10	16	11
Syphilis	3	4	3	14	18	25
Malaria	1	5	17	8	5	2
Other infectious and parasitic	215	151	144	123	71	45
Cancer	3	3	18	32	134	226
Tumours, non-malignant	16	32	35	38	45	59
Chronic rheumatism and gout	10	19	56	76	76	96
Diabetes mellitus	4	24	17	20	22	38
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. ..	..	6	80	244	339	305
Other general diseases	95	136	109	87	78	58
Progressive locomotor ataxia .. .. .	..	..	..	2	17	8
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	3	1	8	18	28	49
Other nervous system	636	388	552	464	503	364
Diseases of the heart	7	28	59	54	123	261
Other circulatory system	119	96	111	120	148	138
Nasal passages and annæxa	106	147	195	114	64	45
Bronchitis	466	85	114	95	147	153
Pneumonia	421	179	131	119	119	110
Other respiratory system	189	107	155	145	200	245
Buccal cavity, pharynx, and tonsils ..	2,172	1,208	802	487	286	151
Diarrhœa and enteritis	561	135	162	103	101	81
Appendicitis	202	724	719	359	178	83
Liver and biliary passages	20	46	50	76	98	77
Other digestive system	459	288	506	487	560	546
Nephritis	37	58	71	63	44	52
Other genito-urinary system	250	158	326	351	322	373
Puerperal septicæmia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other diseases resulting from pregnancy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skin, bones, organs of locomotion ..	575	775	873	623	553	426
Prenatal causes and malformations ..	220	8	6	5	1	1
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempted suicide .. .. .	..	3	14	7	6	8
Attempted homicide .. .. .	..	..	3	1	5	2
Violent and accidental causes	1,363	2,557	3,075	1,896	1,311	1,056
Cause not determined	90	62	108	74	76	71
Total	9,376	8,227	9,760	7,047	6,289	5,583

ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		FEMALES.									TOTAL <i>a</i>		
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	..	2	4	3	3	2	..	2	1	39	17	56	
1	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	115	8	123
3	1	160	138	117	34	6	7	1	..	722	469	1,191	
..	..	92	31	22	20	4	3	1	..	137	173	310	
..	..	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	31	77
..	1	435	104	42	35	14	5	2	..	582	638	1,220	
170	138	220	432	597	245	246	163	113	77	3,235	2,134	5,369	
68	15	2	12	71	70	32	29	13	8	420	237	657	
7	4	8	13	14	3	5	4	1	1	102	49	151	
15	6	1	7	13	2	7	6	3	4	89	45	134	
..	1	4	3	9	2	1	..	..	..	39	19	58
34	22	178	117	127	71	63	52	41	20	813	685	1,498	
317	412	10	6	12	43	148	169	169	158	1,148	715	1,863	
23	22	29	29	57	81	187	78	26	16	272	507	779	
83	63	8	21	34	37	52	70	59	54	481	339	820	
40	29	9	18	15	24	45	71	105	80	194	370	564	
168	53	..	1	10	30	38	22	15	11	1,214	130	1,344	
58	56	75	138	122	132	112	83	66	34	681	765	1,446	
8	2	..	..	1	1	5	..	..	..	37	7	44
66	72	2	2	4	6	18	41	41	59	249	173	422	
247	245	471	364	438	381	324	281	179	143	3,417	2,600	6,017	
377	544	8	22	33	50	136	163	162	215	1,463	792	2,255	
147	172	84	50	59	102	166	172	156	145	1,058	937	1,995	
23	8	95	116	144	88	35	22	7	7	702	520	1,222	
169	211	379	98	106	84	92	84	51	89	1,446	992	2,438	
90	166	334	94	68	68	63	53	59	81	1,343	826	2,169	
187	106	122	102	115	120	151	95	56	37	1,342	803	2,145	
69	36	1,954	1,502	1,024	443	217	118	41	14	5,225	5,348	10,573	
61	53	487	144	131	78	66	41	45	36	1,258	1,034	2,292	
25	12	163	1,038	606	189	89	40	22	7	2,307	2,171	4,478	
70	65	25	40	88	167	193	169	130	54	507	868	1,375	
315	208	313	211	274	200	214	187	109	74	3,381	1,598	4,979	
38	54	31	63	101	78	63	41	28	21	419	426	845	
368	425	103	477	1,364	987	771	372	144	92	2,590	4,336	6,926	
..	..	..	14	56	18	6	..	..	..	..	94	94
..	..	..	294	2,019	1,238	239	5	..	..	..	3,803	3,803
254	173	362	509	396	241	280	218	118	114	4,276	2,261	6,537	
..	..	180	19	5	2	3	..	..	..	242	209	451
39	265	..	..	..	..	..	2	27	172	306	202	508
10	6	..	5	12	7	8	..	1	..	54	33	87	
2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	18
516	327	762	697	479	319	297	251	200	215	12,155	3,257	15,412	
57	22	86	65	81	60	74	38	28	14	568	455	1,023	
4,126	3,998	7,226	7,001	8,875	5,760	4,474	3,155	2,221	2,053	54,689	41,079	95,768	

a Includes 597 whose ages were not specified.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1939.
(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	22	3	20	11	..	1	..	1
Typhus fever	48	..	75	..	..	..	4	..
Measles	642	71	392	86	6	1	2	..
Scarlet fever	224	49	35	2	2	1	..	..
Whooping Cough	50	4	14	9	1	1	..	1
Diphtheria	985	112	107	16	24	7	3	1
Influenza	1,982	860	2,264	263	38	14	21	5
Tuberculosis (respiratory) ..	418	61	167	11	93	13	50	3
Other tuberculosis	106	7	34	4	5	..	8	..
Syphilis	87	2	41	4	9	..	8	..
Malaria	6	3	43	6	..	..	1	..
Other infectious & parasitic	792	101	558	47	34	9	14	2
Cancer	1,317	106	418	22	316	46	100	11
Tumours, non-malignant ..	498	91	162	28	24	3	8	..
Chronic rheumatism and gout	490	91	209	30	12	2	2	1
Diabetes mellitus	377	84	94	9	40	13	10	..
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	673	182	437	52	2	1	3	..
Other general diseases	807	228	335	76	51	14	22	2
Progressive locomotor ataxia	26	2	14	2	..	..	2	..
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	251	84	77	10	141	38	29	5
Other nervous system	3,433	857	1,479	248	77	12	17	3
Diseases of the heart	1,133	389	645	88	305	106	178	19
Other circulatory system ..	1,138	283	497	77	107	10	18	5
Nasal passages and annexa	918	115	179	10	1	1	..	..
Bronchitis	1,081	385	819	153	27	15	9	5
Pneumonia	1,091	446	533	99	210	49	92	22
Other respiratory system ..	1,060	420	614	51	57	20	37	5
Buccal cavity, pharynx and tonsils	6,374	1,396	2,504	299	6	4	2	1
Diarrhœa and enteritis	937	445	758	152	9	9	11	3
Appendicitis	2,059	884	1,379	156	23	5	9	2
Liver and biliary passages	722	227	373	53	45	7	10	5
Other digestive system	2,523	787	1,428	241	89	17	41	9
Nephritis	459	169	173	44	158	29	52	14
Other genito-urinary system	3,776	1,016	1,890	244	105	10	20	3
Puerperal septicæmia	70	5	14	5	3	..	..	..
Other diseases of pregnancy	2,219	585	802	197	15	4	9	2
Skin, bones, organs of loco- motion	3,210	1,095	1,952	280	23	6	12	3
Prenatal causes	331	33	67	20	38	10	17	11
Senility	271	73	133	31	61	14	40	10
Attempted suicide	47	15	20	5	13	5	8	1
Attempted homicide	12	..	4	2	3	..	..	..
Violent and accidental causes	7,131	2,693	4,880	708	176	50	83	8
Cause not determined	440	168	369	46	10	8	10	2
Total	50,236	14,627	27,008	3,897	2,359	555	962	165

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 on page 72, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 61 and 62). 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 95,768 patients treated in the public hospitals during the year 1939 were discharged in the following ways:—

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1939.

Division.	Died.	Recovered.	Temporarily Relieved.	Other. a	Total.
Tropical Coastal .. M	678	11,825	3,734	295	16,532
	F 284	7,563	2,417	212	10,476
Inland .. M	118	1,770	447	78	2,413
	F 47	1,145	245	47	1,484
Subtropical Coastal M	1,478	15,120	9,142	1,525	27,265
	F 881	13,894	6,951	1,245	22,971
Inland M	356	6,306	1,602	215	8,479
	F 199	4,776	1,080	93	6,148
Total M	2,630	35,021	14,925	2,113	54,689
	F 1,411	27,378	10,693	1,597	41,079
P	4,041	62,399	25,618	3,710	95,768

a Persons discharged unrelieved or transferred to another Institution.

The figures in the foregoing section are for the calendar year 1939 and differ from those shown on pages 98 and 100, which are for the year ended 30th June, 1939.

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 canefields 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. NUTRITION.

The Commonwealth Advisory Council on Nutrition presented its final report in 1939. The most important part of this document is an analysis of the diets actually consumed during one week in 1936 by 1,789 households in the five principal cities of Australia.

The Council first surveys the adequacy of the diets in respect of calories, proteins, and fat. Calories are the most easily and cheaply obtainable of all nutrient elements, and there is probably no person in Australia whose diet is deficient in this respect. Under-nourished persons often, in fact, show a diet which is excessive in calories, through too great a reliance on the cheaper foods such as cereals and sugar. Deficiencies are likely to occur in proteins and fats, and this almost certainly has a lowering effect upon health. The Council found that approximately 5 per cent. of the population of Australian cities had diets inadequate in this regard. A survey in Great Britain disclosed that about 14 per cent. of the population had diets deficient in these elements. It was ascertained that the cheapest sources of fat are dripping and margarine; the cost per head per week being 7½d. and 1s. 2d. respectively. Butter and meat are the next cheapest at between 2s. and 3s. Protein is of two types—namely, animal and vegetable—and the body requires a certain amount of each. All vegetable foods yield vegetable protein, and the cheapest sources of animal protein are liver, dried fish, and powdered skim milk. An expenditure of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per head weekly on these articles will suffice to keep a family in animal protein.

It is now realised that the nutritional elements where the prospects of deficiency are most serious are calcium (lime), phosphorus, iron, and vitamins. The Council made investigations into the intake of the three minerals, but not vitamins. The Council computed that 19 per cent. of Brisbane families are deficient in calcium; the figures for the other cities range from 28 to 38 per cent. As the figures of intake as calculated by the Council (0.45 grammes for men and 0.66 for women and children) are much lower than those published by the Rowett Institute, Aberdeen, it would appear that these percentages are understated. In the case of iron, it was found that the deficiency was widespread. The principal sources of calcium are milk, cheese, fruit, and vegetables; and fruit and vegetables are the best sources of iron. In Great Britain about one-half of the population is deficient in iron and phosphates, and more than one-half in calcium.

The following table gives the consumption in lb. per man equivalent of what are termed the "protective foods," as calculated by the Council for each of the capital cities.

AVERAGE WEEKLY CONSUMPTION OF PROTECTIVE FOODS, AUSTRALIA.

Food.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Milk	7-909	8-287	8-382	7-480	6-783
Butter	0-899	0-831	0-974	0-749	0-822
Cheese	0-101	0-087	0-118	0-099	0-092
Eggs	0-551	0-630	0-741	0-554	0-688
Green Vegetables	3-146	2-746	3-145	2-827	2-923
Fresh Fruit	3-115	3-506	4-847	3-544	2-557

Brisbane shows a higher consumption of these foods than the other cities.

The following table, also compiled by the Council, shows that children in large families are under-nourished, on account of the low consumption of the foods named. The amounts are expressed as a family average per capita.

WEEKLY CONSUMPTION, PER CAPITA, OF CERTAIN FOODS, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Milk.	Eggs.
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Two Adults and One Child—			
Stiebeling and Ward Standard	8-3	9-6	0-43
Five Australian Cities	8-6	6-3	0-52
Two Adults and Two Children—			
Stiebeling and Ward Standard	7-8	10-8	0-43
Five Australian Cities	7-9	5-6	0-44
Two Adults and Three Children			
Stiebeling and Ward Standard	7-6	11-5	0-45
Five Australian Cities	6-9	5-3	0-41
Two Adults and Five Children—			
Stiebeling and Ward Standard	7-7	12-6	0-45
Five Australian Cities	5-7	3-9	0-28

Even in families with only one child, milk consumption is below the standard, although these families consume above the standard requirements of other protective foods. The average family of three children is below standard in each of the specified requirements, while the average family of five is 26 per cent. below standard in fruit and vegetables, 38 per cent. below standard in eggs, and 69 per cent. below in milk.

10. 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, 1939, there were 3,562 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 3.50 at 30th June, 1939.

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 1937 rates were:—New South Wales, 4.22; Victoria, 3.93; Queensland, 3.53; South Australia, 2.89; Western Australia, 3.33; Tasmania, 2.71.

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, 1939, being 2,062 males and 1,500 females. Of the three Hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 1,924 being on its books at 30th June, 1939. Toowoomba had 1,124 and Ipswich 514 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1939, contained 88 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, 1939, being 38 males and 50 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

There are two detention wards at Dunwich, in which 81 patients—73 males and 8 females—were placed in 1938-39. 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 aboriginals, and in

all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, but this legislation was repealed by the Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act and the Torres Strait Islanders Act passed in 1939. The first of these Acts covers aborigines resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made 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, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

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, 1939, there were 5,786 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £31,967.

The Torres Strait Islanders Act aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are to be elected by ballot triennially; each islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund is to be established, into which will be paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The Council is to make by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court will deal with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives.

Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

At the 30th June, 1939, there were four settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), Fantome 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. There are 15 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands.

A census of the Aboriginal and Islands population is taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, the result of the 1939 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-blood is defined as a person of not more than 50 per cent. or less than 25 per cent. aboriginal. Any person with a preponderance of aboriginal blood is deemed to be an aboriginal.

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

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1939.

Class.	ADULTS. ^a		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FULL-BLOODS.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,938	523	..	..	1,938	523
Other	1,278	1,984	1,185	1,232	2,463	3,216
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	988	301	..	..	988	301
Nomadic	707	598	120	119	827	717
Other	224	344	245	244	469	588
Total Full-bloods	5,135	3,750	1,550	1,595	6,685	5,345
HALF-CASTES.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	701	469	..	..	701	469
Other	148	433	797	737	945	1,170
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	623	295	..	..	623	295
Nomadic	36	17	26	19	62	36
Other	400	602	738	737	1,138	1,339
Total Half-castes	1,908	1,816	1,561	1,493	3,469	3,309
TOTAL.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	2,639	992	..	..	2,639	992
Other	1,426	2,417	1,982	1,969	3,408	4,386
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,611	596	..	..	1,611	596
Nomadic	743	615	146	138	889	753
Other	624	946	983	981	1,607	1,927
Total	7,043	5,566	3,111	3,088	10,154	8,654

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

The table on page 79 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, 23.3; South Australia, 5.2; Western Australia, 42.4; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 27.3. 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. ^a
FULL BLOODS.							
1930 ..	992	53	14,042	2,426	23,174	21,047	61,734
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1932 ..	915	50	13,372	1,722	24,883	18,777	59,719
1933 ..	1,229	86	12,532	1,988	25,623	18,643	60,101
1934 ..	1,008	53	12,306	1,740	22,503	17,238	54,848
1935 ..	909	48	12,070	1,741	22,188	17,422	54,378
1936 ..	869	55	12,337	1,543	22,047	16,846	53,698
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	16,968	52,835
1938 ..	809	92	12,160	2,081	21,882	14,354	51,379
1939 ..	794	81	12,030	2,684	21,878	14,089	51,557
HALF CASTES.							
1930 ..	7,926	513	3,889	1,569	3,126	774	17,797
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1932 ..	8,809	553	4,068	1,685	3,351	730	19,196
1933 ..	8,485	510	4,425	1,591	3,675	781	19,467
1934 ..	9,373	559	4,916	1,769	4,012	770	21,399
1935 ..	9,367	582	5,425	2,047	4,254	822	22,817
1936 ..	9,777	586	5,785	1,814	4,266	884	23,461
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1938 ..	9,611	647	6,461	2,148	4,602	907	24,718
1939 ..	10,069	719	6,778	2,197	4,688	913	25,712

^a 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, 1939, 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 has been altered in recent years, 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 1938, 90 passed out of 182. The recruits are given three months' schooling and specialised training at the Police Dépôt, 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 Dépôt to receive the usual three months training, before being made constables. At the 30th June, 1939, there were 36 cadets enrolled. During 1938-39 a school of instruction in criminal investigation was established, and selected policemen will receive a course covering all branches of crime detection. In this year also a law and procedure branch was set up to provide practical instruction and advice to all members of the Police Force.

The number of police officers is shown in the accompanying table, the figure for 1939 including 52 Detectives, 38 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>Police Officers at end of year :—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	493	523	557	573	557
Country .. No.	850	842	844	856	876
Total No.	1,343	1,365	1,401	1,429	1,433
<i>Expenditure during year</i>					
Maintenance a £	518,768	523,871	535,488	559,621	586,564
Buildings .. £	53,625	59,245	67,915	62,015	36,416
Superannuation Fund .. £	49,500	62,000	64,000	66,220	66,400
Total .. £	621,893	645,116	667,403	687,856	689,480

a Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5¼ 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 335). During 1938-39 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £91,782, and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1939, was 1,355.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The Prisons in Queensland are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at the 31st December, 1939, 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.	
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
1938	6	995	54	266	5	27

The number of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1938, were:—New South Wales, 50; Victoria, 58; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 39; Western Australia, 64; Tasmania, 48.

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 1938 amounted to £27,017.

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 State Farm conducted on the Honour System was established at Palen Creek. There are only a small number of men there, the daily average for 1939 being 22.5. 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. Another State Farm has now been established at Numinbah, via Nerang.

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, 1938-39.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Found Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other <i>a</i> .
Murder	6	1	1	..	3	3
Attempted Murder	4	..	2	..	2	..
Manslaughter	16	2	2	..	9	7
Offences against Females	41	..	21	..	10	10
Other Offences against the Person	62	3	29	..	16	20
Offences against Property	123	8	81	..	22	28
Offences against Currency	7	..	5	..	..	2
Other	7	1	1	..	4	3
Total	266	15	142	..	66	73

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 1938-39 (142) is lower than that for 1937-38, and much lower than figures for previous years, except 1934-35. The Queensland rate per 100,000 of population also shows a decrease from 17 to 14, and 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>
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
1938 ..	804	642	142	172	90	55	1,932
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1938 ..	29	34	14	29	20	23	28

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, 1938-39.

Type of Offence.	Persons Charged.	How Dealt With.			
		Committed to Higher Courts.	Summarily Convicted.	Bail Estreated.	Discharged.
Against the person	488	119	260	6	103
Against property	2,554	146	2,191	8	209
Against currency	5	3	2	..	..
Against good order—					
Drunkenness	11,416	..	5,367	5,820	229
Other	2,019	4	1,027	944	44
Other	18,952	10	16,260	162	2,520
Total ..	35,434	282	25,107	6,940	3,105

Of the 18,952 "other" cases dealt with, the majority of whom were summarily convicted, 9,373 were charged with offences against the traffic laws, and 3,322 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:—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; 1938-39, 112.

Particulars of offences brought before inferior courts for the last five years are given in the next table, also the percentage of these cases which were convicted.

INFERIOR COURTS, OFFENCES FOR 5 YEARS.

Year.	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Against Currency.	Against Good Order.	Other.	Total.	Percentage of Total cases Convicted. a.
1934-35	505	2,349	8	9,746	16,314	28,922	90.8
1935-36	441	2,265	3	10,458	18,742	31,909	93.2
1936-37	446	2,403	4	12,615	18,891	34,359	92.6
1937-38	504	2,306	8	12,325	18,324	33,467	90.1
1938-39	488	2,554	5	13,435	18,952	35,434	91.2

a Convictions have been taken to include those summarily convicted, bail-estimated cases, and those who were committed to higher courts.

The next table shows the male cases for 1938-39 dissected according to age groups and types of offences. The number of cases of unspecified age is very high, due to the fact that ages were mostly available for those persons brought before the Courts by arrest, but were not available for "summons" cases. Thus, for the most part, ages were unknown for persons charged with technical breaches of statute law, such as traffic regulations, factory laws, &c., while the ages were known for most of those charged with misbehaviour in the criminal sense. These figures therefore throw light on the tendency of persons of different ages to lawlessness in the true sense.

MALE CASES BY AGES AND OFFENCES, 1938-39.

Age.	Other Offences against Person.		Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.		Drunkness.	Other Offences against Good Order.		Railway Fares Evasion.	Other Offences.	Total.
	Assaults.										
0-9 .. ..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	22
10-19	13	9	506	44	115	1,458	604	530	94	1,423	4,895
20-29	45	17	488	134	1,458	604	1,839	310	4,895	3,775	3,974
30-39	41	7	266	104	2,213	422	444	209	163	3,974	2,884
40-49	25	8	138	77	3,067	287	209	82	92	1,135	1,135
50-59	17	8	72	30	2,419	164	49	29	36	1,135	371
60-69	6	2	17	9	987	49	29	36	1,135	371	371
70 and over	2	..	6	1	339	11	..	12	371	371	371
Total with Ages—											
Specified	149	51	1,504	399	10,598	1,649	3,133	996	18,479	18,479	18,479
Unspecified	190	65	183	271	182	189	78	14,241	15,399	15,399	15,399
Total	339	116	1,687	670	10,780	1,838	3,211	15,237	33,878	33,878	a

a Excludes 34 cases against companies.

The numbers of males charged per 10,000 males at each age are shown in the following table for the main groups of cases. Men whose ages were not specified were assumed to be distributed by ages in the same proportion as those whose ages were specified.

MALE CASES RATES^a, 1938-39.

Age.	Assaults.	Other Offences against Person.	Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences against Good Order.	Railway Fares Invasion.	Total—Foregoing Offences.
0-9 .. ..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	1.4
10-19	3.1	2.2	59.7	7.8	12	13.1	57.1	155.2
20-29	11.1	4.2	59.1	24.3	160	72.7	203.6	535.3
30-39	11.4	2.0	36.6	21.4	276	57.6	55.8	460.6
40-49	8.3	2.7	22.7	19.0	457	46.9	31.4	588.3
50-59	7.5	3.5	15.7	9.8	479	35.6	16.4	567.5
60-69	4.6	1.5	6.4	5.1	338	18.4	10.0	384.6
70 and over	2.3	..	3.5	0.9	177	6.3	..	190.4
Total	6.4	2.2	32.0	12.7	205	34.9	61.0	353.8

^a Per 10,000 male population of each age.

The only offences with which females were charged in sufficient numbers to make an analysis of ages worth making were stealing, drunkenness, and other offences against good order. The following table gives this information.

FEMALE CASES AND RATES, 1938-39.

Age.	Females Charged.			Rate. ^a		
	Stealing.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences against Good Order.	Stealing.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences against Good Order.
0-9 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-19	40	..	7	5.0	..	0.9
20-29	38	80	103	5.1	9.6	13.7
30-39	26	166	30	4.3	24.5	4.9
40-49	25	183	15	4.6	29.8	2.7
50-59	12	109	5	3.1	25.3	1.3
60-69	9	76	1	3.8	29.0	0.4
70 and over	2	13	..	1.4	7.8	..
	152	627	161	..	..	..
Unspecified	20	9	20	..	..	..
Total	172	636	181	3.6	13.3	3.8

^a Per 10,000 female population of each age.

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	890	781	849	776	878
Amount Claimed .. £	258,354	207,420	234,303	216,196	238,083
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	35	45	54	63	58
Without Jury .. No.	167	202	183	260	281
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV. and XVIII. a No.	128	111	133	114	112
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	313	332	342	410	414
For Defendant .. No.	17	26	28	27	37
Total Amount Awarded £	61,593	46,857	59,502	67,606	83,338

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Cases heard .. No.	20,005	20,053	17,555	16,047	15,515
Amount claimed £	312,109	314,111	279,004	259,235	252,696
Amount awarded £	192,102	193,128	179,714	179,437	166,660

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 1938-39, there were 298 petitions for divorce, on which 238 decrees nisi were granted, and 200 decrees were made absolute during the year. One petition for nullity of marriage was granted. There was one petition for judicial separation, which was not 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.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
New South Wales	1,105	1,148	1,172	1,283	1,440
Victoria	621	608	690	800	830
Queensland ^b	154	152	164	210	201
South Australia	190	213	213	210	244
Western Australia	157	159	192	236	255
Tasmania	60	87	62	30	109
Total, Australia ^c ..	2,297	2,378	2,508	2,776	3,087

^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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>Under Real Property Acts.</i>					
Transfers	16,195	17,014	16,946	18,105	18,250
Mortgages	10,519	11,496	11,382	12,323	12,172
Releases from mortgage	8,288	8,671	8,082	8,905	9,206
Other dealings	8,842	9,659	9,727	10,210	10,080
<i>Under Registration of Deeds Act (Old System).</i>					
Conveyances	16	25	13	9	17
Mortgages	13	15	4	6	10
Releases from mortgage	2	7	3	3	..
Other dealings	6	11	10	8	4

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 and Bottlers' 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 1938-39 surrenders of Licensed Victuallers' licenses numbered 7 and cancellations 7; and 3 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 1938-39 the fees amounted to £68,657 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' licenses, and £12,184 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 £2,860.

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, 1939, 45 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.
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
1939 ..	1,307	30	134	33	134	14

n Not available.

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

State 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. A Correspondence school was opened 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 use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming of increasing importance. During 1939 there were 186 State and 57 Private schools with radio sets, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 333 broadcasts for schools. In the State schools were 71 motion and still picture projectors, and the Education Department had 270 motion picture films available; whilst nine private schools had projectors, with 43 motion films at their disposal.

Practical education for country children is also 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:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>(a) Primary schools—</p> <p>(i.) State,
 (ii.) Provisional,
 (iii.) Correspondence,
 (iv.) Special,
 (v.) Rural,
 (vi.) Intermediate.</p> | <p>(b) Secondary schools—</p> <p>(i.) State High Schools,
 (ii.) High "tops" to Primary Schools,
 (iii.) State Commercial High School and College,
 (iv.) Industrial High School,
 (v.) Domestic Science High School.</p> |
|--|---|
- (c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.
(d) Technical Colleges.
(e) A Teachers' Training College, replacing pupil teacher system.

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination; although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships providing free education at secondary schools (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.

Private Schools.—These schools are not subject to State control. Of the total at the end of 1939, 211 were conducted by religious denominations.

Business Colleges.—There are 13 of these colleges; and in 1939 the aggregate enrolments were 654 males and 1,726 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—There are 31 of these under the control of the Director of Native Affairs. (See page 76.)

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £1,607,237 on State schools during 1938-39. This amounted to £1 11s. 11d. 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 £2,170,152 in 1938-39, or £2 3s. 1d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1939, 171. The decline since 1900 is due to the falling birth rate.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and Private schools for the year 1939 are given in the following table:—

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1939.

Type	Number at end of Year.	Teachers	Net Enrolment during Year.		Average Attendance during Year.	
			No.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
State Schools—						
Primary—						
State ..	1,566	3,670	61,330	56,719	49,832	45,756
Provisional ..	71	76	756	701	581	568
Correspondence	1	100	3,003	3,314	1,960	2,210
Special ..	9	36	207	148	144	108
Rural ..	26	286	3,500	3,177	2,986	2,729
Intermediate	14 ^a	115	1,559	1,468	1,284	1,223
Total ..	1,675	4,283	70,355	65,527	56,787	52,594
Secondary—						
High ..	17	246	2,341	2,470	1,857	1,980
High "Top" ..	14 ^b	33	321	340	277	284
Total ..	17	279	2,662	2,810	2,134	2,264
Grammar Schools—						
Primary ..	8	91	82	28	77	27
Secondary ..			1,101	585	1,037	564
Other Private Schools—						
Primary ..	220	1,509	12,240	13,596	11,480	12,572
Secondary ..			2,048	2,480	1,922	2,293

^a Twelve of these are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

^b High "tops" are attached to State schools, and are excluded from the total.

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 49 vocational centres, and by four travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood-, leather-, and sheet metal work at the end of 1939 was 5,551, in domestic science, 6,176, and in commercial subjects, 224.

The following table shows particulars of all primary and secondary schools for the last five years.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment of Scholars.			Government Expenditure on State Schools
	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	State.	Other. ^b	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000
1935	1,698	218	4,291 ^a	1,372	148,801	32,538	181,339	1,385
1936	1,693	221	4,337 ^a	1,501	148,786	33,582	182,368	1,464
1937	1,687	224	4,359 ^a	1,523	146,558	33,867	180,425	1,530
1938	1,696	231	4,620	1,591	143,231	34,392	177,623	1,607
1939	1,692	228	4,562	1,600	141,354	32,160	173,514	<i>n</i>

^a Excluding the number of teachers of vocational subjects.

^b Gross enrolment until 1939; the net enrolment is almost 10 per cent. less.

n Not available.

Ages of Scholars.—This information was collected for the first time from all schools in 1939, and details are given in the next table, together with the percentage of children of each age in the State who were attending school at the end of 1939. The total scholars in this table is not the same as in the table on page 92, as the scholars in that table represent net enrolments during the year.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.			Percentage of age group attending school.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Under 6	4,082	3,983	8,065	..	..	..	50.4
6 ..	7,696	7,538	15,234	..	..	..	96.6
7 ..	8,188	7,843	16,031	..	..	..	99.3
8 ..	8,802	8,426	17,228	..	..	..	99.5
9 ..	8,993	8,613	17,606	..	..	..	99.4
10 ..	9,137	8,841	17,978	..	..	..	99.6
11 ..	9,123	8,719	17,842	13	63	76	98.6
12 ..	9,176	8,719	17,895	47	28	75	97.9
13 ..	8,147	7,644	15,791	379	284	663	88.7
14 ..	3,647	3,499	7,146	1,562	1,471	3,033	54.4
15 ..	626	565	1,191	1,873	1,957	3,830	26.7
16 ..	32	38	70	1,055	1,104	2,159	11.7
17 ..	12	14	26	366	374	740	4.0
18 & over	20	15	35	138	96	234	1.4

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—There were 225 students enrolled at this institution during 1939; of these, 72 were taking Diploma Courses in Agriculture, Dairying, Stock, and Horticulture, and 119 were receiving instruction under a Youth Training Scheme (see page 275).

School Examinations.—Scholars from State and Private schools may enter for the scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University examinations; scholarship, entitling to free secondary education, the Junior University examination (generally regarded by employers as satisfactory qualification for apprenticeship and clerical work) and the Senior University examination (qualifying for entry to the University). The next table gives the number of passes in each of the examinations for the last five years, and the percentage number of passes.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.	Number of Passes.	Percentage Passed.
1932 ..	2,667	51	1,914	80	379	70
1936 ..	4,012	56	2,332	75	363	57
1937 ..	4,292	54	2,636	72	324	61
1938 ..	4,412	56	2,664	77	465	64
1939 ..	4,740	56	3,050	80	487	61

Technical Colleges.—There were 13 of these colleges in 1939, with 196 teachers. Full-time scholars numbered 466, and part-time, 7,117. The

number of scholars taking diploma courses was 525, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 3,616. The principal Diploma courses were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, industrial chemistry, and domestic science. Correspondence courses, mainly for apprentices, are also given by these colleges, and in 1939 there were 655 taking these courses, which were given by six instructors.

Teachers' Training College.—There were 457 students being trained as teachers in this college in 1939. Evening and correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1939 there were 510 evening and 258 correspondence students.

2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland 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 in March, 1942. A scheme of building which will provide for the University's natural growth has been adopted. In August, 1939, a Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital, was opened. The progress of the University during the last 10 years is shown in the following table:—

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students.		Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Matricu-lated	Other.	Govern-ment Aid. <i>c</i>	Fees, &c.	From Private Founda-tions. <i>e</i>	From all Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
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
1939 ..	23	166	1,325	470 <i>b</i>	38,145 <i>d</i>	39,312	30,341	110,841

a Includes part-time staff.

b Includes students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

c Excludes amounts provided for Tutorial classes. In 1939 this was £1,650.

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

e Includes Capital of new foundations. In 1939, these amounted to £1,392.

During the year 1939, degrees were conferred on 142 students, as follows:—Arts, 41 males, 12 females; diploma in education, 1 male, 4 females; certificate in education, 14 males, 4 females; diploma in journalism, 1 female; law, 7 males; pure science, 14 males, 3 females; applied science, 1 male; engineering, 5 males; commerce, 7 males; certificate in accountancy, 8 males; agriculture, 6 males; medicine, 2 males; dentistry, 11 males, 1 female.

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 over 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 32 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 159,000 books.

Outside of Brisbane there are 180 libraries containing 412,000 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 677 pictures, 381 of these having been presented, 89 being on loan, and 207 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 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 114 public hospitals, 71 being administered by the 45 hospitals boards, and the rest in other ways. In addition, 3 other hospitals receive aid from the Government. There are also 103 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

Lepor Settlements are situated at Peel Island, Moreton Bay, and Fantome Island, near Townsville. There is a Sanatorium for the treatment of consumptives at Westwood, near Rockhampton. 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 105.

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, 1939, there were 45 boards controlling 71 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 42 other hospitals at 30th June, 1939, 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, &c., 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. ^a

Year ended 30th June.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expendi- ture.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
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
1939 ..	119	377	4,275	98,997	12,117	4,015	1,425,799

^a Excluding Government Sanatoria, but including subsidised private hospitals.

The following table gives particulars for the year 1938-39 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.	
<i>Moreton</i>	12	132	984	493	30,619	3,699	64,384	1,496
Brisbane and S.C.	7	110	868	426	26,631	3,401	53,091	1,325
Ipswich	4	21	107	62	3,678	176	10,983	159
Laidley	1	1	9	5	310	122	310	12
<i>Wide Bay</i>	11	26	305	158	10,334	1,451	36,379	425
Biggenden	1	1	9	4	373	84	85	15
Bundaberg	3	9	101	55	2,921	545	5,214	124
Gayndah	1	1	8	5	378	74	792	13
Gympie	1	2	41	23	1,763	231	13,135	61
Isis	1	1	10	4	379	102	377	14
Kingaroy	1	4	21	6	985	..	846	35
Maryborough	1	6	86	46	2,188	212	14,941	113
Mundubbera	1	1	9	7	573	75	989	18
Wienholt	1	1	20	8	774	128	..	32
<i>Downs</i>	5	31	178	94	6,634	1,085	8,162	271
Chinchilla	1	1	8	4	539	..	70	12
Goondiwindi	1	2	19	11	845	161	748	33
Stanthorpe	1	3	24	8	1,017	102	322	35
Toowoomba	1	18	80	53	2,661	649	5,481	135
Warwick	1	7	47	18	1,572	173	1,541	56
<i>Maranoa</i>	5	7	52	27	2,312	374	3,293	73
Balonne	2	2	15	10	957	110	1,228	29
Roma	3	5	37	17	1,355	264	2,065	44
<i>South Western</i>	5	6	41	25	1,538	280	4,747	49
Charleville	2	4	23	10	931	158	2,847	27
Cunnamulla	1	1	10	8	428	87	1,330	14
<i>Port Curtis</i>	5	6	129	79	3,737	751	15,523	184
Gladstone	2	1	21	11	633	59	3,831	30
Monto	1	1	12	6	382	157	895	18
Rockhampton	2	4	96	62	2,722	535	10,797	136
<i>Central Western</i>	6	6	51	31	1,447	217	6,022	56
Barcaldine	1	1	12	6	418	52	1,031	15
Blackall	1	1	11	8	316	61	330	13
Longreach	2	2	17	8	354	60	3,402	18
<i>Edgecumbe</i>	8	20	229	110	10,458	1,223	31,561	420
Ayr	2	2	41	18	1,804	190	7,492	68
Bowen	3	5	38	20	2,022	244	12,682	68
Mackay	1	3	57	30	2,781	368	4,764	103
Townsville	2	10	93	42	3,851	421	6,623	181
<i>Rockingham</i>	8	20	249	113	12,109	1,230	39,566	393
Atherton	1	2	34	19	1,383	176	6,241	68
Cairns	3	11	101	47	5,260	599	21,514	161
Innisfail	1	3	58	23	2,995	195	5,285	88
Mareeba	1	1	23	10	622	95	1,878	29
Mossman	1	1	15	6	819	58	3,003	20
Tully	1	2	18	8	1,030	107	1,645	27

QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Receipts.							Total Expenditure.	Average Expenditure per Patient per day.
Government.		Local Au- thority Precepts.	Private Contribu- tions.	Patients' Payments	Other.	Total.		
Precepts or Endowment.	Other.							
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	
177,938	23,517	118,849	1,302	78,950	91,846	492,402	474,235	11 11
160,115	19,060	106,743	1,161	64,481	89,735	441,295	426,090	11 9
17,078	4,158	11,610	110	12,704	2,072	47,732	44,925	13 2
745	299	496	31	1,765	39	3,375	3,220	13 2
48,446	19,113	32,460	365	34,767	39,958	175,109	165,216	13 2
1,545	139	1,181	..	1,582	21	4,468	4,138	14 1
15,330	2,078	10,220	226	8,633	3,442	39,929	37,869	13 9
1,795	127	1,197	..	1,460	49	4,628	4,292	18 1
5,884	3,568	3,922	30	5,589	11,923	30,916	28,532	11 4
1,853	122	1,236	1	1,901	4	5,117	5,061	16 5
3,505	11,210	2,337	17	2,309	21,970	41,348	38,144	9 8
13,709	1,374	9,140	80	9,595	2,279	36,177	34,672	13 7
2,327	215	1,553	..	1,719	267	6,081	5,733	14 9
2,498	280	1,674	11	1,979	3	6,445	6,775	11 7
25,275	34,307	16,158	729	22,412	2,401	101,282	100,692	12 5
1,353	148	200	40	1,107	59	2,907	3,136	14 7
3,040	16,972	2,038	476	3,241	1,394	27,161	26,084	13 4
2,646	826	1,762	1	2,261	605	8,101	8,858	12 10
13,494	1,500	8,996	150	10,665	88	34,893	33,952	11 11
4,742	14,861	3,162	62	5,138	255	28,220	28,662	12 5
9,815	748	6,543	111	6,400	24,108	47,725	25,568	16 10
4,343	348	2,895	..	2,166	14	9,766	9,824	17 7
5,472	400	3,648	111	4,234	24,094	37,959	15,744	16 4
10,033	4,021	6,689	8	4,953	26,956	52,660	34,081	23 1
4,144	306	2,763	6	2,991	26,845	37,055	19,562	19 9
3,269	3,620	2,180	2	1,289	15	10,375	9,809	25 9
20,902	6,537	13,936	197	16,520	9,617	67,709	69,221	13 2
3,533	263	2,356	7	3,158	74	9,391	9,126	13 0
1,572	909	1,048	..	2,813	1,198	7,540	8,118	16 8
15,797	5,365	10,532	190	10,549	8,345	50,778	51,977	12 10
13,278	7,443	8,681	40	4,614	13,222	47,278	43,775	23 0
2,587	185	1,555	..	975	26	5,328	4,722	17 2
2,302	6,486	1,534	15	1,077	12,617	24,031	23,360	20 3
4,553	225	3,035	19	1,461	107	9,400	7,459	23 0
38,148	14,188	25,511	470	29,485	17,139	124,941	130,433	10 9
6,508	701	4,391	39	5,463	35	17,137	16,953	11 3
8,205	7,692	5,470	35	6,540	9,602	37,544	34,975	12 11
8,927	2,995	5,978	315	5,334	7,375	30,924	32,110	11 0
14,508	2,800	9,672	81	12,148	127	39,336	46,400	9 7
35,123	15,496	23,587	493	42,648	15,371	132,718	133,948	13 4
5,169	600	3,618	37	6,189	6,136	21,749	20,903	10 11
12,707	2,547	8,471	303	17,322	928	42,278	42,953	12 4
10,553	1,223	7,035	51	9,718	2,750	31,330	29,739	16 5
2,583	10,610	1,722	37	2,196	5,371	22,519	24,512	12 3
2,976	212	1,985	10	2,230	110	7,523	7,376	15 9
1,135	304	756	55	4,993	76	7,319	8,465	14 4

PUBLIC HOSPITALS

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		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
(i.) Under Boards								
<i>—continued.</i>								
<i>Far Western</i>	1	1	11	6	290	54	1,363	9
Winton	1	1	11	6	290	54	1,363	9
<i>Peninsula</i>	1	1	7	3	251	11	783	11
<i>North Western</i>	4	5	31	18	980	134	1,580	33
Mount Isa	1	2	22	9	767	102	816	24
Total	71	261	2,267	1,157	80,709	10,509	213,363	3,417
(ii.) Not Under Boards.								
<i>Moreton</i>	2	6	91	61	1,216	109	101	221
Beaudesert		2	15	6	874	109	101	21
Diamantina		4	76	55	342	..	..	200
<i>Wide Bay</i>	2	3	15	10	790	35	556	25
Nanango		2	9	6	601	..	409	20
<i>Downs</i>	5	6	40	23	1,932	141	2,697	62
Dalby		2	18	11	875	12	1,201	31
Miles		1	8	3	451	..	143	10
Texas		1	5	4	285	48	271	10
<i>Maranoa</i>	2	2	13	7	419	59	294	12
Mungindi		1	7	5	281	41	..	8
<i>South Western</i>	1	1	3	2	44	9	347	1
<i>Port Curtis</i>	5	6	42	31	1,942	382	11,169	75
Biloela		1	6	4	422	96	1,176	9
Mount Morgan		2	25	16	1,161	219	8,617	54
<i>Central Western</i>	7	7	33	28	1,203	142	5,220	46
Clermont		1	9	6	431	28	798	18
<i>Far Western</i>	3	1	9	7	272	13	1,025	9
<i>Edgumbe</i>	1	3	44	20	1,221	132	1,150	67
Charters Towers		3	44	20	1,221	132	1,150	67
<i>Rockingham</i>	5	2	25	16	1,009	134	6,133	32
Herberton		1	16	6	583	114	2,228	24
<i>Peninsula</i>	1	1	6	5	409	18	809	21
Thursday Island		1	6	5	409	18	809	21
<i>North Western</i>	9	4	38	29	1,392	172	6,006	54
Cloncurry		1	15	6	547	66	1,133	23
Hughenden		1	11	6	368	56	2,120	14
Total	43	42	359	239	11,849	1,346	35,507	625
Total, all Hospitals	114	303	2,626	1,396	92,558	11,855	248,870	4,042

QUEENSLAND, 1938-39 (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.
2,410	1,482	1,606	27	1,270	15	6,810	6,892	34 2
2,410	1,482	1,606	27	1,270	15	6,810	6,892	34 2
1,183	96	788	11	762	49	2,889	2,966	14 8
8,866	5,717	1,944	34	3,469	2,696	22,726	21,155	21 4
5,950	1,326	..	4	2,602	171	10,053	10,255	19 6
391,417	132,665	256,752	3,787	246,250	243,378	1,274,249	1,208,187	12 10
22,900	892	..	1,112	8,495	14	33,413	33,869	8 1
1,828	892	..	1,112	1,716	14	5,562	6,018	12 10
21,072	..	..	..	6,779	..	27,851	27,851	7 7
3,190	1,949	..	1,276	2,681	283	9,379	8,998	14 2
2,004	487	..	846	2,235	166	5,738	4,890	12 4
6,764	2,110	..	3,617	4,514	723	17,728	17,889	14 1
3,692	353	..	1,814	2,136	215	8,210	7,984	13 1
894	141	..	264	754	139	2,192	2,710	14 3
708	941	..	183	572	261	2,665	2,711	10 4
2,234	49	84	514	1,705	680	5,266	5,384	26 2
1,199	..	84	121	1,133	128	2,665	2,629	18 7
829	20	..	558	185	183	1,775	1,769	67 2
7,911	2,506	450	4,037	3,907	982	19,793	20,494	12 6
571	87	100	164	1,018	423	2,363	2,671	16 3
4,628	1,251	350	3,225	1,372	180	11,006	11,948	9 7
7,393	5,099	..	4,054	5,117	1,416	23,079	22,436	18 0
1,414	178	..	1,667	1,406	365	5,030	4,131	12 3
2,041	570	..	1,400	988	352	5,351	4,958	27 7
4,346	2,043	1,000	1,269	4,555	236	13,449	13,703	9 8
4,346	2,043	1,000	1,269	4,555	236	13,449	13,703	9 8
4,936	9,109	..	1,227	4,780	1,283	21,335	20,658	18 9
2,446	331	..	840	2,991	440	7,048	6,115	13 6
1,535	223	..	74	1,358	37	3,227	3,435	8 9
1,535	223	..	74	1,358	37	3,227	3,435	8 9
6,643	2,890	21	4,426	5,331	731	20,042	19,679	17 9
2,476	343	..	1,366	1,902	131	6,218	5,921	13 10
1,410	186	21	952	2,051	12	4,632	4,616	17 6
70,722	27,460	1,555	23,564	43,616	6,920	173,837	173,272	12 5
462,139	160,125	258,307	27,351	289,866	250,298	1,448,086	1,381,459	12 9

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39.^a

State.	Hospitals.	In patients.			Receipts.		
		Treated During Year.	Deaths During Year.	Remaining at end of Year.	Government Contributions.	Total.	
	No.	No.	Per 1,000 of pop.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	208	244,935	90	10,005	11,419	1,308	2,981
Victoria ..	71	90,908	49	4,836	5,528	494	1,379
Queensland	118	110,989	110	4,033	4,525	642	1,507
S. Australia	54	38,080	64	1,863	1,714	257	458
W. Australia	92	46,079	100	1,766	1,944	331	590
Tasmania ..	20	21,060	89	869	1,077	96	192
Total ..	563	552,051	80	23,372	26,207	3,128	7,107

^a Figures for N. S. Wales and Victoria are for 1937-38, and for South Australia, 1938.

Mental Diseases Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in section 10 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, ^a QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at end of Year.		Expendi-ture.
		Medi-cal.	Other.				M.	F.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
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	4,064	214	287	2,062	1,482	242,598
1938-39..	4	8	554	4,187	263	258	2,100	1,550	255,397

^a 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.				Expenditure.
			Accidents.	Office.	Other.	Ambulance Transport.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
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
1939 ..	76	804	35,719	104,037	177	109,919	120,567

7. CHILD WELFARE.

There is a system of Baby Clinics administered by the Director of Infant Welfare, and at the 30th June, 1939, there were 122 Clinics in the State, comprising 29 resident centres and 93 sub-centres. In the Metropolitan Area there were 5 resident centres and 16 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. There are 2 Ante-Natal Clinics conducted in Brisbane, and in June, 1939, 8 sub-centres were established. 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—				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Resident centres at end of year No.	16	16	16	26	29
Sub-centres at end of year No.	37	49	74	78	93
Total expenditure .. £	12,062	16,931	20,133	22,112	24,379
Indoor work—					
Patients sent to hospital or to own doctor .. No.	2,633	2,800	3,122	3,407	3,075
New cases seen—					
Infants and children No.	9,394	10,792	11,165	10,769	11,787
Mothers No.	6,553	7,822	8,828	8,962	10,441
Total attendances at clinics No.	136,925	168,002	199,705	213,463	241,911
New cases seen by clinic doctors No.	1,720	1,651	1,878	2,560	3,322
Attendances to see clinic doctors No.	3,113	3,297	3,516	4,022	4,778
Outdoor work—					
New-born babies visited No.	6,998	7,888	8,419	8,601	10,314
Subsequent visits paid No.	4,980	4,732	4,375	3,651	3,287

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, 1939, 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 received £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, 1939, was 558 boys and 384 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, 1938-39.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
				No.	No.		
State benevolent asylums	2	482	177	812	141	35,427	58,852
Other benevolent asylums	14	414	70	223	363	1,755	53,065
Refuges and night shelters	5	843	2	15	9	530	4,879
State industrial schools and orphanages	5	682	..	106	28	14,590	15,507
Other industrial schools and orphanages	21	833	4	741	643	20,304	40,845
Institutions for blind and deaf	2	12	3	119	54	14,100	31,712
Total	49	3,266	256	2,016	1,238	86,706	204,860

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 7,433 children in the care of the Department at the 31st December, 1939, and the following table shows how they were disposed:—

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

How Disposed.	Number of Children at 31st December.				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Inmates of institutions	816	857	927	934	976
In hospitals	40	33	28	30	26
Boarded out with foster mothers	592	575	545	511	449
Boarded out with female relatives	5,562	5,377	5,330	5,168	5,413
Sent to employers	417	437	431	421	434
Released on probation	81	108	112	108	134
Miscellaneous	17	15	5	1	1
Total	7,525	7,402	7,378	7,173	7,433

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 232,836 in 1939. Invalid pensions also show a steady increase from 7,451 in 1911 to 88,812 in 1939. The amount paid for the year ended 30th June, 1911, for both types of pensions was £1,847,440. This figure rose rapidly to £15,991,782 for 1938-39, 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.				
1929-30	No. 4,386	No. 4,780	No. 9,139	No. 11,259	No. 29,564	£ 1,490,050	No. 9.7	No. 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
1938-39	5,628	6,442	13,204	16,399	41,673	2,082,818	11.9	29.2

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, 507 and 459; Tasmania, 481 and 456; New South Wales, 454 and 395; South Australia, 432 and 413; Queensland, 423 and 405; and Victoria, 396 and 365.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1938-39.

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> ..	17,630	24,257	37,633	49,792	129,312	6,414,899	15·2	31·7
Victoria ..	8,228	11,243	26,189	41,707	87,367	4,361,747	10·3	36·1
Queensland	5,628	6,442	13,204	16,399	41,673	2,082,818	11·9	29·2
S. A. <i>b</i> ..	2,672	4,077	8,651	13,457	28,857	1,418,191	11·2	36·7
W. A. ..	2,301	2,815	7,359	8,919	21,394	1,062,015	11·0	35·0
Tasmania..	1,588	1,931	4,103	5,423	13,045	652,112	14·9	40·3
Total ..	38,047	50,765	97,139	135,697	321,648	15,991,782	12·8	33·5

a Including A.C. Territory.*b* Including N. Territory.*c* At 30th June, 1939.

11. 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.	Claims per 1,000 Births.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1929-30	18,490	92,450	5 0 0	998
1930-31	18,790	93,950	5 0 0	1,000
1931-32	13,240	54,263	4 2 0	761
1932-33	11,680	46,678	3 19 11	679
1933-34	10,780	43,080	3 19 11	639
1934-35	10,940	47,057	4 6 0	619
1935-36	11,640	50,662	4 7 1	634
1936-37	12,170	56,542	4 12 11	643
1937-38	12,660	63,861	5 0 11	666
1938-39	12,880	70,723	5 9 10	648

Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1938-39 were as follows:—

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, 1938-39.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Births.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i>	30,860	167,710	5 8 8	642
Victoria	20,819	110,219	5 5 10	678
Queensland	12,880	70,723	5 9 10	648
S. Australia <i>b</i>	7,204	37,860	5 5 1	735
W. Australia	5,213	28,338	5 8 9	566
Tasmania	3,940	21,764	5 10 6	806
Total	80,916	436,614	5 7 11	660

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.
1929-30 ..	No. 8,072	No. 20,633	£ 860,607	£ 1 16 11	s. d. 17 1	No. 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
1938-39 ..	8,833	19,292	890,710	2 2 2	15 9	27.7	885

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, 1938-39.

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> ..	25,924	55,392	2,674,462	2 1 5	0 17 0
Victoria ..	25,569	56,676	2,353,107	1 15 9	0 15 4
Queensland ..	8,833	19,292	890,710	2 2 2	0 15 9
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	4,517	10,560	497,230	2 1 6	0 18 4
W. Australia ..	7,030	15,587	696,833	1 19 3	0 16 1
Tasmania ..	3,339	9,080	403,747	2 8 5	0 15 0
United Kingdom	1,619	4,992	272,512	2 6 5	1 6 2
South Africa ..	49	85	4,645	1 17 6	1 4 8
New Zealand ..	250	452	24,623	1 15 10	1 0 10
Other Overseas..	21	26	1,420	1 15 5	0 15 6
Total ..	77,151	172,142	7,819,289	1 19 10	0 16 6

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

Unemployment Insurance.—See Chapter 12, page 276.

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14, page 343.

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 properties 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—				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By purchase	19,545	19,788	20,013	20,288	20,607
Without payment	92	92	92	92	92
In process of alienation ..	8,354	8,053	7,800	7,492	7,154
Total Alienated	27,991	27,933	27,905	27,872	27,853
Pastoral Leases	232,227	234,286	239,606	240,330	242,583
Occupation Licenses	11,346	9,615	7,274	7,697	7,737
Grazing Farms and Home- steads	81,198	80,832	81,351	82,166	82,432
Perpetual Leases	5,620	5,969	6,091	6,206	6,253
Prickly-pear Leases	812	501	194	128	24
Forest Grazing Leases	21	733	1,181	1,288	1,504
Under Mining Acts	483	411	425	421	425
Leases for special purposes ..	1,242	1,192	1,185	1,157	1,105
Total Occupied	360,940	361,472	365,212	367,265	369,916
Roads and Stock Routes	3,006	3,026	2,999	2,947	2,946
Reserved for Public Purposes	18,293	18,515	18,422	18,104	18,094
Unoccupied and unreserved	46,881	46,107	42,487	40,804	38,164
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	380,101	375,684	389,285	380,339	384,722
Grazing ..	380,676	438,545	473,387	474,377	454,979
Perpetual Leases ..	54,282	55,469	60,845	68,109	71,144
Special ..	16,467	18,921	18,081	17,871	17,856
Total ..	831,526	888,619	941,598	940,696	928,701
Sales ..	177,895	174,995	164,186	177,719	153,060
Other—					
Surveys ..	34,298	34,391	30,544	26,346	19,978
Other ..	15,255	18,247	16,403	17,479	15,283
Total ..	49,553	52,638	46,947	43,825	35,261
Total ..	1,058,974	1,116,252	1,152,731	1,162,240	1,117,022

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

LAND TENURE, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1938.

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. ^a	48,303,359	20,219,130	113,711,463	15,802,528	198,036,480	34.60
Vic. ..	27,403,171	5,277,346	13,277,888	10,287,355	56,245,760	58.13
Q'land	20,380,311	7,491,924	339,392,152	61,855,613	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. ^a	18,005,638	14,688,179	207,913,882	383,981,101	624,588,800	5.23
Tas. ..	5,878,009	433,285	2,750,600	7,716,106	16,778,000	37.62
N. T. ^a	477,352	..	203,056,440	131,583,008	335,116,800	0.14
A. C. T. ^b	53,946	52,109	320,366	175,259	601,680	17.62
Total ..	132,342,086	52,178,420	1,009,694,846	709,516,968	1,903,732,320	9.69

^a At 30th June, 1939.

^b Includes Jervis Bay area, 18,000 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.

The following table gives particulars of Artesian Bores in the great artesian basin since 1884. Since the change in method of control in 1937, the figures for bores have been revised, so that the details in this table are not comparable with those shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*. The number of sub-artesian bores in the artesian basin area at 30th June, 1939, was 5,985.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Number Flowing.	Number Ceased Flowing.	Total Number Drilled.	Daily Flow.	Total Depth Drilled.
1884	3	..	3	1,000 galls 20	1,000 ft. 0.3
1894	254	7	261	99,600	306
1904	661	30	691	265,400	1,060
1914	1,086	154	1,240	354,600	2,043
1924	1,266	306	1,572	327,600	2,617
1935	1,325	502	1,827	275,500	2,953
1936	1,338	516	1,854	270,800	2,980
1937	1,349	536	1,885	266,500	3,014
1938	1,363	551	1,914	262,400	3,047
1939	1,355	576	1,931	n	3,064

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Forest Reservations—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
State Forests, Permanent	2,339	2,640	2,790	2,859	3,055
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,437	3,542	3,384	3,309	3,204
National Parks	336	341	417	430	447
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries	19	19	22	22	19
Reforestation—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Area of Plantations ..	13	15	17	19	22
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	142	178	225	294	329
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Sales Crown Lands—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Logs s. ft.	143,198	148,193	161,900	195,800	186,000
Sleepers pieces	493	343	408	594	515
Railway Timbers { s. ft.	642	892	798	660	958
{ lin. ft	134	126	199	140	163
House Blocks and Poles lin. ft.	309	370	349	488	476
Fencing Timber { pieces	85	117	144	185	129
{ lin. ft.	33	10	65	71	34
Mining Timber { pieces	31	60	81	86	47
{ lin. ft.	150	149	271	502	361
Fuel tons	77	48	83	90	87
Survey—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys	83	115	227	232	159
Total Area Dealt with to Date	4,573	4,688	4,915	4,693	4,852
Finance—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Receipts from Sales of Timber	605	653	681	835	760
Receipts, Other	4	6	4	5	5
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber	301	358	343	438	417
Reforestation	83 ^a	114 ^a	124 ^a	139 ^a	282 ^b
National Parks .. .. .	..	..	2	5	14
Administration, &c. ..	35	38	43	50	51

^a This expenditure was mainly from Loan Fund.

^b Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Employment 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 bidwillii*); Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*); and Maple (*Flindersia brayleana*). 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 Beerburrum, on the North Coast (using pines from the south-east of U.S.A.—*Pinus taeda* and *P. caribaea*), 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 1½ 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 1½ 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 ½ 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.

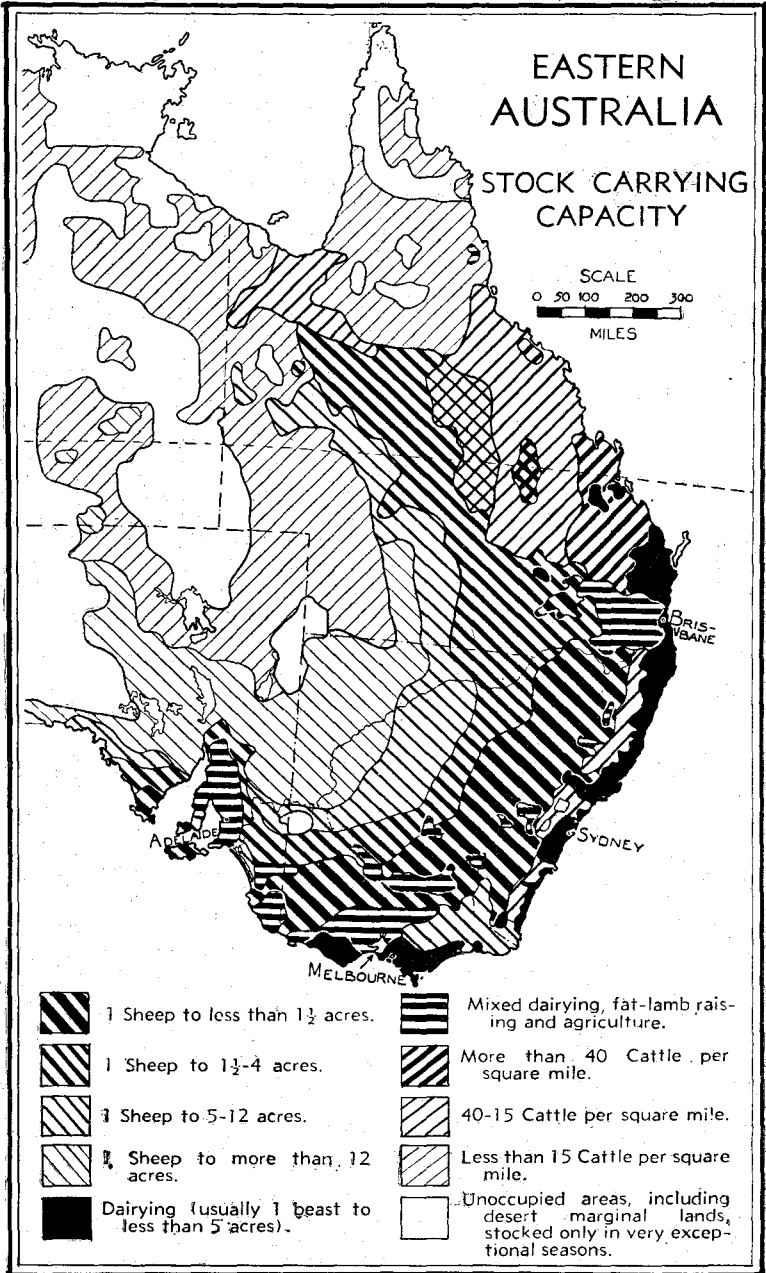
In hardwood forest areas research has been conducted, and is being followed further, aiming at the solution of the problem of securing regeneration to an adequate degree, and in some types, viz., the Blackbutt (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) type of Fraser Island and the Grey Ironbark (*Eucalyptus paniculata*)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

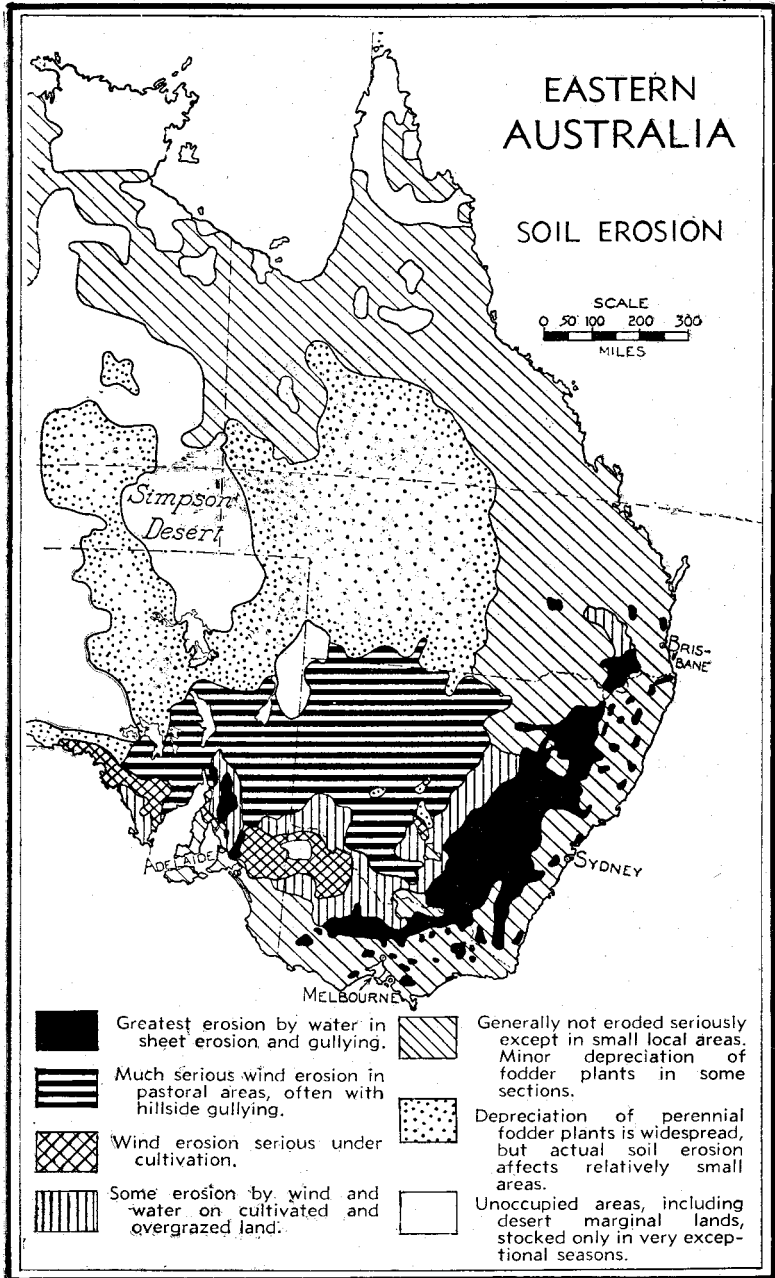
For the success of such experiments preliminary reliable information on the flowering and fruiting habits of the various species is essential, and this information has been collected and is being augmented yearly. Experiments on the method of treatment, desirable spacing at thinning, inheritance of abnormalities 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.^a 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.

^a Circular of Bank of New South Wales, 9th January, 1939.





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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.

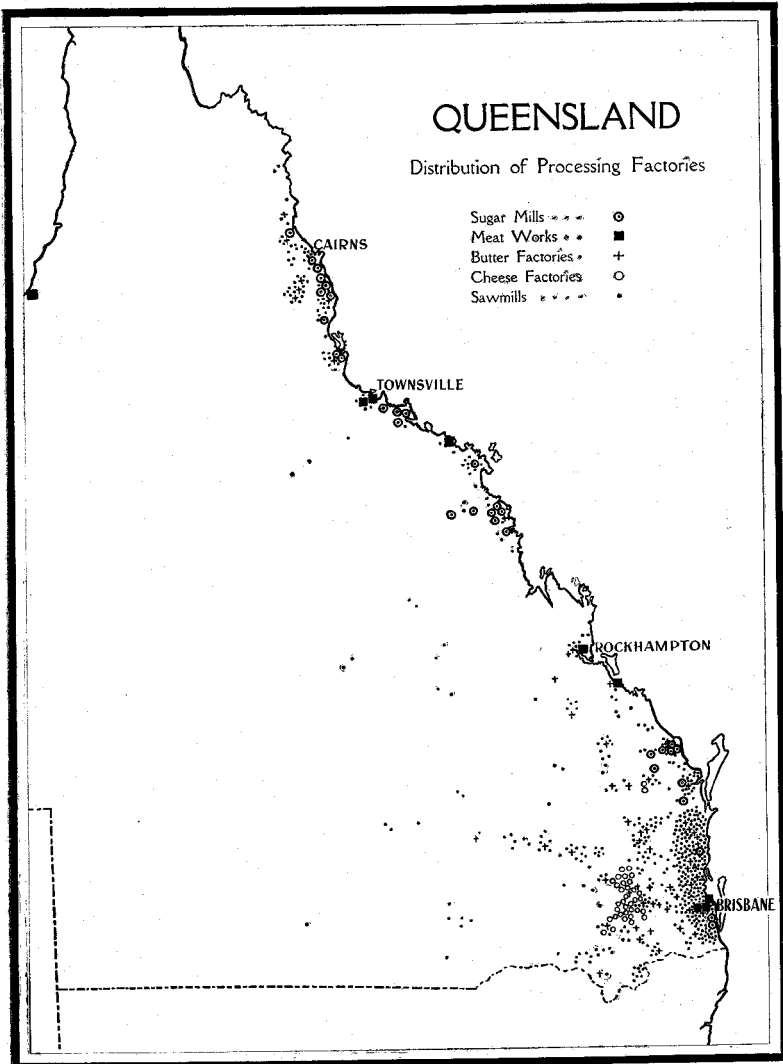
Contents.—The first sections deal with Livestock and their products, including Dairy Produce. These are followed by an account of Agriculture and of all main crops, and by Fisheries, including the tropical products of the north.

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, 1939, 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 128 and 129).

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. The 1938 figure is the highest recorded. Figures for previous years are shown in the Summary, page 354.

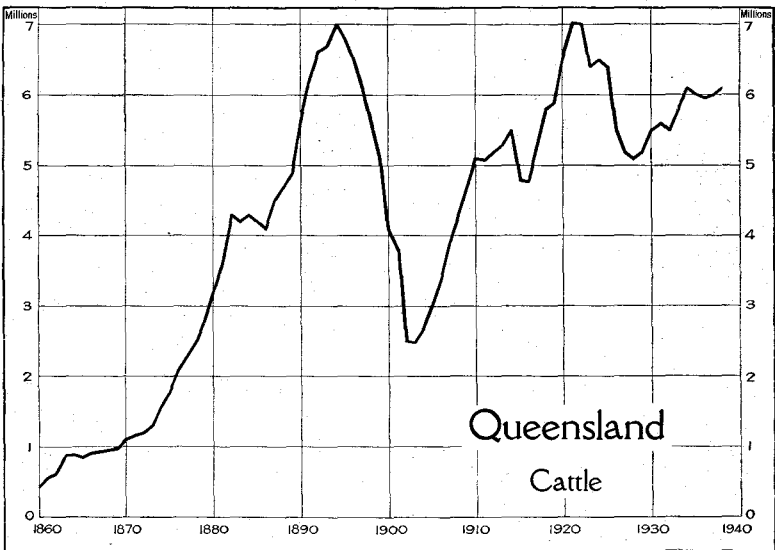
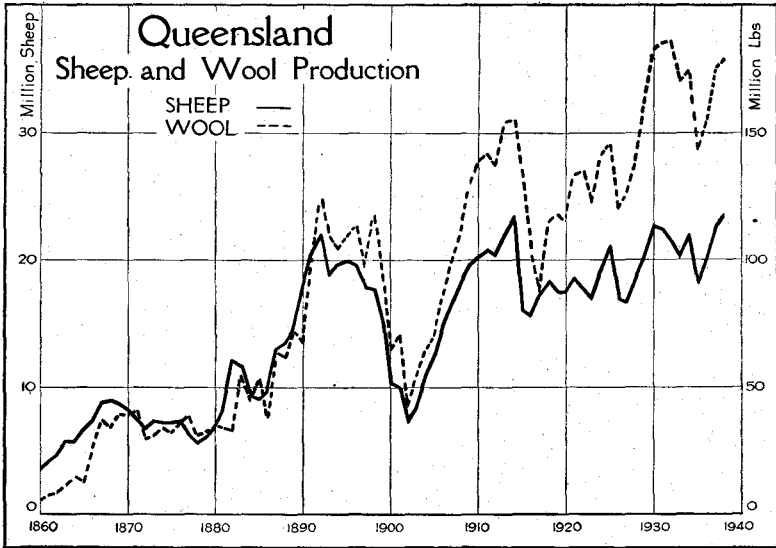
LIVE STOCK IN QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
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	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326
1939 (Prelim.)	445,000	6,125,000	23,500,000	350,000

a Including mules and donkeys.

For 1938, 48,091 persons owning 1 or more head of cattle lodged returns, the average size of the herds being 127. Of the total number of owners, 40,215 had less than 100 head, this group consisting mainly of dairy farmers.

Sheep owners totalled 5,704, with an average flock of 4,060. 1,370 owners had flocks of up to 499 sheep, and 581 had 500 to 999; while amongst large flocks, 160 owners had flocks of over 20,000, including 16 between 50,000 and 100,000, and 1 of over 100,000.



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

The distribution of livestock in statistical divisions was:—

LIVE STOCK—QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1938.

Statistical Division.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Moreton	53,957	572,419	14,776	112,865
Wide Bay	58,719	881,991	9,507	100,540
Downs	59,811	558,418	3,325,507	65,651
Maranoa	22,643	216,872	3,882,357	1,470
South Western	16,273	149,361	3,606,339	215
<i>Total, S. Queensland</i> ..	<i>211,403</i>	<i>2,379,061</i>	<i>10,833,486</i>	<i>280,741</i>
Port Curtis	43,454	1,046,469	135,567	22,786
Central Western	36,765	434,696	6,563,533	1,554
Far Western	13,048	171,591	1,920,611	114
<i>Total, C. Queensland</i>	<i>93,267</i>	<i>1,652,756</i>	<i>8,619,711</i>	<i>24,454</i>
Edgecumbe	60,025	760,539	5,180	4,906
Rockingham	30,001	209,255	957	14,300
Peninsula	5,532	112,480	..	110
North Western	45,068	982,998	3,694,235	815
<i>Total, N. Queensland</i>	<i>140,626</i>	<i>2,065,272</i>	<i>3,700,372</i>	<i>20,131</i>
Total, Queensland	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326

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, 1938.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales <i>a</i> ..	548,355	2,811,884	48,876,663	377,344
Victoria <i>a</i>	343,828	1,697,295	17,007,352	252,462
Queensland	444,521^c	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326
South Australia	195,834	318,897	9,936,586	71,292
Western Australia	143,674	767,680	9,177,531	81,383
Tasmania	30,458	262,407	2,625,690	45,317
N. Territory	33,191	899,472	29,901	355
A. C. Territory <i>a</i>	1,195	7,057	245,540	573
Total Australia	1,741,056	12,861,781	111,057,832	1,154,052
New Zealand	274,803	4,564,948	31,897,091 ^b	683,463

a At 31st March, 1939.

b At 30th April, 1939.

c Excluding 775 mules and donkeys.

Queensland had the following proportions of the total livestock in Australia in 1938:—Horses, 25·53 per cent.; cattle, 47·40 per cent.; sheep, 20·85 per cent.; pigs, 28·19 per cent.

The following table shows the natural increase, and slaughterings of livestock, including slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland since 1929.

INCREASES AND SLAUGHTERINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Increase.		Slaughtering.		
	Calves Branded.	Lambs Marked.	Cattle (including Calves).	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
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
1938 ..	1,159,680	4,380,312	1,323,704	1,169,776	530,453

Meat Works.—There are 12 meatworks and 9 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.

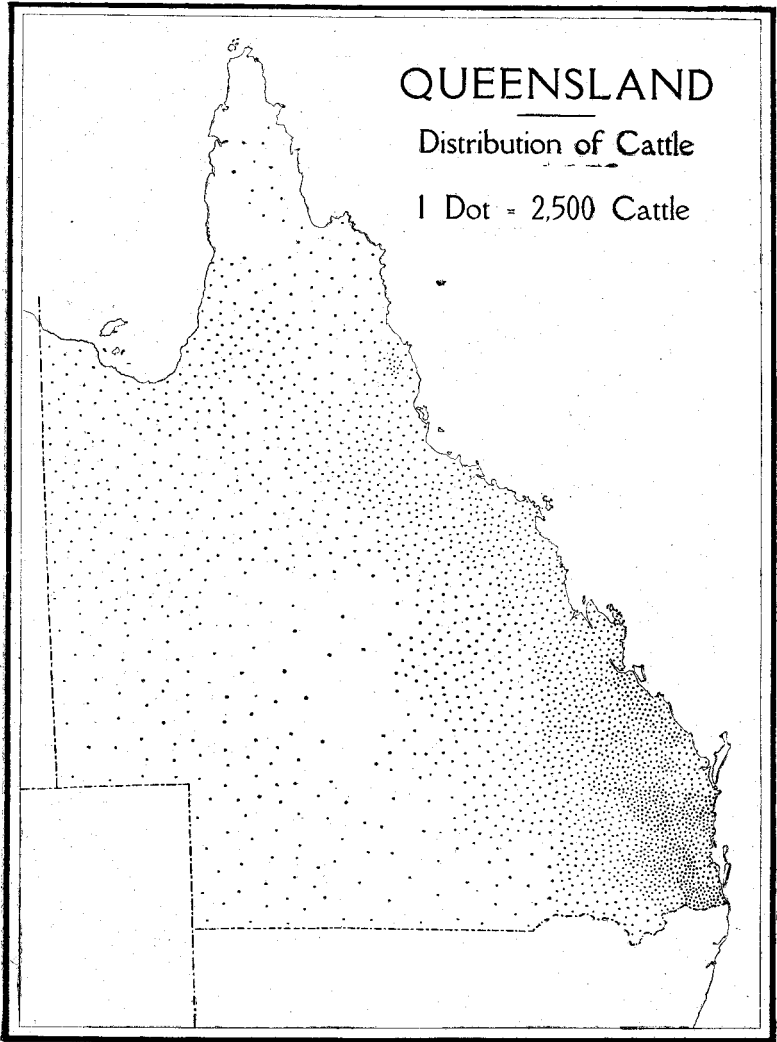
The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the last five years. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this Chapter.

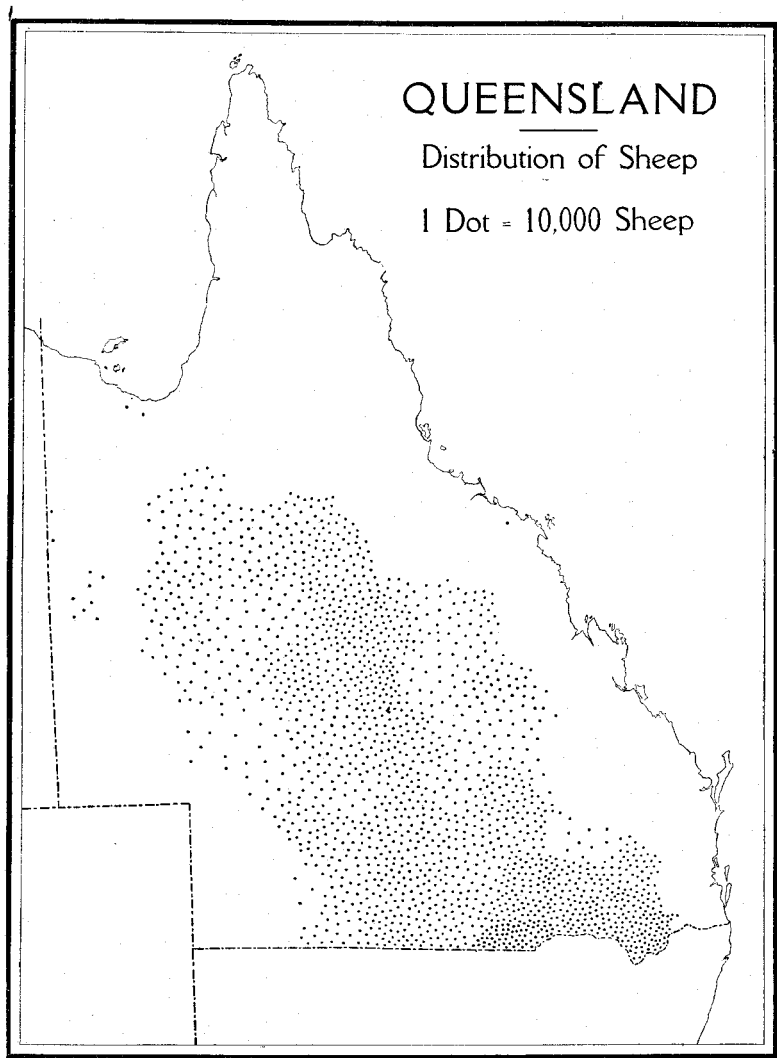
MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Establishments ..	No.	20	20	22	21	21
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.	3,013	2,759	3,179	3,772	4,246
Salaries and Wages Paid	£	747,385	758,770	915,748	1,096,147	1,205,765
Stock Killed—						
Cattle ..	No.	607,565	603,562	775,713	976,438	990,321
Sheep ..	No.	586,852	362,748	456,687	500,219	432,356
Lambs ..	No.	71,750	46,998	52,955	72,222	106,839
Pigs ..	No.	426,141	492,416	458,018	439,017	496,332
Meat Produced—						
Beef ..	1000 lb.	255,496	217,330	287,544	325,568	337,953
Mutton ..	1000 lb.	23,862	13,884	19,423	19,578	17,891
Lamb ..	1000 lb.	2,085	1,430	1,556	2,211	3,411
Bacon and Ham	1000 lb.	21,475	23,017	20,002	19,486	19,352
Pork ..	1000 lb.	12,109	13,602	14,963	18,576	21,788
Value all Products	£1,000	4,220	5,555	7,125	8,481	8,914

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 oversea of livestock, meat, and allied products during 1938-39 are shown in the next table. Products of wild animals are not included.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Country to which Exported.	Live Stock.	Meat.	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	..	4,341,703	82,914	6,729	80,312
British Malaya ..	125	100,382	..	..	..
India and Ceylon ..	20,530	25,309	..	..	971
Other British ..	3,231	142,929	..	767	11,954
Egypt ..	..	147,653	59	..	530
France ..	..	..	81,352	..	..
Japan ..	..	8,919	7,498	..	..
Neth. East Indies ..	1,955	45,354	..	2,883	649
U. S. America ..	..	4,940	1,672	..	..
Other Foreign ..	2,008	60,415	59,540	..	22,804
Total ..	27,849	4,877,604	233,035	10,379	117,220

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, 1938, 98.31 per cent. of all the sheep were merinos, 0.19 per cent. other pure breeds, and 0.55 per cent. merino comebacks.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. ^a	Value of Wool Produced.
	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Shorn.	Weight per Fleecce.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
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 b ..	18,471,448	146,839,941	7.95	153,766,368	9,155,506
1937 b ..	21,710,429	169,152,803	7.79	174,751,280	10,390,420
1938 b ..	23,593,765	173,728,077	7.36	179,458,589	8,195,275

^a Includes dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

^b Year ended 31st December.

Of the sheep shorn in 1938 there were 11,093,271 ewes, 7,491,425 wethers, 2,756,364 weaners and hoggets, 1,958,621 lambs, and 294,084 rams.

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

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1938.

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 ..	6,526	42,958	6.58	0.0	0.0
Wide Bay ..	3,912	24,364	6.23	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	3,026,326	22,799,166	7.53	13.2	14.4
Maranoa ..	3,955,902	30,745,288	7.77	17.7	16.8
South Western	3,791,384	27,851,399	7.35	16.0	15.6
<i>Total S. Q'land</i>	<i>10,784,050</i>	<i>81,463,175</i>	<i>7.55</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>46.8</i>
Port Curtis ..	94,818	649,724	6.85	0.4	0.6
Central Western	6,759,445	49,095,031	7.26	28.2	28.3
Far Western ..	2,350,332	17,032,225	7.25	9.8	8.3
<i>Total C. Q'land</i>	<i>9,204,595</i>	<i>66,776,980</i>	<i>7.25</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>37.2</i>
Edgecumbe ..	2,825	15,073	5.34	0.0	0.0
Rockingham ..	606	3,985	6.58	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..					
North Western	3,601,689	25,468,864	7.07	14.7	16.0
<i>Total N. Q'land</i>	<i>3,605,120</i>	<i>25,487,922</i>	<i>7.07</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>16.0</i>
Total Q'land..	23,593,765	173,728,077	7.36	100.0	100.0

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 1938-39 is shown hereunder.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION, 1938-39.

State or Territory.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.				Average Weight per Fleece.
		Shorn.	Dead and Fellmongered.	Exported on Skins. (Estimate.)	Total Production.	
	No.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. gr.
N.S.W.	51,529,880	391,627,092	28,104,791	17,409,559	437,141,442	7.60
Victoria	19,687,787	131,465,895	12,792,343	21,570,944	165,829,182	6.68
Q'land a	23,593,765	173,728,077	3,926,265	1,804,247	179,458,589	7.36
S.A. ..	9,942,135	88,345,467	4,791,758	9,750,896	102,888,121	8.89
W.A. a	9,386,526	72,475,000	..	6,327,143	78,802,143	7.72
Tasmania	2,432,248	16,218,400	..	1,800,600	17,519,000	6.67
N.T. ..	n	35,000	..	..	35,000	n
A.C.T.	251,963	1,878,623	6,549	23,325	1,908,497	7.46
Total	116,824,304	875,773,554	49,621,706	58,186,714	983,581,974	7.50

a Figures for year 1938. n Not available.

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the last ten years for which details are available 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.	£	d.
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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).					
Belgium	25,028	20,225	27,837	26,201	28,384
France	16,744	11,768	15,489	27,932	32,671
Germany	8,543	8,924	14,150	18,332	13,485
Holland	3,416	4,392	2,492	1,853	5,581
Italy	3,601	826	8,072	5,261	4,906
Japan	48,311	40,471	13,759	6,122	11,092
Poland	3,028	3,809	2,409	4,448	2,160
United Kingdom	62,962	43,432	55,654	67,625	77,091
U. S. America	199	2,163	8,380	2,161	4,974
Total, all Countries ..	175,591	140,899	153,068	167,656	187,113
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
Belgium	971	1,102	1,628	1,256	1,161
France	595	594	881	1,420	1,388
Germany	378	541	1,022	1,238	700
Holland	161	272	187	114	280
Italy	158	38	528	347	254
Japan	2,206	2,443	1,166	389	604
Poland	131	213	147	242	112
United Kingdom	2,577	2,184	3,503	3,767	3,381
U. S. America	13	172	743	181	290
Total, all Countries ..	7,370	7,871	10,170	9,392	8,522

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Belgium	1,929	2,188	1,757	1,037	1,400
France	1,481	1,426	1,178	1,710	1,793
Germany	772	966	631	780	428
Holland	77	163	30	36	90
Italy	33	26	45	34	11
Japan	37	59	..	1	6
Poland	221	317	42	26	27
United Kingdom	12,508	8,775	7,209	7,535	8,454
U. S. America .. .. .	..	2	58	5	89
Total, all Countries ..	17,425	14,335	11,061	11,480	12,494

There are now 15 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. In 1938-39, the mills used the equivalent of 1,668,457 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follow:—

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Establishments .. No.	26	21	20	20	18
Workers <i>a</i> No.	842	790	766	763	799
Salaries and wages paid £	126,725	116,071	112,156	113,906	127,297
Sheep skins used .. No.	750,330	574,717	536,088	462,896	547,015
Greasy wool used 1,000 lb.	33,268	26,109	22,989	22,668	26,565
Production—					
Scoured wool <i>b</i> 1,000 lb.	17,209	12,623	12,574	11,590	13,580
Tweed and cloth sq. yards	528,147	591,203	608,042	631,744	680,682
Flannel .. sq. yards	524,297	513,828	507,755	485,476	464,053
Blankets .. pairs	7,301	8,020	8,347	17,636	17,702

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

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 1938-39 were worth £10,455,000, while the value of Pig Products produced in the related industry of Pig-raising was £1,715,000. The following table gives particulars for the last 10 years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cattle. <i>a</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.
1929-30	680,577	507,100	142,477	78,796	12,381	46,782	2,897
1930-31	724,323	546,643	147,385	95,719	13,648	67,583	7,790
1931-32	775,301	590,656	152,668	98,013	11,022	72,307	4,462
1932-33	792,943	586,995	173,557	103,032	13,084	76,545	6,527
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	914,815	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
1938-39	1,050,569	787,795	209,328	157,626	15,769	127,546	9,489

a At 31st December.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39 *a*.

Statistical Division.	Milk Produced.			Milk per Cow.	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 gal.	1,000 gal.	1,000 gal.	gal.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Moreton ..	2,042	75,121	10,170	287	956	44,098	10	3
Wide Bay ..	1,944	79,025	2,677	276	921	48,375	..	461
Downs ..	1,454	63,477	2,301	353	689	37,105	..	15,285
Maranoa ..	135	1,945	240	197	52	1,284	..	..
S. Western ..	10	..	88	108	3	..	..	..
<i>Total, S. Qld.</i>	<i>5,585</i>	<i>219,568</i>	<i>15,476</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>2,621</i>	<i>130,862</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>15,749</i>
Port Curtis ..	703	26,817	1,309	242	330	17,532	1	..
Cent. Western ..	94	..	246	101	30	..	..	..
Far Western ..	6	..	22	88	2	..	..	..
<i>Total, C. Qld.</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>26,817</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>362</i>	<i>17,532</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>..</i>
Edgecumbe ..	351	1,392	1,585	140	153	795	..	..
Rockingham ..	248	9,054	1,211	272	109	5,189	8	..
Peninsula ..	2	..	11	80	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	8	..	94	83	3	..	..	..
<i>Total, N. Qld.</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>10,446</i>	<i>2,901</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>5,984</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land ..	6,997	256,831	19,964	285	3,248	154,378	19	15,749

a Milk, and farm butter and cheese production, are for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

The average price per gallon of milk received by producers in 1938-39 was 6-79d. The price for 1933-34 was 4-16d. and it has increased each year since then.

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, 1937-38.

State or Territory.	Dairy Cattle. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced.	Milk Per Cow.	Butter Made. <i>b</i>	Cheese Made. <i>b</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>b</i>
	No.	1,000 gals.	galls.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	1,047,332	328,008	327	120,882,732	8,004,873	21,374,691
Victoria ..	952,906	408,271	444	141,321,445	16,466,038	16,696,404
Queensland ..	985,858	274,043	231	118,244,260	11,963,445	19,607,223
S. Australia ..	164,903	69,067	452	22,428,298	15,516,879	6,196,378
W. Australia	124,278	44,739	349	15,373,334	885,418	4,010,446
Tasmania ..	92,493	32,425	351	11,997,323	3,770,189	2,454,528
A.C.T. ..	1,129	374	347	14,218	..	520
Total <i>c</i> ..	3,368,899	1,156,927	340	430,261,610	56,606,842	70,340,190

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, 1937; New South Wales, Victoria, and A. C. Territory as at 31st March, 1938.

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	26,102	26,618	29,852	31,149	31,199
Butter made <i>a</i> { .. 1,000 lb.	3,391	3,421	3,074	3,303	3,248
.. .. £	144,200	164,466	163,400	191,714	197,937
Dairy Factories No.	116	98 ^b	102 ^b	104 ^b	102 ^b
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	564,651	576,035 ^b	598,948 ^b	620,670 ^b	645,223 ^b
Plant .. £	687,898	717,340 ^b	742,742 ^b	731,515 ^b	740,924 ^b
Workers <i>d</i> .. No.	1,182	1,096 ^b	1,037 ^b	1,186 ^b	1,350 ^b
Salaries and Wages £	260,423	244,160 ^b	226,769 ^b	268,972 ^b	300,709 ^b
Butter made { 1,000 lb.	130,234	112,500	84,401	114,941	154,378
£	5,892,261	5,838,230	4,796,504	7,156,608	9,407,339
Cheese made { 1,000 lb.	12,186	9,149 ^c	7,772 ^c	11,942 ^c	15,749 ^c
£	345,382	270,083 ^c	250,655 ^c	381,385 ^c	506,307 ^c

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.

For information about the marketing of butter and cheese see Chapter 10. Exports for the last 10 years are shown in the table on page 134. The positions of dairy factories in Queensland are indicated in the map on page 123.

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 these agricultural crops.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>Area—</i>					
Sugar-cane <i>a</i> .. ac.	218,426	228,515	245,918	245,131	251,847
Maize ac.	160,607	157,370	181,266	174,243	183,415
Wheat ac.	221,729	239,631	283,648	372,935	442,017
Green forage .. ac.	338,312	379,651	429,782	441,560	448,643
Hay ac.	86,477	71,309	62,758	73,629	65,732
Cotton ac.	43,397	54,947	62,200	52,692	66,470
Peanuts ac.	7,501	9,472	17,311	12,370	21,220
Potatoes, English.. ac.	11,666	13,620	13,448	10,817	10,389
Pumpkins ac.	12,272	13,368	20,605	24,391	22,682
Tobacco ac.	2,081	3,117	3,973	3,812	3,740
Bananas <i>b</i> ac.	7,027	7,004	4,983	5,288	6,462
Pineapples <i>b</i> .. ac.	4,603	4,545	4,408	4,228	5,198
<i>Yield—</i>					
Sugar-cane 1,000 tons	4,271	4,220	5,171	5,133	5,342
Maize .. 1,000 bush.	4,142	3,504	3,149	2,628	3,733
Wheat .. 1,000 bush.	4,076	2,690	2,016	3,749	8,584
Hay tons	154,157	122,687	73,787	98,218	109,761
Cotton .. 1,000 lb.	26,924	20,785	19,199	11,793	13,688
Peanuts .. 1,000 lb.	8,494	9,636	17,023	11,300	17,226
Potatoes, English.. tons	21,627	24,765	15,826	16,565	19,183
Pumpkins tons	31,632	33,341	40,038	56,089	56,606
Tobacco .. 1,000 lb.	1,025	1,555	2,005	2,317	2,197
Bananas .. 100 bun.	19,059	17,334	14,472	15,175	17,589
Pineapples.. 100 doz.	11,268	13,334	12,277	13,311	18,477
<i>Yield per acre—</i>					
Sugar-cane .. tons	19.56	18.47	21.03	20.94	21.21
Maize bush.	25.79	22.27	17.37	15.09	20.36
Wheat bush.	18.38	11.23	7.11	10.05	19.42
Hay tons	1.78	1.72	1.18	1.33	1.49
Cotton lb.	620	378	309	224	206
Peanuts lb.	1,132	1,017	983	914	812
Potatoes, English.. tons	1.85	1.82	1.18	1.53	1.85
Pumpkins tons	2.58	2.49	1.94	2.30	2.50
Tobacco lb.	493	499	505	608	587
Bananas bun.	271	247	290	287	272
Pineapples.. .. doz.	245	293	279	315	355

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

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Area.							
Sugar cane <i>a</i> ac.	10,458	..	251,847	..	..	..	262,305
Maize .. ac.	122,201	18,485	183,415	37	8	28	324,174
Wheat 1,000 ac.	4,651	2,748	442	3,080	3,413	10	14,344
Green forage 1,000 ac.	574	109	449	276	352	29	1,789
Hay .. 1,000 ac.	1,069	1,105	66	519	408	80	3,247
Cotton. .. ac.	..	..	66,470	..	..	..	66,470
Peanuts .. ac.	3	..	21,220	..	145	..	21,368
Potatoes, English ac.	16,866	34,396	10,389	4,290	5,355	26,969	98,265
Pumpkins .. ac.	5,153	1,429	22,682	410	407	10	30,091
Tobacco .. ac.	629	2,559	3,740	39	908	130	8,005
Yield.							
Sugar cane 1,000 tons	337	..	5,342	..	..	..	5,679
Maize 1,000 bush.	2,905	417	3,733	2	<i>b</i>	1	7,058
Wheat 1,000 bush.	59,898	18,104	8,584	31,674	36,844	205	155,309
Hay .. 1,000 tons	1,181	893	110	586	438	110	3,318
Cotton 1,000 lb.	..	..	13,688	..	..	..	13,688
Peanuts 1,000 lb.	<i>n</i>	..	17,226	..	68	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English tons	39,385	81,415	19,183	18,487	26,532	89,330	274,332
Pumpkins .. tons	12,654	5,129	56,606	2,573	1,913	75	78,950
Tobacco 1,000 lb.	398	720	2,197	13	767	53	4,148
Yield per acre							
Sugar cane .. tons	32.20	..	21.21	..	..	..	21.65
Maize .. bush.	23.77	22.54	20.36	41.35	11.25	15.97	21.77
Wheat .. bush.	12.88	6.59	19.42	10.28	10.79	20.84	10.83
Hay tons	1.10	0.81	1.49	1.13	1.07	1.37	1.03
Cotton .. lb.	..	..	206	..	..	..	206
Peanuts .. lb.	<i>n</i>	..	812	..	467	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English tons	2.34	2.37	1.85	4.31	4.95	3.31	2.79
Pumpkins .. tons	2.46	3.59	2.50	6.27	4.70	7.50	2.62
Tobacco .. lb.	632	281	587	342	844	411	518

a Area cut for crushing.
b 90 bushels.
n Not available.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1938-39 has been estimated at £15,564,303. 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 1938-39 has been estimated at £14,158,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		
Apples	3,246	282,158 bush.	112,521
Apricots	165	10,457 bush.	6,223
Arrowroot (Tubers)	797	6,691 tons	15,555
Bananas	6,462	1,758,898 bun.	343,724
Barley—			
Malting	10,304	183,625 bush.	39,837
Other	3,685	62,004 bush.	9,550
Beans and Peas—			
Dried	546	39,505 bush.	19,103
Green	4,093	299,605 bags	133,616
Broom Millet (Straw)	565	134,788 lb.	2,718
Cape Gooseberries	12	26,909 qts.	673
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	1,485	311,347 doz.	67,458
Canary Seed	31,250	77,614 cwt.	70,000
Cherries	4	301 bush.	361
Citrons, Grape Fruit, Seville			
Oranges	15	1,548 bush.	310
Coffee	19	9,980 lb.	499
Cotton (Unginned)	66,470	13,687,872 lb.	230,339 ^a
Cowpeas	507	3,601 bush.	1,440
Cucumbers	480	210,120 doz.	19,865
Custard Apples	272	45,038 bush.	13,455
Figs	19	7,311 bush.	2,386
Grapes	2,267	5,931,022 lb.	88,635
Grass Seed	2,664	12,437 cwt.	16,974
Green Forage	448,643	..	1,120,892
Hay—			
Lucerne	50,228	90,157 tons	473,324
Oaten	4,901	6,049 tons	48,392
Wheaten	6,628	7,647 tons	32,500
Other	3,975	5,908 tons	23,225
Lemons	266	30,458 bush.	8,503
Lucerne Seed	80	94 cwt.	658
Maize	183,415	3,733,424 bush.	740,962
Mangoes	434	62,012 bush.	24,506
Mangolds	1,838	10,919 tons	21,838
Millet Seed	129	986 cwt.	502
Nectarines	35	3,899 bush.	2,079
Oats	8,650	93,128 bush.	20,178
Onions	1,001	56,625 cwt.	28,312
Oranges and Mandarins	3,402	354,052 bush.	116,636
Panicum Seed	8,787	57,442 cwt.	17,951
Papaws	661	287,841 doz.	21,791
Passion Fruit	351	17,657 bush.	8,768
Peaches	1,100	82,370 bush.	30,875
Peanuts	21,220	17,225,845 lb.	107,226
Pears	251	27,596 bush.	8,508
Persimmons	1	79 bush.	28
Pineapples	5,198	1,847,673 doz.	392,340
Plums	943	60,622 bush.	24,156

^a Includes Bounty, £106,171.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39—*continued.*

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		
Potatoes—			
English	10,389	19,183 tons	211,013
Sweet	3,465	18,159 tons	81,716
Pumpkins	22,682	56,606 tons	207,152
Quinces	12	781 bush.	139
Rye	65	591 bush.	197
Straw (all kinds) .. .. .	..	910 tons	4,246
Strawberries	213	548,233 qts.	18,275
Sugar-cane	251,847	5,342,193 tons	8,691,656
Sugar-cane (cut for plants)	11,254	196,715 tons	304,900
Tobacco	3,740	2,197,240 lb.	184,385
Tomatoes	4,944	492,020 bush.	227,035
Turnips	166	670 tons	4,467
Watermelons and rockmelons	584	42,829 doz.	14,611
Wheat	442,017	8,583,736 bush.	1,053,190 ^a
Market Gardens	1,546	..	83,665
Other Gardens, &c.	791	..	8,264
Total	1,641,179	..	15,564,303

^a Includes Bounty of £149,336.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar-cane	6,935	7,073	8,298	8,573	8,692
Maize	562	674	715	696	741
Wheat	777 ^a	597 ^a	580	781	1,053 ^a
Other Cereals	40	38	12	41	70
Green Forage	677	811	967	1,177	1,121
Hay and Straw	616	609	459	629	582
Cotton	397 ^a	376 ^a	330 ^a	205 ^a	230 ^a
Peanuts	80	84	130	113	107
Potatoes, English	180	229	170	124	211
Pumpkins	119	134	143	267	207
Tobacco	69	141	166	197	184
Tomatoes	194	209	213	198	227
Apples	90	71	70	81	113
Bananas	336	303	283	384	344
Citrus Fruits	103	111	117	129	125
Grapes	69	66	71	57	89
Pineapples	208	247	245	269	392
Other Fruits	143	150	151	164	184
All Agricultural Production	11,906	12,380	13,557	14,931	15,564

^a Includes Bounty and Assistance.

Agricultural Districts.—The districts in which the chief crops were produced in 1938 were as follows.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Cotton.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	100 Bun.	Lb.
Moreton ..	126,989	16,637	1,035,370	13,895	452,533
Wide Bay ..	909,051	19,821	799,348	1,821	3,722,703
Downs ..	..	8,054,612	853,050	..	364,623
Maranoa ..	..	390,788	239	..	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld.</i>	<i>1,036,040</i>	<i>8,481,858</i>	<i>2,688,007</i>	<i>15,716</i>	<i>4,548,770</i>
Port Curtis ..	1,606	101,729	51,085	782	9,073,826
Central Western ..	..	..	..	..	487
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>1,606</i>	<i>101,729</i>	<i>51,085</i>	<i>782</i>	<i>9,074,313</i>
Edgecumbe ..	1,985,111	..	6,993	708	39,283
Rockingham ..	2,319,436	149	986,166	380	23,633
Peninsula ..	..	..	1,173	1	1,873
North Western ..	..	..	..	2	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>4,304,547</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>994,332</i>	<i>1,091</i>	<i>64,789</i>
Total Q'land.	5,342,193	8,583,736	3,733,424	17,589	13,687,872

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 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 effects of the 1914-18 war stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

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
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
1938	347,199	251,847	5,342,193	778,064	21·21	3·09	6·87
<i>Divisions, 1938</i>							
Rockingham	121,574	103,854	2,319,436	335,271	22·33	3·23	6·93
Edgecumbe ..	148,099	102,287	1,986,717	307,581	19·42	3·01	6·45
Wide Bay ..	68,757	40,544	907,304	117,672	22·38	2·90	7·71
Moreton ..	8,769	5,162	128,736	17,540	24·94	3·40	7·34

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

Preliminary figures place the 1939 sugar production at 890,000 tons produced from 6,040,000 tons of cane cut from 268,000 acres.

Sugar-cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales—and sugar beet in Victoria. Of the 824,666 tons of raw

sugar produced in Australia in the 1938-39 season, 94·3 per cent. was cane sugar produced in Queensland, 5·5 per cent. cane sugar produced in New South Wales, and 0·2 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 1938-39 yielded 21·2 tons of cane, and 3·1 tons of sugar, per acre harvested, while in New South Wales the return was 32·2 tons of cane and 4·3 tons of sugar. Per acre under cultivation the yield of sugar in Queensland was 2·24 tons of sugar, in New South Wales 2·12 tons, and in Victoria 0·35 tons.

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

Fruit Crops.—The value of the fruit crop of the State in 1938-39 was £1,246,610. 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:—

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Bearing area—							
Apples .. ac.	12,557	24,313	3,246	8,146	10,199	21,459	79,920
Bananas .. ac.	11,677	..	6,462	..	172	..	18,311
Citrus fruits ac.	23,416	5,103	3,683	4,554	3,184	..	39,940
Grapes .. ac.	15,688	39,640	2,267	54,214	5,420	..	117,229
Pineapples ac.	178	..	5,198	..	5	..	5,381
Production—							
Apples 100 bus.	9,368	15,749	2,822	8,080	17,975	57,240	111,234
Bananas 100 bun.	29,676	..	17,589	..	644	..	47,909
Citrus 100 bus.	31,089	8,634	3,861	8,800	4,061	..	56,445
Grapes .. tons	26,723	185,389	2,648	150,698	18,538	..	383,906
Pineapples 100 doz.	270	..	18,477	..	a	..	18,747
Total area under fruit—							
Bearing .. ac.	85,052	97,774	26,126	78,482	23,001	29,054	339,489
Not yet bearing ac.	17,622	15,962	9,512	8,481	5,305	2,526	59,408
Total Value of							
Products £1,000	2,689	3,678	1,247	1,829	1,170	1,896	12,509

a 20 dozen.

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £344,000 and £392,000 respectively in 1938-39. 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 (287,841 dozen in 1938-39) and custard apples (45,038 bushels in 1938-39) 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 £117,000 in 1938-39, 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 £89,000 in 1938-39. 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 1938, 44,594 gallons of wine were made from 665,578 lb. of grapes, while 5,265,444 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 1938-39, the State produced 282,000 bushels of apples, 82,000 bushels of peaches, 61,000 bushels of plums, and small amounts of pears and apricots.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-5) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and a maximum of 12,963 acres was planted in 1871. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-23, when it expanded its average, under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose 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.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The annual average yield per acre not only varies considerably, but it is much lower than the yield obtained when irrigation is used. The average yield per acre for the State over the last 5 years was about 300 lb. A few experiments carried out with irrigation in 1938-39 gave a yield three times that obtained from dry farming methods; and it is hoped that the general use of irrigation will raise Queensland's production sufficiently to meet the Australian demand.

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Board, which has ginneries 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 1938, the Petty Sessions Districts of Mount Morgan and Monto alone supplied 62 per cent. of the whole crop. The 1938 crop amounted to 13,687,872 lb. unginmed, which was grown on 66,470 acres. Some 3,700 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 1938-39 was 3,740 acres producing 2,197,240 lb. of dried leaf. Three-fifths of this production was from the Marceba district (Atherton Tableland) and most of the remainder from the South of the Downs, Bowen, Mackay, and Townsville (Edgumbe division), and Gladstone (Port Curtis 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 1938 there were 21,220 acres which yielded 17,225,845 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 1938, 31,250 acres produced 77,614 cwt., worth £70,000. 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 1938 the area was 797 acres and the production 6,691 tons, worth roughly £2 5s. 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 £1,053,000 in 1938-39, was mostly grown on the Downs. Maize was worth £741,000 in 1938-39 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
QUANTITY.					
Fish tons	3,871	3,681	3,818	3,937	4,099
Crabs 1,000	111	108	97	161	173
Turtles No.	33	73	30	25	127
Oysters sacks	6,368	6,082	5,978	5,364	6,678
Pearl Shell tons	817	1,111	1,174	1,131	1,118
Bêche-de-mer .. tons	139	191	61	138	69
Tortoise Shell .. cwt.	6	1	1	1	1
Trochus Shell .. tons	550	411	310	322	321
VALUE.					
Fish £	147,459	149,875	156,787	159,800	171,718
Crabs £	5,650	5,557	6,255	8,345	6,167
Turtles £	33	84	45	36	129
Oysters £	15,895	13,302	13,802	13,954	15,408
Pearls £	1,905	2,515	35	26	58
Pearl Shell £	86,502	123,409	149,427	118,208	104,626
Bêche-de-mer .. £	14,100	13,705	5,729	13,332	7,725
Tortoise Shell .. £	78	130	19	8	18
Trochus Shell .. £	48,397	37,899	37,617	29,530	23,823
Total £	320,019	346,476	369,716	343,239	329,672

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

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster.	Pearlshell and Bêche-de-mer	Total.
Boats engaged .. No.	983	36	89	1,108
Value of boats and equipment £	91,995	1,850	92,475	186,320
Men employed .. No.	2,079	61	990	3,130

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. Since 1936 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 four years ended 30th June, 1938.

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.

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, producing 601 tons.

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, 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 1938, 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, 1938.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITIES.						
Gold oz.	88,698	144,243	151,432	5,292	1,167,791	22,000
Silver oz.	83,822	16,098	3,533,490	503	271,346	1,219,550
Copper tons	1,963	..	4,459	254	29	12,729
Tin tons	1,190	169	1,005	..	68	1,279
Lead tons	317,230 ^b	..	41,196	1	350	10,652
Coal tons	9,570,530	3,982,708	1,113,426	..	604,792	83,753
VALUES.						
Gold £	780,958	1,273,351	1,334,788	46,569	10,363,023	195,071
Silver £	7,357	1,732	298,589	51	28,852	104,671
Copper £	87,905	..	203,967	15,333	1,275	580,238
Tin £	286,768	28,650	141,547	..	7,421	244,037
Lead £	3,513,108 ^b	..	628,025	19	590	163,102
Coal £	5,603,842	638,400	958,884	..	375,083	61,991
Other £	486,356	41,545	400,319	2,905,485 ^a	144,899	604,416
Total £	10,766,294	1,983,678	3,966,119	2,967,457	10,921,143	1,953,526

^a Includes salt £149,624 and iron £2,582,171.

^b Silver-lead ores.

In addition, the Northern Territory produced 12,378 oz. of gold, 252 tons of copper, and 21 tons of tin and tin ore.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1938 was 8,586, or 8.6 per 1,000 of population. Including workers on smelters and quarries the mining population was 12,026. 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.
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
1938	566	2,812	5,208	2,210	1,230

The Commonwealth Year Book gives the following figures for persons engaged in mining in 1937—New South Wales 27,318, Victoria 8,037, Queensland 8,924, South Australia 825, Western Australia 17,136, Tasmania 5,428, and Northern Territory 557. The numbers per 1,000 of population were New South Wales 10.1, Victoria 4.3, Queensland 9.0, South Australia 1.4, Western Australia 37.7, Tasmania 23.2, Northern Territory 102.9, 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.	
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
1938 ..	335	13	323	77	1	76	9	..	9

Quarries.—During the year ended 30th June, 1939, 112 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, 1938-39.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone.	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry	10	..	218,739	218,739	47,241
Blue Metal	13	94	162,320	162,414	42,546
Limestone	9	2,962	23,852	26,814	16,991
Granite	4	628	17,449	18,077	12,761
Freestone and Sandstone ..	14	..	26,745	26,745	11,418
Other	62	..	276,583	276,583	82,361
Total	112	3,684	725,688	729,372	213,318

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 soft-woods. 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 449 sawmills and 15 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1938-39. Particulars of their operations are:—

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Mills No.	268	306	426	469	449
Workers <i>a</i> No.	3,652	3,727	4,304	4,726	4,662
Salaries and wages £	621,456	664,074	734,620	869,661	894,044
Land, buildings, and plant £	707,738	801,014	890,590	898,971	888,928
Sawn timber produced <i>b</i> —					
Pine .. 1,000 s. ft.	65,116	70,660	88,444	95,854	93,728
Hardwood .. 1,000 s. ft.	37,196	42,296	57,714	77,218	70,348
Other .. 1,000 s. ft.	14,506	12,313	13,658	14,976	12,882
Total .. 1,000 s. ft.	116,818	125,269	159,816	188,048	176,958
Value of sawn timber <i>c</i> —					
Pine £	939,154	1,030,559	1,267,846	1,389,270	1,391,346
Hardwood £	501,970	556,004	790,289	1,053,369	996,812
Other £	328,788	285,868	283,780	304,622	255,324
Total £	1,769,912	1,872,431	2,341,915	2,747,261	2,643,482

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 1938-39 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern 344, Central 31, Northern 74 (see map, page 123). The Southern division accounted for 141,485,145 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 7,986,311 super. feet, and the Northern for 27,487,087 super. feet.

There were 15 plywood mills in 1938-39. Their progress during recent years is shown in the following table:—

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Mills No.	10	11	14	15	15
Workers ^a No.	725	843	883	1,133	1,062
Salaries and wages .. £	94,948	110,172	124,841	163,985	150,904
Land, buildings, and plant £	138,188	161,582	177,047	220,469	223,235
Logs used .. 1,000 s. ft.	18,368	20,385	21,120	24,265	20,388
Plywood made 1,000 s. ft. sld.	10,627	13,670	13,191	14,999	12,394
Veneers made 1,000 s. ft. sld.	691	682	1,111	898	773
Value of plywood made £	366,682	482,601	529,889	734,085	638,937
Value of veneers made £	63,961	50,713	82,315	95,660	77,938

^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 127; wool scours, &c., page 133; butter and cheese factories, pages 134 and 135; sugar mills, page 141; sawmills, page 150; and plywood mills, above.

The table on the next page shows the progress of factories for the last five years; figures for previous years are shown in the Summary, page 360.

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 1938-39, production was worth £18,563,000, compared with £41,883,000 as the estimated value of the net production of the *primary* industries. (See table, page 169.)

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. b
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
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
1938-39	3,017	54,105	11,325,077	15,752,842	11,596,037	61,989,477	18,562,515

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.

Statistical Divisions.—Factories have been compiled in Statistical Divisions and in Cities for 1938-39, and the details are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Estab- lishments.	Workers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Output.	Production (Value added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
Brisbane ..	1,271	28,183	5,216,200	23,231,299	8,995,004	9,492,042
Moreton ..	301	5,207	1,103,232	5,569,612	1,571,197	1,694,091
Ipswich ..	51	3,134	713,066	1,963,725	919,828	804,368
Wide Bay ..	311	4,204	908,181	7,096,042	1,617,471	2,285,139
Bundaberg ..	58	726	165,181	1,168,916	411,824	548,024
Gympie ..	26	200	43,859	626,858	64,076	88,700
Maryborough ..	55	1,245	290,436	901,007	393,129	326,105
Downs ..	335	2,763	554,455	4,349,734	843,874	1,127,599
Toowoomba ..	100	1,398	294,084	1,446,155	426,878	490,425
Warwick ..	26	219	47,396	366,984	82,626	97,919
Maranoa ..	46	214	40,223	178,298	59,311	87,661
South Western ..	24	124	24,416	108,351	40,044	39,046
Total, S. Q'land	2,288	40,695	7,846,707	40,533,336	13,126,901	14,725,578
Port Curtis ..	155	4,009	1,014,186	5,255,618	1,381,926	1,923,028
R'hampton ..	93	2,442	581,777	2,575,512	743,720	1,043,252
Cent. Western ..	64	306	57,801	382,917	86,253	110,152
Far Western ..	10	52	9,081	144,542	12,340	17,701
Total, C. Q'land	229	4,367	1,081,068	5,783,077	1,480,519	2,050,881
Edgecumbe ..	265	4,837	1,305,641	7,311,893	1,921,838	3,931,522
Ch. Towers ..	22	152	32,208	80,557	44,449	34,018
Mackay ..	54	409	88,389	278,508	134,905	142,496
Townsville ..	78	1,337	324,508	830,858	466,301	371,833
Rockingham ..	201	3,912	1,007,442	7,143,225	1,675,788	5,998,389
Cairns ..	48	737	174,949	537,565	278,209	326,499
Peninsula ..	7	34	8,210	19,718	9,555	10,958
North Western ..	27	260	76,009	1,198,228	347,914	631,551
Total, N. Q'land	500	9,043	2,397,302	15,673,064	3,955,095	10,572,420
Total, Q'land	3,017	54,105	11,325,077	61,989,477	18,562,515	27,348,879

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

Brisbane, in 1938-39, accounted for 42 per cent. of the factories of the State. Moreton, Wide Bay, and Downs divisions contained about 10 per cent. each; sawmills and butter factories are the main types in Moreton and Wide Bay, and sawmills, butter and cheese factories for Downs. Seventy-six per cent. of the factories were located in Southern Queensland.

Almost 17 per cent of the State's factories were in Northern Queensland. Sawmills and sugar mills were the most important.

The main factories in each of the cities are as follow:—Ipswich has a railway workshop and 2 woollen mills; Bundaberg, a sugar-milling and sugar-refining factory; Gympie, a large butter factory; Maryborough, 2 engineering works and 8 sawmills; Toowoomba, a foundry and 2 flour mills; Warwick, 2 flour mills and a butter factory; Rockhampton, railway and tramway workshops and 1 meatworks; Townsville, a railway workshop; and Cairns, 3 sawmills and 3 plywood mills.

Brisbane Factories.—Information has been taken out separately for the metropolitan area factories, and the following tables give these particulars for the years 1937-38 and 1938-39, together with a summary for ten years. Brisbane factories accounted for £8,995,000, or 48·5 per cent. of the total factory production of the State for 1938-39, and provided 46·1 per cent. of the total salaries and wages paid. Brisbane has a large rubber works, a sugar refinery, four meatworks, four bacon factories, a cotton ginnyery, 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 £9,568,000 production of factories outside Brisbane, sugar mills accounted for £2,275,000, sawmills £976,000, butter factories £460,000, and meatworks £695,000.

BRISBANE FACTORIES, 1937-38.

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	98	161,498	59,922	14,268	42,689
Meat (including bacon)	8	1,888	4,994,795	874,435	515,253	1,019,098
Other food and drink	180	3,049	4,975,172	1,509,284	594,713	2,394,175
Saw and plywood mills	62	1,683	1,417,734	522,696	291,761	367,502
Wool scours, &c. ..	6	115	333,975	44,727	26,080	32,749
Boots and shoes ..	19	817	348,416	161,423	117,145	99,783
Millinery and dressm ^g	48	1,363	343,144	179,686	121,171	123,098
All other clothing ..	141	3,674	1,104,632	619,616	400,094	402,452
Vehicles	165	2,228	1,192,022	786,480	465,853	744,678
Other metal industries	184	3,697	2,221,317	1,119,777	756,582	1,001,253
Printing and stationery	93	2,679	1,401,251	841,844	538,257	1,258,178
Other industries ..	359	6,168	4,226,368	1,850,877	1,119,628	1,636,953
Total	1,270	27,459	22,720,324	8,570,767	4,960,795	9,122,608

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

BRISBANE FACTORIES, 1938-39.

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	99	135,473	35,340	13,581	39,823
Meat (including bacon)	8	1,945	5,092,311	905,680	523,419	1,102,232
Other food and drink	182	3,220	5,019,192	1,658,411	643,118	2,561,914
Saw and plywood mills	61	1,661	1,327,296	511,346	291,482	384,605
Wool scours, &c. ..	5	124	266,262	46,338	29,438	29,485
Boots and shoes ..	19	856	367,074	168,351	125,490	99,916
Millinery and dressm ^k g	49	1,330	359,113	191,511	124,372	121,119
All other clothing ..	142	3,884	1,168,513	642,944	429,634	404,620
Vehicles	160	2,323	1,273,304	819,702	491,382	741,578
Other metal industries	185	3,781	2,305,544	1,158,196	775,908	1,038,276
Printing and stationery	94	2,665	1,457,379	879,047	553,694	1,263,590
Other industries ..	361	6,295	4,459,838	1,978,138	1,214,722	1,704,884
Total	1,271	28,183	23,231,299	8,995,004	5,216,200	9,492,042

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1937-38	1,270	27,459	22,720,324	8,570,767	4,960,795	9,122,608
1938-39	1,271	28,183	23,231,299	8,995,004	5,216,200	9,492,042

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

Principal Factories in Statistical Divisions.—The table on the next page gives particulars of the principal manufacturing industries in the main statistical divisions. The Value of Production figure has been used as the basis for the selection of principal industries, but industries such as bread-making, motor repairing, &c., which account for a great number of small factories, have been omitted. In a few cases there were less than 3 factories in an industry with a high value of production, but such factories could not be included.

Brisbane is in the Moreton Division, but as its figures are shown in the tables above, Moreton figures in this table exclude Brisbane.

In the Central Western Division there are 3 fellmongery establishments; and there are 2 important metal extraction works in the North Western Division.

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Industry.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Output.	Production (Value added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Moreton. b</i>						
Railway Rolling Stock	1	1,986	512,757	1,092,756	629,814	482,943
Sawmilling ..	105	1,129	213,638	614,080	278,648	204,145
Butter	15	310	73,639	2,732,751	137,202	363,340
Woollen Mills ..	3	518	71,273	225,180	115,754	129,833
Total Moreton ..	301	5,207	1,103,232	5,569,612	1,571,197	1,694,091
<i>Wide Bay.</i>						
Sugar-milling ..	8	787	200,404	1,837,513	396,387	956,679
Sawmilling	101	1,252	240,095	807,179	350,191	213,358
Engineering	6	480	116,702	230,571	166,900	91,258
Butter	13	260	64,513	2,959,931	138,001	344,551
Total Wide Bay ..	311	4,204	908,181	7,096,042	1,617,471	2,285,139
<i>Downs.</i>						
Sawmilling	76	468	79,655	246,731	106,548	93,285
Butter	13	286	57,687	2,240,147	106,461	310,113
Cheese	40	141	31,632	430,320	64,411	60,263
Flour-milling ..	5	143	34,206	303,945	65,279	85,741
Total Downs	335	2,763	554,455	4,349,734	843,87	1,127,599
<i>Port Curtis.</i>						
Metal extraction ..	3	738	228,466	1,083,073	409,020	488,403
Meat and bacon ..	3	1,311	367,617	2,018,361	381,483	703,540
Sawmilling	22	158	28,885	89,011	41,299	24,729
Butter	5	166	38,383	1,071,872	39,045	160,970
Total Port Curtis ..	155	4,009	1,014,186	5,255,618	1,381,926	1,923,028
<i>Edgecumbe.</i>						
Sugar-milling	12	1,664	496,213	4,261,141	771,517	2,319,880
Meatworks	3	721	248,976	1,297,936	288,693	728,139
Railway Rolling Stock	1	507	140,746	220,395	160,782	80,176
Total Edgecumbe ..	265	4,837	1,305,641	7,311,893	1,921,838	3,931,522
<i>Rockingham.</i>						
Sugar-milling	10	1,881	561,996	5,099,875	1,036,202	5,118,672
Sawmilling	48	596	120,775	420,547	154,244	100,802
Total Rockingham ..	201	3,912	1,007,442	7,143,225	1,675,788	5,998,389

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

b Excluding the City of Brisbane.

Factories by Type.—In the next table the factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and independent. Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the

bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar-mills, meatworks, and saw-mills. The industries which remain after taking out the processing are divided into sheltered and independent. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Independent industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve. They are of particular interest, as they show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Statistical Divisions and Cities.	Processing.		Sheltered.		Independent.	
	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value added).	Workers. <i>a</i>	Production (Value added).
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Brisbane	5,574	2,090,570	8,335	2,757,919	14,274	4,146,515
Moreton <i>b</i>	1,752	531,453	2,528	802,906	927	236,838
<i>Ipswich</i>	318	72,314	2,179	698,463	637	149,051
Wide Bay	2,599	994,507	870	262,197	735	360,767
<i>Bundaberg</i>	233	147,387	293	80,872	200	183,565
<i>Gympie</i>	97	34,761	64	21,084	39	8,231
<i>Maryborough</i>	458	126,445	309	102,444	478	164,240
Downs	1,257	406,194	1,003	305,997	503	131,683
<i>Toowoomba</i>	370	117,069	579	190,814	449	118,995
<i>Warwick</i>	103	48,180	90	28,805	26	5,641
Maranoa	69	22,281	138	35,415	7	1,615
South Western	15	3,565	83	32,090	26	4,389
Total South Q'land	11,266	4,048,570	12,957	4,196,524	16,472	4,881,807
Port Curtis	2,441	889,272	1,206	357,694	362	134,960
<i>Rockhampton</i>	993	284,970	1,099	326,343	350	132,407
Central Western	98	28,421	160	48,834	48	8,998
Far Western	29	5,417	20	5,805	3	1,118
Total Central Q'land	2,568	923,110	1,386	412,333	413	145,076
Edgecumbe	2,712	1,200,982	1,579	522,567	546	198,289
<i>Charters Towers</i>	12	3,998	80	24,440	60	16,011
<i>Mackay</i>	22	4,333	250	86,215	137	44,357
<i>Townsville</i>	29	6,526	1,072	353,817	236	105,958
Rockingham	3,035	1,364,871	646	213,284	231	97,633
<i>Cairns</i>	213	63,076	362	131,267	162	83,866
Peninsula	17	4,301	16	4,602	1	652
North Western	205	331,622	55	16,292	..	..
Total North Q'land	5,969	2,901,776	2,296	756,745	778	296,574
Total Queensland	19,803	7,873,456	16,639	5,365,602	17,663	5,323,457

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

b Excluding the City of Brisbane.

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 1937-38 for £142,275,000, out of a total value of production of £185,381,000 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, £29.5 and £33.5 per head of population respectively in New South Wales and Victoria, there is little variation in the other four States from Queensland's £18.0 per head. South Australia was £21.0, Western Australia £17.5, and Tasmania £20.4. A comparison of the manufacturing of the six States in 1937-38 is given hereunder.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>d</i>
		Male.	Female.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'ld'gs.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. . .	8,947	161,253	60,437	43,058	43,452	49,003	207,303	79,879
Vic. . .	9,121	134,143	65,625	36,683	28,488	38,150	153,131	62,396
Q'land . .	2,995	41,609	9,782	10,591	15,474	11,301	58,426	17,934
S.A. . .	1,935	34,182	7,662	7,830	6,262	7,766	34,441	12,400
W.A. . .	1,963	17,998	4,354	4,523	5,053	6,093	18,365	7,983
Tas. . .	941	10,557	2,488	2,409	2,646	2,724	10,599	4,789
Total	25,902	399,742	150,348	105,094	101,375	115,037	482,265	185,381

a Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

b Including drawings of working proprietors.

c Book values as returned by factory owners.

d 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 1937-38, "factories" with up to ten workers were 76.5 per cent. of the total number in Queensland, and 67.9 per cent. in Australia as a whole, but in Queensland 16.8 per cent. of the workers were employed in these establishments, against 13.2 for Australia as a whole.

Factories with over 100 hands in Queensland employed 42.3 per cent. of the workers, and in Australia 48.1 per cent. The proportion of total employment provided by these large factories is greatest in New South Wales (52.5) and Victoria (48.8). South Australia has a high proportion (45.2), due mainly to the existence of two large motor body building works. Tasmania had a percentage of 41.4, the large factories being chiefly woollen mills, smelters, confectionery, and jam works, but the Western Australia figure is only 22.6. Queensland is in the peculiar position of owing her high proportion of large factory employment (42.3) 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 1938-39 in detail, and for each of the last ten years in total, employment in Queensland factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Industry.	Establishments.	All Workers. ^a			Juveniles. ^b			
					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	4,379	40	4,419	74	..	326	11
Butter and cheese ..	102	1,201	149	1,350	44	4	207	62
Meat (including bacon)	21	4,117	117	4,234	167	10	505	49
Other food and drink ..	610	3,878	1,438	5,316	74	152	501	524
Saw and plywood mills	464	5,218	192	5,410	194	28	1,122	112
Woolscours, &c. ..	15	215	2	217	3	..	22	2
Boots and shoes ..	23	466	416	882	26	81	88	155
Millinery and dress-making	54	74	1,259	1,333	11	206	15	432
All other clothing ..	225	934	3,609	4,543	79	560	167	1,393
Vehicles	450	6,976	211	7,187	217	14	1,052	85
Other metal industries	296	6,256	204	6,460	309	17	1,374	100
Printing and stationery	178	2,619	992	3,611	145	78	436	422
Other industries ..	546	6,841	1,539	8,380	444	184	1,581	677
Total	3,017	43,174	10,168	53,342	1,787	1,334	7,396	4,024

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1938-39	3,017	43,174	10,168	53,342	1,787	1,334	7,396	4,024

^a In terms of full employment for year.

^b Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June, 1939. 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 10,220, or 18.9 per cent. of all workers, in 1938-39. 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

their increase was more rapid; the percentage of females for 1938-39 was 18.9. 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 27 per cent. of all factory employment in 1937-38.

Juveniles.—Persons under 21 years of age employed in the month of June, 1939, were 28.4 per cent. of all workers in Queensland factories, and 6.1 per cent. were children under sixteen. Persons between 16 and 21 years made up 17.9 per cent. of the males, and 40.6 per cent. of the females, and children were 4.3 per cent. of males, and 13.5 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 151 for explanation of "Production.")

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages.
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar	11,462,161	130,328	9,057,175	2,274,658	1,295,852
Butter and cheese ..	10,047,754	64,697	9,421,239	561,818	300,709
Meat (including bacon)	8,913,876	145,605	7,087,687	1,680,584	1,205,765
Other food and drink ..	7,602,168	184,333	4,763,677	2,654,158	1,076,517
Saw and plywood mills	3,762,462	53,101	2,165,825	1,543,536	1,044,948
Wool scours, &c. ..	958,643	12,254	858,883	87,506	56,024
Boots and shoes ..	376,464	1,962	200,957	173,545	129,771
Millinery and dressm'k'g	362,460	2,095	166,861	193,504	126,095
All other clothing ..	1,400,731	13,612	605,608	781,511	524,893
Vehicles	3,619,424	53,348	1,277,315	2,288,761	1,678,620
Other metal industries	5,697,632	149,756	3,080,967	2,466,909	1,479,500
Printing and stationery	1,947,901	33,339	685,938	1,228,624	778,539
Other industries ..	5,837,801	186,351	3,024,049	2,627,401	1,627,844
Total	61,989,477	1,030,781	42,396,181	18,562,515	11,325,077

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1938-39	61,989,477	1,030,781	42,396,181	18,562,515	11,325,077

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, 1938-39.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population.
			Production.	Salaries and Wages.	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar	57,056	8,568,011	515	293	1,939	<i>a</i>
Butter and cheese	11,263	1,386,147	416	223	1,027	<i>a</i>
Meat (including bacon)	13,699	2,693,214	397	285	636	<i>a</i>
Other food and drink	17,971	4,125,270	499	203	776	<i>a</i>
Saw and plywood mills	25,483	1,112,163	285	193	206	<i>a</i>
Wool scours, &c.	892	106,216	403	258	489	<i>a</i>
Boots and shoes	249	105,905	197	147	120	<i>a</i>
Millinery and dressmaking	119	127,048	145	95	95	<i>a</i>
All other clothing	820	549,314	172	116	121	<i>a</i>
Vehicles	10,111	1,962,613	318	234	273	<i>a</i>
Other metal industries	25,475	2,542,437	382	229	394	<i>a</i>
Printing and stationery	4,930	1,699,522	340	216	471	<i>a</i>
Other industries	24,619	2,371,019	314	194	283	<i>a</i>
Total	192,687	27,348,879	348	212	513	18,433

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

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
1938-39	192,687	27,348,879	348	212	513	18,433

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 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Aerated waters, &c. 100 doz.	21,588	24,937	28,535	32,297	31,472
Beer 100 gal.	60,785	65,333	69,972	71,246	76,952
Biscuits 100 lb.	25,210	23,380	23,434	21,694	21,483
Bricks, ordinary .. 1,000	21,755	22,687	28,603	26,351	27,079
Bricks, fire 1,000	596	698	1,270	883	1,175
Butter 1,000 lb.	130,234	112,500	84,401	114,941	154,378
Cheese, a 1,000 lb.	12,186	9,149	7,772	11,942	15,749
Cloth, flannel .. sq. yds.	524,297	513,828	507,755	485,476	464,053
Cloth, tweed, &c. sq. yds.	528,147	591,203	608,042	631,744	680,682
Flour tons	86,246	86,142	82,423	81,242	84,314
Footwear—					
Boots and shoes .. prs.	636,370	652,907	663,441	640,588	671,707
Slippers prs.	29,994	198,596	302,411	323,181	377,236
Uppers prs.	178,281	108,967	107,502	102,012	114,093
Fruit, preserved 1,000 lb.	9,778	10,010	15,536	16,498	19,641
Leather—					
Dressed .. 1,000 sq. ft.	3,397	4,797	4,046	4,196	4,329
Sole 1,000 lb.	2,340	2,399	2,572	2,734	3,023
Lime tons	8,146	8,366	8,966	10,061	10,804
Meat—					
Beef 1,000 lb.	255,496	217,330	287,544	325,568	337,953
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 lb.	25,947	15,314	20,979	21,789	21,302
Pork 1,000 lb.	12,109	13,602	14,963	18,576	21,788
Bacon and ham 1,000 lb.	21,475	23,017	20,002	19,486	19,352
Motor bodies No.	1,192	1,805	1,938	2,500	2,663
Pickles and sauces 100 pts.	7,033	10,236	11,544	9,294	10,478
Plywood 1,000 super. ft. sld.	10,627	13,670	13,191	14,999	12,394
Soap, ordinary .. cwt.	100,220	93,001	103,356	90,854	93,192
Soap, sand cwt.	7,631	7,962	9,093	6,754	7,713
Soda crystals 1,000 lb.	2,931	2,343	3,247	2,356	2,510
Sugar, raw tons	611,161	610,080	744,676	763,242	775,064
Timber, sawn—					
Hardwood 1,000 super. ft.	37,196	42,296	57,714	77,218	70,348
Pine 1,000 super. ft.	65,116	70,660	88,444	95,854	93,728
Other 1,000 super. ft.	14,506	12,313	13,658	14,976	12,882
Veneers 1,000 super. ft. sld.	691	682	1,111	898	773
Wheatmeal tons	2,776	3,437	4,041	4,220	4,772
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	17,209	12,623	12,574	11,590	13,580

a Including the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—For 1938-39 returns were received from fifty-four 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, five butter factories, two sawmills, 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-six municipal councils operated electric undertakings during 1938-39; 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 twenty-two Shire councils. The Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, which supplies electricity in six local authority areas, and the Inkerman Irrigation Board each operate a generating station. The remaining stations (18) 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.

The following table shows progress during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a.</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b.</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 units	No.
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 ^c	2,202,059 ^c	97,856	256,784	<i>n</i>
1937-38.. ..	52	501	2,195,342	104,230	293,657	132,426
1938-39.. ..	54	540	2,295,635	124,274	322,097 ^d	139,327

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 65,271 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 3,742 (000) units were sold by these factories.

n Not available.

The next table shows the average selling price of electricity to consumers during the year 1938-39. In comparing the prices of bulk sales, it should be noted that the City Council's figure is for sales at the generating station, whilst the Electric Light Co.'s figure is for electricity sold at points 25 to 30 miles away.

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER UNIT (K.W.H.) OF ELECTRICITY, 1938-39.

Average Price.	Brisbane City Council.	Other Local Authorities.	City Electric Light Co. Ltd.	Other Companies.
Sold in bulk	d. 0.51	d. ..	d. 0.62	d. ..
Sold to consumers ..	1.42	3.23	1.47	3.90

State Electricity Commission.—This Commission was established in January, 1938, and its main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to secure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. The Commission is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and during 1939 negotiations with private companies were completed to obtain this objective in the south-eastern portion of the State.

By an agreement the City Electric Light Co. absorbed the Ipswich Electric Supply Co., and further capital is to be raised to carry out extensions in the area extending from Coolangatta to Gympie. Dividends are limited to the rate on Commonwealth Bonds plus 2 per cent. The Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

Orders for new schemes are now granted by the Commission, and an agreement is entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation. Undertakings in the Bundaberg, Ayr, and Gayndah districts have been authorised by this method.

Another agreement has been concluded whereby the power houses of the Brisbane City Council and the City Electric Light Co. are to be inter-connected.

The Commission approves of all electrical appliances and apparatus for sale or hire, and such articles must bear a marking to this effect.

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. a.	Value of Works. b.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 c. ft.	No.
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	n
1937-38.. ..	16	227	747,211	86,929	1,234,609	67,642
1938-39.. ..	16	228	749,990	92,054	1,286,616	69,797

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only.

n Not available.

Coke sold during 1938-39 amounted to 39,574 tons, valued at £32,666, and 1,308,018 gallons of tar were sold for £17,209.

In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 957,870,000 cubic feet of gas during 1938-39.

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.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane	1,980,502	2,218,419	1,966,384	2,034,296	2,373,303
Bundaberg	37,598	67,102	108,778	80,881	107,502
Cairns	104,131	140,837	141,872	163,766	180,521
Charters Towers	10,968	8,991	12,950	8,834	14,923
Gympie	12,637	30,820	19,815	50,758	30,014
Ipswich	59,128	69,445	70,518	106,952	92,117
Mackay	135,795	73,603	135,370	89,177	132,711
Maryborough	51,273	63,247	49,644	66,878	83,763
Rockhampton	96,373	155,247	180,791	198,801	164,462
Toowoomba	201,870	191,348	213,219	192,046	188,939
Townsville	127,635	104,427	125,763	171,344	134,388
Warwick	31,780	24,925	19,194	19,590	22,264
Total, 12 Cities	2,849,690	3,148,411	3,044,298	3,183,323	3,524,907
Total, 9 Towns ^a	230,415	295,810	266,294	374,629	273,386
Total	3,080,105	3,444,221	3,310,592	3,557,952	3,798,293

^a For names, see table on page 165.

Returns are now being collected from Shire Councils, but no details are available to date.

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.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Dwellings—	£	£	£	£	£
New Buildings ..	1,305,989	1,514,363	1,648,457	1,766,597	1,772,706
Alterations, &c. ..	196,144	181,714	170,942	198,588	218,995
Other Buildings—					
New Buildings ..	932,539	925,867	800,679	619,607	950,005
Alterations, &c. ..	415,018	526,467	424,220	598,531	583,201
Total	2,849,690	3,148,411	3,044,298	3,183,323	3,524,907

Of the total amount in each year, State Government operations in the twelve cities accounted for £319,043 in 1935; £222,793 in 1936; £120,476 in 1937; £174,849 in 1938; and £409,357 in 1939.

Full details of the number of jobs, and the value of work authorised, on each type of work in each city and town during 1939, are as follow.

BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1939.

Urban Area.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.	Alterations, &c.		New Buildings.	Alterations, &c.		
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane	1,862	1,163,888	129,413	406	665,388	414,614	2,373,303
Bundaberg	142	55,383	5,621	83	19,306	27,192	107,502
Cairns	141	76,485	13,315	50	62,788	27,933	180,521
Charters Towers	17	8,155	1,978	9	2,585	2,205	14,923
Gympie	24	9,737	500	8	8,870	10,907	30,014
Ipswich	119	60,998	8,950	22	2,787	19,382	92,117
Mackay	116	59,834	3,136	18	65,663	4,078	132,711
Maryborough ..	70	32,770	10,005	20	31,896	9,092	83,763
Rockhampton ..	246	109,114	10,993	31	25,541	18,814	164,462
Toowoomba	154	93,652	22,686	13	42,262	30,339	188,939
Townsville	191	98,980	11,258	55	14,983	9,157	134,388
Warwick	5	3,700	1,140	4	7,936	9,488	22,26
Total, 12 Cities	3,087	1,772,706	218,995	719	950,005	583,201	3,524,907
Bowen	29	14,696	1,973	6	1,992	4,928	23,589
Charleville	27	12,785	2,033	27	5,018	5,290	25,126
Dalby	27	13,115	1,005	1	216	5,141	19,477
Innisfail	52	25,279	1,720	15	17,070	4,760	48,829
Longreach	6	2,189	1,471	5	5,040	965	9,665
Redcliffe	129	41,788	12,099	25	3,832	1,625	59,344
Roma	23	10,837	1,128	4	1,380	200	13,545
Southport	105	48,534	4,281	4	9,990	410	63,215
Stanthorpe	20	10,581	..	1	15	..	10,596
Total, 9 Towns	418	179,804	25,710	88	44,553	23,319	273,386
Total	3,505	1,952,510	244,705	807	994,558	606,520	3,798,293

Cost of Building.—The next table, containing information compiled by the State Advances Corporation, gives the average cost of a standardised cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed for ten years. The cottage chosen is one built of timber, having a galvanised-iron roof, a total floor area of 1,200 superficial feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, and front and side verandas. Water and electric light services, a bath, and a tank are included; but the cost of fencing, gas or electric stove, and drainage are excluded.

The last two columns of the table show the total number of Workers' Dwellings completed during each year and the average cost. Since 1934-35 the completed dwellings have been classified according to cost, and the numbers completed in the four main groups are shown:—

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	ALL DWELLINGS.					
		Number Completed at Cost of—				Total Number Completed.	Average Cost.
		£401-£500.	£501-£600.	£601-£700.	£701-£800.		
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1920-21	645	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	500	620
1923-24	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	811	560
1926-27	622	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,145	629
1928-29	523	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	736	610
1931-32	417	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	222	580
1934-35	486	100	179	116	32	489	564
1935-36	518	94	148	183	55	562	620
1936-37	503	61	130	136	78	462	631
1937-38	545	56	184	214	102	606	636
1938-39	550	38	229	200	62	552	610

a For description, see above.

n Not available.

In considering the change in the average cost of all dwellings from 1920-21 to 1938-39, account should be taken of the different maximum advance allowed, as well as changes in costs generally. The maximum advance up to the end of 1934 was £800; this was varied to £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building from January, 1935, to June, 1936. The amount for all dwellings was then reduced to £700; and since October, 1937, a further reduction to £550 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £650 for the remainder, was made.

See page 332 for further particulars of the State Advances Corporation.

12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION AND OF NATIONAL INCOME.

By National Income, we 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 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 national income, one by adding together records of incomes received, and the other by adding together the recorded values of all goods made and services provided. These two methods of measuring national income are generally referred to as the "Incomes Received Method" and the "Production Method." The latter is perhaps the easier, as good statistics of the production of the most important commodities are usually available.

For the part of national income consisting of services (commerce, professions, etc.) less precise statistics are available.

Australia probably has the best statistics in the world regarding net values of primary and secondary production. An agreed uniform method for compiling net values from gross has been in operation in all States since 1936.

Gross Value of Primary Production.—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

QUEENSLAND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Industry.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£
Agricultural Industry—		
Grain Crops	1,518,330	1,863,914
Green Forage	1,177,000	1,120,892
Hay and Straw	628,714	581,687
Sugar Cane	8,917,730	8,996,556
Fruit	1,083,671	1,246,610
All Other	1,605,822	1,754,644
Total	14,931,267	15,564,303
Pastoral Industry—		
Wool (less Fellmongered and on Skins)	10,066,886 ^a	7,938,020 ^a
Sheep Killed in Factories	496,076	373,565
Sheep Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings ..	543,737	417,158
Exports of Live Sheep, less Imports	-265,767 ^b	505,696
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	10,840,932	9,234,439
Cattle Killed in Factories	4,518,148	4,888,140
Cattle Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings ..	1,937,158	1,914,380
Exports of Live Cattle, less Imports	716,766	1,338,305
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	7,172,072	8,140,825
Horses and Goats	49,348	42,123
Total	18,062,352	17,417,387

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION—*contd.*

Industry.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Dairying and Pig-raising Industry—	£	£
Cream for Butter Factories	6,442,934	8,649,128
Milk for Cheese Factories and Concentrating	317,736	403,309
Milk for Consumption	718,450	731,034
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	192,424	198,561
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>7,671,544</i>	<i>9,982,032</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	1,207,289	1,303,599
Pigs Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings	145,348	151,609
Exports of Live Pigs, less Imports	— 6,831 ^b	1,491
<i>Total Pig-raising</i>	<i>1,345,806</i>	<i>1,456,699</i>
Total	9,017,350	11,438,731
Poultry Industry—		
Poultry Consumed, etc.	106,913	117,035
Eggs Produced	641,991	662,859
Total	748,904	779,894
Beekeeping Industry—		
Honey and Wax Produced—Total	6,473	16,861
Rural Production—Total Value	42,766,346	45,217,176
Wild Animals—		
Furred Skins, Rabbits, etc.—Total	59,779	52,598
Forestry Industry—		
Log Timber for Milling and for Export	1,832,318	1,658,464
Firewood, Railway Timber, Poles, etc.	949,403	953,514
Total	2,781,721	2,611,978
Fishing Industry—		
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, and Turtles	182,135	193,422
Pearls, Pearl-, Tortoise-, and Trochus-Shell, Bêche-de-mer	161,104	136,250
Total	343,239	329,672
Mining Industry—		
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc ^c	2,273,994	1,962,108
Coal	934,107	958,884
Gems, Ores, and other Minerals	63,362	70,855
Stone Quarry Products	310,364	276,516
Total	3,581,827	3,268,363
Primary Production—Total Value	49,532,912	51,479,787

^a Wool has been included on basis of calendar year production. If the financial year figure had been available the 1937-38 total would have been decreased by about £2,219,000, and 1938-39 increased by about £38,000.

^b Excess of Imports over Exports.

^c Estimated Gross Value of Ores before treatment.

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1938-39 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,
QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Particulars.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairyng, Poultry & Bees.	Mining.	Other Prim- ary.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross production valued at principal markets	15,564	17,417	12,236	3,268	2,995	51,480
Costs of marketing ..	1,406	1,682	398	29	306	3,821
Gross production valued at place of production	14,158	15,735	11,838	3,239	2,689	47,659
Costs of production—						
Seeds and fodder ..	1,237	608	1,323	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	3,168
Other materials, &c. ..	1,306	246	246	747	63 <i>d</i>	2,608
Depreciation <i>a</i>	1,168	596	394	244	30 <i>d</i>	2,432
Net value of production, depreciation not deducted	11,615	14,881	10,269	2,492	2,626	41,873

a Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.
b Not applicable. *c* Not available, but probably small. *d* Incomplete.

Value of Rural Production, 1937-38.—Net value of production, less depreciation, as calculated above (subject to certain trifling further deductions for veterinary expenses, harness, &c.) represents the contribution of primary industries to the national income. In terms of individual incomes, it represents the incomes both of rural employees and of farmers and pastoralists, together with certain payments which come out of the net value of production before the rural producers receive their incomes, i.e., interest paid to banks and financial institutions, land tax, rents, and local rates.*a*

In the table hereunder an attempt has been made to dissect the Gross Values of Rural Industries for the year 1937-38 to show the division of the net product between wages, profits, land tax, rent, and rates. Items such as interest on capital and overdrafts, insurance, and similar costs have not been estimated, but are included with the figures for profit.

Items down to Net Value and Depreciation and Maintenance are estimated in the same manner as in other Value of Production tables. In the case of rates, land tax, and rents (to the Government for leasehold lands) the figures are fairly accurate for Total Rural Industries, but allotment as between industries has been made arbitrarily. Wages and keep are based mainly on the employment figures furnished by primary producers, and wage rates are applied to the numbers shown and an allowance made for seasonal workers such as shearers and sugarcane cutters. Farmers' subsistence was calculated by making an estimate of the numbers of working occupiers and applying an annual amount of £200 for each.

The table is only approximate, and further detailed research is required to make the data very accurate, but the figures are in accordance

a The above are paid *before* the producers receive their incomes. Income tax is paid *after* receipt of income, and the amounts payable are included in the incomes of farmers as shown.

with the conditions obtaining in the several industries for the year 1937-38. The sugar, sheep and wool, beef and cattle, and dairying and pig industries each apparently provided a fairly large amount from which to meet profit and interest after paying other costs of production and farmers' subsistence. The proceeds from the production of other crops, however, appear to have been sufficient only to meet costs of production and a lower standard of farmers' subsistence, with no balance for profit and interest. It must be remembered, however, that the farmer growing mixed crops is often engaged in dairying also, and sometimes in sheep growing, though his total subsistence allowance has been debited against other agriculture in this table.

VALUE OF RURAL PRODUCTION, 1937-38.

Particulars	Industry						Total Rural
	Sugar-cane.	Other Agriculture.	Sheep and Wool.	Beef Cattle	Dairying and Pigs.	Poultry, Bees, Horses, and Goats.	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Gross Value</i>	8,918	6,013	10,841	7,172	9,017	805	42,766
Commission, Board, Expenses, &c. ..	72	509	401	274	76	68	1,400
Containers .. ..	..	237	90	..	..	6	333
Transport to Market ..	160	213	586	456	150	40	1,605
<i>Local Value</i>	8,686	5,054	9,764	6,442	8,791	691	39,428
Seed, &c.	345	322	..	..	..	..	667
Fodder, &c.	190	454	364	303	1,155	268	2,734
Manures, &c.	480	202	..	..	..	..	682
Dips, Sprays, &c. ..	..	42	40	30	53	..	165
Power, Water, &c. ..	200	240	112	40	140	10	742
<i>Net Value</i>	7,471	3,794	9,248	6,069	7,443	413	34,438
Depreciation and Maintenance ..	425	430	200	150	265	12	1,482
Land Tax	14	21	55	33	4	..	127
Rent of Leasehold Land ..	100	100	400	250	250	..	1,100
Local Authority Rates ..	250	250	200	90	310	..	1,100
Employees wages and keep (including family) ..	2,839	1,061	2,500	1,137	1,928	20	9,485
Farmers' and Pastoralists' Subsistence ..	1,726	2,474	640	1,292	3,520	100	9,752
Balance for Profit, Interest, Insurance, Motor Car Maintenance, &c. ..	2,117	-542	5,253	3,117	1,166	281	11,392

Income Tax figures indicate that Net Incomes of farmers and pastoralists after deducting interest (about £3m.) and part of the cost of running farmers' motor cars, as well as certain losses made in previous years, amounted to £13.7m. These figures include farmers' subsistence. The difference between this figure, plus interest, and the sum of the profit and subsistence items in the table above (£21.1m.), so far as it does not represent errors of calculation, represents costs of insurance, motor car, veterinary service, and other items for which no allowance has been made in its cost calculations.

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.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bee-keeping.	Pastoral.	Mineral.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing, Net.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1871	n	n	n	680	n	n	n
1881	n	n	n	1,231	n	n	n
1891	n	n	n	2,333	n	n	n
1901	n	n	n	3,150	n	n	n
1911	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,8p9	5,547
1915	5,023	3,385	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1920	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,542	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062 ^a	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418 ^a	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301

^a See note *a* on page 168.

ⁿ Not available.

Queensland and Australian Production.—The following table shows Queensland and Australian production in 1937-38.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1937-38.

Industry.	Net Value of Production <i>b</i> .		Queensland as percentage of Australia.	Net Production per head of Mean Population.	
	Queensland.	Australia.		Queensland.	Australia.
	£1000	£1000	%	£	£
Agricultural	11,264	58,841	19.14	11.3	8.6
Pastoral	15,364	78,167	19.65	15.4	11.4
Dairying, etc.	7,443	31,589	23.56	7.5	4.6
Poultry and Bees	367	6,617	5.55	0.4	0.9
<i>Total—Rural</i>	<i>34,438</i>	<i>175,214</i>	<i>19.65</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>25.5</i>
Wild Animals	56	2,408	2.33	0.1	0.4
Forestry	2,514	7,996	31.44	2.5	1.2
Fishing <i>a</i>	296	1,595	18.56	0.3	0.2
Mining <i>a</i>	3,043	27,153	11.21	3.0	3.9
<i>Total—Primary</i>	<i>5,909</i>	<i>39,152</i>	<i>15.09</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Factories	18,603	196,488	9.47	18.7	28.6
Total—All Industries	58,950	410,854	14.35	59.2	59.8

^a Local Values only. Net Values not available for all States.

^b Depreciation not deducted.

To compute national income figures, certain small amendments of these net production figures are necessary, together with estimates of the net output of the service industries.

National Income.—By gross 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 license revenue, local rates, and similar indirect taxes, without becoming anybody's private income. 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. This fund was abolished at the end of 1938.

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.	1928-29.		1929-30.		1930-31.		1931-32.	
	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.	Gross	Net.
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Agricultural Production	10.4	9.7	11.0	10.3	10.2	9.5	9.6	8.8
Pastoral Production	13.1	12.7	12.0	11.6	11.9	11.5	9.1	8.7
Other Primary Production	10.4	9.7	10.2	9.5	8.7	7.9	7.6	6.9
Manufacturing Production	16.8	14.9	16.2	14.3	13.7	11.9	12.4	10.8
Unrecorded Production	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3
Transport and Distribution	26.0	22.3	25.5	21.8	20.2	17.2	17.5	14.9
Public Works—Construction and Maintenance	4.9	2.5	4.1	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.6	0.6
Private Building—Construction	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7
Public Administration (excluding Railways, Tramways, and Post Office)	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.8
Railways	6.0	2.6	5.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	4.8	1.8
Tramways	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3
Post Office	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5
Domestic, Professional, and Personal Service	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.4	7.1	7.1
Rents—Occupied Houses	9.2	7.5	9.4	7.7	8.9	7.2	7.9	6.1
Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Interest and Exchange on Public Debt	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Passenger Transport (excluding Railway and Tramway)	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Insurance	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Indirect Taxes	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.5
Final Value of Goods and Services Produced in Queensland	127.8	111.7	125.0	109.0	109.5	94.3	97.9	83.7
<i>Deduct—</i>								
Income due outside Queensland—								
Interest on Public Debt	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.8
Foreign Companies and Absentees	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Taxes, &c. to Canberra	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	4.7	4.7	6.1	6.1
<i>Add—</i>								
Income received from outside Queensland—								
Commonwealth Bond Holdings and Dividends received	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	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	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.3
Value of Goods and Services available for Consumption or Investment by Queensland Residents	119.9	103.8	117.1	101.1	102.8	87.6	89.0	74.8
<i>Deduct</i> Local Rates and State Direct and Indirect Taxes	8.7	8.7	8.4	8.4	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1
Value of Private Incomes of Queensland Residents	111.2	95.1	108.7	92.7	93.8	78.6	80.9	66.7

a Figures are correct to nearest £100,000.

NET VALUES, 1928-29 TO 1938-39. *a*

1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39. <i>b</i>	
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
8.9	8.1	9.6	8.8	8.8	8.0	9.6	8.7	10.7	9.8	11.3	10.4	11.4	10.5
9.9	9.5	12.8	12.4	11.0	10.6	11.6	11.1	16.0	15.6	13.1	12.7	14.0	13.6
7.1	6.4	8.2	7.4	10.2	9.5	10.2	9.5	10.3	9.6	13.5	12.8	14.7	14.0
13.0	11.2	14.0	12.1	14.9	12.9	16.0	13.7	17.5	15.1	19.1	16.4	19.7	17.0
0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
19.1	16.3	18.9	16.1	22.3	19.0	23.7	20.3	23.0	19.6	27.8	23.8	26.3	22.3
2.9	1.1	3.3	1.2	4.6	2.3	4.9	2.5	5.3	2.3	5.5	2.7	6.1	3.3
1.0	0.8	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.0	2.8
3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.6
4.9	1.9	5.1	2.1	5.8	2.6	5.4	2.1	6.8	2.3	5.8	2.3	6.1	2.6
0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.0
7.1	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.9	10.1	10.1	10.4	10.4
7.6	5.8	8.5	6.6	8.8	6.9	9.3	7.4	10.1	8.1	11.2	9.1	11.6	9.6
0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7
1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.7	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.6	8.6	9.6	9.6
99.6	85.1	108.3	93.2	116.2	100.2	123.0	106.2	132.1	114.5	143.5	125.0	148.3	129.9
6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.1
6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	8.1	8.1
2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	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
4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.7	6.7
91.3	76.8	99.8	84.7	107.0	91.0	114.6	97.8	123.7	106.1	135.9	117.4	139.7	121.3
8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.9	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.1	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4
82.4	67.9	90.8	75.7	97.1	81.1	103.9	87.1	112.6	95.0	123.7	105.2	127.3	108.9

b Figures for 1938-39 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.

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.

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, 1939, 18,112 persons were employed by the Government Railways. Tramways in Brisbane and Rockhampton employed 1,948. There were approximately 2,000 taxi drivers in the State, 100 service car drivers and 250 bus drivers. These total 22,410 without truck drivers. The total employment in both land and sea transport and accessory occupations probably approaches 85,000.

Actual figures of percentages of working population engaged in transport and communication in some available countries are as follow:—

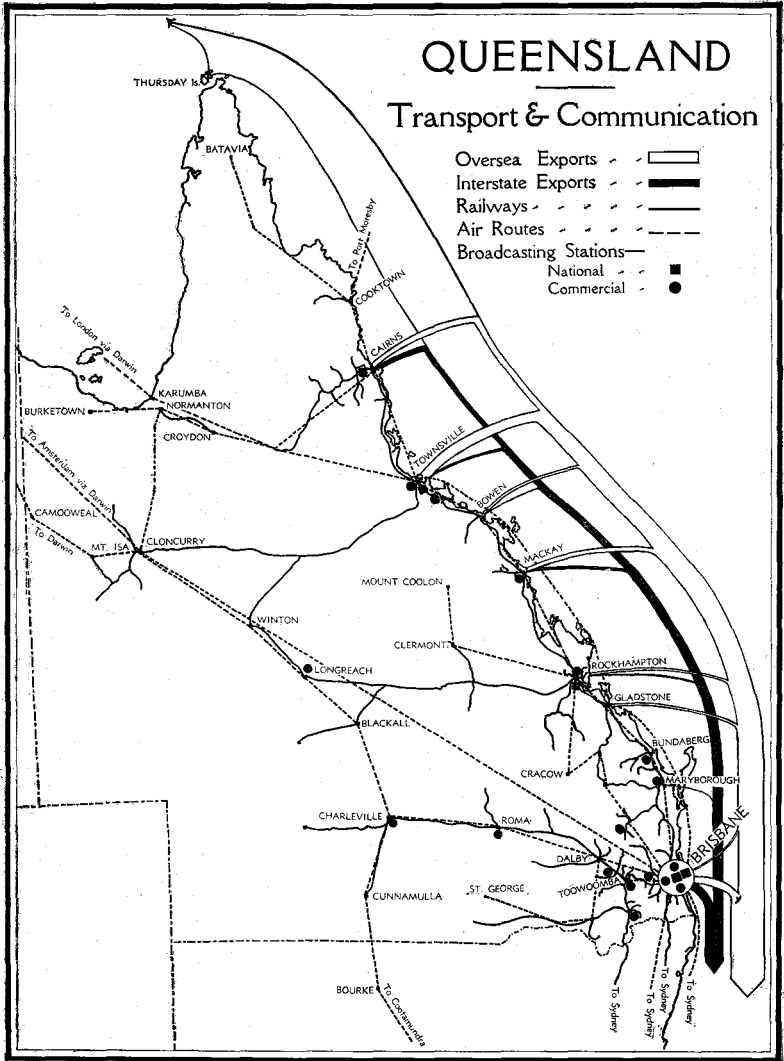
	Per cent.		Per cent.
Queensland	8.8	Great Britain	8.2
Victoria	7.9	Canada	7.9
Australia	8.8	United States of America..	7.7
New Zealand	9.6		

This result is unexpected. It might have been anticipated that in a small and densely populated country such as Great Britain the proportion of labour required for transport would have been much lower than in Australia. Apparently, the gains from compactness are neutralised by the losses from congestion.

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.

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.



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.

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 and an outer harbour to accommodate large vessels, which was constructed at a cost of about £1,000,000. This was completed and opened in August, 1939.

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 1863 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, and certain minor ports are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. Brisbane and the minor ports are 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, 1939, was £1,179,129 plus £5,894 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.
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
1938-39 ..	165	173	36	112	6

a Including Interest and Redemption.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock and River, which had respectively an accumulated debt of £2,603, and an accumulated credit of £5,299 at 30th June, 1939.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the same Department. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1939, totalled £88,505, of which Innisfail accounted for £84,546. Debits totalled £83,190. The general position 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, 1939.

Bundaberg	£4,941	Bowen	£274,333
Gladstone	£95,752	Townsville	£147,872
Rockhampton	£511,534	Cairns	£235,675
Mackay	£278,037		

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, 1939, were respectively £21,026, £303,189, and £97,057.

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, 1938-39.

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	175	249	536	291	146	1,397
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	8	39	99	146
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	63	50	113
Gladstone	1	5	17	58	52	133
Rockhampton	2	1	7	82	63	155
Mackay	7	..	20	49	51	127
Bowen	5	3	5	44	56	113
Townsville	20	11	19	147	175	372
Cairns	19	2	19	43	449	532
Thursday Island ..	63	16	8	7	24	118
Total	292	287	639	823	1,165	3,206

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	688	1,657	1,439	776	55	4,615
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	16	14	33	63
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	22	22	44
Gladstone	7	20	68	318	12	425
Rockhampton	8	5	20	323	26	382
Mackay	23	..	57	173	21	274
Bowen	13	16	14	131	26	200
Townsville	61	50	77	473	45	706
Cairns	54	4	37	80	69	244
Thursday Island ..	92	55	2	3	13	165
Total	946	1,807	1,730	2,313	322	7,118

a "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, 1938-39.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Voyages entirely within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea <i>via</i> States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. ^a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane	107	232	538	325	146	1,348
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	11	55	99	165
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	73	49	122
Gladstone	11	6	5	4	54	80
Rockhampton	4	2	4	54	67	131
Mackay	9	1	15	95	50	170
Bowen	4	4	13	72	58	151
Townsville	37	10	30	138	178	393
Cairns	47	6	34	31	446	564
Thursday Island ..	72	18	7	2	24	123
Total	291	279	657	849	1,171	3,247

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	562	1,457	1,603	715	55	4,392
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	5	30	33	68
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	26	22	48
Gladstone	48	36	9	11	12	116
Rockhampton	13	13	10	48	28	112
Mackay	30	4	34	268	21	357
Bowen	9	20	20	89	26	164
Townsville	119	40	49	333	46	587
Cairns	139	23	62	38	72	334
Thursday Island ..	89	58	11	..	13	171
Total	1,009	1,651	1,803	1,558	328	6,349

^a "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 (1,218 into Queensland, and 1,227 out of Queensland in 1938-39). Purely local voyages within the State accounted for almost one third of the number of entries or clearances, but less than one-twentieth of the total tonnage of shipping entered or cleared in 1938-39.

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. ^a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.						
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
1938-39	292	287	639	823	1,165	3,206

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

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
1938-39	291	279	657	849	1,171	3,247

^a 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 ^a, 1938-39.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
Brisbane ..	Tons. 411,000	Tons. 520,075	Tons. 931,075	Tons. 315,681	Tons. 208,868	Tons. 524,549
Maryborough ..	..	5,092	5,092	..	8,160	8,160
Bundaberg ..	..	918	918	..	110	110
Gladstone ..	16,832	4,414	21,246	57,248	180	57,428
Rockhampton ..	5,604	50,636	56,240	46,462	27,614	74,076
Mackay ..	1,012	10,024	11,036	109,814	46,447	156,261
Bowen ..	..	3,176	3,176	56,616	17,239	73,855
Townsville ..	64,699	75,852	140,551	202,073	58,546	260,619
Cairns ..	15,538	47,656	63,194	139,806	100,489	240,295
Thursday Is.	637	3,031	3,668	356	1,764	2,120
Total ..	515,322	720,874	1,236,196	928,056	469,417	1,397,473

^a 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. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the 'nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. 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. 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; and it has remained at 6,567 miles since 1933.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last 10 years; figures from 1865 to date are shown in the summary on page 362. The substantial fall in average charges per ton-mile since 1930 is noticeable.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.	Goods Receipts per ton mile. <i>a</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>b</i>	Net Revenue as Proportion of Capital Account.
	1,000	1,000 t'ns	<i>d.</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	%
1930 ..	24,441	4,528	2.06	7,302	5,946	61,525	2.20
1931 ..	22,009	3,858	2.00	6,477	5,062	62,910	2.25
1932 ..	20,762	3,861	1.83	5,995	4,411	36,141 <i>b</i>	4.38
1933 ..	22,216	3,686	1.82	5,992	4,306	36,359	4.64
1934 ..	22,878	4,214	1.81	6,230	4,477	36,651	4.78
1935 ..	24,328	4,879	1.73	7,167	5,069	37,273	5.63
1936 ..	25,244	4,664	1.72	6,697	5,196	37,985	3.95
1937 ..	25,527	4,975	1.73	7,092	5,449	38,540	4.26
1938 ..	25,688	5,061	1.69	7,383	5,871	39,108	3.87
1939 ..	24,639	5,234	1.73	7,798	6,176	39,512	4.10

a Figures for South Brisbane-Border, Cooktown, and Normanton Railways, and Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways excluded in calculating these amounts.

b Opened lines only.

c The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000 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 1938-39. 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, 1938-39.

Railway.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>a</i>	Profit on Working.			Profit after meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Pro- portion of Capital.		
	Ft. in.	Miles.	£	£	%	£	
Southern	3 6	2,819	19,406,084	814,748	4.20	13,277	
Central	3 6	1,673	9,040,686	526,218	5.82	152,838	
Great Northern ..	3 6	1,284	7,284,362	287,867	3.95	12,977	
Innisfail and Mourilyan	3 0	30	106,889	3,971	3.72	444	
Cairns	3 6	527	2,749,528	- 39,892	- 1.45	- 153,448	
Cooktown	3 6	69	211,540	- 2,714	- 1.28	- 11,451	
Normanton	3 6	96	172,627	- 1,781	- 1.03	- 8,910	
S. Brisbane to Border	4 8½	69	540,206	33,136	6.13	804	

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 41 per cent. of the capital cost at 30th June, 1939. 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, 1938-39.

Government.	Miles of each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods.	
New South Wales	..	6,114	..	6,114	1,284	2,808	22,833	43,384
Victoria	..	4,637	..	4,759 ^a	581	2,445	20,977	24,361
Queensland	69	6,468	752	1,272	18,874	18,112
South Australia	..	1,481	..	1,077	335	665	7,966	8,506
Western Australia	4,376	429	475	11,100	9,020
Tasmania	639	95	225	2,080	1,968
Federal	1,113	113	89	1,359	1,995
Total	..	6,118	7,296	13,648	27,233	3,589	7,979	85,189

^a Including 122 miles of 2' 6" gauge.
^b Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.
^c 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, 1938-39.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. ^a
	1,000	1,000	1,000 tons.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	30,106	186,720	15,417	19,146	14,543	147,618
Victoria	17,890	142,124	5,976	9,283	8,060 ^b	51,086
Queensland	..	13,927	24,639	5,234	7,798	39,512
South Australia	6,177	17,529	2,661	3,133	2,950 ^c	28,614
Western Australia	6,721	11,416	2,859	3,599	2,912	26,559
Tasmania	1,907	2,297	844	487	678	2,140
Federal	902	117	186	546	642	17,033
Total	..	77,630	384,842	33,177	43,992	35,961

^a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25,634,000, £28,030,000, and £4,738,000 respectively from their original figures.
^b Not including £139,000, charged to other accounts.
^c Including £127,000, paid to Sinking Fund.

A comparison is made in the next table of the goods traffic haulages, &c., in the States and for two of the Federal railways for the year 1938-39. Although the tonnage of goods carried in Queensland is about 40 per cent. of that for New South Wales, and somewhat less than Victoria, the goods train mileage is almost 75 per cent. of the New South Wales figure, 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, 1938-39.

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	10,933	1,760,534	161.0	116.0	1.41	287,961
Victoria ..	5,455	760,485	139.4	127.3	1.35	159,967
Queensland ^a	8,073	745,351	92.3	147.6	1.73	114,708
S. Australia	2,430	348,553	143.4	132.0	1.48	136,293
W. Australia	3,779	378,089	100.0	132.2	1.78	86,393
Tasmania ..	880	38,088	43.3	46.8	1.87	57,885
Federal ^b —						
Trans-Aus.	221	15,113	68.4	204.2	1.33	13,638
Cent. Aus.	266	18,831	70.8	357.8	1.54	24,411

^a 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.

^b 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 187. In 1938-39 over 50 per cent. of the tonnage in New South Wales and Tasmania represented the carriage of minerals and coal—New South Wales 59.0, Tasmania 56.6. The figures for other States were:—Victoria 6.5, Queensland 24.0, South Australia 30.2, and Western Australia 20.3. 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-quarter of the goods in South Australia and one-third in Western Australia, but only one-fifteenth 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, &c., had a percentage (10.1) only exceeded by Victoria (12.1).

Queensland Railway Finances.—Details of earnings and working expenses for 1938-39 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, 1938-39.

Railway.	Earnings.			Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.
	Coaching. <i>a</i>	Goods.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Southern	1,335,113	2,737,265	4,072,378	3,257,630	814,748
Central	480,925	1,289,041	1,769,966	1,243,748	526,218
Great Northern	333,824	1,125,020	1,458,844	1,170,977	287,867
Innisfail and Mourilyan	793	21,667	22,460	18,489	3,971
Cairns	101,555	230,634	332,189	372,081	— 39,892
Cooktown	320	300	620	3,334	— 2,714
Normanton	475	415	888	2,669	— 1,781
S. Brisbane to Border	70,769	69,843	140,612	107,476	33,136
Total	2,323,774	5,474,183	7,797,957	6,176,404	1,621,553

a Including Miscellaneous earnings.

During 1938-39, £510,086 was spent from loans on railway construction and equipment.

Passenger Traffic.—Coaching traffic in Queensland provided 26·4 per cent. of the total revenue in 1938-39, compared with 35·9 and 46·2 per cent. in New South Wales and Victoria, and 24·2, 19·6, and 31·1 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 94 and 95 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, 1939:—

	<i>d.</i>
Brisbane .. ..	.548
Sydney .. ..	.527
Melbourne .. ..	.562
Adelaide .. ..	.481
Perth .. ..	.464
Hobart .. ..	.598

Excluding suburban traffic, the Queensland railways carry almost as many passengers as those of Victoria, and about half the New South

Wales total. For 1938-39, the numbers of passengers carried on country journeys were—

New South Wales	12,108,667
Victoria	6,577,828
Queensland	4,810,271
South Australia	1,263,452
Western Australia	1,229,460

The percentages of passengers travelling first class in the various States in 1938-39 were—

	<i>Suburban.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
New South Wales	3·3	13·4
Victoria	33·6	17·6
Queensland	2·3	12·6
South Australia	0·0	12·8
Western Australia	6·5	14·6

Except on long distance trains, first class fares in South Australia were abolished from 1st July, 1929.

Details of passenger traffic in Queensland in 1938-39 were as follows:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1938-39.

Railway.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
Southern— Suburban ..	<i>First</i> ..	163,113	288,788	451,901	} 308,337
	<i>Second</i>	7,682,337	11,694,870	19,377,207	
Other ..	<i>First</i> ..	64,272	376,926	441,198	} 663,075
	<i>Second</i>	1,147,233	1,106,418	2,253,651	
Central ..	<i>First</i> ..	26,871	21,514	48,385	} 228,625
	<i>Second</i>	495,160	191,826	686,986	
Great Northern	<i>First</i> ..	24,603	28,540	53,143	} 233,730
	<i>Second</i>	430,493	261,250	691,743	
Innisfail and Mourilyan ..	<i>Second</i>	6,334	..	6,334	630
Cairns ..	<i>First</i> ..	26,982	8,206	35,188	} 87,644
	<i>Second</i>	312,472	189,746	502,218	
Cooktown ..	<i>Second</i>	665	..	665	187
Normanton ..	<i>Second</i>	469	..	469	258
S. Brisbane to Border ..	<i>First</i> ..	26,861	960	27,821	} 47,336
	<i>Second</i>	62,470	..	62,470	
Total ..	<i>First</i> ..	332,702	724,934	1,057,636	} 1,569,842
	<i>Second</i>	10,137,633	13,444,110	23,581,743	

Goods traffic in divisions is shown hereunder:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—GOODS TRAFFIC, 1938-39.

Railway.	Goods and Minerals.		Livestock.		Parcels and Miscellaneous Receipts.
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
Southern	2,270,935	2,628,261	282,640	345,871	462,789
Central	941,030	768,679	139,214	240,008	135,021
Great Northern	965,275	963,635	92,145	177,574	106,866
Innisfail and Mourilyan ..	128,850	21,667	..	..	163
Cairns	345,714	244,963	13,746	12,969	25,310
Cooktown	137	300	..	..	133
Normanton	135	413	..	..	217
S. Brisbane to Border ..	54,107	69,396	72	447	23,433
Total	4,706,183	4,697,314	527,817	776,869	753,932

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At the 30th June, 1939, there were 139 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—Trekkelano 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, 23 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1939, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland local authorities and private railways carried 3,749 passengers, and 263,283 tons of merchandise.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways; the Rockhampton tramways were abandoned in 1939.

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 tramcars 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 some 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
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
1938-39 ..	60·15	375	1,911	8,100	91,444	831,054	631,577	2,391

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, 1939:—

	d.
Brisbane .. .. .	.840
Sydney .. .. .	.847
Melbourne	1.150
Adelaide	1.020
Perth	1.000 (approx.)
Hobart	1.028

Rockhampton Tramways.—The Rockhampton City Council owned and operated steam tramways from 1909. Since June, 1939, this system of tramways has been abandoned and replaced by 10 diesel-engined buses which are operated by the Council. Particulars of the tramways for the last ten years are shown hereunder—

ROCKHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Ex-penses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000	1,000	£	£	£
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
1938-39 ..	6.65	15	37	175	1,163	11,896	14,928	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, 1939.

Local Authority Areas.	Formed Roads.				Uncon-structed.	Total.
	Con-crete.	Bitu-men.	Mac-adam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane	11	235	763	390	512	1,911
Other Cities	6	369	168	665	384	1,592
Towns	1	95	97	163	145	501
Shires	43	1,440	4,708	31,919	81,718	119,828
Total	61	2,139	5,736	33,137	82,759	123,832

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.
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
1939 ..	4,181	9,655	248	247	532	14,863	5,566

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, Loans from the State Treasury for permanent works, and for 1938-39, from the Special Employment Works Fund. A large proportion of permanent construction is from Revenue. The Commissioner shares with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Transport Licensing 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>Receipts—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Loan ..	770,000	400,000	330,000	340,000	392,225
Unemployment Relief Tax	38,858	139,617	14,856	10,633	23,952
Special Employment Works Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	579,775
Federal Aid Grants ..	443,509	501,483	552,360	757,809	806,218
Motor Vehicle Registrations	559,799	616,484	651,733	704,854	819,267
Transport Licensing Fees	23,502	44,299	54,099	53,699	54,997
Maintenance Payments by Local Authorities ..	57,679	64,045	77,147	95,810	98,154
Other	47,660	72,407	49,152	80,837	90,776
Total	1,941,007	1,838,335	1,729,347	2,043,642	2,865,364
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Permanent Works <i>a</i> ..	1,289,525	1,067,490	829,317	1,098,488	1,872,298
Maintenance <i>b</i>	262,523	276,662	349,172	390,489	405,367
To Consolidated Revenue	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Payments of Heavy Vehicle Fees to Local Authorities and Consol. Revenue ..	15,942	22,011	44,299	54,099	53,699
Interest and Redemption	98,982	110,388	113,145	111,809	118,764
Administration, etc. ..	121,002	136,248	137,934	134,345	149,949
Total	2,037,974	1,862,799	1,723,867	2,039,230	2,850,077

a Including Investigations and Surveys. *b* Including Plant.

In addition, during 1938-39 Local Authorities spent on road works £1,392,737 from their own revenue, and £167,254 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 Transport Licensing Fees) 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.	£
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
1939	75,570	1,272	362	42,791	8,168	128,163	2,148	938,098

n Not available.

During the year 1938-39, *new* vehicles registered were as follows:— Cars and taxis, 7,604; buses, 50; trucks, 5,280; and motor cycles, 1,090.

At 30th June, 1939, 149,618 drivers' licenses and 11,498 riders' licenses were in force. (For particulars of issue of these, see page 198.)

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, <i>a</i>					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1938-39 <i>b</i>
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	243,315	260,345	280,646	303,403	319,015	2,450,301
Victoria ..	202,938	219,925	233,573	250,455	261,855	1,796,039
Queensland ..	100,020	107,592	111,765	118,808	128,163	843,386
S. Australia ..	66,168	73,601	78,939	90,136	90,756	647,298
W. Australia ..	53,217	56,552	61,076	66,061	69,679	405,198
Tasmania ..	19,791	21,595	22,674	24,805	26,360	160,860
N. Territory ..	516	1,025	1,081	1,233	1,426	2,137
A. C. Territory ..	1,452	1,657	1,743	1,927	2,279	13,216
Total ..	687,417	742,292	791,497	856,828	899,533	6,318,435

a Including motor cycles.

b Not including Queensland Transport Licensing Fees, nor similar fees in other States when such are imposed.

Vehicle Mileage and Petrol Consumption.—A special statistical collection was made during 1938-39 from all motor vehicle owners with the co-operation of the Main Roads Commission. From returns received the vehicles were dissected into the types and purposes for which they were used, and estimates were calculated for total vehicle mileage and petrol consumption for 1938-39.

The average annual mileage for all vehicles was 4,208 miles, and petrol consumption amounted to 30,203,000 gallons. Motor cars (including taxis), used for private and business purposes, averaged 3,951 miles annually, and they consumed 17,253,000 gallons of petrol; buses and service cars had an average mileage of 12,798 for the year and consumed 451,000 gallons of petrol; utility trucks averaged 3,885 miles and used 5,655,000 gallons of petrol; trucks, etc., averaged 6,276 miles and consumed 6,474,000 gallons of petrol; and motor cycles averaged 3,019 miles annually and their petrol consumption was 370,000 gallons. The consumption of 30,203,000 gallons of petrol here estimated may be compared with Customs clearances of 44,000,000 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.

For further details, reference should be made to the 1939 *Year Book*, page 187.

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. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under "*The State Transport Act of 1938*" (see below.)

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. 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. Compression ignition engine vehicles (Diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. 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.

Transport Licensing Fees.—Under "*The State Transport Act of 1938*," which repealed "*The State Transport Act of 1932*" and the Heavy Vehicles Acts, vehicles used for the carriage of goods upon traffic routes or for the carriage of passengers upon traffic routes or within traffic areas are liable for licensing unless especially exempt. The Transport Commission determines traffic areas and traffic routes; traffic areas, of which there are 23, are the principal centres of population within which motor omnibus services are operated, and traffic routes, numbering 198, are those routes carrying traffic in competition with the railways.

The Act is designed to control the operations of passenger and goods services vehicles acting on competitive services. Portion of the fees received from licenses are distributed for road maintenance amongst the Local Authorities through the areas of which the licensed vehicles travel. The Main Roads Commission receives a proportion in respect of roads under its control.

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.

The fees chargeable for licenses are fixed by the Transport Commission in each case. In general, fees are of the same order as charged under the repealed Heavy Vehicles Act (see pages 189 and 190 of the 1939 *Year Book*.)

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 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; D.H. 86 air liners engaged on the Brisbane-Cloncurry service; a twin-engine Dragonfly air liner engaged on the Cloncurry-Daly Waters service; and 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 1939 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 through service has been suspended; planes now connect with the Cairo-Durban service and the voyage to Europe is completed by sea. This service is weekly, and ports of call in Queensland are Kurumba, Townsville, Gladstone, and Brisbane. The K.N.I.L.M. service to Europe, via the East Indies, has also been suspended as a through service; portion of the journey being made by sea. This service is also weekly, and planes now call at Charleville, Longreach, and Cloncurry in this State. Other main air services in Queensland are Brisbane-Sydney and Brisbane-Cairns (Airlines of Australia), each once daily. Subsidiary services connect all the main centres throughout the State (see map, page 178). 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, with headquarters at Cloncurry, 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.		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Registered Aircraft						
Owners <i>a</i> ..	No.	123	124	102	139	149
Registered Aircraft <i>a</i>	No.	208	228	214	286	296
Licensed Pilots <i>a</i> —						
Private ..	No.	569	714	744	937	1,096
Commercial ..	No.	210	236	265	323	346
Licensed Ground						
Engineers <i>a</i> ..	No.	297	295	346	437	525
Aerodromes <i>a</i> —						
Government ..	No.	65	63	72	74	71
Public ..	No.	146	171	183	197	213
Government Emergency						
Grounds ..	No.	138	148	151	153	147
Flights Carried Out	No.	114,886	129,279	120,075	159,116	159,075
Hours Flown ..	No.	44,507	60,320	80,243	109,860	117,032
Approximate Mileage 1,000		3,714	5,528	8,238	11,803	13,380
Passengers Carried—						
Paying ..	No.	45,491	60,299	85,223	132,917	122,454
Non-paying ..	No.	11,743	14,643	16,590	25,464	24,353
Total ..	No.	57,234	74,942	101,813	158,381	146,807
Goods—Weight Carried	Lb.	248,396	433,843	805,142	1,141,127	1,630,696
Mails—Weight Carried	Lb.	43,080	51,751	77,954	115,464	164,187
Accidents—						
Persons Killed ..	No.	28	20	19	10	38
Persons Injured	No.	10	6	14	4	15

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 forms used in 1938-39 for reporting accidents were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of a League of Nations' Committee.

The following table shows the 1938-39 accidents tabulated according to type; due to the amended form in use, these figures are not quite comparable with those shown in the 1939 *Year Book*:—

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1938-39.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Total Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian and—								
Motor Vehicle..	451	375	14	377	656	570	32	567
Motor Cycle ..	50	42	2	49	75	66	3	81
Pedal Cycle ..	82	63	1	69	121	101	2	113
Tram	22	19	1	18	22	19	1	18
Other Vehicle	5	5	..	5	12	12	1	11
Motor Vehicle alone	205	86	3	141	749	424	47	714
Motor Cycle alone	37	33	..	38	89	79	3	91
Pedal Cycle alone	100	91	..	95	168	157	1	161
Tram alone .. .	107	78	1	77	107	78	1	77
Other Vehicles alone .. .	20	18	..	20	39	34	3	34
Collision between—								
Motor Vehicles	2,725	160	11	261	4,135	375	22	663
Motor Cycles ..	9	4	..	6	21	12	1	18
Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle .. .	279	113	4	135	492	248	15	296
Motor Vehicle & Pedal Cycle ..	724	282	10	275	1,109	539	21	534
Motor Vehicle and Tram .. .	399	17	1	22	401	17	1	22
Motor Vehicle & Other Vehicle	104	20	1	25	200	63	4	87
Pedal Cycle and Other Vehicle	53	28	..	30	85	51	..	57
Motor Cycle and Other Vehicle	41	24	2	29	93	60	3	79
Other Vehicles	16	4	1	40	16	4	1	40
Moving Vehicle and Obstruction .. .	946	106	3	140	1,707	273	11	363
Total .. .	6,375	1,568	55	1,852	10,297	3,182	173	4,026

^a Accidents involving death or injury.

The next table shows road accidents classified according to the main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or		
	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.
Drivers, excluding Pedal Cyclists—					
Excessive speed	233	79	4	50	17
Failure to keep on correct side of road..	135	36	3	10	4
Failure to observe right of way	209	32	3	8	8
Overtaking improperly	260	30	..	2	12
Skidding	103	41	1	15	18
Dazzled by lights of another vehicle ..	50	19	2	8	1
Turning into or crossing roads carelessly	501	75	2	17	22
Inattentive	1,305	126	18	28	37
Losing control	94	33	5	15	6
Under the influence of drink	68	21	7	13	2
Other	1,639	93	30	12	20
Pedal Cyclists—					
Failure to keep on correct side of road..	32	21	..	..	1
Failure to observe right of way	20	7	..	..	..
Swerving negligently	66	23	..	..	..
Turning into or crossing roads carelessly	91	47	..	..	1
Inattentive	175	92	7	1	..
Losing control	49	37	..	..	..
Under the influence of drink	6	6	..	..	..
Other	138	78	2	..	..
Pedestrians—					
Crossing roadway carelessly	211	163	160	..	4
Stepping into roadway carelessly	160	131	129	..	3
Boarding vehicle carelessly	40	27	23	..	..
Under the influence of drink	37	35	36	..	..
Children under seven years rendering accident unavoidable or children in- adequately supervised.. .. .	48	42	42	..	..
Other	50	43	42	..	1
Vehicles—					
Mechanical defect or failure	199	54	5	21	4
Other	101	25	9	4	2
Tramways	17	7	..	..	..
Obstructions	44	4	..	1	1
Road conditions	61	26	..	9	3
Weather conditions	33	8	..	..	..
Miscellaneous—					
Animal in roadway	109	33	2	2	4
Passenger alighting carelessly	35	31	1	1	..
Passenger falling from moving vehicle	45	37	1	..	..
Other	11	6	2	..	..
Total	6,375	1,568	536	217	171

a Accidents causing death or injury.

ACCIDENTS, 1938-39.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.					
Passen- gers.	Pedal Cyclists.	Total. <i>b</i>	Total.	Serious. <i>a</i>	Pedes- trians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Passen- gers.	Pedal Cyclists.	Total. <i>b</i>
60	8	139	456	191	10	102	42	182	10	347
23	8	49	393	126	6	50	28	109	17	213
13	7	40	419	82	3	22	23	47	15	113
17	7	39	386	63	..	6	19	36	22	84
19	1	54	300	138	1	63	36	104	1	205
13	6	30	170	68	20	24	4	51	10	110
37	16	95	666	125	2	29	30	69	30	162
78	23	189	1,809	273	36	76	74	172	41	407
21	2	50	168	80	7	34	12	78	2	134
7	..	30	132	48	13	21	5	21	5	68
65	10	138	2,130	191	41	44	41	116	27	270
1	21	23	86	62	2	1	3	2	61	69
..	7	7	39	20	..	..	1	2	18	21
..	23	23	105	50	1	..	..	2	51	54
2	46	49	140	79	..	..	2	3	78	83
..	87	95	251	147	14	1	1	2	139	157
2	38	40	80	65	1	..	..	4	64	69
..	6	6	22	17	..	..	..	1	16	17
3	74	79	227	146	7	..	1	6	135	149
3	1	168	282	231	231	..	7	3	3	244
1	4	137	193	162	160	..	3	1	5	169
4	..	27	40	27	23	..	..	4	..	27
..	..	36	54	49	50	..	1	..	..	51
..	1	43	89	82	82	..	1	..	1	84
1	1	45	74	67	65	..	2	1	2	70
32	16	79	442	197	8	89	15	186	31	331
8	5	30	190	54	18	12	3	20	11	68
1	6	8	17	7	..	..	..	1	6	8
..	2	4	91	12	..	3	4	5	2	15
11	11	34	238	95	2	32	13	76	21	146
4	4	9	107	35	5	8	2	17	10	43
11	6	38	375	89	2	12	20	27	14	105
29	..	31	43	38	1	1	1	35	..	38
36	..	37	59	51	1	..	..	49	..	52
2	..	6	24	15	4	..	1	5	2	16
504	447	1,907	10,297	3,182	816	630	395	1,437	850	4,199

b Including "Others."

Time of Occurrence.—Accidents for 1938-39 were classified according to day of week and time of occurrence. The greatest number, 1,887, occurred on Saturday, there were 1,639 on Friday, and each of the other days had about 1,200. According to time of day, the greatest number happened each day between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.; another peak, at a much lower level, occurred between 11 a.m. and mid-day.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rate per 1,000 persons of each age group, the age distribution at the 1933 Census has been applied to the 1938-39 mean population:—

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Ages.	Persons Killed or Injured.						Total. <i>b</i>	
	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Number.	Rate per	
							1,000 Persons of each Age.	
Under 7	96	..	..	2	72	171	1.31
7-14	114	1	..	205	102	428	2.69	
15-19	53	46	85	271	205	670	6.97	
20-24	55	112	189	85	260	707	7.76	
25-29	41	109	59	50	180	443	5.39	
30-44	123	201	49	118	289	792	3.64	
45-59	151	124	12	88	192	588	4.13	
60 and over ..	181	33	1	31	104	361	4.11	
Total <i>a</i> ..	814	626	395	850	1,404	4,160	4.13	

a Excluding 39, whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 1,000 of population was 4.17.

b Includes "others" not shown in previous columns.

Per 1,000 persons living, the rate of accidents to pedestrians is high (.39) amongst children under 4 years who are not wise enough to avoid traffic dangers. It rises to a peak at about 6 years (1.54) and falls to a low level for ages 12 to 40. The rate again becomes high amongst persons over 40 years, and is highest (2.06) for persons over 60 years. The rate for pedal cyclists reaches its highest (2.82) for persons aged 15 to 19 years. For motor vehicle drivers the rates are highest in the 20 to 24 years and 25 to 29 years groups, being 1.23 and 1.33 respectively. Motor cyclists have their highest accident rate (2.07) in the 20 to 24 group. The rate for passengers is more uniform, with its highest rate of 2.16 in the 20 to 24 group.

Ages of Drivers.—In the table on the next page the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle who was primarily responsible for the accident is included; but when a vehicle and a pedestrian were involved in an accident, the driver of the vehicle is included whether he was responsible for the accident or not. It will be noticed that the 25-29 group is the largest for motor vehicle drivers, the 20-24 group for motor cyclists, and the 15-19 group for pedal cyclists.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS, 1938-39.

Age.	Private Motor Cars.	Taxis and Service Cars.	Commercial Motor Vehicles.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. ^a
Under 15 ..	1	..	1	..	278	5
15-19	207	7	163	128	427	19
20-24	618	78	447	264	121	22
25-29	658	141	476	105	60	19
30-34	556	111	352	41	45	28
35-39	561	92	305	23	36	43
40-44	509	45	252	14	35	50
45-49	489	36	220	10	36	65
50-54	339	32	130	4	20	40
55-59	221	19	76	1	10	26
60 and over ..	282	9	57	..	20	24

^a Mainly animal drawn vehicles and trams.

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.

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
1938-39 ..	1	11	..	6	39	134	14	205

INJURED.

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
1938-39 ..	8	72	15	18	777	3,249	7	4,146

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, 1938-39.

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 ..	3,053	543	3,370	202	7,168	5,546	1,622
Queensland ..	2,010	339	2,409	150	4,908	3,677	1,231
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	1,075	268	1,136	58	2,537	1,979	558
W. Australia ..	557	146	710	53	1,466	1,302	164
Tasmania ..	496	166	450	36	1,148	1,070	78
Australia ..	214	53	209	18	494	522	— 28
	7,405	1,515	8,284	517	17,721	14,096	3,625

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.^a

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
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
1938-39 ..	110,924,400	24,042,700	1,187,184	1,910,300	3,246,581

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 8,247 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1938-39 were:—869,220,000 letters, &c., 147,970,000 newspapers, 7,895,000 registered articles, 9,264,000 parcels, and 17,998,000 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,165,216	2,357,295	2,308,317	2,371,859	2,487,069
Value £	790,416	846,424	868,402	893,396	932,549
Commission£	17,934	19,302	19,230	20,877	20,730
Paid—					
Number ..	2,434,054	2,821,497	2,690,256	2,811,517	2,894,607
Value £	896,251	962,463	1,000,163	1,036,428	1,059,608
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	494,742	509,691	516,845	530,371	553,398
Value £	2,450,226	2,539,631	2,598,076	2,694,599	2,824,023
Commission£	15,807	16,303	17,268	17,525	17,835
Paid—					
Number ..	444,601	456,714	465,182	481,354	504,667
Value £	2,259,543	2,346,537	2,412,592	2,521,923	2,652,523

Telegraphic business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1938-39 were £268,264, out of £1,515,395 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £237,051, out of £1,344,824.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Messages sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	2,735,679	2,844,765	2,914,671	3,033,385	3,212,880
Value £	214,896	222,624	227,033	232,429	234,912
Oversea—					
Number ..	34,157	29,212	33,005	31,942	33,701
Value £	28,035	22,207	24,173	21,841	20,326
Total Value £	242,931	244,831	251,206	254,270	255,238
Messages Received					
from Oversea					
No.	26,525	23,767	26,177	26,306	27,848

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1938-39 in Queensland were £1,136,393, out of an Australian total of £8,283,980, and working expenses £690,951, out of £5,409,982.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Calls—					
Local 1,000	55,200	59,576	62,485	66,009	70,656
Trunk 1,000	6,092	6,527	6,541	6,851	7,306
Earnings £	898,346	965,829	1,002,338	1,062,605	1,136,393
Exchanges at end of Year No.	979	995	1,012	1,029	1,053
Lines Connected .. No.	51,448	53,784	55,796	58,626	61,650
Instruments Connected No.	67,161	70,844	73,793	77,929	82,226

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—				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Coast	6	6	6	6	6
Ship	6	15	15	13	16
Aircraft .. .. .	..	5	5	7	7
Land <i>a</i>	20	26	33	44	53
Broadcasting—					
National <i>b</i>	2	2	3	4	4
Commercial	10	16	16	18	19
Broadcast Listeners	67,351	83,025	101,324	117,487	133,217
Experimental	176	199	227	251	260
Portable	4	4	6	5	5
Special .. .. .	..	4	10	16	18

a Includes a station operated at Camooweal by the Postmaster-General's Department.

b 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 1938-39 these stations sent 4,529 service messages of 99,291 words, 16,726 weather messages of 356,645 words, and 21,137 paying messages of 264,424 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, 1939, there were twenty-three 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. In August, 1939, a Regional Station was opened at Dalby.

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, 1939.

State.	Stations.		Listeners' Licences. <i>a</i>			
	National.	Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
					Whole State.	Metropolis.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
N. S. Wales <i>b</i> ..	7	36	433,813	252,572	158	196
Victoria ..	5	18	328,159	210,178	175	203
Queensland ..	4	19	133,477	70,932	133	218
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	3	8	117,520	75,541	196	235
W. Australia ..	4	8	79,404	48,181	172	219
Tasmania ..	3	8	39,460	13,043	163	207
Total ..	26	97	1,131,833	670,447	163	206

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 oversea 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 oversea trade is slightly less in total value than interstate trade, but oversea exports are usually more than twice as large as oversea 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. Livestock 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 oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts. See Chapter 8 for details of separate ports.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as oversea, 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; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From February on the figures are being classified in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 4, page 223.) Records of direct oversea 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 1938-39 exports were £44.8 m. and imports £32.8 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 £44 10s. 3d. in 1938-39. 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 1938-39 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 1938-39, distinguishing between exports to British and foreign countries.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Article.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
Pastoral—	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Live Stock .. ..	..	23,832	3,983	27,815
Meat—Beef (incl. veal) ..	3,277,452	168,597	185,667	3,631,716
Mutton	81,185	3,333	3,457	87,975
Other	494,562	57,924	15,355	567,841
Hides and skins (not furred)	82,914	..	170,121	253,035
Leather	6,729	759	2,883	10,371
Tallow	80,312	12,925	23,983	117,220
Wool	3,380,596	1,571	5,139,394	8,521,561
Other pastoral products ..	6,749	89	21,857	28,695
Total Pastoral	7,410,499	269,030	5,566,700	13,246,229
Agriculture and Dairying—				
Bacon and hams	5,188	32,728	60,949	98,865
Butter	7,343,482	83,083	96,844	7,523,409
Cheese	232,862	5,088	4,849	242,799
Cotton, raw .. ..	..	..	..	..
Eggs	95,032	1,772	..	96,804
Fruits and vegetables (including preserved) ..	66,125	47,661	2,800	116,586
Pork	491,550	6,044	1,863	499,457
Sugar, raw	3,685,747	470,038	..	4,155,785
Other agricultural products	206,598	45,034	3,007	254,639
Other dairying products ..	17,695	7,697	4,703	30,095
Total Agriculture and Dairying	12,144,279	699,145	175,015	13,018,439
Mineral—				
Coal and Coke .. ..	..	469	1,164	1,633
Copper (ore, ingots, &c.)	1,032	..	398,990	400,022
Lead	1,122,450	..	22,068	1,144,518
Precious stones	631	217	4,046	4,894
Tin (ore, &c.)	3,634	..	..	3,634
Zinc	396,281	..	64,213	460,494
Other minerals	191	..	1,150	1,341
Total Mineral	1,524,219	686	491,631	2,016,536
Miscellaneous—				
Fish and beche-de-mer ..	..	16,911	7,583	24,494
Furred skins	1,087	..	33,383	34,470
Pearlshell, trochus, and tortoise-shell	14,006	880	50,226	65,112
Sandalwood .. ..	..	2,345	796	3,141
Specie	485	615	..	1,100
Timber	28,123	10,802	7,128	46,053
All other	25,927	142,347	27,994	196,268
Total Miscellaneous ..	69,628	173,907	127,103	370,638
Grand Total	21,148,625	1,142,761	6,360,456	28,651,842

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 usually at a much lower level by butter. The value of butter exported in 1938-39 represented a great increase on previous years' figures. 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. The amount of butter exported in 1938-39 constituted a record; but the average price was slightly less than that for 1937-38, which had been the best for some years. Though wool has increased in quantity for the last two years, the value has decreased. Beef showed a decrease in quantity, but the average price increased during the year. Sugar with a slight increase in quantity maintained its high value of 1937-38. The sugar exports, which represent practically the whole Australian export, again exceeded the 400,000 tons allotted to Australia at the 1937 Sugar Conference. Sugar exports first became large in 1928-29, when an export of 195,000 tons of sugar realised £2 m against £4.2 m. obtained for 442,000 tons in 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
QUANTITY.					
Butter cwt.	911,909	680,628	481,116	670,192	1,138,804
Bacon, hams, and pork cwt.	88,931	115,009	97,409	143,136	173,051
Beef, frozen and chilled cwt.	1,550,790	1,353,798	1,673,075	2,073,908	1,980,816
Lead tons	37,704	30,101	35,972	40,895	41,702
Sugar tons	310,657	299,786	405,587	426,165	441,788
Tallow cwt.	207,385	97,911	128,748	148,125	144,753
Wool, greasy 1,000 lb.	137,837	109,840	129,104	142,783	160,044
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	17,425	14,335	11,061	11,480	12,494
VALUE (£A).					
Butter	3,676,486	3,811,709	3,091,504	4,534,924	7,523,409
Hides and skins ..	211,908	267,883	712,079	457,254	287,505
Bacon, hams, and pork	288,244	361,944	333,115	508,146	598,322
Beef, frozen and chilled	2,040,770	1,942,488	2,420,295	3,391,000	3,510,262
Other meat	506,601	378,829	516,848	659,845	777,270
Lead	635,819	881,279	1,301,253	1,359,609	1,144,518
Sugar	2,715,833	2,739,990	3,692,519	4,007,844	4,155,785
Tallow	231,898	137,799	156,919	160,920	117,220
Wool, greasy	6,047,655	6,603,031	9,040,128	8,297,012	7,577,930
Wool, scoured	1,322,716	1,267,637	1,130,124	1,094,768	943,631
Total all articles ..	18,840,176	19,561,820	23,893,265	26,558,516	28,651,842

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 74 per cent. in 1938-39, while the Japanese, due mainly to a 50 per cent. increase on the low wool purchases of 1937-38, showed an increase. Most of the exports to Japan consist of wool—89 per cent. in 1938-39. The proportion taken by the United States, though very small, increased in 1938-39, due to more wool being purchased. Details are shown in the following table, which may be compared with a similar table for oversea imports on page 216.

OVERSEA EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom	12,050	12,299	15,089	18,394	21,149
Canada	522	60	599	727	560
Other	394	468	444	487	582
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium	986	1,106	1,647	1,336	1,223
France	663	667	1,030	1,584	1,481
Germany	397	557	1,060	1,271	728
Italy	183	52	532	349	256
Other	542	847	760	921	798
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan	2,342	2,576	1,238	501	680
Netherlands East Indies	76	69	70	53	72
Philippine Is.	43	51	60	86	80
Other	40	32	26	38	27
United States of America	472	582	1,213	655	799
Other Countries	130	196	125	157	217
Total	18,840	19,562	23,893	26,559	28,652
PERCENTAGE.					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom	63.96	62.88	63.15	69.26	73.81
Canada	2.77	0.31	2.51	2.74	1.95
Other	2.09	2.39	1.86	1.83	2.03
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium	5.23	5.65	6.89	5.03	4.27
France	3.52	3.41	4.31	5.96	5.17
Germany	2.11	2.85	4.44	4.79	2.54
Italy	0.97	0.27	2.23	1.32	0.90
Other	2.88	4.33	3.18	3.46	2.79
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan	12.43	13.17	5.18	1.89	2.37
Netherlands East Indies	0.40	0.35	0.29	0.20	0.25
Philippine Is.	0.23	0.26	0.25	0.32	0.28
Other	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.09
United States of America	2.51	2.97	5.08	2.47	2.79
Other Countries	0.69	1.00	0.52	0.59	0.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Imports.—The following table shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1938-39 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries:—

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Items.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, N.E.I.	7,353	1,123	19,463	27,939
Asphalt, bitumen	343	10,332	41,935	52,610
Boots and shoes	13,624	999	3,787	18,410
Brushware, brooms	3,842	314	1,664	5,820
Drapery and haberdashery	102,822	572	46,631	150,025
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	329,269	59,918	98,463	487,650
Earthenware, china, glass	92,788	6,794	65,010	164,592
Fibres, manufactured	15,372	46,437	48,534	110,343
Fish, fresh, and preserved	44,427	62,701	48,555	155,683
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and pres.	873	15,068	29,552	45,493
Groceries, N.E.I.	17,580	15,747	19,929	53,256
Hardware, and metal manufactures	566,045	57,134	130,002	753,181
Hats and caps	4,056	405	7,760	12,221
Jewellery and fancy goods	14,492	4,219	41,013	59,724
Kerosene . . . . .	..	26,801	108,296	135,097
Leather and leather goods	2,574	800	1,489	4,863
Machinery and appliances (electrical)	335,493	33,085	59,731	428,309
Machines and machinery (other) <i>a</i>	260,281	25,630	430,433	716,344
Meat, all kinds <i>b</i>	4,697	298	13,726	18,721
Motors, cycles, and parts	437,625	413,486	320,950	1,172,061
Musical instruments, parts	5,617	259	8,104	13,980
Oil, lubricating, mineral	1,157	..	109,015	110,172
Oil (exclusive of kerosene, petroleum and lubricating, mineral)	8,499	7,948	98,721	115,168
Paints and varnishes	7,482	2	2,799	10,283
Paper and stationery	232,934	168,222	84,296	485,452
Petroleum spirit	185	69,872	644,037	714,094
Rubber goods	16,701	12,103	16,272	45,076
Scientific apparatus	44,948	3,690	80,924	129,562
Seeds, plants, and bulbs	534	14,948	2,021	17,503
Sporting goods and materials	4,445	455	7,632	12,532
Tea . . . . .	..	18,714	56,755	75,469
Textiles and piece goods	687,185	78,725	315,316	1,081,226
Timber	7	26,577	6,038	32,622
Vehicles (other than motors and cycles) and parts	11,051	5,193	1,670	17,914
Wine, beer, spirits	39,030	365	4,513	43,908
Wood and wicker manufactures	12,540	3,131	9,781	25,452
Miscellaneous <i>c</i>	68,607	39,201	345,255	453,063
Total	3,394,478	1,231,268	3,330,072	7,955,818

a Includes agricultural machinery £33,930 and dairying machinery £47,641.

b Includes sausage casings, £13,627.

c Includes £253,059, outside packages, shown under Foreign Countries, of which £73,732 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 11 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37	1937-38.	1938-39.
VALUE (£1000 STERLING).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom	2,638	2,971	3,095	3,541	3,394
Canada	471	603	541	712	839
Other	332	325	262	294	393
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium	26	23	44	62	63
France	31	36	41	44	40
Germany	115	152	197	182	215
Italy	29	23	16	38	49
Other	168	208	229	241	213
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan	548	434	315	429	356
Netherlands East Indies	505	539	764	943	803
Philippine Is.	3	4	5	6	8
Other	27	26	23	40	21
United States of America	1,137	1,165	1,029	1,350	1,166
Other Countries	267	389	343	356	396
Total	6,297	6,898	6,904	8,238	7,956
PERCENTAGE.					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom	41·88	43·07	44·82	42·98	42·67
Canada	7·47	8·74	7·84	8·64	10·55
Other	5·29	4·72	3·80	3·58	4·94
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium	0·41	0·33	0·63	0·75	0·79
France	0·49	0·52	0·60	0·53	0·51
Germany	1·82	2·21	2·85	2·21	2·70
Italy	0·46	0·33	0·23	0·46	0·61
Other	2·68	3·01	3·32	2·94	2·67
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan	8·70	6·28	4·56	5·21	4·48
Netherlands East Indies	8·02	7·81	11·07	11·44	10·09
Philippine Is.	0·05	0·06	0·07	0·07	0·10
Other	0·43	0·39	0·34	0·49	0·26
United States of America	18·05	16·89	14·91	16·39	14·66
Other Countries	4·25	5·64	4·96	4·31	4·97
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel and attire ..	44,964	39,773	44,254	54,674	58,570
Drapery, piece goods..	1,137,351	942,291	985,978	1,092,045	981,967
Hardware	699,471	778,581	654,523	914,166	753,181
Kerosene	111,191	94,183	111,622	166,789	135,097
Machinery	691,972	939,699	992,151	1,192,023	1,144,653
Motor cars, cycles, and parts.. ..	795,955	983,382	792,721	1,117,203	1,172,061
Oil, lubricating (mineral)	96,806	104,884	100,717	124,598	110,172
Petroleum	445,452	537,747	665,436	763,445	714,094
Spirits, potable ..	33,230	29,241	34,382	31,609	36,204
Tea	119,842	111,535	120,484	107,967	75,469
Total all articles ..	6,297,499	6,897,783	6,904,102	8,237,506	7,955,818

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 223.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
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
1938-39	38,616,504	9,964,662	28,651,842	18,687,180

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.

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.

Port.		1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
		£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Brisbane	<i>Imports</i>	6,833,607	7,534,696	7,566,804	8,970,561	8,758,672
	<i>Exports</i>	12,714,597	13,540,501	15,158,014	16,425,211	18,626,953
Maryborough	<i>Imports</i>	41,087	43,107	37,442	36,281	32,505
	<i>Exports</i>	..	..	..	49	118
Bundaberg	<i>Imports</i>	25,327	25,521	24,311	23,308	42,703
	<i>Exports</i>	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone	<i>Imports</i>	48,640	32,094	94,247	73,151	58,866
	<i>Exports</i>	1,110,863	1,179,258	1,341,638	1,395,640	1,912,833
Rockhampton	<i>Imports</i>	131,913	137,637	170,572	184,848	173,608
	<i>Exports</i>	1,003,548	915,333	1,220,323	1,325,914	1,695,692
Mackay	<i>Imports</i>	90,408	82,904	67,227	77,393	49,727
	<i>Exports</i>	674,574	730,122	1,044,037	1,057,992	995,955
Bowen ..	<i>Imports</i>	6,147	3,065	3,271	1,012	2,132
	<i>Exports</i>	519,298	421,566	605,493	729,050	695,780
Townsville	<i>Imports</i>	556,097	636,210	574,959	769,014	652,990
	<i>Exports</i>	2,009,480	1,899,925	3,144,657	4,125,144	3,407,571
Cairns ..	<i>Imports</i>	140,567	127,629	80,716	156,154	175,924
	<i>Exports</i>	748,389	819,081	1,333,327	1,451,575	1,283,041
Thursday Is.	<i>Imports</i>	13,824	16,611	27,839	25,754	17,535
	<i>Exports</i>	59,427	56,034	45,776	47,941	33,899
Total	<i>Imports</i>	7,887,617	8,639,474	8,647,388	10,317,476	9,964,662
	<i>Exports</i>	18,840,176	19,561,820	23,893,265	26,558,516	28,651,842

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.

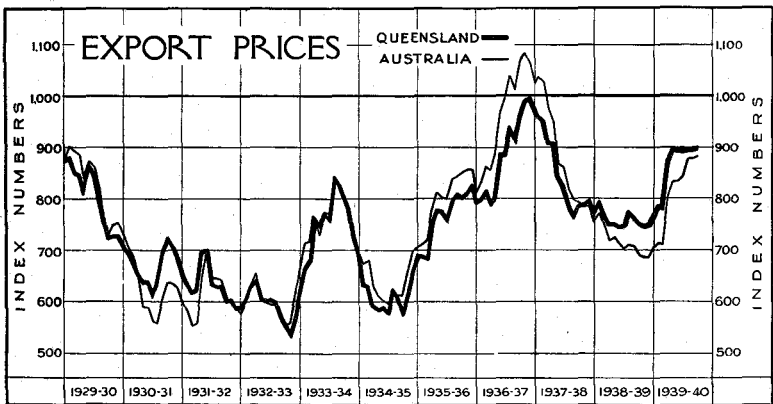
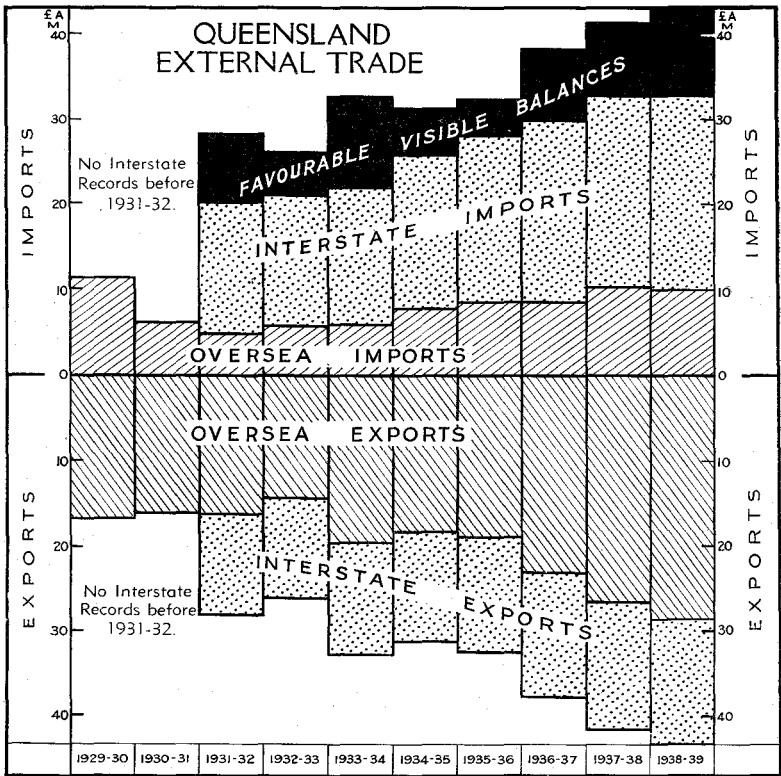
OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA, 1938-39.

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	58,050,811	45,903,080	103,953,891	21	4	8	16	15	10	38	0	6
Victoria ..	44,407,809	30,819,012	75,226,821	23	13	8	16	8	9	40	2	5
Queensland	9,964,662	28,651,842	38,616,504	9	17	11	28	9	2	38	7	1
S. Australia	7,328,431	14,840,603	22,169,034	12	6	7	24	19	4	37	5	11
W. Australia	6,743,097	17,070,499	23,813,596	14	11	6	36	17	11	51	9	5
Tasmania ..	1,419,190	3,198,547	4,617,737	5	19	10	13	10	0	19	9	10
N. Territory	36,831	12,729	49,560	6	6	0	2	3	6	8	9	6
Total ..	127,950,831	140,496,312	268,447,143	18	9	5	20	5	8	38	15	1

During the last ten years the total overseas trade of Australia has fluctuated as follows:—

OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of Exports.
	£A	£A	£A
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
1938-39	127,950,831	140,496,312	12,545,481



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 two years, but thereafter the statement is complete. The black blocks on the import side are 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 220.)

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.
(Base 1928-29 = 1,000).

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.		Months.	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>
1929-30	812	817	795	796	1938-39.				
					July	744	769	786	793
					Aug.	716	743	762	768
1930-31	608	620	665	667	Sept.	685	716	740	749
1931-32	593	612	625	629	Oct.	693	723	738	747
1932-33	579	601	589	594	Nov.	679	711	733	742
1933-34	796	764	750	755	Dec.	668	701	736	746
1934-35	615	642	611	617	Jan.	676	707	760	768
					Feb.	674	705	752	761
1935-36	782	806	768	773	Mar.	655	688	738	748
1936-37	959	975	892	894	Apr.	650	683	736	746
1937-38	850	871	834	838	May	649	683	737	747
1938-39	681	711	748	756	June	669	702	755	765
					1939-40.				
					July	679	712	773	782
					Aug.	674	707	768	776
					Sept.	765	803	859	871
					Oct.	796	833	885	895
					Nov.	799	835	886	895
					Dec.	807	843	886	894
					Jan.	844	879	886	895
					Feb.	844	879	887	895
					Mar.	846	881	888	897
					Apr.	848	883	887	896

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. A detailed collection was made in 1931-32, but from that year to 1940 only monthly totals were obtained from traders. Since February of this year returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the three months ended 30th April, 1940.

The last item includes textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, &c.

INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, THREE MONTHS ENDED
30TH APRIL, 1940.

Item.	Exports.	Imports.
Goods ready for sale to users or consumers—	£	£
Meats and fish (fresh)	104,407	15,067
Groceries	688,655	945,146
Confectionery and soft drinks	11,454	165,837
Fresh fruit	121,133	72,994
Fresh vegetables	10,669	54,309
Beer	1,349	133,029
Wine and spirits	6,061	67,132
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, and smokers' accessories	52,921	450,998
Gardening equipment, seeds, plants, &c.	1,759	13,358
Clothing, haberdashery, boots, and shoes	82,448	822,167
Furniture, bedding, linen, carpets, linoleum (except unfinished)	14,156	95,013
Radio and gramophones—complete	25	71,169
Cars and cycles—complete	36,947	6,040
Refrigerators—complete	404	21,198
Vacuum cleaners—complete .. .. .	..	10,141
Domestic hardware, crockery, brooms, and similar requisites—complete	7,346	128,985
Printed books and periodicals	2,411	27,952
Stationery	2,169	54,293
Jewellery, ornaments, clocks, watches, fancy goods	1,270	58,585
Toys, games, and sporting equipment	3,139	30,036
Surgical, optical, scientific, and other instruments	896	19,962
Photographic goods	508	23,055
Cosmetics and toilet goods	1,530	113,296
Drugs and medicines	5,647	142,612
Musical instruments, music, records	297	17,922
Other goods ready for sale	21,107	323,506
Farmers and pastoralists' requirements—		
Dips, sprays, &c.	555	23,543
Fodders and stock licks	34,102	65,333
Farming and pastoral machinery and implements—complete	28,707	108,646
Wire and wire-netting	877	40,703
Fertilisers	145	38,194
Other	8,949	72,590
Goods for trade use or sale—		
Textile piecegoods	44,098	246,196
Builders' (including painters' and plumbers') materials, hardware, &c.	220,642	324,105
Radio and gramophone parts .. .. .	..	22,263
Machinery (not farming and pastoral)—complete	788	129,562
Machinery (not farming and pastoral)—parts	2,735	42,665
Farming and pastoral machinery—parts	4,552	16,190
Car and cycle parts, tyres and tubes	11,876	336,913
Structural iron and steel ready for erection	14,265	37,960
Other goods for trade use or sale	771,857	1,006,408
Total	2,322,856	6,395,073

Stock and Wool Overland.—Movements of livestock and wool across the State's borders result in a net export, valued at £909,459, £421,462, £496,866, £193,711, and £1,446,048 for the five years ended 1938-39.

Sugar.—Interstate exports of sugar are also available separately. During the five years ended 1938-39 their amounts have been £5,804,304, £6,086,185, £6,574,690, £6,330,008, and £6,490,377.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the overseas imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. The returns have since merely required traders to give monthly totals of interstate trade, and since February, 1940, the monthly total dissected into a modified list of commodities. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas 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 overseas imports. Indirect overseas 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 six years a complete statement of Queensland's trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

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.		
1934-35	£A1000. 7,887	£A1000. 17,924	£A1000. 25,811	£A1000. 18,824	£A1000. 12,049	£A1000. 981	£A1000. 31,854	£A1000. 57,665	£A1000. 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	22,623	32,941	26,556	13,801	1,238	41,595	74,536	8,654
1938-39	9,965	22,839	32,804	28,651	14,780	1,389	44,820	77,624	12,016
1939-40 (estimate)	10,967	24,298	35,265	31,715	17,176 ^d	^e	48,890	84,155	13,625

a Excludes specie. Large shipments of gold specie distorted overseas export statistics during the depression years.

b Includes the net export of live stock and wool overland.

c Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States, but there are no export statistics.

d Including gold produced.

e Included in previous column.

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.

5. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

The next table shows the balance of payments for Australia for each year since 1928-29, including an estimate for 1939-40. The figures in the last column up to 1937-38 were published by Dr. Wilson, Commonwealth Statistician, in a paper read by him to the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science in January, 1939.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Exports of Merchandise	Gold produced.	Imports of Merchandise	External Interest. (Commonwealth and Municipal.)	Net Debit due to all other external transactions.	Balance representing Capital Inflow (-) or Outflow (+)
	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000
1928-29..	138,631	1,860	143,300	28,020	12,023	- 42,852
1929-30..	98,132	1,878	130,788	29,352	- 8,842	- 51,288
1930-31..	90,611	2,443	68,386	35,510	- 1,124	- 9,718
1931-32..	97,142	4,602	56,134	34,452	- 5,100	+ 16,258
1932-33..	98,720	5,769	71,232	32,573	- 10,389	+ 11,073
1933-34..	114,430	7,103	74,526	31,295	6,264	+ 9,448
1934-35..	103,707	7,378	90,731	29,198	7,347	- 16,181
1935-36..	124,436	9,216	104,730	28,482	7,767	- 7,327
1936-37..	148,490	11,305	113,529	27,397	10,134	+ 8,735
1937-38..	141,668	12,809	140,007	27,500	11,365	- 24,395
1938-39..	122,543	n	124,478	27,300	n	- 26,000 ^a
1939-40..	146,261	n	144,075	27,555	n	- 19,000 ^a

^a Estimated.

n Not available.

The figures in the last column of the above table represent the capital inflow and outflow. A capital inflow into Australia may take the form of a diminution of Australian balances held in London or of a long-term capital movement (including in this phrase, for convenience, short-term capital other than net changes in Australia's London balances). In the table below capital inflows and outflows are analysed into these two elements. Except for three years the long-term movement of capital has been inward since 1928-29. Australia has drawn from overseas balances for the last three years. These balances had been built up during 1936-37 out of the positive balance of payments and the proceeds of capital inflow.

CAPITAL MOVEMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Oversea Balances increase or decrease.	Inflow (-) or Outflow(+) of Long Term Capital.	Year.	Oversea Balances increase or decrease.	Inflow (-) or Outflow(+) of long Term Capital.
	£A 1,000	£A 1,000		£A 1,000	£A 1,000
1928-29 ..	- 18,677	- 24,175	1934-35 ..	- 24,989	+ 8,808
1929-30 ..	- 49,677	- 1,611	1935-36 ..	- 308	- 7,019
1930-31 ..	- 3,436	- 6,282	1936-37 ..	+ 31,241	- 22,506
1931-32 ..	+ 14,389	+ 1,869	1937-38 ..	- 9,952	- 14,443
1932-33 ..	+ 8,021	+ 3,052	1938-39 ..	- 23,421	- 2,579 ^a
1933-34 ..	+ 25,440	- 15,992			

^a Estimated.

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

The basic ideas of co-operative marketing were 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. The 1938 amendment to the Act abolished local associations, and the council now comprises representatives of the various commodity boards. This council promotes 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.^a For some years the section was so interpreted as not to limit 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.

^a 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.

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 1938-39) to jam manufacturers, fruit canners, &c., and rebates (£107,902 in 1938-39) 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 of 400,000 tons was allowed; with adjustments dependent on the production of the other countries concerned with the agreement.

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 "Pools."—In 1929 after several years of 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 Government, following the recommendation of the majority report, created a 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 also provides for the making of farm production control agreements between suppliers of mill areas. Due to an increased export market, Queensland mills were allowed, in May, 1939, an additional 7 per cent. of the basic mill quotas for 1939. This was increased to 12 per cent. in July. A further amendment in October, due to the purchase of the whole of the surplus sugar in Australia by the British Government, provided for the acceptance of up to 170 per cent. of the basic mill quotas, and therefore for the harvesting of the whole crop.

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 since 1923.

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.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1931	304	301	605	50	22	7
1932	337	196	533	37	23	12
1933	348	319	667	48	72	23
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
1939	383	545	928	59	169	31

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 last two columns show average prices for Queensland sugar, excluding and including "excess" sugar.

SUGAR—NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Prices—			
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	Australia.	Oversea.	Average. a.	Average. b.
	£A 1,000	£A 1,000	£A 1,000	£ s. d.	£ 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	..
1927 ..	9,277	1,923	11,200	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4	..
1930 ..	8,745	1,731	10,476	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 13 1	19 10 1
1931 ..	8,161	2,818	10,979	26 19 0	9 7 0	18 6 6	17 19 10
1932 ..	8,437	1,624	10,061	25 2 3	8 5 9	19 6 1	18 16 2
1933 ..	8,318	2,562	10,880	23 18 6	8 0 6	17 4 3	16 3 6
1934 ..	7,623	2,456	10,079	24 0 0	7 11 3	16 10 11	15 10 6
1935 ..	8,078	2,462	10,540	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 17 0	16 3 8
1936 ..	8,660	3,363	12,023	24 2 0	7 19 0	17 1 4	15 4 8
1937 ..	8,758	3,693	12,451	24 0 0	8 6 0	17 11 0	15 6 5
1938 ..	8,723	3,765	12,488	24 0 0	8 4 3	16 19 1	15 2 2
1939 ..	9,086	5,648	14,734	23 12 6	10 7 6	16 19 7	15 15 3

a Excluding "excess" sugar. There was no separate export pool before 1925.

b Including "excess" sugar. There was no "excess" sugar prior to 1930.

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, 1939:—

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales in Australia	11,123	11,379	11,392
Sales oversea	4,318	5,478	5,231
Stocks at end of year	972	1,042	1,018
Charges on Australian sales a—			
Raw sugar sea freights, &c.	682	697	709
Refining	773	780	793
Managing	446	472	465
Selling	120	124	122
Trade discounts, &c.	139	139	151
Syrup and treacle packages and allowances	67	72	68
Refined sugar, &c., freights	36	36	36
Charges on oversea sales—			
Freights, port handling, &c.	744	1,544	1,258
Sacks	178	171	197
Insurance, commission, &c.	44	65	61
Contribution to fruit industries	213	216	216
Rebates on sugar content of exported manufactures	106	97	108
Administration and sundries	8	9	7
Total expenses	3,556	4,422	4,191
Raw sugar purchases	12,023	12,450	12,488
Percentage of expenses to—			
Gross receipts	23.0	24.7	23.7
Purchases	29.6	35.5	33.6

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £29,187 was carried forward in 1939, and the total excess of assets was then £75,734.

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.

Butter Statistics.—For Production see Chapter 7.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER.

Year.	Australia.		Oversea. ^a			Per-centage Oversea.	Average Pool Price per lb.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	The East.	Other.		
1929-30 ..	Tons. 10,510	Tons. 2,118	Tons. 20,149	Tons. 838	Tons. 107	% 62.6	s. d. 1 5½
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 1½
1932-33 ..	10,698	183	32,376	1,339	80	75.6	0 10½
1933-34 ..	10,639	228	42,304	1,711	105	80.2	0 9½
1934-35 ..	11,589	1,195	43,576	1,968	114	78.1	0 11½
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 1½
1937-38 ..	13,138	2,712	33,620	1,223	134	68.8	1 3
1938-39 ..	13,148	2,032	52,582	1,468	150	78.1	1 3

^a The East includes butter sold to tanners for export, and Other includes ships' stores.

Butter production in 1938-39 was much greater than in previous years, and sales by butter factories were worth £9.75m. The bulk of the increase was taken by Great Britain; the price per cwt. being less than that for the previous year. The local price was higher for the year, the average net price returned to factories (140s. 3d.) being the same as the previous year. Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, was low in 1930-31 at 10,356 tons, and had risen by 1938-39 to 13,448 tons. The per capita consumption for 1938-39 was 29.8 lb. for Queensland, this amount being less than for Australia as a whole. For 1937-38 the Australian consumption per head was 33.9 lb.

The next table shows the average price of butter per cwt. as quoted in London and Brisbane, also the pool price, for the last ten years.

BUTTER PRICES PER CWT.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.	Pool.
	£ Aust.		£ Aust.	£ Aust.
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1929-30	157	4	209	163
1930-31	136	9	179	139
1931-32	132	10	161	123
1932-33	107	11	136	98
1933-34	97	6	131	91
1934-35	94	4	140	105
1935-36	120	10	140	120
1936-37	129	1	140	126
1937-38	149	1	149	140
1938-39	142	0	158	140

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 1936-37 and 1937-38 was about 8½d., and for 1938-39 about 8d. The production for 1938-39 was much higher than the 1937-38 production, due mainly to good seasonal conditions. The proportion of Queensland cheese exported overseas in the three years, 1936-37 to 1938-39, was 26.1, 54.8, and 66.2 per cent. respectively. The average net receipts per lb. in 1938-39 were 10½d. for local and interstate sales, and 9d. for processed cheese and 6½d. 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 1937-38 it received 3,604,199 dozen, and in 1938-39, 4,754,091 dozen.

Overseas sales totalled 1,372,590 dozen in 1938-39, practically all to Great Britain, where the market is protected, and 357,300 dozen were sold in other States. Suppliers were paid £241,680, and the average per dozen was about 1s. 1d. a slightly less return than in the previous year.

The Board's exports relieve the local market at the times of heavy supplies, but in 1938-39 overseas sales showed a loss of £4,629 compared with local market value. The Board also imposes an "equalisation levy" of 1d. per dozen, a "general reserve levy" of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on proceeds, and also on the commission allowed the agent amounting to another $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1938-39, 12,539 60-lb. tins, compared with 3,382 in the previous year, were sold at from 2d. to 6d. per lb. according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 7,315 lb. being sold during the year at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

4. WHEAT.

The Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its headquarters in Toowoomba. Queensland does not 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 1938-39, on rails at the sender's railway station, was the seller's price of f.a.q. bagged wheat at Darling Harbour, Sydney, plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bushel to mills in the wheat area. For first-grade milling wheat, an extra $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. is added, and for third-grade $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. is deducted. Mills in the wheat area receive a rebate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 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 organization 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 8,760 short tons of cotton seed in 1939.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1929 has increased at a faster rate than its production; the estimated consumption for 1939 was 35,000 bales, and for 1940, 50,000 bales, quantities 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. 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 1939 the price fluctuated between these two figures. The Commonwealth Government has extended the cotton bounty for five years as from the end of 1940. The basic bounty rates will be related to a Liverpool spot price of 6d. per lb., and will be 4½d. per lb. for 1941, decreasing by ¼d. each year until the rate for 1945 reaches 3½d. per lb.

For the 1938 season about 13½ million lb. of seed cotton was received, and 4,773,936 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers amounted to £115,067, averaging 2·02d. per lb. of seed cotton; the Commonwealth bounty was £106,173, averaging 1·86d. per lb., the total averaging 3·88d. 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).
	1,000 lb.		Bales.	Bales.
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
1939	17,528	35·3	12,447	35,000

6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 partly to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. In 1938-39 the Board charged £9 15s. per ton for maize sold in North Queensland, £8 5s. for Melbourne sales, £6 15s. for Sydney sales, and £4 17s. 6d. per ton for exported maize, giving an average return of £7 7s. 7d. per ton, from which £1 6s. 8d. was deducted for the Board's charges. 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Maize received at silos (gross) .. Tons	7,270	11,431	19,337	26,721	25,675
Northern sales Tons	7,508	8,277	7,402	7,228	8,464
Payments to growers per ton, according to grade	£4 16 0	£7 9 3	£7 10 3	£8 1 9	£6 0 11
Expenses per ton received	£5 6 0	£1 14 4	£1 5 4	£1 1 5	£1 6 8
Loan liability to Government (approx.)	£73,000	£69,000	£66,000	£63,000	£60,000

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 1938-39, 13,282 pigs were handled and graded, and 97 head of cattle. Butchers bought 1,551 pigs. Payments totalled £34,683, and the average price paid for first quality pigs was 6-19d. 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 £41,907 at 30th June, 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.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Quantity received Tons	3,240	4,300	7,290	4,276	7,474
Average price realised per lb. .. d.	3-90	3-37	2-87	3-47	<i>a</i>
Average price per lb. paid to growers d.	2-91	2-52	2-12	2-44	<i>a</i>
Working expenses per lb. .. d.	0-99	0-85	0-74	1-03	<i>a</i>

a Not yet available. The large crop in 1938 delayed the finalisation of the Board's accounts.

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 by an amendment to the tariff in December, 1938, it is provided that the tariff would remain unaltered except that a reducing scale should apply when the value for duty exceeded £14 per ton, thus making the landed cost in Australia approximately £35 a ton. Production has been increasing in Australia, and the market—consuming about 2,500 tons a year—is now over supplied. An agreement operates with growers of other States, but increasing interstate sales outside the pool have endangered the existence of the Board.

For the 1937-38 season 917 tons were received, and the average price paid to the growers for cleaned seed was £26 18s. 4d. per ton. The 1938-39 crop is to be cleared on the farms, and will be handled by the Board's agents in Brisbane.

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.

In 1937-38, 57,760 bushels were received and £10,300 was paid to growers. For 1938-39, a record crop of 123,144 bushels was delivered; but final payments have not yet been made to growers.

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 sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices have had a depressing effect upon the price obtained. 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. In 1938, owing to adverse conditions, a much lower quantity was produced, but the average price obtained, £40 4s. 11d. per ton, represents a substantial increase on previous years.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Owing to a fall in prices Queensland production has declined and does not produce all local requirements. As a result of small crops in 1937-38 and 1938-39, the Board did not insist on the harvest being pooled. In 1937-38, 83 tons were sold for £3,752, and receipts for 1938-39, 114 tons, were sold for £5,153.

8. FRUIT.

Control over fruit-marketing was a by-product of the great expansion of fruit production after the 1914-18 war period, 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 £8,000 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., was 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 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.—A good season resulted in heavy supplies of canned pineapples; but circumstances prevented successful marketing in Great Britain. The growers accepted lower prices for their cannery fruit to effect sales in Australia at reduced prices; and this led to the clearing of stocks for the year. In 1938-39, 27,645 cases of apples were exported oversea.

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 1938-39 the C.O.D. despatched 1,430,660 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 1938-39, IN CASES OF 1½ BUSHELS EACH OR EQUIVALENT.

Particulars.	Bananas.	Pineapples.
Interstate—		
C.O.D., Melbourne	55,739	160,165
C.O.D., Sydney	147,060	253,075
C.O.D., All Places	217,108	431,559
Other Sales (Estimated)	38,600	..
Total Interstate	255,708	431,559
To Factories (Direct) .. .. .	..	770,824
Queensland Markets (Estimated)	334,788	230,470
Total	590,496	1,432,853

Pineapples despatched to factories totalled 19,637 tons, including 366 tons *ex* markets, and of other fruits 2,462 tons, including 413 tons of apples and plums, 387 tons of citrus fruits, 718 tons of papaws, 320 tons of figs and strawberries, 179 tons of passion fruit, and 445 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 1938-39 the output of pine plywood was disposed of as follows:—in Queensland 7,669,835 square feet; to interstate markets, 36,215,401 square feet; to Great Britain 81,160 square feet; total 43,966,396 square feet, valued at £335,243.

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. The disposals for 1938-39 were:—in Queensland, 736,560 square feet; and interstate, 8,066,345 square feet; total, 8,802,905 square feet, valued at £67,121.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coalmining 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 yet done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1938-39 amounted to £5,379. 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. A profit of £2,316 was made in 1938-39. The Board’s loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1939, was £24,107.

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: 1936, 14,800 tons; 1937, 22,600 tons; and 1938, 26,380 tons.

The Board’s revenues are derived from fees for services, and sales of products. At 30th June, 1939, the capital value of its works was £803,051, and its excess of assets over liabilities was given as £375,943. 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic markets ..	76	81	83	92	88
For Interstate markets ..	5	4	2	6	41
For Oversea markets ..	72	75	72	128	88
Total	152	160	157	226	217
Other Animals Treated a—					
For Domestic markets ..	479	427	449	497	510 ^b
For Oversea markets ..	332	250	314	305	245
Total	811	677	763	802	755
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	49,887	27,756	45,021	34,993	23,167
Applied for scientific research	6,204	5,799	5,447	6,435	8,836
London Values of Aust. Beef—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chilled hinds, per lb.	..	4-27	4-76	5-16	5-02
Frozen hinds, per lb.	3-44	3-88	4-02	4-36	4-08

a Including calves, which increased from 139,512 in 1934-35 to 189,685 in 1938-39. Pigs increased from 53,586 to 76,601 in 1938-39. Sheep provide the largest numbers.

b Includes 14(000) for interstate markets.

11. WAR-TIME MARKETING.

When the present war commenced in 1939 the Commonwealth Government decided to control the marketing of certain primary products. The existence of statutory boards for the meat, dairy produce, and fruit industries facilitated war-time arrangements, whilst committees were soon established for those commodities not previously under the control of Boards, &c.

Contracts were made between Australia and the United Kingdom for the supply of some commodities. Particulars of the contracts are as follow:—

Wool.—The United Kingdom will purchase for the duration of the war, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian clip (less the amount used in Australia) at 10½d. sterling per lb., plus 50 per cent. of the profits derived from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom. The price will be reviewed annually.

Meat.—For the 12 months ended 30th September, 1940, the United Kingdom will purchase 240,000 tons of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, and pork; and endeavour to take any additional quantities available for export.

Butter.—The amount purchased from November, 1939, to 30th June, 1940, was 75,500 tons, which is on the basis of 94,500 tons per annum. The price ranges from 137s. 2½d. to 127s. 6d. per cwt. (Australian currency) according to grade.

Cheese.—The amount to be purchased to the end of June, 1940, was 13,000 tons, which is on the basis of 16,500 tons per annum. The price in Australian currency ranges from 76s. 6¾d. to 71s. 6¾d. per cwt. according to grade.

Eggs.—This contract was for one season and covered eggs packed for export up to 31st December, 1939. The quantity stated was 900,000 long hundreds, but the United Kingdom agreed to accept any additional quantity available, subject to shipping being procurable. The price in Australian currency ranged from 9s. 10-83d. for 13½-lb. and 14-lb. packs to 12s. 4-25d. for 17-lb. and 18-lb. packs.

Sugar.—The Queensland Government arranged for the sale of the balance of the surplus of the Australian 1939 raw sugar crop. The amount was approximately 332,500 tons, and the price £7 10s. per ton sterling c.i.f. United Kingdom ports, plus the tariff preference of £3 15s. a ton. Any excess of freight rates or insurance above pre-war normal rates will be paid by Britain. As 200,000 tons of the 1939 crop had been exported prior to this contract, this gave a total export of 532,500 tons, which represented an increase of approximately 80,000 tons in the anticipated exports from this crop.

Lead and Zinc.—Contracts for 12 months have been arranged by the Commonwealth Government with private companies for the supply of these metals to United Kingdom. The amounts to be supplied monthly are 13,330 tons of lead and 3,000 tons of zinc at £18 16s. 7d. and £22 10s. per ton respectively. Both prices are expressed in Australian currency.

Canned and Dried Fruits.—A contract for these fruits covers the exportable surplus.

The Commonwealth Government has also set up Boards to control the marketing of wheat and flour, barley, hides and leather, and apples and pears.

Wheat and Flour.—The Australian Wheat Board was established to receive, care for, and market wheat acquired by the Commonwealth Government. For the 1940 harvest, advances of 2s. 10½d. per bushel for bagged wheat, less rail freight, and 2s. 8½d. for bulk wheat, less rail freight, are being made to growers by the Board on delivery of wheat at the sidings. These advances are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. The Board controls the marketing of wheat within Australia, and negotiates sales in the United Kingdom and other countries.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board controls the purchase and marketing of this crop. Payments to growers will be according to the grade of their produce.

Hides and Leather.—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board acquires, at appraised prices, cattle hides and skins. After Australian tanners have purchased their requirements, the balance is sold for export.

Apples and Pears.—The Commonwealth Government acquired the 1940 crop of these fruits and the Australian Apple and Pear Board was appointed to arrange for the marketing and disposal of the crops.

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 244 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.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
<i>Cattle—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks	7 14 0	7 16 8	8 17 3	9 9 1	9 11 8
Cows	4 7 7	4 8 4	4 15 5	5 7 6	5 14 2
Steers	5 16 3	5 16 7	6 8 5	6 19 5	7 14 0
Heifers	4 3 1	3 19 4	4 13 6	5 7 6	5 14 6
Vealers and Yearlings	1 13 6	2 2 11	1 15 1	2 12 11	3 12 8
Calves	0 9 6	0 10 5	0 12 3	0 10 6	0 12 7
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers (Merino) ..	n	0 17 8	1 0 2	0 14 10	0 13 3
Wethers (Crossbred)	n	0 18 6	1 2 10	0 19 3	0 14 10
Wethers (all kinds)	0 16 0	0 17 8	1 0 1	0 14 9	0 13 5
Ewes (Merino) ..	n	0 13 8	0 17 0	0 11 0	0 10 4
Ewes (Crossbred) ..	n	0 16 1	0 18 4	0 15 0	0 12 7
Ewes (all kinds) ..	0 12 0	0 13 9	0 17 0	0 11 1	0 10 2
Hoggets	0 12 11	0 14 6	1 1 8	0 13 0	0 12 11
Lambs	0 15 9	0 17 8	1 0 2	0 18 0	0 16 0
Rams	0 10 4	0 14 5	1 1 2	0 12 0	0 12 3
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Backfatters	n	2 15 3	2 16 11	3 3 2	2 18 10
Baconers	n	2 12 3	2 19 4	3 5 11	3 0 0
Porkers	n	1 12 10	1 18 9	2 5 10	2 2 5
Stores	n	0 14 2	0 17 6	1 8 10	1 6 10
Pigs (all kinds) ..	1 13 7	1 12 10	2 1 4	2 10 6	2 8 4

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.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
<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 11	4 4	5 4	4 3	3 10
Other ..	bush.	3 5	4 1	5 5	4 2	3 9
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	5 6	7 6	5 6	6 0	6 6
Cabbages ..	doz.	3 11	5 3	3 6	4 3	4 4
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	6 1	6 8	6 2	6 1	6 9
Chaff—						
Lucerne ..	cwt.	5 9	7 7	7 8	5 10	6 8
Oaten ..	cwt.	5 5	6 1	7 1	7 10	5 10
Mixed ..	cwt.	5 1	6 0	6 9	5 3	5 1
Hay—Lucerne	cwt.	4 8	6 4	6 6	4 7	4 10
Maize ..	bush.	3 9	4 7	5 7	4 3	4 0
Onions ..	cwt.	10 0	12 8	10 10	8 11	19 11
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	6 3	7 4	6 2	6 10	7 4
Potatoes—						
English ..	cwt.	9 3	10 9	7 6	10 7	14 6
Sweet ..	cwt.	4 4	5 3	6 3	4 7	6 5
Pumpkins ..	cwt.	4 10	4 10	5 5	5 4	6 2
Tomatoes ..	½-bush.	4 6	4 3	3 8	4 7	4 5
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples ..	bush.	6 7	8 4	6 11	7 9	8 8
Bananas ..	doz.	0 3	0 4	0 4-75	0 4-25	0 4-75
Grapes ..	lb.	0 3-75	0 3-25	0 3-75	0 3-50	0 4-50
Lemons ..	bush.	10 7	10 8	11 11	9 1	11 4
Mandarins ..	bush.	8 11	7 10	9 0	7 3	8 9
Mangoes ..	bush.	7 9	7 2	5 5	6 11	7 8
Oranges..	bush.	7 5	7 1	8 4	6 9	9 0
Papaws ..	bush.	3 4	5 0	5 6	4 5	4 0
Passion Fruit	½-bush.	8 0	7 4	7 4	7 11	8 5
Peaches ..	½-bush.	4 0	4 8	4 3	3 7	4 2
Pineapples ..	doz.	3 0	3 8	3 7	3 0	3 0
Strawberries ..	doz.	7 10	8 3	8 1	7 1	8 1
	boxes					
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran ..	ton	126 11	149 7	159 0	150 9	119 11
Flour ..	ton	196 1 ^a	237 11 ^a	273 2	214 10 ^b	255 4 ^b
Pollard ..	ton	128 7	152 6	164 10	156 7	124 11
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon ..	lb.	0 8-25	0 8-25	0 10-75	0 11	0 10-50
Butter ..	lb.	1 3	1 3	1 4	1 5	1 5
Cheese ..	lb.	0 10-25	0 10	0 10-25	0 10-75	0 11
Ducks—Live ..	pair	4 5	5 1	5 10	6 6	5 5
Eggs ..	doz.	0 11-5	1 2	1 5	1 4	1 3
Fowls—Live ..	pair	4 9	4 9	5 4	6 0	5 1
Geese—Live ..	pair	6 5	5 10	5 10	5 6	6 2
Ham ..	lb.	1 3	1 3	1 5	1 6	1 5
Honey ..	lb.	0 3-25	0 3-25	0 3-25	0 3-50	0 3-75
Milk c ..	gal.	0 11-5	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Pork ..	lb.	0 6	0 6	0 8-25	0 8-75	0 8-25
<i>Turkeys—</i>						
Cocks — Live	pair	20 11	22 4	25 9	25 0	26 3
Hens—Live ..	pair	10 11	11 0	11 9	12 5	12 11

^a Excludes Flour Sales Tax of £2 12s. 6d. per ton levied from 7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936.

^b Includes Flour Tax, variable rate, levied since 5th December, 1938.

^c 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. A separate index is compiled for the non-rural commodities included in the 100. 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. Both the Commonwealth Statistician's revised Melbourne index, with 1928-29 as base year, and New South Wales Statistician's index agree in showing that wholesale prices, compared with 1928-29, have fallen about 10 per cent. 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. a.	Non-Rural Commodities.
<i>Year.</i>										
1901	834	949	737	1,001	745	1,222	963	977	904	n
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	1,000
1913	1,069	1,033	1,043	1,039	1,107	1,379	1,093	1,003	1,092	1,054
1920	2,430	1,914	3,079	2,602	2,415	3,113	2,236	2,301	2,503	2,490
1928	1,456	1,674	1,798	2,176	1,937	1,985	1,763	1,492	1,755	1,866
1932	1,137	1,752	1,235	2,034	1,943	1,371	1,295	1,636	1,525	1,774
1933	1,122	1,659	1,339	1,995	1,854	1,518	1,172	1,585	1,507	1,716
1934	1,144	1,678	1,393	1,933	1,712	1,599	1,245	1,458	1,504	1,666
1935	1,279	1,677	1,328	1,920	1,663	1,609	1,292	1,374	1,527	1,651
1936	1,299	1,670	1,470	1,901	1,707	1,679	1,316	1,346	1,562	1,650
1937	1,487	1,671	1,623	1,985	1,902	1,754	1,404	1,358	1,677	1,731
1938	1,523	1,682	1,302	2,002	1,922	2,024	1,488	1,391	1,679	1,725
1939	1,351	1,711	1,398	2,001	1,902	1,867	1,476	1,428	1,643	1,750
<i>Mths.</i>										
1939.										
Jan.	1,495	1,695	1,268	1,979	1,918	1,919	1,519	1,414	1,660	1,720
Feb.	1,539	1,698	1,279	1,979	1,919	1,879	1,562	1,414	1,672	1,723
Mar.	1,548	1,704	1,270	1,983	1,919	2,080	1,488	1,414	1,686	1,727
Apr.	1,443	1,702	1,262	1,980	1,919	1,946	1,520	1,414	1,652	1,728
May	1,292	1,703	1,254	1,978	1,920	1,830	1,526	1,414	1,607	1,727
June	1,255	1,703	1,281	1,980	1,891	1,774	1,514	1,414	1,594	1,720
July	1,266	1,703	1,299	1,978	1,884	1,792	1,443	1,414	1,593	1,718
Aug.	1,276	1,708	1,302	1,980	1,884	1,751	1,409	1,414	1,589	1,722
Sept.	1,383	1,709	1,467	2,005	1,886	1,816	1,403	1,437	1,646	1,740
Oct.	1,327	1,734	1,636	2,042	1,876	1,811	1,424	1,463	1,668	1,802
Nov.	1,143	1,738	1,666	2,042	1,885	1,888	1,440	1,463	1,644	1,813
Dec.	1,248	1,739	1,786	2,089	1,922	1,912	1,467	1,463	1,700	1,866

a Weighted average.

n Not available.

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 247 and 248. 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, 1939, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—AVERAGE DURING 1939.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>								
Bread	2 lb.	5-58	5-83	6-00	5-83	5-83	5-83	5-83
Flour	2 lb.	4-05	4-63	5-72	5-49	4-75	5-80	4-51
Flour (Self-raising) ..	2 lb.	8-29	8-81	11-34	9-71	8-87	9-51	9-38
Tea	1 lb.	27-62	26-20	31-35	28-36	27-79	29-53	27-75
Sugar	1 lb.	3-98	3-98	4-48	4-21	4-27	4-50	4-17
Rice	1 lb.	3-27	3-57	4-04	3-88	3-52	3-68	3-50
Sago	1 lb.	3-03	3-23	3-90	3-43	3-17	3-51	3-43
Jam (Plum)	1½ lb.	8-14	8-00	9-40	8-46	8-34	8-57	8-33
Golden Syrup	2 lb.	6-76	7-20	8-80	7-85	7-05	7-90	7-45
Oats (Flaked)	1 lb.	3-57	3-90	4-21	3-89	3-72	3-83	3-61

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—1939 (continued).

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>								
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb.	10-68	10-55	10-92	11-15	10-87	10-42	10-50
Currants	1 lb.	9-54	9-43	9-82	9-59	9-24	8-90	9-06
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	15-83	15-44	15-78	15-57	15-30	15-38	15-41
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	10-55	11-00	12-20	11-13	10-98	10-90	11-28
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	10-94	11-17	12-38	11-20	11-27	11-50	11-56
Salmon (in Tins) ..	1 lb.	13-65	13-55	14-83	12-50	14-04	12-00	14-48
Potatoes	7 lb.	15-34	15-38	21-75	16-07	14-76	17-78	15-38
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	3-42	3-59	4-67	3-58	3-51	3-68	3-69
Soap	1 lb.	6-15	6-47	7-07	6-86	6-70	6-93	6-66
Kerosene	1 quart	4-55	6-21	7-29	6-23	5-07	5-71	5-90
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>								
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	19-00	18-80	22-50	19-36	19-00	21-00	19-00
Cheese (Mild)	1 lb.	13-27	13-68	14-33	14-35	13-71	13-60	13-22
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	18-96	17-52	22-25	17-43	15-91	22-58	15-00
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	14-68	13-55	17-40	15-07	13-78	14-88	14-68
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	9-28	9-78	9-83	10-06	9-14	10-17	9-34
Milk (Fresh)	1 quart	6-00	7-01	7-00	6-00	5-86	7-80	5-20
<i>Meat—</i>								
<i>Beef—</i>								
Sirloin	1 lb.	8-73	8-26	8-00	7-89	6-48	8-49	8-00
Rib	1 lb.	5-80	6-22	6-00	4-93	4-74	5-90	6-00
Steak (Rump)	1 lb.	11-44	10-03	10-00	10-64	8-08	11-00	10-00
Steak (Chuck)	1 lb.	5-83	5-34	5-80	5-48	4-30	6-20	4-40
Sausages	1 lb.	5-84	6-80	6-00	6-59	5-44	6-00	6-00
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>								
Silverside	1 lb.	7-43	7-23	7-00	7-79	6-11	7-80	7-00
Brisket	1 lb.	5-52	6-28	6-00	6-64	5-30	6-05	6-00
<i>Mutton—</i>								
Leg	1 lb.	7-55	9-80	7-00	8-62	6-04	10-00	8-00
Shoulder	1 lb.	5-07	7-60	5-00	6-00	3-70	6-00	5-18
Loin	1 lb.	7-34	9-80	7-20	8-61	6-01	8-00	8-00
Chops (Loin)	1 lb.	7-58	9-80	8-00	8-76	6-04	8-04	8-00
Chops (Leg)	1 lb.	7-77	9-80	8-00	8-76	6-31	10-00	8-00
<i>Pork—</i>								
Leg	1 lb.	11-36	11-77	10-00	11-18	10-26	12-77	10-00
Loin	1 lb.	11-38	11-77	10-00	10-99	10-17	10-80	10-00
Chops	1 lb.	11-50	11-77	10-00	11-41	10-29	10-80	10-00

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 ^a	Australia. ^b
<i>Year.</i>									
1901 ..	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1907 ..	530	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	533
1911 ..	569	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	559
1912 ..	616	<i>n</i>	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1916 ..	798	<i>n</i>	895	856	801	<i>n</i>	796	812	836
1917 ..	786	<i>n</i>	880	798	778	<i>n</i>	790	794	823
1918 ..	836	<i>n</i>	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1919 ..	985	<i>n</i>	1,107	1,022	1,006	1,095	1,010	1,002	960
1920 ..	1,148	<i>n</i>	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1921 ..	1,014	<i>n</i>	1,063	1,026	959	1,152	1,016	1,014	1,064
1922 ..	899	<i>n</i>	950	904	861	1,030	883	900	942
1923 ..	947	<i>n</i>	1,020	972	939	1,059	938	951	1,009
1924 ..	945	<i>n</i>	1,030	939	895	1,041	909	943	969
1925 ..	970	<i>n</i>	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1926 ..	1,000	<i>n</i>	1,135	1,048	990	1,146	1,004	1,008	1,023
1927 ..	940	<i>n</i>	1,139	1,005	912	1,134	969	951	1,000
1928 ..	935	<i>n</i>	1,087	970	891	1,106	930	940	985
1929 ..	951	<i>n</i>	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	961	1,044
1930 ..	844	<i>n</i>	966	912	846	976	877	855	941
1931 ..	778	<i>n</i>	902	843	764	919	798	788	826
1932 ..	738	<i>n</i>	876	808	729	860	770	749	796
1933 ..	699	<i>n</i>	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1934 ..	727	<i>n</i>	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935 ..	763	<i>n</i>	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936 ..	791	<i>n</i>	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
1939 ..	864	912	969	904	823	961	860	872	927
<i>Mths, 1939</i>									
January ..	868	912	972	914	819	973	849	876	921
February ..	898	940	992	931	859	992	882	906	947
March ..	887	933	977	922	843	989	880	895	938
April ..	883	934	983	922	850	982	884	892	939
May ..	848	901	978	897	815	952	854	858	919
June ..	838	896	969	884	802	946	844	848	916
July ..	851	899	967	892	810	949	846	859	920
August ..	855	906	959	893	812	948	851	862	918
September ..	860	906	956	893	814	953	856	867	922
October ..	873	909	958	906	823	955	868	879	936
November ..	854	904	956	885	815	948	858	862	932
December ..	849	906	957	906	814	946	849	859	912

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937 Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not available.

The next table gives food and groceries index numbers for thirty-two towns in the State, calculated on prices collected for the month of November only for each of the last five years. The towns have been grouped according to the Basic Wage districts in which they are situated. See page 270 for the Basic Wage and district allowances.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000.)

Town.	November, 1935.	November, 1936.	November, 1937.	November, 1938.	November, 1939.
<i>South Eastern District—</i>					
Brisbane	780	820	835	824	854
Bundaberg	803	874	873	875	904
Dalby	807	870	836	835	896
Gayndah	851	907	867	895	926
Gladstone	827	871	870	903	920
Goondiwindi	889	914	868	893	916
Gympie	857	849	840	859	901
Ipswich	785	820	825	824	857
Maryborough	794	828	835	849	887
Mount Morgan	855	891	880	902	911
Nambour	834	844	863	883	892
Rockhampton	839	864	877	863	885
Stanthorpe	803	817	830	898	911
Toowoomba	751	800	789	781	815
Warwick	792	820	795	822	858
<i>South Western District—</i>					
Barcaldine	938	959	959	993	1,028
Charleville	949	989	969	970	992
Cunnamulla	927	938	921	951	970
Longreach	978	990	993	1,009	1,040
Roma	877	885	870	921	952
<i>Mackay District—</i>					
Mackay	872	898	895	916	952
<i>North Eastern District—</i>					
Ayr	825	841	867	913	940
Bowen	885	902	902	961	995
Cairns	887	915	914	949	977
Charters Towers	876	889	887	933	956
Chillagoe	900	915	946	944	1,007
Cooktown	963	986	989	1,003	1,057
Innisfail	943	974	995	978	984
Townsville	887	904	921	933	948
<i>North Western District—</i>					
Cloncurry	1,030	1,026	1,031	1,050	1,069
Hughenden	919	931	925	989	1,032
Winton	931	951	963	1,021	1,021

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. 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

"All Items."—Combining the 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.

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. ^a	Australia. ^b
<i>Year—</i>									
1907 <i>c</i> ..	442	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	520
1911 <i>c</i> ..	500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	578
1914 <i>c</i> ..	554	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	648
1914 <i>d</i> ..	611	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	687
1921 <i>d</i> ..	923	<i>n</i>	1,025	972	949	<i>n</i>	994	941	1,013
1922 <i>d</i> ..	877	<i>n</i>	865	883	841	<i>n</i>	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	<i>n</i>	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	<i>n</i>	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	<i>n</i>	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	<i>n</i>	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	<i>n</i>	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	<i>n</i>	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	<i>n</i>	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	<i>n</i>	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	<i>n</i>	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	<i>n</i>	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	<i>n</i>	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	<i>n</i>	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	<i>n</i>	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	<i>n</i>	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
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1939	874	849	878	871	863	923	830	875	919
2nd, 1939	866	845	871	864	855	915	830	867	917
3rd, 1939	866	843	886	861	853	912	834	867	916
4th, 1939	874	851	896	872	862	921	842	876	926
1st, 1940	887	860	904	887	874	932	845	888	930

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

^c Index of food, groceries, and house rent ("B" index).

^d Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

ⁿ Not available.

The following table gives a comparison among the capital cities of the "all items" index for the month of November, 1914, and for each year since 1928-29; also the first three quarters of 1939-40:—

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—"ALL ITEMS."

The "C" Index.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-27=1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. ^a
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 <i>b</i>	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1928-29	1,055	1,002	922	1,031	1,027	989	1,020
1931-32	889	826	780	814	853	852	847
1932-33	844	792	752	788	819	828	810
1933-34	836	795		802	820	830	810
			757				
1934-35	843	814	768	810	833	846	823
1935-36	862	829	786	827	838	853	839
1936-37	877	858	828	848	868	867	863
1937-38	899	882	844	876	874	884	885
1938-39	928	914	863	901	893	897	912
<i>Quarter—</i>							
3rd, 1939 ..	933	918	866	903	904	905	916
4th, 1939 ..	943	932	874	906	899	919	926
1st, 1940 ..	946	934	887	912	902	918	930

^a Weighted average of six State capital cities.

^b Month of November only.

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, 1939.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	No.	No.	No.
Administrative, etc.	3,972	958	4,930
Education Department	2,919	2,443	5,362
Police Force	1,393	2	1,395
Government Printing Office	312	113	425
Charitable Institutions and Asylums	512	479	991
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	16,992	967	17,959
Forestry (Wages Employees)	1,717	2	1,719
Mining	579	3	582
State Government Insurance	369	132	501
Other	401	86	487
Construction—			
Public Works Department	900	..	900
Public Estate Improvement	1,132	..	1,132
Main Roads Commission	6,523	..	6,523
Railways Department	108	..	108
Total	37,829	5,185	43,014

2. INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS.

The working population is classified both by *industries* and by *occupations*. For statistical purposes these two words are entirely distinct.

A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His *industry* depends on the nature of his employer's business, and is described by the commodity or service which his employer produces. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, miners. In the same way a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth. The distinction between occupation and industry does not, of course, arise in the case of one-man businesses.

With the increasing complexity of industry, men of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and men of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations made of industries and occupations.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was made on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the phrase "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Industries.—The table on the next page 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
Total	107,006	4,405	111,411
<i>Forestry</i>	4,054	27	4,081
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	8,819	31	8,850
<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 number of persons in the various industries, classified according to the grade of employment, is available for each State for each Census since 1901. This data has been used to obtain the working population in industrial groups for Queensland and Australia, as shown in the two tables which follow. The working population includes employers, those working on own account, employees, and unemployed, but excludes those whose grade of employment was not applicable and workers not receiving remuneration. It also contains a certain proportion (estimated for 1933 at 3.2 per cent.) who are not, in fact, in work, though they describe themselves as occupied at the Census. Omitting these and the unemployed, we obtain the figures of "full-time employment" shown in the last two columns. "Employment" here is inclusive of employers and independent workers. The "Undefined industrial workers" group in 1901, 1911, and 1921, and "Labourers, industry undefined," in 1933, have been distributed among the manufacturing, building and construction, and transport and communication groups. The estimated distribution was 40 per cent. to the first group, and 30 per cent. to each of the other two.

Figures for Queensland are shown in the following table. In addition to working population, particulars of persons in full-time employment in 1933 and 1937-38 are given.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	Working Population. <i>a</i>				Estimated number of Persons in Full-time Employment.	
	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1933.	1937-38. <i>b</i>
Primary (excl. Mining) ..	67,268	71,944	90,180	111,324	95,000	103,800
Mining	16,870	17,211	9,422	8,836	6,800	9,800
Manufacturing	35,926	46,151	54,349	67,607	40,700	57,800
Building and Construction	13,257	17,296	21,010	28,669	13,200	20,100
Transport and Communi- cation	21,002	24,941	34,935	41,409	27,000	36,900
Property and Finance ..	3,537	3,397	5,065	6,679	5,700	6,800
Commerce	22,969	28,775	36,891	48,365	38,700	47,600
Public Administration, Professions, and Enter- tainment	14,020	16,546	24,978	33,487	26,300	34,500
Personal and Domestic ..	25,210	25,315	27,969	33,858	26,200	31,500
Total	220,059	251,576	304,799	380,234	279,600	348,800

a For description, see above.

b These figures have been derived from Workers' Compensation Statistics.

The figures shown in the above table have been reduced to percentages in the following table.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	Working Population.				Estimated number of Persons in Full-time Employment.	
	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	Census, 1933.	1937-38.
Primary (excl. Mining)	% 30·6	% 28·6	% 29·6	% 29·3	% 34·0	% 29·8
Mining	7·7	6·8	3·1	2·3	2·4	2·8
Manufacturing	16·3	18·3	17·8	17·8	14·6	16·6
Building and Construction ..	6·0	6·9	6·9	7·5	4·7	5·8
Transport and Communication ..	9·5	9·9	11·5	10·9	9·7	10·6
Property and Finance	1·6	1·4	1·6	1·8	2·0	1·9
Commerce	10·4	11·4	12·1	12·7	13·8	13·6
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment ..	6·4	6·6	8·2	8·8	9·4	9·9
Personal and Domestic	11·5	10·1	9·2	8·9	9·4	9·0
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

It will be noticed that Queensland maintains a high percentage in the Primary group; the Australian figure being much lower and declining at each Census. In Building and Construction the Queensland proportion is consistently below the Australian. Manufacturing is another large group in which Queensland differs from the Australian figure. The Australian figure shows an increase each Census, whilst Queensland shows a decrease after 1911, and the same figure for 1933 as for 1921. The other industrial groups show similar trends.

The next table gives the working population for Australia for each Census since 1901. These figures have been obtained by the same method as those for Queensland (see page 257).

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.

Industry.	Working Population.			
	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.
Primary (excl. Mining)	408,211	415,121	476,163	551,102
Mining	118,149	101,519	62,167	68,436
Manufacturing	294,349	384,991	484,385	605,708
Building and Construction ..	117,942	136,539	168,959	209,962
Transport and Communication	133,820	175,076	241,676	272,502
Property and Finance	31,426	30,695	43,759	55,571
Commerce	179,085	233,835	301,591	391,619
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment ..	124,648	133,252	186,370	241,399
Personal and Domestic	193,047	194,184	204,537	239,295
Total	1,600,677	1,805,212	2,169,607	2,635,594

The figures for Australia have also been reduced to a percentage basis in the next table.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.

Industry.	Working Population.			
	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.
	%	%	%	%
Primary (excl. Mining)	25.5	23.0	21.9	20.9
Mining	7.4	5.6	2.9	2.6
Manufacturing	18.4	21.3	22.3	23.0
Building and Construction	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0
Transport and Communication	8.4	9.7	11.2	10.3
Property and Finance	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1
Commerce	11.2	12.9	13.9	14.8
Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment	7.8	7.4	8.6	9.2
Personal and Domestic	12.0	10.8	9.4	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupations.—Data classifying the working population into occupations, as defined on page 255, became available for the first time in 1933. As the classification then used has already been revised for purposes of the National Register and future Censuses, no tables have been compiled for inclusion in this section.

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. EMPLOYMENT.

The Commonwealth Statistician compiles index numbers of employment in Factories and Retail Stores for all of the States to obtain a measure of the fluctuations of employment in these industries. The two tables which follow contain data which is published in the "Monthly Review of Business Statistics" issued by him.

The first table shows index numbers for employment in factories; the number of persons in employment used to obtain the indexes is exclusive of working proprietors:—

EMPLOYMENT INDEX NUMBERS FOR FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA.
(Base, 1928-29 = 100.)

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1931-32	69	81	79	64	63	85	74
1932-33	76	92	82	71	70	87	82
1933-34	85	100	88	80	77	92	90
1934-35	97	108	94	91	85	100	100
1935-36	107	117	99	105	100	110	109
1936-37	115	123	106	111	108	118	116
1937-38	124	130	114	121	111	125	124
1938-39	127	130	117	119	112	132	126
Months, 1939-40.							
July	124	122	118	116	107	120	121
August	124	123	119	119	107	119	122
September	126	125	122	115	105	125	123
October	129	130	126	117	108	133	127
November	131	133	124	117	110	139	129
December	133	132	121	122	111	142	130
January	131	135	110	122	110	138	129
February	131	137	113	123	109	145	130
March	133	138	118	126	108	151	132
April	130	139	118	127	108	148	131

The next table gives index numbers of employment in retail stores.

EMPLOYMENT INDEX NUMBERS FOR RETAIL STORES, AUSTRALIA.
(Base, July, 1933 = 100.)

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1933-34	103	107	101	102	99	106	104
1934-35	111	118	106	108	105	108	112
1935-36	118	130	109	114	110	112	119
1936-37	124	137	111	115	115	119	125
1937-38	130	141	112	115	116	118	128
1938-39	132	142	114	114	116	133	130
Months, 1939-40.							
July	133	138	116	110	119	138	129
August	129	137	114	109	114	134	127
September	129	137	114	112	111	133	127
October	130	141	114	109	111	135	128
November	133	147	117	111	113	139	132
December	148	165	131	127	125	154	148
January	132	144	117	111	118	144	131
February	135	139	114	110	115	138	130
March	131	140	114	110	116	137	129
April	129	144	116	111	115	137	130

Both of these tables show a steady increase in employment in these industries for each State.

Queensland Employment Index Numbers.—Certain additional figures are available for this State showing the trend of employment since 1933-34. A sample collection is made of the number of persons on the pay-rolls each month from a number of firms engaged in different types of industry and commerce, namely:—Wholesale and miscellaneous trade, banking and insurance, building and construction, and all public authorities. These figures, except Government and Municipal, have been converted to index numbers in the following table.

EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Class of Industry.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Government and Municipal—							
Administration No.						35,973	35,995
Maintenance						9,029	9,314
Work .. No.	39,577	45,395	48,229	49,212	50,690	10,165	10,995
New Building and Construction No.							

Index Numbers.—Base, 1936-37=1,000.

Private Building ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,000	986	623	517
Wholesale Trade ..	889	932	971	1,000	1,071	1,115	1,142
Miscellaneous Trade ..	861	967	998	1,000	1,067	1,131	1,226
Banks and Insurance							
Cos.	897	923	958	1,000	1,031	1,071	1,107

n Not available.

Unemployment Insurance Figures.—A more complete measure of employment is given in the following table, which covers the greater part of the employee population of 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 seasonal occupations, though the true seasonal trend is obscured by the course of the depression and recovery during the period. In another table (page 263) the percentage of unemployment, covering the whole working population, is given.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND—NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS. *a*

Year.	Average for Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1930	121	120	116	125	121
1931	107	105	103	108	111
1932	107	102	102	113	112
1933	111	105	105	114	118
1934	123	113	115	128	135
1935	134	125	127	138	144
1936	140	133	129	147	149
1937	148	137	143	154	158
1938	156	145	151	164	164
1939	162	153	156	168	169

a These figures measure employment within the field of unemployment insurance. Due to the smoothing out of fortuitous fluctuations in the crediting of contributions on account of government employment, they have been slightly revised since their publication in the 1939 issue of the *Year Book*.

For details of the finances of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund, see page 277.

Bureau of Industry Figures.—The figures of employment and unemployment previously published in this section of the *Year Book* were only partial. They referred to adult male wage- and salary-earners only, and took no account of regular seasonal unemployment in seasonal industries, but they included, in employment, the full-time equivalent of part-time relief work.

This series has been replaced by one which covers all persons in work in Queensland, whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account. The table on the next page shows these figures for the last ten years, the four quarters of 1939, and the March quarter of 1940.

The numbers of employers and workers on own account were obtained for Census dates, and a special inquiry was made to determine the changes between 1933 and 1938. Employees cover (a) those coming within the scope of unemployment insurance, (b) persons in insurable industries who are not subject to unemployment insurance because they are either under eighteen years of age or receive salaries above certain specified limits, and (c) those persons engaged in uninsurable industries such as agriculture (other than sugar and cotton-picking), Commonwealth services, domestic services, and shipping. The numbers of persons under eighteen in insurable employment have been computed from Census data, the trend of unemployment insurance contributions, and the year to year ratio of juniors to adults as disclosed by factory and shop statistics. The employees in uninsurable industries have been estimated mainly from Census data, and also from wage payments as returned for workers' compensation insurance assessment. Those working for no wages are mainly family employees, and their numbers have been based on Census data.

The last column of the table gives a full percentage of unemployment. This percentage can be defined as the ratio of the number of persons seeking and capable of work and not in work, to the total of the working population. The working population has been estimated from the total population by examining the trend of the proportions available for work

in each age group for males and females separately, as disclosed by the last two Censuses. Persons not working through sickness, estimated from Census data, are excluded from the unemployed but included in the working population.

The latest figures are published each month in *Economic News*.

QUEENSLAND TOTAL WORKING POPULATION.

Period.	Numbers in Work.				Percentage of Unemployment.
	Employers and Workers on Own Account.	Employees.	Working for No Wages.	Total.	
<i>Average—</i>					
1929-30 ..	88,000	202,800	9,200	300,000	13.6
1930-31 ..	89,700	190,000	9,300	289,000	17.7
1931-32 ..	91,400	181,300	9,400	282,100	20.3
1932-33 ..	93,100	184,600	9,400	287,100	19.4
1933-34 ..	94,700	194,700	9,600	299,000	17.3
1934-35 ..	96,800	214,500	9,700	321,000	13.0
1935-36 ..	98,900	223,500	9,900	332,300	11.7
1936-37 ..	100,900	234,500	10,100	345,500	10.0
1937-38 ..	103,000	245,800	10,300	359,100	8.3
1938-39 ..	105,100	257,700	10,500	373,300	6.3
<i>Quarter—</i>					
1st, 1939 ..	105,400	258,900	10,500	374,800	6.1
2nd, 1939 ..	105,900	263,500	10,500	379,900	5.2
3rd, 1939 ..	106,400	260,500	10,600	377,500	6.1
4th, 1939 ..	106,900	259,000	10,600	376,500	6.7
1st, 1940 ..	107,500	266,500	10,600	384,600	5.1

Census Figures.—At the time of the 1933 Census, 46,731 men and 10,560 women, 57,291 persons, returned themselves as unemployed. 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 1938, page 98). The qualification of casual employment in these figures 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 1938 in Queensland 64,793 persons, or 35 per cent. of the whole trade union membership, were members of unions reporting unemployment figures, compared with 401,532, or 56 per cent., for the other States taken together.

**UNEMPLOYMENT—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS
UNEMPLOYED.**

State.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
New South Wales	20.6	15.4	10.9	9.9	11.4
Victoria	14.0	10.7	9.0	8.6	10.4
Queensland	8.7	7.8	7.3	6.4	5.9
South Australia	17.6	10.8	8.2	8.3	9.3
Western Australia	13.4	8.1	5.6	5.7	7.1
Tasmania <i>a</i>	13.2	9.8	7.3	7.9	8.1
Australia	16.5	12.2	9.3	8.7	9.8

a Revised figures.

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 1938.*" 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.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
Applications for new awards, variation, rescission, or interpretation	142	114	208	187	172	320	185	244	209	195
Applications for compulsory conferences and references to disputes	11	7	7	17	25	24	17	15	25	6
Applications <i>re</i> apprentices or improvers	28	43	133	161	105	71	66	48	59	47
Applications for agreement to be made common rule .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Applications for deregistration of Industrial Union	1	2	1	2	..	1	5	1	2	..
Appeals from decision of Conciliation Commissioner .. .. .	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals from decision of Industrial Magistrate	13	11	4	9	26	25	29	46	37	39
Appeals from decision of Industrial Registrar	8	2	1	3	..	1	..	1	4	2
Application for suspension of awards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications for injunction and restraint orders	1	2	..	1	4	3	2	2	1	2
Miscellaneous applications	38	14	16	8	8	23	33	33	26	19
Cases filed at Townsville Registry	6	10	30	19	28	12	31	26	22 ^a	13 ^b
Total Cases	248	207	403	408	368	480	369	417	385	323
Agreements registered	46	28	8	25	28	20	38	44	42	39
Applications to register Industrial Unions	1	5	2	7	1	1	1	1	5	2
Industrial Unions registered	1	4	1	3	1	..	1	1	5	2
Industrial Unions refused registration .. .. .	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Secret ballots taken .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..

^a Applications for variations of awards.

^b Application for 2 new awards and 11 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.	£
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
1939 ..	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1939.

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 ..	385	459	137,638	9,230	146,868	410,183	419,330
Victoria ..	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
Queensland ..	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
S. Australia ..	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
W. Australia	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
Tasmania ..	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
N. Territory ..	2	17	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
Total ..	415	505	141,565	9,602	151,167	459,154	455,716

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 1938.*" 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, 1939, had 1,000 or more members. The numbers of unions at 31st December, 1939, were:—Employees' 79, and employers' 17.

MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland as at 31st December.				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
<i>Unions of Employees.</i>					
Australian Workers' ..	53,547	52,277	55,216	57,856	64,711
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q'land)	6,792	7,446	7,783	7,958	8,696
Clothing and Allied Trades	6,106	6,830	7,163	7,508	7,794
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	5,232	5,930	6,787	7,370	7,576
Aust. Railways Union (Q'land)	6,287	6,434	7,015	7,059	7,251
Aust. Meat Industry (Q'land)	4,847	5,518	5,658	6,261	6,976
Q'land Shop Assistants' ..	4,310	4,957	4,916	5,202	5,166
Amalgamated Engineering	3,910	4,163	4,184	4,511	4,635
Queensland Teachers' ..	3,677	4,595	4,600	4,537	4,508
Queensland State Service ..	3,747	3,869	4,022	4,198	4,305
Transport Workers' (Q'land)	3,179	3,476	3,677	4,035	4,244
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen	3,071	3,279	3,751	3,405	3,761
Amalgamated Foodstuffs' ..	3,120	3,871	3,162	3,242	3,441
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	2,499	2,632	2,746	3,039	3,045
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q'land)	2,879	3,216	2,704	2,873	3,010
Queensland Branch, Water- side Workers' Federation	2,064	1,578	2,362	2,641	2,704
Queensland Colliery	2,268	2,281	2,394	2,481	2,610
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q'land) ..	1,160	1,905	2,109	2,408	2,310
United Bank Officers' (Q'land)	1,935	1,995	2,066	2,138	2,205
Queensland Branch Printing Industry	2,070	2,132	2,121	2,145	2,147
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen	1,800	1,890	1,892	1,915	1,916
Electrical Trades	1,587	1,724	1,620	1,745	1,858
Theatrical and Amusement	1,415	1,520	1,343	1,465	1,649
Vehicle Builders Fed. of Aust., Q'land Branch ..	1,690	1,640	1,578	1,668	1,645
Federated Furnishing Trade	1,399	1,534	1,525	1,624	1,638
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,479	1,591	1,565	1,598	1,603
Fed. Clerks' Union (N. Q'land)	1,295	1,347	1,342	1,358	1,528
Aust. Trained Nurses' ..	1,347	1,434	1,455	1,472	1,455
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,222	1,253	1,299	1,359	1,448
Queensland Police	1,249	1,278	1,303	1,309	1,352
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' ..	1,017	1,087	1,153	1,165	1,215
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	981	1,034	1,050	1,069	1,113
Brisbane Tramways	1,032	1,044	975	1,024	1,104
Federated Liquor Trade ..	1,390	1,543	1,669	1,594	1,092
Operative Painters and Decorators (Q'land) ..	569	653	810	919	1,072
Q'land Railway Salaried ..	920	996	979	977	1,018
Other Unions	12,422	12,041	12,706	13,480	12,313
Total	154,025	160,344	166,911	174,712	186,114
<i>Unions of Employers.</i>					
Q'land Cane Growers' ..	7,992	8,175	8,155	7,759	8,242
United Graziers' Association	2,142	2,226	2,326	2,411	2,515
Other	1,535	1,389	1,229	1,618	2,414
Total	11,669	11,790	11,710	11,788	13,171

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplies the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. At the 31st December, 1935, there were 354 separate unions in Australia, and the number had increased to 380 at 31st December, 1939. Membership, however, had increased from 790,830 to 915,470. The latter membership represented 336 per 1,000 male and female breadwinners (using the Census of 1933 proportion of breadwinners), compared with 418 in Queensland.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

Industrial Groups.	At 31st December.				
	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wood, furniture, &c ..	27,079	25,365	27,465	27,831	27,990
Engineering, metal works, &c	76,070	79,047	83,993	94,228	99,731
Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	68,292	72,120	76,702	75,753	80,328
Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	59,484	62,269	66,323	66,427	68,847
Books, printing, &c. ..	18,808	19,425	20,461	21,661	22,303
Other manufacturing ..	44,388	46,832	49,323	48,410	52,074
Building	51,034	56,727	59,484	47,953	45,651
Mining, quarrying, &c. ..	36,636	40,184	44,912	43,429	48,812
Railway and tramway services	97,443	94,944	97,435	104,523	105,938
Other land transport ..	10,539	10,287	15,829	18,969	19,488
Shipping, &c.	26,388	27,346	27,611	28,780	28,760
Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	28,782	31,869	34,624	38,424	40,276
Domestics, hotels, &c. ..	19,043	16,091	15,933	12,835	13,177
Public service	82,766	83,484	84,716	86,797	89,848
Banking, insurance, and clerical	34,415	35,315	36,044	37,639	39,013
Retail and wholesale ..	32,619	32,178	33,055	34,140	36,290
Municipal, sewerage, and labouring	38,926	39,603	40,948	45,126	46,552
Other	38,118	41,723	41,425	52,233	50,392
Total	790,830	814,809	856,283	885,158	915,470

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 took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred; and since 1940 any variation is effective from the commencement of the second month after the end of each quarter.

The following table gives the average of male basic wages applicable for each year from 1921 to 1936, and the alterations made since 1st March, 1937.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Male Wage. <i>a</i>	Alterations since 1937.	
		Date.	Male Wage. <i>a</i>
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1921	3 18 0	1st March, 1937	3 6 0
1922	3 11 11	1st June, 1937	3 8 0
1923	3 13 8	1st July, 1937	3 11 0
1924	3 16 4	1st September, 1937	3 10 0
1925	3 15 4	1st December, 1937	3 14 0
1926	4 0 4	1st March, 1938	3 14 0
1927	4 0 11	1st June, 1938	3 15 0
1928	3 19 9	1st September, 1938	3 15 0
1929	4 0 5	1st December, 1938	3 15 0
1930	3 17 2	1st March, 1939	3 15 0
1931	3 1 4	1st June, 1939	3 17 0
1932	2 18 0	1st September, 1939	3 16 0
1933	2 18 1	1st December, 1939	3 16 0
1934	3 1 0	1st February, 1940	3 17 0
1935	3 2 2	1st May, 1940	3 18 0
1936	3 4 2		

a The female rate is generally 54 per cent. of male rate.

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 1922, 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 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 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. (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.

The next table gives the date of each Basic Wage Declaration in Queensland by the State Industrial Court, with the amounts to be paid to males and females in Brisbane.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Male.	Female.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1st March, 1921	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st March, 1922	4 0 0	2 1 0
28th September, 1925 <i>a</i>	4 5 0	2 3 0
1st August, 1930	4 0 0	2 1 0
1st December, 1930	3 17 0	1 19 6
1st July, 1931	3 14 0	1 19 0
1st April, 1937	3 18 0	2 1 0
1st April, 1938	4 1 0	2 3 0
7th August, 1939	4 4 0	2 5 0

a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

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 second 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	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1934 ..	83 2	78 8	88 9	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0
31 Dec., 1935 ..	84 2	79 9	88 5	77 11	84 2	81 0	82 10
31 Dec., 1936 ..	85 6	83 1	88 7	79 6	88 6	83 3	84 10
31 Dec., 1937 ..	92 1	88 1	92 8	85 10	90 10	87 0	90 2
31 Dec., 1938 ..	95 0	91 2	95 10	87 1	96 10	88 5	93 3
31 Mar., 1939 ..	95 1	91 4	95 10	87 4	96 10	88 7	93 4
30 June, 1939 ..	96 7	92 6	95 10	88 1	97 11	89 0	94 5
30 Sept., 1939 ..	95 10	93 8	97 4	89 2	97 11	89 3	94 9
31 Dec., 1939 ..	96 7	93 5	97 5	88 11	97 11	89 5	95 0

^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.
1935 ..	44-18	46-74	43-69	46-63	45-48	46-75	45-26
1936 ..	44-08	46-41	43-69	46-55	45-30	46-33	45-09
1937 ..	43-92	44-76	44-03	46-02	45-57	45-24	44-52
1938 ..	44-01	45-85	43-67	46-31	45-11	46-00	44-85
1939 ..	43-92	44-61	43-46	45-83	45-10	45-33	44-35

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 15 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 8 Advisory Committees in country centres. A special Group Committee deals with railway apprentices.

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 mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, and usually for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1939, there were 2,106 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 985 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 580 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1938, the numbers were 1,994, 811, and 523 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is high, being 84·4 per cent. in 1936, 81·2 in 1937, 85·2 in 1938, and 79·5 in 1939.

The number of apprentices indentured is shown in the following table.

APPRENTICES—QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Number Indentured.	Number Cancelled.	Year.	Number Indentured.	Number Cancelled.
1929-30 ..	826	140	1934-35 ..	713	58
1930-31 ..	572	168	1935-36 ..	1,162	79
1931-32 ..	322	239	1936-37 ..	1,219	128
1932-33 ..	435	86	1937-38 ..	1,278	158
1933-34 ..	575	83	1938-39 ..	1,303	140

In the next table the apprentices have been dissected into the various trades, and the total number indentured in each trade as at 30th June, 1939 has been divided according to the year of indenture which apprentices are serving. Other details are also given.

APPRENTICES—QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Trade.	Indentured during Year.	Indentures Completed during Year.	Indentures Cancelled during Year.	Apprentices at 30th June, 1939.					
				1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	Total.
				No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bread and pastry making	55	37	14	33	51	39	61	..	184
Boot	6	12	..	4	14	16	17	16	90 ^a
Building—									
Carpentry and joinery	223	47	21	132	186	153	173	127	771
Painting	35	4	..	20	33	39	33	32	157
Plastering	25	7	5	17	24	25	43	29	138
Plumbing	55	24	8	38	59	74	74	62	307
Other	43	12	6	26	46	45	41	23	181
Coach and motor	73	19	3	38	42	27	42	38	187
Clothing	12	11	..	10	19	14	14	..	57
Electrical	116	36	5	95	118	104	76	81	474
Engineering—									
Boilermaking	41	6	..	18	48	33	25	18	142
Fitting and turning	142	83	6	93	133	122	97	131	576
Motor mechanic	145	53	27	91	132	95	97	102	517
Other	60	16	11	36	45	44	37	56	218
Furniture	80	53	9	55	82	84	77	98	396
Hairdressing	69	29	12	42	60	39	33	32	206
Leather	10	9	2	2	11	3	13	13	42
Printing—									
Composing	33	34	3	24	32	29	38	25	175 ^b
Other	23	16	5	20	30	31	23	22	138 ^c
Sheet metal working	23	9	1	18	16	5	6	14	59
Other	34	26	4	23	32	33	31	41	160
Total	1,303	543	141	835	1,213	1,054	1,051	960	5,175^d

^a Includes 23 in sixth year.

^b Includes 27 in sixth year.

^c Includes 12 in sixth year.

^d Includes 62 in sixth year.

The number of apprentices shown as being in their first year is much less than the number indentured during 1938-39; this is due to (a) some indentures being cancelled, (b) some apprentices commencing their indenture in the second or a later year, and (c) a number of apprentices commenced their probationary period before 1st July, 1938, and became indentured during 1938-39, but as their second year dates from the beginning of the probationary period, they are included as second-year apprentices in the above table.

Juvenile Employment Scheme.—In January, 1935, a Juvenile Employment Bureau was constituted to assist boys and girls to find positions offering permanent employment suited to their individual qualifications and attainments. A branch was opened in Brisbane on 15th January, 1935, and in the following year branches were established in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Mackay, and Townsville; each branch is conducted as an activity of the local High School and Technical College.

Registration with the bureau is voluntary, and is open to youths between the ages of 14 and 21 years. There are Commercial, Industrial, and Rural sections of the bureau. The Commercial is concerned with the placement of youths as junior clerks, office boys, shop assistants, typists, &c., the Industrial deals with the placement of factory hands, dressmakers, waitresses, &c., and the Rural places boys on farms and on sheep or cattle stations.

The table below shows the number of placements in the various centres since the inception of the scheme, and the percentage of total placements to total registrations.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—PLACEMENTS.

Year.	Brisbane.	Toowoomba	Bundaberg.	Rock-hampton.	Mackay.	Townsville.	Total.		
							Males.	Females.	Persons.
1935 ..	2,908	..	..	..	..	..	2,441	467	2,908
1936 ..	3,154	2	..	23	11	..	2,439	751	3,190
1937 ..	4,008	113	28	112	69	35	3,410	955	4,365
1938 ..	4,593	158	29	45	45	113	3,866	1,117	4,983
1939 ..	4,005	185	10	19	70	132	3,405	1,016	4,421
Total ..	18,668	458	67	199	195	280	15,561	4,306	19,867
% of placements to registrations ..	67.5	85.3	72.8	58.2	92.4	65.6	67.8	68.2	67.9

In the next table the placements by the Brisbane branch have been dissected into the three types of employment for each year. The totals from 1935 are also shown, and their percentage of the total registrations in each class.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU—BRISBANE PLACEMENTS.

Year.	Commercial.			Industrial.			Rural.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.
1935	551	397	948	1,293	70	1,363	597
1936	524	468	992	1,493	270	1,763	399
1937	586	533	1,119	1,789	292	2,081	808
1938	566	650	1,216	2,041	311	2,352	1,025
1939	527	583	1,110	1,543	252	1,795	1,100
Total	2,754	2,631	5,385	8,159	1,195	9,354	3,929
% of placements to registrations	74.6	70.5	72.5	64.0	62.4	63.8	70.7

The figures for the industrial placements include a number of youths who became Indentured Apprentices and are included in the apprenticeship figures in the table on page 272. The numbers so included for each year from 1935 to 1939 are 801, 688, 666, 756, and 628 respectively.

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 were enrolled for training in commercial, farming, or mining pursuits. This scheme operated during 1938 and 1939, but ceased in 1940.

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 149.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA. *a*

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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PERSONS KILLED.

1934 ..	55	24	21	1	37	7	145
1935 ..	42	21	12	5	37	3	120
1936 ..	46	22	17	7	49	7	148
1937 ..	64	38	24	4	51	8	189
1938 ..	54	26	17	12	34	3	146

PERSONS INCAPACITATED. *b*

1934 ..	5,696	720	479	117	1,287	136	8,435
1935 ..	6,134	719	480	222	1,442	177	9,174
1936 ..	7,802	739	546	180	2,035	107	11,409
1937 ..	8,150	1,027	665	156	1,752	136	11,886
1938 ..	9,704	976	746	190	1,917	128	13,661

a The figures for Queensland and Western Australia have been revised for 1937 and previous years.

b 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department—</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal Accidents No.	170	154	138	133	159
Non-Fatal Accidents No.	16,984	19,553	20,091	20,944	21,711
Industrial Diseases—					
Claims Admitted No.	235	262	368	562	359
Compensation Paid £	395,004	463,353	467,949	500,135	519,894
Premiums Received £	391,931	449,537	608,955	668,518	740,343
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department a</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	38	46	32	44	58
Compensation Paid .. £	23,073	19,279	18,557	19,201	18,050
Premiums Received .. £	22,698	35,821	34,259	35,324	36,661
<i>Miners' Phthisis Compensation Recipients, 30th June—</i>					
Incapacitated .. No.	248	220	216	218	215
Dependent .. No.	204	199	212	211	203

a Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

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 over the age of 18 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. Sustainance Benefits are paid to eligible persons for a period calculated according to the amount of contributions made during the previous twelve months. The maximum period allowed is 15 weeks. Sustainance is paid for 1 week for 2 weeks' contributions, rising by 1 week for each additional $1\frac{1}{2}$ weeks' (approximately) contributions to the maximum of 15 weeks for contributions of 6 months or more.

Benefits are at the rate of 15s. 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 18s. 3d., 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, 1939, was 66 per cent. of the year's expenditure.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Employees' contributions	168,306	176,782	187,669	197,782	207,837
Employers' contributions					
Government	35,592	38,934	39,924	41,171	42,907
Other	132,714	137,848	147,743	156,610	164,929
Government Endowment	167,294	176,824	185,553	197,361	206,336
Other	142	164	75	114	130
Total	504,048	530,552	560,964	593,038	622,139
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Sustenance Benefits ..	386,478	452,920	460,757	476,191	494,862
Transfer to Special Employment Works Fund	..	..	..	..	130,000
Administration	24,031	26,554	27,629	28,773	30,160
Other	179	184	142	827	549
Total	410,688	479,658	488,528	505,791	655,571
Credit Balance of Fund ..	256,524	307,419	379,855	467,102	433,670

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.

With the passing of the *State Development Tax Act* it was decided to abolish the system of intermittent relief work carried out under the *Unemployment Relief Tax* and institute a full-time employment restoration plan. A Special Employment Works Fund was created, and money from the State Development Tax, Unemployment Relief Tax, Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund, and Loan Fund was paid into it. During 1938-39 the expenditure from this Fund was £1,952,505—comprising

£972,000 for main roads; £322,241 for forestry; £350,515 for public estate improvement; £260,000 for the Stanley River dam; and £47,749 for Brisbane River improvement works. During 1939-40 State Loan funds and the proceeds of the State Development Tax were placed in this Fund, which provided works, rations, and developmental expenditure. Disbursements are made by the Government on the recommendation of the Treasury and the Co-ordinator-General. The object of this policy is to secure the maximum amount of useful employment in return for the money expended.

Where no work is available for unemployed persons, relief (rations) assistance is granted to them. A large increase for 1938-39 is to be observed in the expenditure under this heading, due to the fact that many unemployed persons were unable, for various reasons, to accept full-time employment at the places where it was available.

STATE DEVELOPEMENT TAX FUND, QUEENSLAND.^a

Item.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>Income—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of stamps ..	1,364,039	1,340,726	1,370,961	1,484,851	1,351,647
Taxation Dept. ..	1,050,128	1,147,315	1,121,704	1,298,723	1,084,841
Golden Casket Grant	11,750	6,596	6,350	..	..
Com. Govt. Grant ..	..	..	21,700	..	..
Other .. ..	..	..	116,457	23,387	14,866
Total	2,425,917	2,494,637	2,637,172	2,806,961	2,451,354
<i>Payments—</i>					
<i>To Public Authorities—</i>					
Brisbane City Council	576,280	621,516	612,831	607,836	186,058
Other Local Authorities	443,518	545,105	572,518	554,825	139,627
Main Roads Com'n. ..	38,969	139,595	14,908	10,463	26,501
Transfer to Special Fund for full-time employment	..	..	..	..	889,115
<i>Department of—</i>					
Railways	4,383	15,536	9,973	1,799	3,727
Lands .. ..	..	4,268	58,921	63,169	3,308
Mines (Prospecting)	23,604	40,910	44,347	36,047	31,497
Agriculture and Stock	1,613	2,824	3,137	3,621	1,364
Harbours and Marine Works (State Schools)	13,286	35,592 ^b	34,880 ^b	34,386 ^b	9,935 ^b
Other Schools and Churches	57,797	68,321	73,229	85,911	65,005
Other	79,302	79,473	102,283	110,220	32,239
Other	26,069	123,346	215,756	239,513	86,486
<i>Other Relief Pay- ments—</i>					
Rations	238,897	234,448	233,530	298,327	506,108
Other	89,806	647,852 ^c	970,451 ^c	493,496 ^c	141,124
<i>Administration—</i>					
Taxation Dept. ..	50,472	54,732	60,778	67,510	49,876
Dept. of Labour ..	30,397	39,664	48,974	53,242	56,877
Police Department	..	..	3,948	3,948	3,948
Total	1,674,393	2,653,182	3,059,964	2,664,313	2,232,795

^a Figures prior to 31st December, 1938, are for the Unemployment Relief Tax.

^b Including Bureau of Industry River Improvement Works.

^c 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.

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.			1938-39.	1939-40. Estimated.	Interest Saving on Trans- ferred Properties.
		Interest Contri- bution.	Sinking Fund Contri- bution.	Total.			
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
N.S.W.	2,917,411	2,917,411	296,360	3,213,771	3,530,461	3,545,499	71,820
Vic. ..	2,127,159	2,127,159	179,094	2,306,253	2,417,016	2,425,159	34,543
Q'land ..	1,096,235	1,096,235	132,392	1,228,627	1,291,689	1,297,235	23,410
S. A. ..	703,816	703,816	107,874	811,690	876,883	880,816	15,535
W. A. ..	556,639	473,432	78,559	551,991	640,445	646,432	11,046
Tas. ..	266,859	266,859	28,598	295,457	306,394	309,859	7,511
Total	7,672,119	7,584,912	822,877	8,407,789	9,062,888	9,105,000	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; but in 1938 and 1939 raisings were less than the amounts invited. A loan was floated in London in each of these years, but public offerings were very small on each occasion. These London loans are included in the figures below.

Loans have usually been floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes; but in 1938 a loan was raised in June, and in November a loan for defence and conversion of Commonwealth loans, and in 1939 loans were raised in February and May. Details for each year since 1935 are as follows. The amounts raised from the public represent the amounts obtained up to the dates of closing of the several loans.

	Amount		Amount Raised		Average Net Yield
	Invited.		from the Public.		Per Cent.
	£		£		£ s. d.
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	..	16,597,850	..	3 16 4
1939 ..	19,250,000	..	9,850,000	..	3 19 1

The 1939 loans issued comprised amounts of £8,500,000 and £4,750,000 for Commonwealth and State purposes bearing an interest rate of $3\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., and a London loan of £6,000,000 for Defence purposes with an interest rate of 4 per cent.

In March, 1940, there was a loan of £18 m., £8 m. for Defence and £10 m. for Commonwealth and State works. It was issued at par, with an interest rate of $3\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. for subscriptions maturing in 5 years, and $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. for 10 to 16 years. The public subscribed £18,150,000. In May, 1940, a defence loan of £20 m. was issued at par, the rates of interest being $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for 5 years and $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for 10 to 16 years. Public subscription totalled £20,550,000.

An interest free loan of £5 m. was also opened in May for War purposes, and up to 3rd August an amount of £4,783,000 had been subscribed.

In March of this year a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates can be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and if held for a period of 7 years will be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. To 15th August the face value of certificates issued was £12,155,222.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion 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, 1938-39.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>(a) Direct Payments.</i>							
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	613	290	195	173	167	40	1,478
Federal Aid Roads	1,199	747	815	473	819	213	4,266
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	1,040	570	410	2,020
Grants for Public Works	39	27	15	9	7	3	100
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
Total	4,769	3,191	2,121	2,419	2,036	933	15,469
<i>(b) Assistance for Producers</i>							
Wheat Industry	558	308	71	399	421	..	1,757
Special Payment during operation of Flour Tax Bounties—	..	..	..	..	..	52	52
Cotton .. ..	..	..	115	..	..	..	115
Iron and Steel Products	17	6	..	..	..	..	23
Sulphur	18	31	..	29	..	9	87
Wine Export	3	6	..	159	..	..	168
Apples and Pears .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Citrus Fruits	2	..	..	7	1	..	10
Apple and Pear Research	1	3	1	1	2	2	10
Tobacco Investigation ..	2	2	3	1	2	..	10
Cattle Tick Control ..	35	..	34	..	..	..	69
Pearl Shell Industry ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Artificial Fertilizer Subsidy	26	75	18	32	44	11	206
Training of Dairy Factory Operatives .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Farmers' Debt Adjustment (Loan Fund) ..	465	550	300	300	300	85	2,000
Total	1,127	981	542	929	775	160	4,514
<i>(c) Works & Other Purposes</i>							
States Grants Act, 1939—							
Youth Employment ..	79	55	25	19	14	8	200
<i>Other Payments (d)</i>							
National Health Campaign	..	3	..	1	..	2	6
Medical Research	11	11	3	2	1	..	28
Grants for Other Research	7	8	4	5	3	3	30
Bush Fire Relief Funds..	3	10	..	5	..	1	19
Total	21	32	7	13	4	6	83
Total, All Payments ..	5,996	4,259	2,695	3,380	2,829	1,107	20,266
Revenue Payments ..	5,531	3,709	2,395	3,080	2,529	1,022	18,266
Loan Fund Payments	465	550	300	300	300	85	2,000

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 280. 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, 1939, the following special grants were received by the States. South Australia, £6,470,000; Western Australia, £3,045,000; Tasmania, £2,435,000; and £3,000,000 was distributed in special "non-recurring" grants amongst all six States roughly in proportion to population. For 1938-39 the special grants were:—South Australia, £1,040,000; Western Australia, £570,000; and Tasmania, £410,000; 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 1938-39 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, 1939, to the State Governments of Australia from the Commonwealth Government amounted to £98,380,361, of which £8,006,613 came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of this, £44,964,259 were paid under the Financial Agreement, £15,390,000 as special grants of various kinds, £16,700,457 for roads, and £21,325,645 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs duty and excise duty collected on petrol.

Queensland's share of all payments from the Commonwealth during the five years has been £11,979,693, or about £12·2 per head, compared with about £14·5 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
FROM REVENUE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	6,252,378	5,207,066	4,807,853	4,956,382	5,530,621
Victoria ..	4,412,712	3,775,767	3,440,402	3,462,855	3,708,884
Queensland ..	2,295,202	2,087,367	2,111,963	2,314,285	2,395,565
S. Australia ..	3,910,175	3,505,587	2,947,451	2,857,184	3,080,205
W. Australia ..	2,762,914	2,528,859	1,932,213	2,131,554	2,528,987
Tasmania ..	1,028,661	1,017,870	1,191,821	1,168,850	1,022,115
Total ..	20,662,042	18,122,516	16,431,703	16,891,110	18,266,377
FROM LOAN FUND.					
N. S. Wales ..	20,264	229,543	626,000	840,000	465,000
Victoria ..	220,708	230,000	572,000	840,000	550,000
Queensland ..	70,311	140,000	95,000	170,000	300,000
S. Australia ..	31,009	81,000	278,500	280,000	300,000
W. Australia ..	85,000	346,500	319,500	300,000	300,000
Tasmania ..	45,528	69,750	46,000	70,000	85,000
Total ..	472,820	1,096,793	1,937,000	2,500,000	2,000,000
TOTAL.					
N. S. Wales ..	6,272,642	5,436,609	5,433,853	5,796,382	5,995,621
Victoria ..	4,633,420	4,005,767	4,012,402	4,302,855	4,258,884
Queensland ..	2,365,513	2,227,367	2,206,963	2,484,285	2,695,565
S. Australia ..	3,941,184	3,586,587	3,225,951	3,137,184	3,380,205
W. Australia ..	2,847,914	2,875,359	2,251,713	2,431,554	2,828,987
Tasmania ..	1,074,189	1,087,620	1,237,821	1,238,850	1,107,115
Total ..	21,134,862	19,219,309	18,368,703	19,391,110	20,266,377

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 prior to 1st January, 1939, the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, into which receipts from this special tax were paid. The revenues of both have been used for normal government functions. The Unemployment Relief Tax was abolished from 1st January, 1939; and the State Development Tax, payable into Consolidated Revenue, was introduced.

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
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
1938-39	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044	14
1939-40	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766	16

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 expenditures of the Unemployment Relief Tax and the State Development Tax have been allocated to the various employment giving functions on which they were used. It will be observed that £8,485,225 were used up by business undertakings in producing their revenue, and £6,649,227 had to be applied to debt charges. Moreover, the receipts included £929,779 to be held in trust for Unemployment Insurance and Superannuation Funds (included amongst "All Other" receipts).

This left £11,395,232 to be applied to the various administrative, developmental, and social objects of government.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1938-39.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income	3,157,249	..	3,157,249
Motor	65,949	873,808	939,757
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	1,118,603	1,118,603
State Development	1,332,751	..	1,332,751
Other <i>a</i>	2,017,219	80,874	2,098,093
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	7,638,525	..	7,638,525
Other	3,583	2,274,528	2,278,111
Land Revenue	1,508,779	419,694	1,928,473
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	823,038	258,477	1,081,515
Commonwealth Payments <i>b</i>	1,096,235	1,145,668	2,241,903
All Other	1,227,180	2,417,303	3,644,483
Net Total Receipts	18,870,508	8,588,955	27,459,463
Gross Total Receipts <i>c</i>	19,330,369	9,788,827	29,119,196
EXPENDITURE.			
General Administration <i>d</i>	£	£	£
Education	1,734,346	347,593	2,081,939
Public Health and Recreation	1,838,639	127,127	1,965,766
Social Amelioration <i>e</i>	551,160	3,149	554,309
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	703,103	784,414	1,487,517
Railways	6,023,318	..	6,023,318
Other	5,051	2,456,856	2,461,907
Debt Charges	6,649,227	..	6,649,227
All Other	823,574	5,336,984	6,160,558
Net Total Expenditure	18,328,418	9,056,123	27,384,541
Gross Total Expenditure <i>c</i>	19,316,323	9,727,951	29,044,274

a For details, see page 302.

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 113, 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 282, as it includes only the Commonwealth con-

tribution 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and succession duties ..	448,901	528,412	583,741	636,207	677,037
Other stamp duties ..	501,910	545,167	548,732	632,329	610,110
Land Tax	412,459	411,598	402,308	405,070	401,682
Income Tax	1,800,477	2,295,004	2,565,278	2,868,864	3,157,249
State Develop. Tax ..	..	..	..	..	1,332,751
Lottery Tax	66,750	75,125	77,375	87,000	93,750
Racing Taxes	79,260	82,338	87,142	94,508	93,476
Motor Taxes	49,757	63,335	55,315	60,112	65,949
Liquor Taxes	71,675	54,855	77,966	80,360	85,422
License and other Taxes	46,320	46,200	44,650	47,579	55,742
Total, Taxation ..	3,477,509	4,102,084	4,442,507	4,912,029	6,573,168
Railways	6,996,984	6,643,834	6,923,110	7,226,328	7,638,525
Lands—					
Rents	1,068,019	1,063,794	1,110,072	1,108,737	1,084,804
Forestry	307,776	302,777	323,550	375,491	370,469
Other	29,275	58,775	56,087	58,914	57,734
Total, Lands ..	1,405,070	1,425,346	1,489,709	1,543,142	1,513,007c
Interest	1,025,509	1,063,813	1,399,547	1,298,812	1,002,390c
Commonwealth Govt. Main Roads Fund	1,382,235	1,171,235	1,168,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
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	185,492	253,911	265,362	277,077	282,535
Other <i>b</i>	457,223	478,768	496,568	636,108	874,509
Total Receipts ..	15,280,022	15,488,991	16,535,038	17,339,731	19,330,369

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 236 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. The highest amount ever earned by the railways was recorded in 1938-39. The amount received from the Commonwealth towards meeting interest on the State debt remained at £1,096,000 for the last ten years; and special grants of £286,000, £75,000, and £72,000 were received for the years 1934-35 to 1936-37. 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.
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	7,226	2,563	17,340	9,526
1938-39	1,096	6,573	1,513 ^a	7,639	2,509	19,330	9,789 ^b

^a See note c on page 287.

^b Includes Special Employment Fund £1,953 (000).
 State Insurance Fund £1,678 (000).
 Main Roads Fund £1,573 (000).
 Unemployment Relief Tax Fund £1,119 (000).
 Unemployment Insurance Fund £822 (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.			
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
1938-39	1	1	9	6	10	7	1	10	1	7	11	9	2	9	10	19	4	0	9	14	5

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The following statement shows expenditure during the last four 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 £5,051 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" for 1938-39 includes disbursements from the State Development Tax.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—				
Parliament, including Governor	87,997	99,389	90,697	92,704
Electoral, including Elections..	10,553	9,137	32,159	9,169
Royal Commissions and Enquiries	2,993	2,745	2,234	3,011
Other	618,276	673,476	727,447	889,199
Total	719,819	784,747	852,537	994,083a
Law, Order, and Public Safety—				
Police	523,871	535,488	569,967	595,197
Prisons	31,583	31,561	34,005	35,144
Other	234,942	254,151	269,634	279,147
Total	790,396	821,200	873,606	909,488a
Regulation of Trade and Industry				
Factories and Shops	23,356	23,902	26,995	28,173
Labour Legislation	17,484	18,348	21,220	20,522
Weights and Measures	10,070	11,054	10,323	12,008
Transport Control	8,807	12,282	12,453	13,344
Liquor License Control .. .. .	..	3,469	3,282	3,201
Other .. .. .	..	..	150	144
Total	59,717	69,055	74,423	77,392
Education—				
State Schools	1,384,854	1,463,570	1,530,030	1,607,237
Technical Colleges	94,484	109,625	123,232	129,015
University	30,560	32,073	33,491	40,939
Agricultural	44,375	40,674	42,237	43,930
Other	21,579	16,958	17,626	17,518
Total	1,575,852	1,662,900	1,746,616	1,838,639
Science and Art—				
Libraries and Museum	5,680	6,656	7,077	7,474
Art Gallery	550	675	550	550
Total	6,230	7,331	7,627	8,024

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Public Health & Recreation—	£	£	£	£
Govt. and Public Hospitals	211,181	216,033	222,595	193,313
Mental Hospitals	205,586	215,609	234,419	243,099
Baby Health Clinics	16,931	20,022	22,113	24,383
Other	74,541	79,291	82,739	90,365
Total	508,239	530,955	561,866	551,160
Social Amelioration—				
Child Welfare	191,244	188,557	190,782	189,172
Aborigines	46,486	57,337	61,878	70,931
Unemployment	242,555	251,525	212,845	1,141,797
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated	82,354	86,069	87,961	93,687
Total	562,639	583,488	553,466	1,495,587 ^a
War Obligations—				
Returned Soldiers ^b	9,110	9,475	8,968	8,218
Development of State Resources—				
Land, Settlement, Survey	209,930	223,366	233,209	248,348
Mining	57,600	61,761	63,862	89,448
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying	228,245	179,354	162,439	191,541
Forestry (<i>see</i> page 117)	31,868	37,203	39,892	42,465
Other	88,366	99,462	103,996	184,334
Total	616,009	601,146	603,398	756,136
Business Undertakings (Gross)				
Railways	5,082,673	5,298,840	5,713,973	6,023,318
State Batteries	4,689	4,809	5,662	5,051
Total	5,087,362	5,303,649	5,719,635	6,028,369
Public Debt Charges—				
Interest	4,980,730	5,066,429	5,153,789	5,153,929
Exchange and Commission	837,533	837,613	838,875	855,542
Sinking Fund	477,170	537,240	573,417	639,756
Total	6,295,433	6,441,282	6,566,081	6,649,227
Total Expenditure	16,230,806	16,815,228	17,568,223	19,316,323

^a 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 286 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

^b Railway Passes and share of administration of Bureau of Rural Development.

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.
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	8,891
1938-39	6,010	6,067	653	1,731	4,855	19,316	9,728 <i>b</i>

a Including exchange on interest payable overseas and commission.

b Includes Special Employment Works Fund .. £1,953 (000).
 State Insurance Fund £1,806 (000).
 Main Roads Fund £1,576 (000).
 Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. £1,109 (000).
 Unemployment Insurance Fund .. £656 (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.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1929-30	5 15 5	6 11 7	0 13 2	1 17 6	3 12 5	18 10 1	5 16 9
1930-31	6 6 10	5 8 9	0 12 0	1 13 3	3 5 11	17 6 9	5 13 5
1931-32	6 10 7	4 13 6	0 10 9	1 9 4	2 19 9	16 3 11	4 13 1
1932-33	6 8 6	4 10 2	0 10 7	1 8 4	3 0 4	15 17 11	6 0 2
1933-34	6 3 9	4 12 8	0 11 0	1 8 8	2 19 4	15 15 5	6 5 8
1934-35	6 0 6	5 4 1	0 11 10	1 10 3	3 3 2	16 9 10	7 0 10
1935-36	5 19 8	5 4 9	0 12 1	1 11 6	3 5 11	16 13 11	7 12 10
1936-37	6 0 0	5 8 5	0 12 2	1 12 9	3 8 5	17 1 9	8 5 0
1937-38	6 0 5	5 15 7	0 12 7	1 13 7	3 10 10	17 13 0	8 18 8
1938-39	5 19 5	6 0 6	0 12 11	1 14 5	4 16 5	19 3 8	9 13 3

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds for two years, and the balance as at 30th June, 1939.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND.

Fund.	1937-38.		1938-39.		Balance 30th June, 1939.
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Banana Industry ..	4,452	7,365	4,641	7,279	— 12,806
Brands	4,104	5,019	6,324	6,725	1,842
Bureau of Rural Development <i>a b</i> ..	92,341	86,811	95,886	92,771	41,394
Chillagoe State Smelters—Reconstruction Account ..	329,237	350,080	248,658	293,825	— 432,466
Dairy Cattle Improvement	5,712	5,949	5,620	5,184	2,902
Forestry and Lumbering	459,974	459,821	389,416	390,735	481
Harbour Dues	185,407	128,999	195,507	122,439	2,117
Land Act Improvement	64,999	40,611	30,278	45,618	25,628
Main Roads	1,741,835	1,738,352	1,573,140	1,576,363	261
Police Superannuation	90,688	90,839	92,314	92,360	106
Public Service Superannuation	204,392	55,371	215,326	53,154	2,084,175
Special Employment Works .. .. .	..	..	1,952,505	1,952,505	..
State Advances Corporation—Workers' Dwellings <i>a</i> ..	355,648	348,937	405,486	396,992	103,080
State Coal Mines	201,994	212,873	195,944	204,754	— 35,057
State Coke Works	64,633	59,373	57,812	53,495	— 3,680
State Enterprises	11,108	865	11,673	1,273	108,068
State Insurance <i>c</i>	1,576,630	1,350,047	1,677,679	1,805,747	5,497,189
State Transport Road <i>d</i>	53,699	54,099	54,945	53,699	54,945
Stock Diseases	45,818	40,563	46,077	42,948	— 263,281
Stock Routes Improvement, &c.	4,470	9,209	8,952	8,626	10,895
Sugar Cane Prices	28,637	26,467	22,444	24,829	19,095
Sugar	22,119	24,260	25,047	25,642	18,115
Unemployment Insurance	593,038	505,791	622,139	655,571	429,670
Unemployment Relief Tax	2,806,961	2,664,314	1,118,603	1,109,347	..
Wire and Wire-Netting Advances Act	20,530	23,893	19,614	19,841	6,206
Workers' Homes <i>a</i>	46,733	39,750	34,452	42,911	19,314
Other	510,935	561,253	678,345	643,318	796,065
Total	9,526,094	8,890,910	9,788,827	9,727,951	8,474,258e

a Excluding advances and repayments which are made from and to the Loan Fund.

b Before 1st January, 1939, this fund was named the Agricultural Bank Fund.

c Expenditure includes loan advances to Local Authorities, and the balance includes securities.

d Before 1st January, 1939, this fund was named the Heavy Vehicles Fund.

e Cash, £3,061,421, and securities, £5,412,837.

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., State Advances Corporation), 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, 1939, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1938-39.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	510,086	489,603	38,643,437
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	3,500	-16,998	4,160,218
Public Buildings	367,505	355,069	5,976,639
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	..	832,839
Main Roads Commission	275,877	237,017	3,473,476
Harbours and Marine	28,478	28,137	2,760,424
Assistance to Mining Industry	22,922	20,075	163,691
Forestry	121,488	116,727	1,019,955
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-37,319	73,470
Land Resumptions	149,601	117,781	3,015,741
Prickly-pear Lands	56,126	34,476	808,661
Water Supply, Irrigation	293,656	273,405	2,719,676
Bureau of Rural Development	260,383	59,220	1,674,785
Advances to Settlers	19,848	6,911	295,181
Wire Netting	19,557	-616	333,807
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-53,462	682,717
State Advances Corporation—			
Workers' Dwellings	63,134	-193,129	2,897,667
Workers' Homes	29,112	-49,644	985,448
Building Improvement	4,610	-12,570	61,172
Soldier Settlement	4,288	-49,973	1,248,405
Loans to Local Authorities	376,925	-67,869	13,693,944
Subsidies to Local Authorities	780,822	780,822	3,794,366
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	104,723	103,925	1,822,923
Total	3,492,641	2,141,588 ^b	129,562,941
<i>Add</i> Deficits on Loans .. .. .	..	..	5,526,411
Amount not yet received from Commonwealth .. .. .	..	..	48,000
<i>Less</i> Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	9,182,834
			125,984,518
<i>Cr.</i> Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	1,548,723
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	£ 127,503,241

^a Excludes discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b 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, 1939, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1939.

Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
7 0 0	1,804,890	126,342
6 0 0	2,054,865	123,292
5 0 0	40,012,661	2,000,632
4 10 0	1,025,107	46,130
4 0 0	20,894,262	835,683
3 17 6	7,729,714	299,193
3 15 0	14,497,381	543,605
3 10 0	11,160,491	390,549
3 9 9	6,122,198	212,018
3 7 6	768,740	25,945
3 5 0	2,526,650	82,040
3 2 6	70,000	2,188
3 2 0	5,169,108	159,802
3 0 0	10,791,179	323,510
2 18 1	5,100	148
2 14 3	352,915	9,573
2 6 6	54,750	1,273
1 15 0	2,463,000	43,102
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	230	12
Gross Public Debt ..	127,503,241	5,225,037
Less Sinking Funds ..	817,548	
Net Public Debt.. ..	126,685,693	

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 £127,503,241 is payable as follows:—

	£	
Australia	57,610,885	45·2%
London	62,816,521	49·3%
America	7,075,835	5·5%

The proportions of public debt maturing Overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 55 and 45 per cent.; compared with 44 and 56 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, £2,033,519; London, £2,786,206; America, £405,312; representing average interest rates of 3·53, 4·44, and 5·73 per cent. respectively.

During the last 10 years there has been an increase in the Queensland net public debt of £14,660,718; the increase during the year 1938-39 being £1,624,413.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table. Gross Loan Expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments:—

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.
1929-30	£1,000 831	£1,000 359	£1,000 819	£1,000 376	£1,000 1,496	£1,000 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
1938-39	510	371	401	1,039	1,172	3,493
Net Loan Expenditure to date ..	65,097	5,051	8,179	17,488	33,748	129,563

a Includes Main Roads Commission.

b Including Bureau of Rural Development, 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 £17.5m. 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 1938-39, it alone yielded 50.1 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.
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	2,813	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	3,242	89,458
1938-39	47,632	9,308	11,883	1,489	3,725	17,876 ^a	3,152	95,065

^a Post Office, £17,350 (000); Railways, £526 (000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—This is shown in the next table.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence. ^a	War and Repatriation. ^b	Business Under-takings. ^a	Pensions and Maternity Allowances. ^c	Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
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	14,474	11,604	78,636
1936-37	7,381	18,724	16,590	14,369	14,471	9,996	81,531
1937-38	6,515	18,948	17,554	16,199	15,539	11,208	85,963
1938-39	9,964	19,257	20,222 ^d	16,428	15,349	13,217	94,437

^a Including new works paid for from Revenue.

^b Including War Pensions. ^c Invalid and Old-age Pensions.

^d Post Office, £18,729 (000); Railways, £1,493 (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, £2,000,000 in 1936-37, and £3,494,733 in 1938-39 for defence equipment and civil aviation.

War and Repatriation expenditure 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.

See Chapter 5 for the increase in pensions and maternity allowances.

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 1914-18 War, for which the Commonwealth Government owes an additional £266 m. The table on page 300 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £131 m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £102 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, £16 m.; and cost of raising loans, £3 m.; from which £21 m. must be deducted for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments, leaving a balance of £14 m. in hand.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
1929-30	£1,000. 230	£1,000. ..	£1,000. 2,762	£1,000. 842	£1,000. 254	£1,000. 1,206 ^b	£1,000. 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
1938-39	1,912	2,000	-1	..	-7	-310	3,594
Total to date ..	8,908	9,746	35,189	13,879	8,501	25,899	102,122

a Wheat Bounty and Farmers Debt Adjustment.

b Including £1,000,000 for War Service Homes.

War Expenditure.—The Federal Treasurer, in his Financial Statement of May, 1940, estimated that the War Expenditure for 1939-40 would be £46 m., and for 1940-41, £79 m. Taxation is to provide £56 m., and loans £69 m. of the total expenditure for these two years. In August, 1940, the estimate for war expenditure for 1940-41 was revised to £160 m.

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, 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* 1938-39.

Government.	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Railways and P. Office.	Territorial.	Other.	Total.
New South Wales	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Victoria	3,013	20,263	24,320 ^b	1,657	6,019	55,272
Queensland ..	2,127	11,968	9,450 ^c	387	4,936	28,868
South Australia ..	1,096	8,566	7,639	1,513	2,509	21,323
Western Australia	1,624	4,199	3,165	201	3,197	12,386
Tasmania	1,043	3,592	3,888 ^d	317	2,805	11,645
	677	1,779	492	69	598	3,615
All States ..	9,580	50,367	48,954	4,144	20,064	133,109
Commonwealth ..	..	74,037	17,876	..	3,152	95,065 ^e
Total Australia ..	9,580	124,404	66,830	4,144	23,216	218,594 ^f

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 £101(000).

d Including Tramways.

e Excluding balance of Interest on State Debts payable by States.

f The total figure excludes £9,580(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, 1938-39.

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 1	7 8 3	8 17 11	0 12 1	2 4 0	20 4 4
Victoria ..	1 2 8	6 7 8	5 0 10	0 4 1	2 12 8	15 7 11
Queensland	1 1 9	8 10 2	7 11 9	1 10 1	2 9 10	21 3 7
S. Australia	2 14 8	7 1 3	5 6 6	0 6 9	5 7 7	20 16 9
W. Australia	2 5 1	7 15 3	8 8 1	0 13 8	6 1 3	25 3 4
Tasmania ..	2 17 2	7 10 2	2 1 6	0 5 10	2 10 6	15 5 2
All States ..	1 7 9	7 5 9	7 1 8	0 12 0	2 18 1	19 5 3
C'wealth ..	..	10 13 10	2 11 7	..	0 9 1	13 14 6
Total Aust.	1 7 9	17 19 2	9 12 11	0 12 0	3 7 0	31 11 1

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, 1938-39.

Government.	Interest, Exchange, and Commission on Debt.	Defence.	Railways and Post Office.	Education.	Pensions ^a and Maternity Allowances.	Other.	Total.
N. S. Wales	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Victoria ..	13,004	..	18,252 ^c	5,438	..	21,032	57,726
Queensland ..	7,371	..	7,694	3,123	..	11,467	29,655
South Australia	6,009	..	6,023	1,769	..	7,508	21,309
Western Australia	4,602	..	2,704	1,056	..	4,422	12,784
Tasmania ..	3,904	..	3,155 ^d	863	..	3,943	11,865
	1,111	..	707	391	..	1,432	3,641
All States ..	36,001	..	38,535	12,640	..	49,804	136,980
Commonwealth ..	13,611	9,964 ^b	20,222 ^b	..	24,656	25,984	94,437 ^e
Total, Australia	49,612	9,964	58,757	12,640	24,656	75,788	221,837 ^f

a War, Invalid, and Old-age Pensions.

b Ordinary services including new works, but excluding Interest, Sinking Fund and Exchange.

c Including Tramways and Omnibuses.

d Including Tramways.

e Excluding balance of interest on States' Debts (recoverable from States).

f The total figure excludes £9,580(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, 1938-39.

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	15	2	..	..	..	6	13	6	19	9	9	..	..	..	7	13	10	21	2	3
Victoria ..	3	13	7	..	..	..	4	2	11	13	4	4	..	..	..	6	2	4	15	16	4
Queensland ..	5	19	4	..	..	..	5	19	8	15	2	2	..	..	..	7	9	2	21	3	4
S. Australia ..	7	14	10	..	..	..	4	11	0	15	6	6	..	..	..	7	8	10	21	10	2
W. Australia ..	8	8	9	..	..	..	6	16	5	17	4	4	..	..	..	8	10	5	25	12	11
Tasmania ..	4	13	9	..	..	..	2	19	8	13	0	0	..	..	..	6	0	11	15	7	4
All States ..	5	4	2	..	..	..	5	11	6	16	7	7	..	..	..	7	4	2	19	16	5
Commonwealth	1	19	4	1	8	9	2	18	5	..	..	..	3	11	2	3	15	0	13	12	8
Total Australia	7	3	3	1	8	9	8	9	8	16	7	3	11	2	10	18	10	10	32	0	6

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1939, 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 £591,346,732 or 45·7 per cent. of the debt matures abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 294. 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 £11,020,160 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. 30.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1939.

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 ..	359,843,990	131 0 0	2,969,336	4 14 5
Victoria	179,698,118	95 10 3	6,807,310	3 12 4
Queensland	127,503,251	125 8 8	5,227,809	5 2 10
South Australia ..	108,887,092	182 15 4	4,131,272	6 18 9
Western Australia ..	95,472,600	205 2 7	3,518,826	7 11 3
Tasmania	26,366,990	111 8 4	990,043	4 3 9
Total on account of States—				
Maturing Overseas	412,592,284	59 8 7 ^b	16,404,358	2 7 4 ^b
Maturing in Australia	485,179,757	69 17 8 ^b	17,240,238	2 9 8 ^b
Total	897,772,041	129 6 3 ^b	33,644,596	4 17 0 ^b
On account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas ..	90,744,381	13 0 9	426,008	0 1 3
Maturing in Australia	175,193,890	25 3 4	6,949,706	0 19 11
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas ..	88,010,067	12 12 11	3,755,132	0 10 9
Maturing in Australia	43,302,593	6 4 5	1,394,921	0 4 1
Total Commonwealth	397,250,931	57 1 5 ^c	12,525,767	1 16 0 ^c
Grand Total ..	1,295,022,972	186 0 10 ^c	46,170,363	6 12 8 ^c

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 1938-39 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, 1938-39.

Government.	During 1938-39.			Aggregate to end of 1938-39.
	Public Works.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	5,407,856	3,893,053	9,300,909	381,929,224
Victoria	2,289,535	852,362	3,141,897	218,214,387
Queensland ..	2,041,588	155,442	2,197,030	135,089,352
South Australia..	1,226,096	70,594	1,296,690	118,386,573
Western Australia	1,636,184	253,748	1,889,932	111,634,030
Tasmania	739,627	..	739,627	30,578,796
Total States ..	13,340,886	5,225,199	18,566,085	995,832,362
Commonwealth	1,593,714	2,000,000	3,593,714	102,122,421 ^b
Total Australia ..	14,934,600	7,225,199 ^a	22,159,799	1,097,954,783

^a The main items are Revenue Deficits, £4,752,133, Discount and Flotation Expenses, £373,066, and £2,000,000 by the Commonwealth for Farmers' Debt Adjustment.

^b See pages 297 and 300 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 Commonwealth Government entered 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, 1938-39.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.						
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.				
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
Con. Revenue—										
Income	3,157,249	792,465	3,949,714	3 2 9	0 15 9	3 18 6				
State Development	1,332,751	..	1,332,751	1 6 6	..	1 6 6				
Land	401,682	34,028	435,710	0 8 0	0 0 8	0 8 8				
Probate, Succession, and Estate	677,037	128,538	805,575	0 13 5	0 2 7	0 16 0				
Other Stamp Duties	610,110	..	610,110	0 12 1	..	0 12 1				
Customs .. ..	..	2,977,792	2,977,792	..	2 19 2	2 19 2				
Excise .. ..	..	1,538,042	1,538,042	..	1 10 7	1 10 7				
Sales .. ..	..	1,019,674	1,019,674	..	1 0 3	1 0 3				
Flour .. ..	..	240,791	240,791	..	0 4 9	0 4 9				
Transport	65,949	..	65,949	0 1 4	..	0 1 4				
Liquor	85,422	..	85,422	0 1 8	..	0 1 8				
Betting	93,476	..	93,476	0 1 10	..	0 1 10				
Lottery	93,750	..	93,750	0 1 11	..	0 1 11				
Other	55,742	..	55,742	0 1 1	..	0 1 1				
Trust Funds—										
Unemp. Relief ..	1,118,603	..	1,118,603	1 2 3	..	1 2 3				
Motor Veh. Reg.	818,863	..	818,863	0 16 3	..	0 16 3				
Transport Licens. Fees	54,945	..	54,945	0 1 1	..	0 1 1				
Other	80,874	..	80,874	0 1 7	..	0 1 7				
Total	8,646,453	6,731,330	15,377,783	8 11 9	6 13 9	15 5 6				

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 (abolished 31st December, 1938) and Motor Vehicle Taxation—which are not paid into Consolidated Revenue, but into Trust funds.

Probate and Succession Duties.—The next table shows the amount of Probate and Succession Duties paid on estates in Queensland during the last two years, classified according to the net value of the estates. The net assessable value is the gross value of the estate less debts and liabilities, and any deductions allowed, such as funeral expenses, etc. The gross value comprises, for a person dying domiciled in Queensland, all his personalty

wherever owned together with any realty owned in Queensland, and for a person dying not domiciled in Queensland, only personalty and realty located in Queensland.

The figure for 1938-39 does not agree with that shown in the previous table, as succession duties paid in respect of shares owned by persons dying domiciled outside the State, in a branch register of a Queensland Company, or in a Foreign Company operating in Queensland, are excluded.

PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES, QUEENSLAND.

Net Assessable Value of Estate.	1938-39.				1939-40.		
	Estates.	Duty Paid.		Estates.	Duty Paid.		
		Probate.	Succession.		Probate.	Succession.	
£ £	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	
200— 500 ..	917	648	4,938	1,038	645	4,858	
500— 1,000 ..	771	2,541	10,521	742	2,770	9,957	
1,000— 2,500 ..	759	6,629	31,823	719	6,912	30,193	
2,500— 4,000 ..	259	4,785	30,259	266	5,171	30,209	
4,000— 6,000 ..	185	5,103	45,231	162	5,263	42,760	
6,000— 8,000 ..	66	2,821	27,380	86	3,505	41,722	
8,000— 10,000 ..	57	3,191	33,211	45	2,921	26,463	
10,000— 20,000 ..	91	7,325	105,431	92	8,050	113,603	
20,000— 30,000 ..	30	4,278	74,306	16	4,584	59,396	
30,000— 50,000 ..	21	2,782	102,785	16	5,260	74,031	
50,000— 75,000 ..	4	603	17,020	11	2,783	70,632	
Exceeding 75,000	8	3,577	111,304	2	2,396	82,786	
Total ..	3,168	44,283	594,209	3,204	50,260	586,610	

The total net assessable value of estates in 1938-39 was £8,584,222, and in 1939-40, £8,182,527.

Betting Taxation.—This taxation comprises Stamp Duty betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator commission. The Government's commission amounts to 5 per cent. of all monies passing through the totalisators. The following table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years:—

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	280	290	303	272	266
Meetings held with Totalisators in use No.	447	487	609	632	615
Amount passed through Totalisators .. £	549,946	591,722	719,914	807,799	722,377
Retained by Clubs .. £	49,126	52,711	64,256	72,327	64,352
Government Commission £	27,497	29,586	35,996	40,390	36,119

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 States' figures include all taxes collected directly by each State Government, whether paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund or into Special Funds.

TAXATION, AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH AND STATE).

Government.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000
Commonwealth—					
<i>Customs and Excise</i> ..	37,870	41,438	42,993	48,383	47,632
<i>Sales Tax</i>	8,554	9,432	8,008	8,024	9,308
<i>Other</i>	12,331	12,747	11,772	12,641	17,097
Total Commonwealth ..	58,755	63,617	62,773	69,048	74,037
New South Wales	13,991	16,290	18,726	20,505	20,263
Victoria	8,994	9,921	10,819	11,647	12,022
Queensland	6,546	7,323	7,731	8,539	8,646
South Australia	3,267	3,267	3,610	3,998	4,199
Western Australia	2,436	2,763	3,086	3,307	3,619
Tasmania	1,227	1,418	1,485	1,697	1,779
All States	36,461	40,982	45,457	49,693	50,528
All Governments	95,216	104,599	108,230	118,741	124,565

In the next table the taxation collections of each State for 1938-39 have been converted to a *per capita* basis for each type of tax levied.

TAXATION, PER HEAD, ALL STATES, 1938-39.

Tax.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On Income—						
Income and Dividend ..	2 6 4	2 6 7	3 2 9	3 10 9	1 18 0	1 16 3
Financial Emer- gency .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2 12 6	..
Special Income and Wages ..	2 6 7	..	..	..	..	1 10 3
Unemp. Relief ..	..	1 0 1	1 2 3	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	1 6 6 ^a	..	0 11 5 ^b	..
Total	4 12 11	3 6 8	5 11 6	3 10 9	5 1 11	3 6 6
Probate and Suc- cession Duties ..	0 17 4	0 14 8	0 13 5	0 12 4	0 5 4	0 8 0
Other Stamp Duties	0 9 5	0 10 3	0 12 1	0 8 5	0 11 11	0 7 2
Land .. .. .	..	0 5 2	0 8 0	0 10 10	0 5 0	0 7 2
Liquor	0 4 2	0 2 8	0 1 8	0 1 2	0 3 4	0 2 1
Lotteries .. .. .	..	..	0 1 10	..	..	1 16 11
Racing	0 2 7	0 4 2	0 1 10	0 10 0	0 3 6	0 3 4
Motor	1 0 3	1 0 5	0 18 8	1 4 1	0 19 7	0 14 10
Entertainments ..	0 1 1	0 3 0	..	0 2 6	0 3 11	0 2 11
Other	0 0 6	0 1 3	0 2 9	0 1 2	0 1 11	0 1 3
Total	7 8 3	6 8 3	8 11 9	7 1 3	7 16 5	7 10 2
Paid to—						
Consolidated Rev.	6 8 0	5 7 7	6 10 7	6 18 5	6 5 3	7 10 2
Special Funds ..	1 0 3	1 0 8	2 1 2	0 2 10	1 11 2	..

^a State Development Tax.

^b Hospital Tax.

Queensland Income Tax.—The rates of Income Taxation payable in Queensland are briefly summarised in the next section. The following table analyses into grades of taxable income the total number of individuals assessed on income earned during the year 1937-38. These assessments were made from 1st July, 1938, to 31st December, 1939. Particulars of actual income, taxable income, and tax assessed are given for each group. "Net income" is the amount of income received by each taxpayer after deducting from actual income all costs incurred in obtaining it, and all allowable deductions for family responsibilities, insurance, medicine, &c. "Taxable income" is "net income" minus the statutory exemption of £150 or less.

STATE INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND, ON INCOME EARNED IN 1937-38.

Grade of Taxable Income.		Taxpayers.	Actual Income.	Taxable Income.	Tax Assessed.
£	£	No.	£	£	£
1 to	50 ..	40,601	9,460,399	1,030,902	35,042
51 to	100 ..	29,930	8,377,802	2,189,364	60,121
101 to	250 ..	23,900	8,993,735	3,712,493	111,707
251 to	500 ..	8,322	4,850,653	2,867,734	117,517
501 to	1,000 ..	4,377	4,079,064	3,105,853	185,412
1,001 to	2,000 ..	2,420	3,884,556	3,251,993	313,108
2,001 to	3,000 ..	482	1,334,049	1,156,062	156,615
3,001 to	4,000 ..	172	663,017	590,888	102,269
4,001 to	5,000 ..	63	313,255	283,196	60,495
5,001 and over	..	69	553,421	489,731	148,779
Total		110,336	42,509,951	18,678,216	1,291,065

The next table gives particulars of assessments on incomes earned by individuals during each of the three years ended 30th June 1938.

STATE INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (INDIVIDUALS), QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		On Income earned in—		
		1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Individuals Assessed ..	No.	90,305	100,138	110,336
Actual Income	£	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	42,509,951
Net Income	£	26,754,359	31,109,195	32,998,156
Taxable Income	£	15,084,726	18,356,716	18,678,216
Tax Assessed	£	1,080,708	1,494,155	1,291,065

n Not available.

The next tables analyse State Income Tax assessments made during 1938-39 on incomes earned during 1937-38 according to the type of payer. The total number of individuals assessed, as shown by this table, is much less than that shown in the table above. This table covers assessments made during 1938-39 on incomes earned in 1937-38, but the previous table comprises all assessments made on incomes for 1937-38. The figures for companies cover assessments made during 1938-39 on incomes earned in 1937-38, and so do not cover all companies with a taxable income for that year.

STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, INDIVIDUALS, 1938-39.

Occupation.	Taxable Income.					Total.
	£1-£250.	£251-£500.	£501-£1,000.	£1,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and over.	
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Cane farmers ..	677	501	470	336	4	1,988
Other farmers ..	883	380	221	74	1	1,559
Pastoralists ..	662	438	468	689	19	2,276
Hotelkeepers ..	139	117	128	163	4	551
Traders <i>a</i> ..	783	547	496	402	20	2,248
Professions ..	284	238	270	385	4	1,181
Public servants	7,916	579	127	22	..	8,644
Employees ..	42,715	2,737	952	349	2	46,755
Miscellaneous ..	1,748	627	561	411	9	3,356
Independent ..	1,882	295	166	87	2	2,432
Absentees (ex Australia) ..	24	5	19	5	2	55
Total ..	57,713	6,464	3,878	2,923	67	71,045
ACTUAL INCOME (£).						
Cane farmers ..	270,992	297,123	406,016	578,786	34,408	1,587,325
Other farmers ..	309,643	217,605	186,759	109,599	6,078	829,684
Pastoralists ..	283,882	286,809	473,782	1,502,825	153,717	2,701,015
Hotelkeepers ..	52,849	67,141	109,270	300,921	34,993	565,174
Traders <i>a</i> ..	299,668	320,258	434,171	812,598	148,057	2,014,752
Professions ..	121,368	155,984	257,275	791,249	27,553	1,353,429
Public servants	2,509,727	328,861	115,157	38,949	..	2,992,694
Employees ..	11,932,468	1,599,743	978,810	744,308	12,919	15,268,248
Miscellaneous ..	467,067	361,648	492,281	750,671	92,155	2,163,822
Independent ..	501,707	196,377	173,142	166,503	12,425	1,050,154
Absentees (ex Australia) ..	26,675	4,666	24,057	22,919	17,522	95,839
Total ..	16,776,046	3,836,215	3,650,720	5,819,328	539,827	30,622,136
TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Cane farmers ..	2,533	7,417	19,435	59,895	8,424	97,704
Other farmers ..	3,011	5,509	8,607	9,439	1,639	28,205
Pastoralists ..	2,345	6,633	21,305	160,869	43,268	234,520
Hotelkeepers ..	555	1,847	5,449	32,396	9,485	49,732
Traders <i>a</i> ..	2,986	8,074	20,706	94,042	37,897	163,705
Professions ..	1,191	3,625	12,036	79,466	6,783	103,101
Public servants	19,997	7,162	4,819	3,460	..	35,438
Employees ..	97,195	36,269	39,618	61,711	2,840	237,633
Miscellaneous ..	4,777	9,217	23,386	76,131	29,242	142,753
Independent ..	6,578	6,592	9,219	16,005	2,109	40,503
Absentees (ex Australia) ..	179	125	1,604	1,885	4,066	7,859
Total ..	141,347	92,470	166,184	595,399	145,753	1,141,153

a Includes merchants, storekeepers, and wholesale manufacturers.

STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, COMPANIES, 1938-39.

Class of Company.	Taxable Income.					Total.
	£1-£250.	£251-£500.	£501-£1,000.	£1,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and over.	
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Banks	1	..	..	..	9	10
Insurance	18	3	5	29	24	79
Manufacturing ..	53	12	17	77	56	215
Mercantile	148	65	48	230	132	623
Pastoral .. ..	..	2	3	27	27	59
Public utility ..	..	..	..	12	6	18
Shipping	28	7	7	43	24	109
Other	2	..	2	11	6	21
Total	250	89	82	429	284	1,134
ACTUAL INCOME (£).						
Banks	233	..	..	..	428,438	428,671
Insurance	996	1,190	4,234	73,989	918,155	998,564
Manufacturing ..	3,978	4,310	14,863	196,372	1,705,486	1,925,009
Mercantile	22,316	39,069	37,044	615,264	2,965,826	3,679,519
Pastoral .. ..	..	1,294	2,195	88,959	408,215	500,663
Public utility ..	..	..	..	33,061	324,630	357,691
Shipping	1,846	2,259	5,501	83,508	371,900	465,014
Other	486	..	118,766	32,844	294,498	446,594
Total	29,855	48,122	182,603	1,123,997	7,417,148	8,801,725
TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Banks	36	..	..	..	66,332	66,368
Insurance	231	278	779	12,459	85,941	99,688
Manufacturing ..	658	745	1,636	33,717	331,150	367,906
Mercantile	1,732	3,793	5,975	110,289	595,006	716,795
Pastoral .. ..	..	73	232	9,469	51,540	61,314
Public utility ..	..	..	..	4,857	48,170	53,027
Shipping	359	477	1,073	15,998	79,086	96,993
Other	57	..	442	6,127	41,978	48,604
Total	3,073	5,366	10,137	192,916	1,299,203	1,510,695

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, 1933-39.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and over.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Individuals	11,809	5,908	1,832	90	1	19,640
Companies	243	329	381	142	26	1,126 ^a
Total ..	12,052	6,237	2,213	232	27	20,766 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,189,544	5,037,298	6,506,268	1,534,336	52,865	15,320,311
Companies	54,617	368,533	1,726,217	3,000,047	2,397,700	7,801,826 ^b
Total ..	2,244,161	5,405,831	8,232,485	4,534,383	2,450,565	23,122,137 ^b
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	9,123	34,453	69,060	24,125	1,101	137,862
Companies	228	2,571	19,739	49,587	57,649	131,897 ^c
Total ..	9,351	37,024	88,799	73,712	58,750	269,759 ^c

^a Includes 5 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

^b Includes £254,712 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

^c Includes £2,123 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 £108,072—£49,876 on individuals and £58,196 on companies—and the undeveloped land tax of 2d. in the £ was assessed at £14,314—£12,195 on individuals and £2,119 on companies, making a total land tax assessment of £392,145. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, etc., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1933-39 was £460,986. This figure excludes an amount of £34,853 allowed during the year as special exemptions to farmers and graziers in accordance with the amended Act of 1922; 13,577 persons benefited by these exemptions.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was £401,682, a decrease of £3,388 on the 1937-38 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £2,172 was granted to sixty-nine taxpayers for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £7 11s. 2d. for each £100 collected, compared with £2 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 £14 m., Queensland's proportion of this additional tax may have been substantial.

**COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND INDIVIDUALS,
1937-38.**

Individuals.	Taxable Income.					Total.
	£1-£500.	£501-£2,000.	£2,001-£5,000.	£5,001-£10,000.	£10,001 and Upwards.	
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Residents ..	31,277	6,554	574	253	71	38,729
Absentees ..	42	40	9	5	2	98
Total ..	31,319	6,594	583	258	73	38,827
NET INCOME (£).						
Residents ..	10,670,214	6,269,321	1,389,162	945,403	548,243	19,822,343
Absentees ..	15,700	40,627	21,767	18,289	11,131	107,514
Total ..	10,685,914	6,309,948	1,410,929	963,692	559,374	19,929,857
TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Residents ..	60,332	154,373	61,256	59,644	59,252	394,857
Absentees ..	141	988	1,424	2,145	982	5,680
Total ..	60,473	155,361	62,680	61,789	60,234	400,537

The total taxable income of the above individuals was £13,399,836, and in addition, 1,014 companies had an aggregate taxable income of £3,310,922, and were assessed for £162,487 of tax. The total taxable income was therefore £16,710,758, and the tax payable £563,024.

Commonwealth Land Tax in Queensland.—The rates payable are summarised in the next section. During 1937-38, tax was levied on land in Queensland with an assessed unimproved value of £11,840,513, of which £11,724,315 was owned by Australian residents and £116,198 by absentees. £7,575,312 were town lands and £4,265,201 country lands. Tax assessed amounted to £58,860, all except £528 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 are so small compared with other States of similar extent.

7. RATES OF TAXATION.

The Commonwealth taxation rates which will apply to the income year 1939-40 are given at the beginning of this section; and are followed by details of the Sales Tax. Then comes a graph showing the rate of growth of Estate Duty in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Great Britain on the net value of estates of deceased persons.

A table showing the amounts of taxation (Commonwealth and State) payable by persons on various net income levels in each State for 1939-40 follows. 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.

For motor taxes payable in Queensland, see pages 198, 199; and for a complete statement of taxation collected in the State, see page 302.

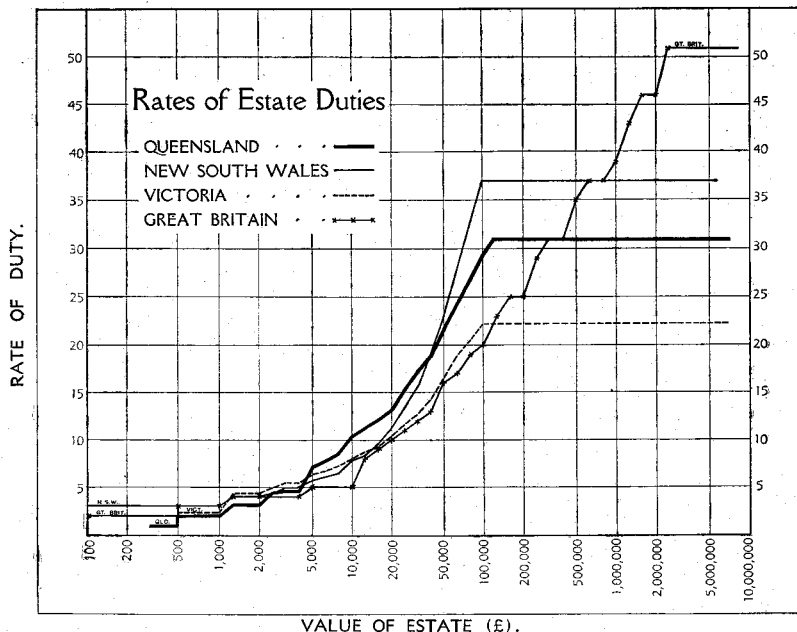
Commonwealth Income Tax Rates.—The following rates on Income earned during 1939-40 shall apply. T is taxable income.

(a) Income from personal exertion.	d. in £
On T up to £500	5
On T of £501-£1,000	5 + $\frac{T-500}{50}$
On T of £1,001-£4,200	15 + $\frac{T-1,000}{100}$
On T of £4,201 and over, the rate is 47d. on each £ up to £4,200, and 97d. for each £ in excess of £4,200.	
(b) Income from property.	d. in £
On T up to £500	6
On T of £501-£1,000	6 + $\frac{3(T-500)}{100}$
On T of £1,001-£4,200	21 + $\frac{T-1,000}{80}$
On T of £4,201 and over, the rate is 61d. on each £ up to £4,200, and 108d. for each £ in excess of £4,200.	
(c) Company Rate.—The rate will be 24d. for each £ of T.	

The Sales Tax.—This is another Commonwealth tax and so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by 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; the rate has been altered from time to time, and from 3rd May, 1940, was 8½ per cent.

Estate Duties.—The rates for Queensland and the Commonwealth are given in detail on page 320, but the graph on the next page shows the rates as applied to the net value of estates located in Queensland, New South

Wales, Victoria, and Great Britain. For the three Australian States, the Commonwealth rate has been added to the State rate to obtain the total percentage duty applied to an estate.



The rates of duty are shown on the vertical scale, and net value of estates on the horizontal scale. These net values are plotted according to the logarithms of such values.

Taxation payable in States.—The figures in the following table represent the combined amounts of State and Commonwealth income tax payable in each State 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 figures for State Taxation have been obtained from a publication issued by the Commonwealth Commissioner of Taxation; and the figures of Commonwealth Taxation payable in each State after allowing for State Taxation paid have been calculated on the rates applicable to income earned during the year ended 30th June, 1940. If State Taxation rates remain unaltered for 1939-40 the figures shown will be approximately the total amounts payable on income earned during 1939-40. “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. For New South Wales the amounts payable for Unemployment Relief Tax and Social Services Tax have been added on to Personal Exertion and Property Income Tax. The amounts payable for these taxes have been calculated for a whole year, having replaced the Special Income and Wages Tax on 1st October, 1939.

INCOME TAXES (INCLUDING

State.	Net Income.			
	£150.	£200.	£250.	£300.

PERSONAL EXERTION INCOME—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	3 2 6	5 16 8	8 17 1	14 10 5
Victoria	1 12 1	2 2 10	4 12 3	8 12 9
Queensland .. ..	..	1 6 3	8 15 9	13 9 2
South Australia ..	5 15 1	11 13 3	17 10 5	24 12 4
Western Australia	4 14 5	6 11 0	9 11 0	13 8 6
Tasmania	4 5 8	6 5 1	8 7 6	12 4 11

PERSONAL EXERTION INCOME—

New South Wales..	..	..	4 19 1	7 11 2
Victoria	1 3 1	1 10 10	3 3 4	3 16 0
Queensland .. ..	..	..	6 5 0	7 10 0
South Australia ..	..	0 15 7	4 14 2	8 15 3
Western Australia	0 18 9	1 5 0	5 4 2	8 2 6
Tasmania	2 10 0	3 6 8	4 3 4	6 5 0

PROPERTY INCOME—

New South Wales..	3 2 6	5 16 8	8 17 1	15 5 3
Victoria	1 12 1	2 2 10	5 19 0	11 12 11
Queensland .. ..	..	2 10 10	11 0 10	17 3 8
South Australia ..	6 18 0	13 19 6	20 19 7	29 4 2
Western Australia	4 14 5	6 11 0	9 11 0	13 14 10
Tasmania	4 7 7	6 9 9	8 16 0	13 4 1

PROPERTY INCOME—

New South Wales..	..	..	4 19 1	7 11 2
Victoria	1 3 1	1 10 10	3 3 4	3 16 0
Queensland .. ..	..	..	6 5 0	7 10 0
South Australia ..	..	1 3 10	7 3 8	13 6 9
Western Australia	0 18 9	1 5 0	5 4 2	8 2 6
Tasmania	2 10 0	3 6 8	4 3 4	6 6 0

"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.	
38 9 4	68 15 9	127 17 10	374 6 3	1,694 0 0	N.S.W.
26 11 9	60 4 11	113 8 8	340 17 10	1,480 9 5	Vic.
43 4 4	77 12 3	153 8 5	447 13 3	1,918 13 0	Q'land.
56 6 2	92 13 8	159 11 8	434 18 5	1,790 7 1	S. Aust.
37 15 0	71 0 7	136 19 0	392 6 4	1,713 5 10	W. Aus.
30 10 2	58 3 8	113 17 7	349 1 9	1,575 10 4	Tas.

MAN, WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN.

23 12 1	47 9 1	98 16 8	334 14 1	1,611 16 3	N.S.W.
15 3 10	37 13 1	91 0 5	315 14 7	1,424 4 5	Vic.
26 4 1	53 14 3	132 19 9	424 2 3	1,869 13 9	Q'land.
28 8 8	54 13 7	112 5 10	354 14 6	1,629 12 7	S. Aust.
28 5 3	55 9 5	113 7 0	357 2 6	1,639 6 6	W. Aus.
21 1 10	43 14 6	91 18 6	316 15 5	1,507 13 2	Tas.

SINGLE PERSON.

42 16 7	80 11 6	157 9 9	472 9 1	2,048 1 11	N.S.W.
36 19 11	87 12 3	162 16 1	467 14 7	1,896 19 10	Vic.
54 5 9	97 0 5	191 2 9	523 17 8	2,119 2 6	Q'land.
66 14 10	110 18 7	194 12 1	523 16 0	2,067 12 7	S. Aust.
39 11 10	77 16 0	156 9 4	451 0 8	1,943 18 3	W. Aus.
34 7 11	71 1 9	149 2 4	470 7 3	2,014 16 3	Tas.

MAN, WIFE, AND TWO CHILDREN.

24 12 5	52 17 10	118 9 9	419 1 0	1,954 13 1	N.S.W.
19 18 8	52 8 2	130 14 9	436 3 8	1,828 2 0	Vic.
30 3 3	65 6 10	163 8 4	493 8 11	2,056 9 5	Q'land.
41 6 1	77 6 8	155 16 10	466 10 5	1,955 7 11	S. Aust.
28 17 7	57 13 7	125 4 5	408 19 3	1,874 14 1	W. Aus.
22 8 6	49 19 10	116 14 5	428 13 2	1,935 16 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— ·967725 (3 + ·00625 T) On portion of T over £6,900— 87·09525	Same as property rates : but T decreased by one-fifth or £900 (whichever less).	T not over £2,500— 7·253 + ·003 (T - 1) T £2,501 - £5,000— 14·7516 + ·0016 (T - 2,501) T £5,001 - £10,000— 18·7506 + ·0006 (T - 5,001) T over £10,000— 21·75
Rate of Tax (<i>d.</i> in £) Property.	T not over £500— 1·1385 (3 + ·01 T). T £501 - £1,500— 1·1385 (1 + ·014 T) T over £1,500— On portion of T up to £3,700— 1·1385 (4·75 + ·0115 T) On portion of T over £3,700— 102·465	On portion of T up to £5,500— ·92 (9 + ·006 T) On portion of T over £5,500— 55·2	T not over £2,500— 14 + ·0048 T T £2,501 - £5,000— 26 + ·0028 (T - 2,500) T £5,001 - £10,000— 33 + ·0014 (T - 5,000) T over £10,000— 40
Super Tax and Additional Tax.		Super Tax— On portion of T in ex- cess of £2,000—12d. in £.	
Statutory Exemption— <i>a</i> Amount <i>b</i> Maximum I for full amount <i>c</i> Rate of diminution ..	£250 £250 £1 in £2 of I over £250	£250 £250 £1 in £8 of I over £250	£200 £500 £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 £300.

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— 17+·002 T T £1,001—£7,000— 19+·006 (T-1,000) T over £7,000— 55 — Unmarried adults, 8d. extra.	T not over £6,672— 2+·007 (T-100) T over £6,672— 48 — All rates subject to rebate of 12½%.	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 £1,000— 26+·002 T T £1,001—£7,000— 23+·006 (T-1,000) T over £7,000— 64 — Unmarried adults, 4d. extra.	Same as P.E.	T not over £546— T 3+ 181·07 T over £546— Rate increases from 6·015 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) T £780—£849 15 % T £850—£899 16 % T £900—£949 18 % T £950—£999 20 % T 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 £126 exempt) Married— a £1 for every £2 I less than £500. b £200 (I below £201 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)	24 Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed	30 Shareholders taxable, but rebate allowed	24 Shareholders not taxable.
"Special" Taxes— Income	—	<p><i>Unemployment Relief and Social Services—</i></p> <p><i>a</i> On incomes from employment from £2 per week. Gradually increasing rate— £2— 10d. p. wk. £7— 5s. 11d. p. wk. £10— 8s. 8d. p. wk. £20— 17s. 10d. p. wk. towards limit of 12d. in £.</p> <p><i>b</i> On incomes not from employment over £100 per annum, rate is 4d. in £ and rises towards 11½d. in £.</p> <p>Companies 11½d. in £ on net assessable income (undistributed profits)</p> <p>Certain allowances for wife and children.</p>	<p><i>Special Income—</i> On all incomes from £105 upwards, rising from 6s. per £100 to 12s. 6d. on over £2,500.</p> <p><i>Unemployment Relief—</i> 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)	V = total unimproved value of land. On portion of taxable value up to £75,000— $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{V-5,000}{37,500}$ On portion of taxable value over £75,000— $4\frac{1}{2}$ Absentees' rates; $\frac{1}{2}$ up to £5,000, rising to 5 for excess over £80,000	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 318) 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— £219 in S.E. £238 in S.W. £233 in Mackay £245 in N.E. £264 in N.W. Rates in £:— Up to £235 3d. £236 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 £217 and over of persons married or with dependents; on other incomes £78 and over. Rate ranges from 3d. 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 319).	Up to £5,000— 1 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 £30,000.
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	d.	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 <i>Public Utility or Monopoly Companies</i> 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 21d. and 12d., respectively, 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 278.

“*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 £219 are exempt in the South Eastern portion of the State, £238 in the South West, £233 in Mackay, £245 in the North East, and £264 in the North West. The (a) rates in operation from 7th August, 1939, are as follows in pence per £ of annual income:—

3d. on incomes £220 to £235.

6d. on incomes £236 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 is made on returns supplied for income tax purposes. Income tax exemptions and deductions are not allowed. This part of the tax is levied on the incomes returned for 1938-39 as the basis for 1939-40.

(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 $\frac{3}{8}$	4	5
500 but not over 1,000	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	2	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
1,000 but not over 2,500	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	3	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{5}{8}$	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over 4,000	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	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 $\frac{7}{8}$	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
5,000 but not over 6,000	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	5	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 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{5}{16}$	11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
7,000 but not over 8,000	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
8,000 but not over 9,000	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{3}{8}$	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
9,000 but not over 10,000	7	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	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 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	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 children or grandchildren are rated at two-thirds of the above on their successions.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia 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 49-51, but for details of finances reference should be made to Part E of the Statistics of Queensland for 1938-39. Their areas are shown in the maps on pages 322-3. 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, 1939:—

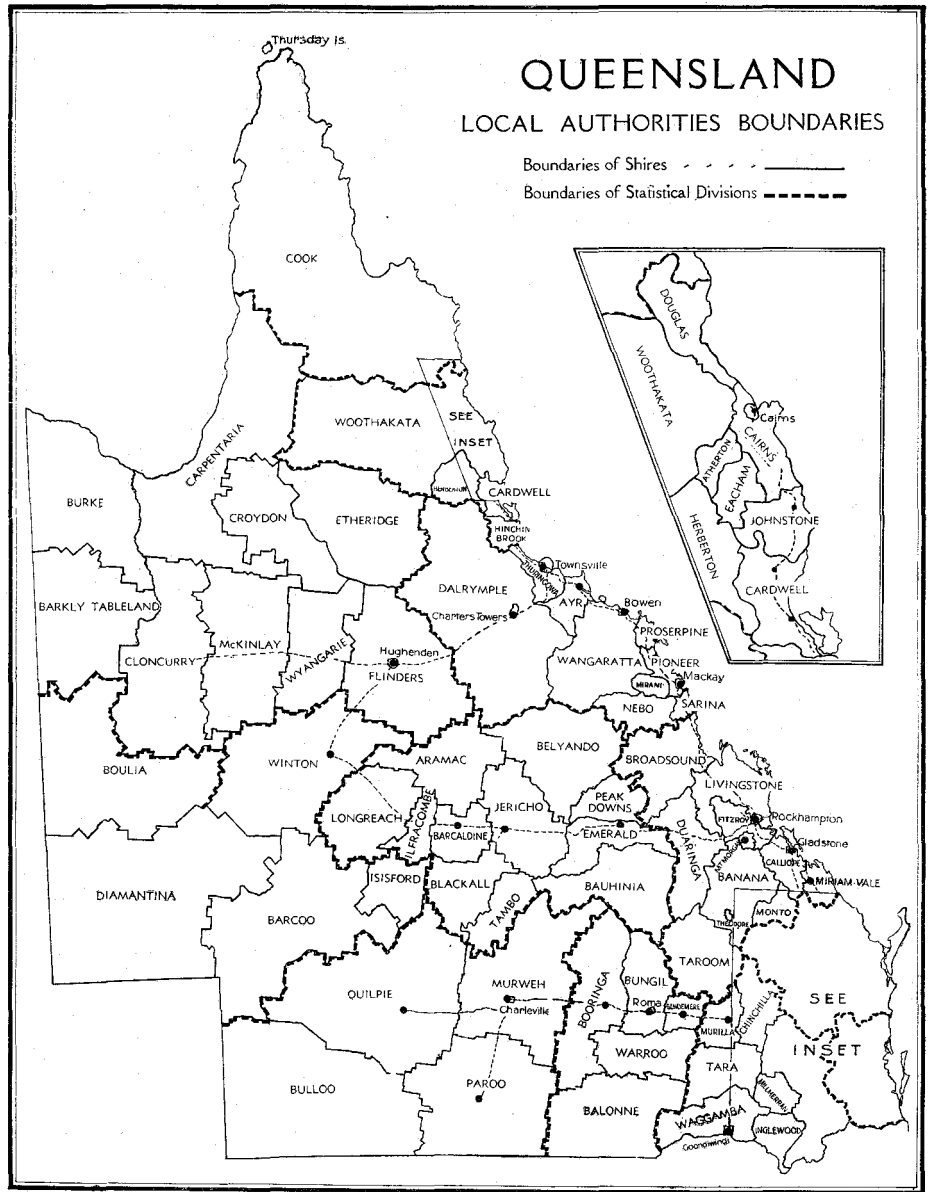
LOCAL GOVERNMENT—QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1939.

Particulars.		City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities	No.	1	11	11	121	144
Population <i>a</i>	No.	326,000	189,727	38,222	473,246	1,004,1506
Ratepayers	No.	<i>n</i>	43,645	13,435	117,325	<i>n</i>
Dwellings	No.	81,426	45,045	9,821	111,910	248,202
Rateable Value	£	21,118,551	6,264,108	1,329,946	43,843,608	72,556,213
Streets and Roads	Miles	1,911	1,592	501	119,828	123,832

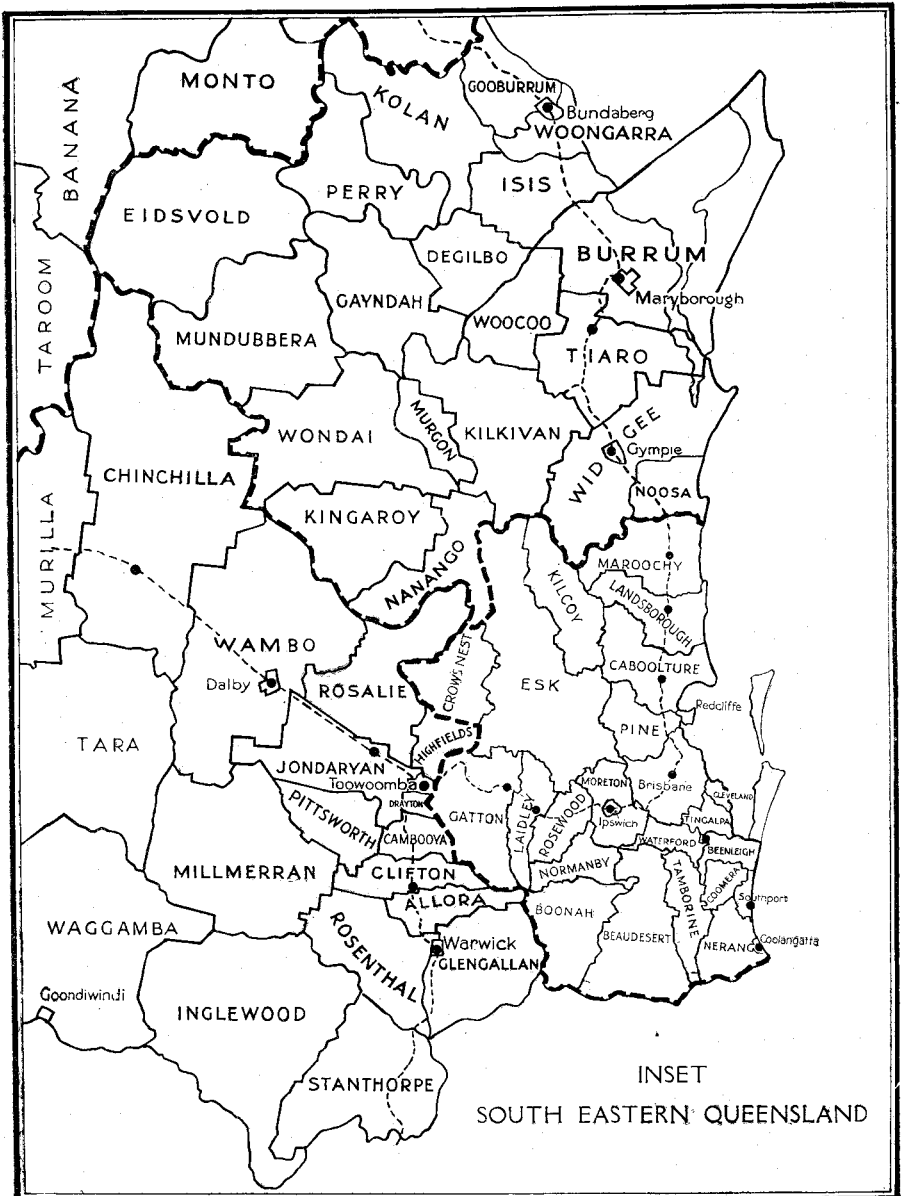
a As at 31st December, 1938.

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 49-51, 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 1938-39 (excluding loan receipts).

The amounts received for unemployment relief are much less than for 1937-38. The intermittent relief scheme was superseded by a policy of full-time employment in September, 1938, and the amounts received by Local Authorities during 1938-39 were to complete relief works already commenced. See page 277 for further details. 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 283.

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 194, for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.) For 1938-39 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 326).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1938-39.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates	838,087	339,623	70,233	1,128,210	2,376,153
Licenses	19,501	5,034	1,644	6,185	32,364
Government Grants—					
Unemployment Relief	45,907	78,599	19,788	65,092	209,386
Subsidy of Loans ..	..	253,167	11,122	94,138	358,427
Main Roads Com. ..	..	7,282	1,012	200,345	208,639
Other	7,296	3,900	34	19,570	30,800
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	155,421	96,433	19,778	110,863	382,495
Other Public Works and Services ..	123,663	35,546	14,493	152,196	325,898
Other	104,551	77,289	10,119	61,511	253,470
Total	1,294,426	896,873	148,223	1,838,110	4,177,632

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, 1938-39.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	95,933	43,142	12,435	165,693	317,203
Debt Services ..	559,954	116,967	34,757	299,275	1,010,953
Roads and Streets—					
New works ..	37,400	51,401	16,773	203,032	308,606
Maintenance ..	131,779	170,704	36,822	651,642	990,947
Other Public works—					
New works ..	35,938	248,811	6,726	58,757	350,232
Maintenance ..	194,362	57,566	8,711	144,975	405,614
Health and cleansing ..	171,997	108,509	22,520	140,450	443,476
Other Services ..	35,036	19,943	5,037	13,681	73,697
Grants	111,163	40,913	7,340	145,756	305,172
Other	42,258	39,438	2,534	44,504	128,734
Total	1,415,820	897,394	153,655	1,867,765	4,334,634

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-eight 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 (55) are controlled by 37 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see Statistics of Queensland, 1938-39, Part E).

Sewerage systems are operating in Brisbane, Cunnamulla, Mackay, and Toowoomba, and systems are in course of construction in Bundaberg, Goondiwindi, Ipswich, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Warwick.

At present in Brisbane there are only 33,248 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 89,761 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work is proceeding as fast as funds will permit.

Electricity is supplied by forty-six Local Authorities, but only thirty-four generate their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers.

Electric tramways are operated by Brisbane City Council, steam tramways, until 30th June, 1939, 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 1938-39:—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1938-39.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and Charges	784,475	223,174	31,579	55,187	1,094,415
Subsidy of Loans	131,736	78,451	2,821	10,847	223,855
Other	62,732	7,529	1,236	5,645	77,142
Total	978,943	309,154	35,636	71,679	1,395,412
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	176,970	110,048	18,221	27,140	332,379
Construction	155,390	97,155	3,955	14,468	270,968
Debt Charges	684,214	98,116	12,279	25,653	820,262
Other	41,287	3,941 ^a	1,170	1,211	47,609
Total	1,057,861	309,260	35,625	68,472	1,471,218
Surplus	-78,918	-106	+11	+3,207	-75,806
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales	640,098	195,049	58,454	131,771	1,025,372
Other	17,794	6,982	7,601	18,641 ^b	51,018
Total	657,892	202,031	66,055	150,412	1,076,390
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	413,900	121,129	40,188	87,050	662,267
Debt Charges	135,608	37,782	12,618	27,103	197,022
Other	20,170	40,135 ^a	14,183 ^a	33,798 ^a	124,375
Total	569,678	199,046	66,989	147,951	983,664
Surplus	+88,214	+2,985	-934	+2,461	+92,726
<i>Railways and Tramways.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges ..	822,900	11,786	..	30,394	865,080
Other	27,606	6,075	..	3,403	37,084
Total	850,506	17,861	..	33,797	902,164
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses ..	561,396	14,686	..	24,020	600,102
Debt Charges	169,440	2,557	..	11,453	183,450
Other	16,164	514	..	1,151	17,829
Total	747,000	17,757	..	36,624	801,381
Surplus	+103,506	+104	..	-2,827	+100,783

^a Includes profits transferred to General Funds.

^b Includes £2,335 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, 1939, were £31,697,154. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£ s. d.
Brisbane	22,526,839, or	69 2 0 per head
Other Cities and Towns	4,623,563, or	20 5 8 per head
Shires	4,546,752, or	9 12 2 per head

to the following:—

	£
State Government	10,204,881
Other fixed loans	19,909,282
Bank overdrafts	1,167,245
Other liabilities	415,746

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which at 30th June, 1939, owed £5,500,000 in London, and £3,518,705 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £4,718,593 were to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £598,487 of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £2,940,235 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, 1939:—

	£
Electricity Supply	2,730,923
Water and Sewerage	13,479,106
Roads	6,698,270
Tramways	2,683,290
Other	4,524,564
Total	£30,116,153

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 1938-39.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1938-39.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, etc.	291,106	73,180	31,822	307,737	703,845
Other Ordinary Services	141,185	39,676	21,735	123,675	326,271
Water and Sewerage ..	246,793	432,579	15,037	44,325	738,734
Electricity	175,585	74,280	31,932	54,122	335,919
Railways and Tramways	156,003	17,323	..	..	173,326
Total	1,010,672	637,038	100,526	529,859	2,278,095

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) 66 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) 76 ambulance brigades, and 90 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 and the Special Employment Works Fund are also included in this category. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1938-39.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and Irrigation ..	£ 27,323	£ ..	£ 48,710	£ 1,629	£ 77,662
Harbours <i>a</i> ..	..	59,512	404,153	66,157	529,822
Electricity ..	..	3,466	78,491	11,706	93,663
Roads and Bridges ..	874,264	1,406,833	24,115	171,051	2,476,263
Trading, n.e.i. ..	1,340	..	1,252,025	7,164	1,260,529
Fire Brigades ..	..	49,232	826	39,952	90,010
University <i>b</i> ..	..	37,352	33,994	36,615	107,961
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	..	908,353 ^d	289,866	139,148	1,337,367
Marketing, etc., <i>c</i> ..	88,051	38,479	19,420,969	17,480	19,564,979
Other ..	1,103,737 ^e	1,019,115	47,289	70,922	2,241,063
Total ..	2,094,715	3,522,342	21,600,438	561,824	27,779,319

a Harbour Boards' figures for the year 1938.

b Figures for 1938.

c Marketing Boards' figures cover operations of season ending during 1938-39.

d Including proportion of receipts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.

e 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, 1938-39.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water and Irrigation	57,906	33,462	2,109	93,477	— 15,815	195,390b
Harbours <i>a</i> ..	137,473	172,363	115,653	425,489	+ 104,333	296,623c
Electricity ..	22,896	32,633	22,698	78,227	+ 15,436	39,913
Roads and Bridges ..	177,688	1,822,853	514,151	2,514,692	— 38,429	564,920d
Trading n.e.i.	19,458	912,508	370,670	1,302,636	— 45,107	3,500
Fire Brigades ..	12,170	76,824	5,515	94,509	— 4,499	20,742
University <i>a</i>	..	96,309	..	96,309	+ 11,652	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	66,918	1,099,908	154,328	1,321,154	+ 16,213	180,872
Marketing <i>a</i>	92,398	19,396,831	22,673	19,511,902	+ 53,077	25,000
Other ..	..	1,339,603	883,843	2,223,446	+ 17,617	354,850e
Total ..	586,907	24,983,294	2,091,640	27,661,841	+ 117,478	1,681,810

a See Notes *a*, *b* and *c* to previous Table.

b Stanley River Dam.

c Including the Works Board £17,798, and Mackay Harbour Board £230,202.

d Including Main Roads Commission £328,102, and Story Bridge Board £236,818.

e Including University Works Board, £89,417, and Special Employment Works Fund, £265,433.

The Loan and Overdraft Liabilities of these bodies amounted to £13,800,308 at the 30th June, 1939, £12,280,706 being loan, and £1,519,622 overdraft. Most of the Loans are due to the State Government and amount to £8,766,691; and a number of the bodies which operate as Trust Funds, have their overdrafts on the Treasury.

Of the fixed Loan Indebtedness £861,337 was for Water Supply Authorities, £166,534 for Irrigation and Drainage, £3,289,312 for Harbours, £283,370 for Electricity, £5,275,102 for Roads and Bridges, £372,184 for Trading bodies, £120,684 for Fire Brigades, £1,233,208 for Hospitals and Ambulances, £558,975 for Marketing and Industry Improvement, and £120,000 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 328, 329.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY 1938-39.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Net Loan Expenditure
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	6,573,168	19,330,369	19,316,323	+ 14,046	2,141,588
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	857,588	3,781,767	3,790,359	— 8,592	1,010,672
Other Cities ..	344,657	1,425,919	1,423,457	+ 2,462	637,038
Towns	75,658	249,914	256,269	— 6,355	100,526
Shires	1,149,528	2,093,998	2,120,812	— 26,814	529,859
Semi-Government and Other Public Bodies	2,094,715 ^a	27,779,319	27,661,841	+ 117,478	1,681,810
Total (excluding duplications)..	11,095,314	50,979,647	50,887,422	+ 92,225	4,816,027

^a Includes Unemployment Relief (for half-year), 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 239). 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, 1939, was £2,193,213, 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 £375,332. The properties were disposed of during the depression years.

The loss on the Cattle Stations to 30th June, 1939, totalled £1,655,126, including all charges except interest. The net loss on Butchers' Shops is given as £36,768. The Fishery Business showed a net loss of £44,309. The Cannery lost £112,628, and the Produce Agency £19,529. A State Hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,929. The Hamilton Cold Stores (Brisbane) caused a loss of £19,450 to 30th June, 1939. In 1930 it was leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at an annual rental of £5,500.

Bureau of Rural Development.—The Bureau assumed, in December, 1938, the functions of the Agricultural Bank, which in 1923 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. Funds for advances to borrowers are provided by the Treasury from Loan Funds. During the year 1938-39 new advances made amounted to £260,383, whilst the net indebtedness to the Treasury increased by £56,105. Since the inception of State advances to settlers and Co-operative Societies loans of £8,052,306 have been made in respect of 44,277 applications. This figure includes loans to Co-operative Societies of an amount of £101,364, of which £19,591 was outstanding at the 30th June, 1939.

BUREAU OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT—“RURAL DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION OF ADVANCES ACT,” QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Advances made <i>a</i> £	173,340	225,017	169,963	213,000	260,383
Interest paid £	103,908	79,111	71,997	77,344	82,315
Repayments made £	377,499	299,875	246,867	267,955	242,187
Interest outstanding £	58,255	52,694	54,152	49,571	40,957
Principal outstanding £	1,713,928	1,673,741	1,628,962	1,615,564	1,674,784
Borrowers .. No.	5,465	5,194	4,964	4,745	4,620
Average amount per borrower approved during year .. £	228	221	190	242	262

a Excluding amounts of converted loans.

Bureau of Rural Development (Discharged Soldier Settlers).—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 1925 £1,183,960 has been advanced by the Bureau, and £1,012,823 by the Lands Department to group settlers between 1917 and 1st March, 1925.

BUREAU OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT—“THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS’ SETTLEMENT ACTS,” QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Advances made £	4,020	4,670	3,738	3,379	3,289
Interest paid .. £	32,122	26,482	23,278	24,610	23,485
Repayments made £	65,787	45,490	40,271	46,513	46,498
Principal outstanding £	670,508	618,921	576,286	523,806	473,514
Interest outstanding £	30,112	27,312	26,808	22,923	18,263
Borrowers .. No.	1,602	1,515	1,434	1,333	1,244

Advances under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1932," and "The Income (State Development) Tax Act, 1938."—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 Bureau of Rural Development Act. 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 1938-39, £5,833 was advanced and £5,560 repaid. Altogether, £51,206 has been advanced; and at 30th June, 1939, there were 257 accounts open, with £13,675 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 in order to serve the greatest number of applicants, advances to 11th September, 1940, were limited to £550 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £650 in other parts; but since that date these amounts were increased to £600 and £700 respectively. In addition to Government Loan advances, an amount of £250,500, including a loan from the Public Curator of £245,700, was obtained during 1938-39 to meet the demand for dwellings under this Act. Advances are repayable over 20 years in monthly instalments; interest at 4 per cent. is charged on advances made up to 28th July, 1929, but since that date the rate was raised to 4½ per cent.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACTS."

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>During year—</i>					
Amount advanced £	289,771	329,973	274,730	367,860	298,239
Amount of security £	345,405	430,740	350,987	459,960	397,839
<i>At end of year—</i>					
Dwellings erected No.	16,354	16,916	17,378	17,984	18,536
Total amount advanced £	6,775,982	7,105,954	7,380,685	7,748,545	8,046,784
Dwellings on books No.	8,197	8,411	8,526	8,791	8,961
Total amount owing on dwellings on books £	3,001,799	3,107,699	3,159,396	3,288,890	3,325,139
Total arrears (interest and redemption) £	11,352	21,032	27,140	30,934	33,413

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 17 applications being approved during the last 5 years.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' HOMES ACTS."

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Homes erected to end of year .. No.	2,280	2,282	2,284	2,288	2,292
Actual cost <i>a</i> .. £	1,292,913	1,302,537	1,310,072	1,320,939	1,330,824
Homes remaining on books at end of year .. No.	2,164	2,143	2,112	2,084	2,055
Total amount owing on homes on books at end of year .. £	1,000,278	979,335	951,935	909,806	870,488
Total arrears (interest and unpaid purchase money) at end of year £	38,003	47,268	55,258	30,691	29,318

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. Advances are repayable in 10 years by monthly instalments, with interest at 4 per cent.

During 1938-39, 9 applications were approved, the amount advanced being £3,899. The indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1939, was £61,171. Altogether, 1,499 contracts to a total value of £165,676 have 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 47,456 at the 30th June, 1939. 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 £276,341 were held at 30th June, 1939. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £11,182, of which Consolidated Revenue received £5,591. The Public Curator held investments

in Government Securities of £288,030, nearly £100,000 in premises and fittings, and £25,000 in bank balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the next table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Amounts held at end of year					
For insolvent estates £	8,676	16,884	9,900	5,341	2,352
For intestate estates £	115,608	111,701	120,490	117,250	115,194
For wills and trusts £	492,809	495,207	511,917	522,989	490,444
For mental patients £	85,925	90,451	98,828	103,678	115,666
For other purposes £	135,701	111,626	93,628	92,575	78,278
Total £	838,719	825,869	834,763	841,833	801,934
Amount of mortgages held £	666,778	669,571	649,514	685,015	688,036
Wills of living persons deposited during year No.	2,549	2,458	2,481	2,568	2,508

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. Its operations during the last five years were as follows:—

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Ticket Sales £	1,335,000	1,577,500	1,472,500	1,740,000	1,902,500
Other .. £	2,404	1,938	1,996	2,351	2,626
Total .. £	1,337,404	1,579,438	1,474,496	1,742,351	1,905,126
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Prize Money £	839,450	1,009,550	942,950	1,114,750	1,217,800
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	95,492	107,537	101,863	120,164	125,196
Office Expenses £	21,745	23,833	20,423	22,506	21,711
State Tax .. £	66,750	78,875	73,625	87,000	95,125
Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. £	313,967	359,643	335,635	397,931	445,294
Total .. £	1,337,404	1,579,438	1,474,496	1,742,351	1,905,126
<i>Percentage of Expenditure—</i>					
Prizes .. %	62.77	63.92	63.95	63.98	63.92
Administration %	8.76	8.32	8.29	8.19	7.71
Tax and Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs %	28.47	27.76	27.76	27.83	28.37

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 for clinics, charitable institutions, and relief for unemployed. Of the profits for 1938-39, £339,154 from "ordinary" caskets, £106,140 from "special" caskets, and £3,924 from unclaimed prizes, were paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which £324,723 was used to supplement Consolidated Revenue in making Hospital Grants, £118,785 was used for special grants to hospitals, and £190,446 was paid to other medical and charitable organisations.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £3,759,108; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £838,251; to construct the Medical School, £53,615; to assist unemployed, £73,823; and to make other grants, etc., £154,269.

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. Pensions due under this scheme are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Particulars.	Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>			
Contributions	£ 111,623	21,914	133,537
Interest from Government ..	£ 98,825	..	98,825
Government Subsidy	£ 4,000	66,400	70,400
Other	£ 290	4,000	4,290
Total	£ 214,738	92,314	307,052
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Benefits	£ 32,306	91,782	124,088
Refunds	£ 21,321	578	21,899
Total	£ 53,627	92,360	145,987
Funds at end of year	£ 2,076,465	106	2,076,571
<i>Contributors at end of year—</i>			
Male	No. 6,286	1,355	7,641
Female	No. 3,157	..	3,157
Total	No. 9,443	1,355	10,798

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 1,400 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, 1939, was £94,500.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £24,593 on 31st December, 1939. This amount was made up as follows:—

Woollen manufactures, £14,136; knitting mills, £6,000; metal parts and metal processing, £4,194; and Potteries, £263.

The employment provided in these industries at that date amounted to some 312 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, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works:—

The Bridge Board, which constructed the Story Bridge over the Brisbane River. This is a high level toll bridge, and its construction was 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. This Board has commenced preliminary work for the St. Lucia Bridge to lead to the University.

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. Loans from the Public Curator amounting to £120,000 financed this work to 30th June, 1939.

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 Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. Its objects are to exercise the duties of a Central Bank in the general control of banking policy, and at the same time, unlike Central Banks in other countries, to act itself as a trading and cheque paying bank.

Unlike the Central Banks of Canada and New Zealand, the Commonwealth Bank is not subject to direct Government control. The Government nominates the members of its Board for a term of seven years.

Consequently, circumstances may arise (as they did, for instance, in 1930) where the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Government act in disagreement. The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission which reported in 1937, and recommended (with two dissentients) that in the case of any such disagreement in future the will of Parliament should prevail. At the same time they recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks.

None of these recommendations has been put into effect.

The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg. During the period of war exchange transactions can only be made with the consent of the Commonwealth Bank.

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, QUEENSLAND, 2ND QUARTER, 1939.*a*

Banks.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	66,059	112,165	71,628	71,719
Bank of Australasia ..	1,996,113	2,312,754	2,732,374	2,731,723
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	9,546,029	10,360,161	10,922,743	10,964,531
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,825,770	2,437,204	1,427,792	1,439,212
Commercial Bank of Aus. Ltd.	3,210,246	3,673,487	3,001,095	3,008,968
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. . . .	3,741,485	4,798,295	4,410,950	4,621,054
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	2,303,566	2,812,403	1,996,247	2,011,805
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	5,512,850	6,184,036	4,422,378	4,447,392
Q'land National Bk. Ltd.	9,496,184	12,818,782	8,059,806	9,501,834
Union Bank of Aust. Ltd..	2,793,193	3,263,747	2,971,359	3,049,500
Total Private Banks ..	40,491,495	48,773,034	40,006,372	41,847,738
Commonwealth Bank <i>b</i>	2,299,357	9,566,037	9,420,471	11,123,742
Grand Total	42,790,852	58,339,071	49,426,843	52,971,480

a Average during the quarter ended 30th June, 1939.

b Exclusive of Savings Bank figures.

Figures showing the variations in the total assets and liabilities in Queensland of all banks for the last 5 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.
	£	£	£	£
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
1939	42,790,852	58,339,071	49,426,840	52,971,480

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 1930.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
1930	3,230,058	1935	3,497,860
1931	2,784,922	1936	3,632,807
1932	2,721,361	1937	3,932,552
1933	2,852,605	1938	4,177,247
1934	3,183,759	1939	4,288,226

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 346.

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, 1939, its deposits were £29 m. or £60 12s. 4d. per account, and it had 45 branches and 703 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for the last five 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. ^c	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
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
1938-39 ..	479,160	32,157,218	31,853,781	29,044,712	28 11 6

a Excluding inoperative accounts.

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, 1939. 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, 1939.

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. ..	1,330,404	87,473,789	..	87,473,789	31 16 11
Vic. ..	1,447,721	11,242,366	69,218,685	80,461,051	42 15 4
Q'land ..	479,160	29,044,712	..	29,044,712	28 11 6
S.A. ..	511,110	3,166,990	24,230,038	27,397,028	45 19 9
W.A. ..	232,564	12,396,191	..	12,396,191	26 12 8
Tasmania	193,491	2,357,983	6,038,364 <i>b</i>	8,396,347	35 9 7
N.T. ..	1,821	98,814	..	98,814	15 19 4
A.C.T. ..	6,430	318,804	..	318,804	26 19 0
Total	4,202,701	146,099,649	99,487,087	245,586,736	35 5 7

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. 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.; there have been no compositions, &c., under this section of the Act during the last five years.

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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Sequestrations on—					
Debtors' petitions No.	71	97	100	52	45
Creditors' .. No.	37	39	47	39	51
Total .. No.	108	136	147	91	96
Liabilities .. £	76,389	112,435	173,768	101,739	112,807
Assets .. £	50,419	49,277	73,354	58,207	82,020
Compositions, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment					
<i>a</i> .. No.	2	1	5	2	1
Liabilities .. £	787	339	2,445	1,223	554
Assets .. £	620	..	2,115	950	200
Deeds of arrangement <i>b</i>					
.. No.	46	67	59	41	43
Liabilities .. £	98,259	113,767	138,217	93,243	94,820
Assets .. £	80,099	104,534	139,995	89,946	52,839

a Part XI. of the Act without sequestration.

b 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.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
REGISTRATIONS DURING YEAR. (NO.).					
Southern	187	158	173	168	150
Central	5	1	9	3	2
Northern	5	7	8	8	7
Total	197	166	190	179	159
NOMINAL CAPITAL OF COMPANIES REGISTERED DURING YEAR (£1,000).					
Southern	8,259	5,733	6,270	5,262	13,113
Central	40	3	114	27	20
Northern	48	204	118	225	117
Total	8,347	5,940	6,502	5,514	13,250

At the 30th June, 1939, there were 3,174 companies on the registers of the State, with a total nominal capital of £461,440,769. 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, 1938, 18 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland, 8 of them conducting Industrial Business in addition to Ordinary Business.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1938.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.		Industrial Business.	Total.
	State Government Insurance.	Other Companies.		
Premiums Collected £1,000	379	1,749	691	2,819
Percentage of Administration to Premiums Collected	12.1	19.6	33.7	22.1
Discontinuances—				
Policies No.	3,209	11,998	35,188	50,395
Sum Assured £1,000	671 ^a	3,587 ^a	1,600	5,858 ^a
New Business—				
Policies No.	5,678	25,209	49,665	80,552
Sum Assured £1,000	1,310	7,835 ^a	2,368	11,513 ^a
Business at End of Year—				
Policies No.	51,147	166,620	261,688	479,455
Sum Assured £1,000	11,439 ^a	54,931 ^a	11,737	78,107 ^a
Bonus Additions £1,000	1,104	10,033	491	11,628

^a Including annual value of annuities.

The ordinary policies at the end of the year comprised 86,748 assurances, 115,678 endowment assurances, 6,746 endowments, 534 annuities, 7,556 accidents, and 505 others; and industrial policies were made up of 23,068 assurances, 224,374 endowment assurances, 13,911 endowments, and 335 others.

The 15,207 discontinuances of ordinary policies during the year included 124 transfers out of the State, and the other discontinuances were made for the following reasons:—death, 1,313; maturity, 2,329; surrender, 2,789; forfeiture, 8,652. Industrial discontinuances included 2,007 by death, 4,872 by maturity, 4,458 by surrender, 23,887 by forfeiture, while transfers caused a net gain of 36 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.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1938.

Department.	State Government Insurance Office.	Australian Companies (32).	New Zealand Companies (5).	British and Foreign Companies (63).	Total. (101 Organisations).
PREMIUMS RECEIVED (£).					
Fire	180,747	182,328	152,411	474,922	990,408
Marine	5,206	21,655	11,394	48,291	86,546
Personal accident	954	75,830	9,432	11,198	97,414
Guarantee	8,737	1,192	949	2,558	13,436
Plate glass	772	3,149	1,993	7,097	13,011
Public risk	3,641	2,602	1,688	7,949	15,880
Burglary	877	1,830	578	6,443	9,728
Live stock .. .. .	..	912	45	2,211	3,168
Motor vehicle	12,094	65,339	37,855	213,690	328,978
Motor vehicle (Third Party)	47,418	42,368	26,833	102,027	218,346
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	132	88	366	586
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	558	..	7,030	7,588
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	1,905	941	4,651	7,497
All other .. .. .	..	6,187	578	10,775	17,540
Total	260,446	405,987	244,485	899,208	1,810,126
CLAIMS PAID (£).					
Fire	52,555	47,153	59,944	118,755	278,407
Marine	1,245	3,622	2,392	11,273	18,532
Personal accident	417	33,198	6,513	3,748	43,876
Guarantee	991	7	15	83	1,096
Plate glass	169	792	484	2,107	3,552
Public risk	826	879	329	2,825	4,859
Burglary	32	75	42	512	661
Live stock .. .. .	..	519	..	3,744	4,263
Motor vehicle	8,319	42,913	25,407	151,752	228,391
Motor vehicle (Third Party)	5,869	7,273	5,156	18,188	36,486
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	77	..	241	318
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	126	5	1,341	1,472
All other .. .. .	..	3,316	26	5,055	8,397
Total	70,423	139,950	100,313	319,624	630,310

For information about Workers' Compensation Insurance see page 275, and for Unemployment Insurance see page 276.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1938, the number of societies was 23, with 600 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, 1938, £1,776,468 out of £1,971,978 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 71,889, or 7·2 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1938, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefitting is somewhat higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Branches	.. No.	609	611	608	603	600
Members—						
Male	.. No.	55,957	57,127	58,393	59,327	60,029
Female	.. No.	10,120	10,526	10,940	11,399	11,860
Total	.. No.	66,077	67,653	69,333	70,726	71,889
Deaths of Members—						
Male	.. No.	614	607	648	606	626
Female	.. No.	91	79	105	118	96
Total	.. No.	705	686	753	724	722
Sickness—						
Male cases	.. No.	13,119	12,319	13,147	12,348	14,225
Duration	.. Weeks	127,232	126,920	130,517	129,118	134,016
Female cases	.. No.	1,448	1,438	1,393	1,393	1,838
Duration	.. Weeks	12,156	12,269	12,140	11,807	13,248
Receipts—						
Members' dues	£	229,878	235,341	242,650	246,558	248,422
Investments	£	77,992	79,674	80,018	86,070	89,864
Total	£	307,870	315,015	322,668	332,628	338,286
Expenditure—						
Sick pay	£	88,805	87,025	90,481	87,808	92,039
Death benefits	£	35,619	36,351	39,473	37,332	37,771
Medical	£	93,814	96,178	99,491	101,036	101,439
Management	£	54,429	55,557	56,663	57,578	58,225
Total	£	272,667	275,111	286,108	283,754	289,474

Particulars of membership and finances during 1937-38 of the various Orders of Friendly Societies are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1937-38.

Society.	Branches.	Members. a	Receipts	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	16	1,512	7,401	2,409	1,878	5,914	39,302
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	4	377	2,333	1,232	597	2,462	22,031
R'hampton Dist.	16	1,159	4,553	2,515	1,492	5,229	29,182
United Bris. Dist.	39	5,199	23,149	8,792	7,057	20,150	113,645
G.U.O.O.F. ..	35	3,607	17,194	8,321	5,118	15,985	107,340
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	17	657	4,282	1,518	815	3,426	24,970
R'hampton Dist.	15	1,196	6,074	2,692	1,970	5,460	37,252
S. Q'land Dist.	56	6,249	33,837	15,254	9,719	29,938	187,555
I.O.O.F.	27	2,495	11,013	3,684	3,587	9,315	53,154
I.O.R.	70	6,760	33,134	10,606	8,802	24,409	246,222
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	27	2,012	9,811	4,798	2,916	9,976	85,507
Q'land Branch..	161	20,089	94,288	34,191	28,869	81,422	512,988
P.A.F.S.	73	12,616	59,110	20,572	18,998	48,128	388,031
U.A.O.D.	35	6,170	28,260	10,862	9,046	24,247	119,058
Other	9	1,791	3,847	2,364	575	3,413	5,741
Total	600	71,889	338,286	129,810	101,439	289,474	1,971,978

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Societies .. No.	16	14	13	14	12
Shareholders .. No.	9,483	11,279	10,279	7,863	8,116
Borrowers .. No.	6,363	6,414	5,986	6,395	6,899
Income—					
Repayment of Loans £	348,738	371,612	249,290	344,984	359,508
Other £	100,551	98,946	285,659	339,038	322,553
Total £	449,289	470,558	534,949	684,022	682,061
Loans Granted £	263,816	296,439	389,884	396,657	454,878
Total Advances on Mortgages at 30th June £	1,606,493	1,588,528	1,733,628	1,808,798	1,933,351

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 332.) 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 1938-39, returns were furnished by 119 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 1938-39 included ten co-operative stores, and one home-building society.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1939.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1938-39.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies No.	115	14	4	133
Branches <i>a</i> No.	59	12	13	84
Members No.	59,434	7,299	4,498	71,231
Sales £	14,653,871	387,960	1,117,495	16,159,326
Other Receipts £	385,601	5,192	5,550	396,343
Total receipts £	15,039,472	393,152	1,123,045	16,555,669
Working expenses £	3,178,762	47,574	167,160	3,393,496
Rebates and bonuses £	87,131	2,765	3,031	92,927
Dividends on share capital £	41,869	1,663	2,052	45,584
Purchases £	11,423,051	337,970	945,137	12,706,158
Other expenditure £	35,123	2,472	3,767	41,362
Total expenditure £	14,765,936	392,444	1,121,147	16,279,527
Assets £	6,858,853	168,512	267,141	7,294,506

a 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 immediate 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 Debits.	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—										
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
1939 ..	104.5	123.7	131.8	105.1	139.7	90.8	110.6	109.7	79.8	122.6
1939—										
Three Months ended—										
January	102.8	117.9	126.7	103.5	138.0	88.6	110.6	106.9	78.1	119.3
February	102.6	120.1	128.0	103.8	139.3	87.0	110.6	107.9	77.3	119.0
March ..	102.8	123.2	132.5	105.9	136.7	82.7	108.4	107.9	82.5	119.6
April ..	103.8	123.9	132.9	106.3	136.8	86.5	108.8	110.2	81.4	120.0
May ..	104.4	125.8	133.9	106.8	139.4	86.9	105.3	111.2	81.0	120.5
June ..	104.9	125.4	133.4	107.1	141.6	90.8	101.1	112.9	85.4	122.6
July ..	105.1	124.0	133.9	106.7	141.9	88.2	104.5	110.9	84.5	124.3
August ..	105.4	124.1	133.8	105.9	140.3	90.1	110.1	109.5	84.3	126.4
September	105.0	122.4	132.1	104.5	142.9	91.3	115.9	108.6	77.5	126.5
October ..	105.9	123.9	131.8	104.2	142.1	98.4	117.9	110.0	76.0	124.6
November	105.8	125.5	131.1	103.9	138.9	99.7	116.9	110.3	75.6	124.4
December	106.0	127.9	131.2	102.9	139.5	99.8	116.7	109.9	73.4	123.4

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. During 1939 this index showed only slight monthly variations from the annual figure of 102.5.

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.
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
1939	..	..	..	..	..	102.5	113.3	91.6

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, 1940, the industrials stood at 116.4, and the other group at 88.8.

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:—

	%		%
1930	6.23	1935	3.55
1931	6.82	1936	3.81
1932	4.43	1937	3.74
1933	3.72	1938	3.70
1934	3.33	1939	3.89

Prior to the 1931 conversion, the figures cover all bonds. Subsequently they are averages for the current 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, 1940, it was £3 9s. 2d.

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	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,557	5,437
1890	223,252	163,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	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	289,735	235,150	524,935	517,880	521,815	-1,625	8,332
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	635,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,479	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	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	12,835	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	10,020	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	917,850	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	519,639	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
1939	530,372	485,555	1,015,927	1,006,831	1,013,327	959	10,818

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	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	105.5	n	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	98.4	n	1900
14,303	28.5	3,341	6.7	6,007	12.0	1,458	101.9	n	1901
14,216	27.8	3,243	6.4	6,204	12.2	1,424	100.2	n	1902
12,621	24.5	2,933	5.7	6,346	12.3	1,513	119.9	n	1903
14,082	27.0	3,078	5.9	5,250	10.1	1,072	76.1	n	1904
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	75.5	n	1905
14,019	26.1	3,588	6.7	5,095	9.5	1,047	74.7	n	1906
14,542	26.8	4,105	7.6	5,599	10.3	1,122	77.2	n	1907
14,828	26.8	4,009	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	70.3	n	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	71.9	n	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	63.1	n	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	65.4	n	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	71.4	n	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	63.3	n	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	63.9	n	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	64.0	n	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	70.4	n	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	54.2	n	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	56.9	n	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	72.4	n	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	63.4	n	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	54.1	n	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	50.5	n	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	54.0	n	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	n	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	50.4	13,604	1926
19,830	22.8	6,273	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
20,348	20.1	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	35.5	12,030	1939

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 Convictors.	Divorces Granted. <i>b</i>	Liquor Licenses at end of Year. <i>c</i>	Schools <i>d</i>	Scholars Net Enrolment during Year. <i>d</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Male.	Female.						
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..
1885	373	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..
1901	989	511	63	281	14	1,534	1,129	112,000	..
1902	962	487	60	249	6	1,544	1,181	113,293	..
1903	950	457	51	269	9	1,558	1,187	113,027	..
1904	889	497	64	242	14	1,560	1,215	111,604	..
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,233	110,534	..
1907	998	468	33	268	13	1,603	1,240	109,536	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	109,392	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,309	111,560	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	33	1,848	1,509	127,000	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	28	1,828	1,565	129,296	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	22	1,806	1,633	133,359	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	26	1,708	1,740	145,373	263
1920	1,215	329	16	203	46	1,682	1,771	150,780	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	58	1,650	1,800	154,370	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	47	1,632	1,809	156,709	405
1923	1,209	305	6	278	77	1,604	1,838	162,092	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	105	1,587	1,874	166,959	347
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	87	1,614	1,888	167,247	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	100	1,614	1,885	171,536	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	64	1,623	1,897	172,593	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	119	1,631	1,905	175,245	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	89	1,616	1,907	174,626	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	121	1,598	1,897	175,344	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	108	1,582	1,889	176,025	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	90	1,566	1,890	174,375	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	114	1,545	1,903	175,021	903
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	176,252	1,106
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	182,682	1,177
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	184,181	1,283
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	181,914	1,323
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	179,586	1,599

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 Including Business Colleges; from 1921, figures are for the calendar year ended six months previous to date shown.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expenditure on State Schools. <i>e</i>	Hospitals, <i>g</i>					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	<i>n</i>	421	<i>f</i>	3	..	..	1860
13	7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>f</i>	10	137	..	1865	
27	13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>f</i>	17	224	..	1870	
63	20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>f</i>	29	408	..	1875	
85	29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>f</i>	37	644	..	1880	
115	47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>f</i>	85	936	..	1885	
163	54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>f</i>	102	1,252	..	1890	
181	59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>f</i>	95	1,578	..	1895	
250	71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>f</i>	120	2,010	..	1900	
267	71	<i>n</i>	19,788	<i>f</i>	124	2,054	..	1901	
261	72	<i>n</i>	20,255	<i>f</i>	125	1,932	..	1902	
261	75	<i>n</i>	20,201	<i>f</i>	126	2,145	..	1903	
274	77	<i>n</i>	19,673	<i>f</i>	128	2,134	..	1904	
282	75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>f</i>	113	2,213	..	1905	
295	76	<i>n</i>	20,258	<i>f</i>	115	2,299	..	1906	
298	78	805	21,880	<i>f</i>	131	2,372	..	1907	
305	78	845	23,755	<i>f</i>	151	2,529	..	1908	
319	81	889	24,525	<i>f</i>	151	2,551	8,561	1909	
334	81	914	26,069	<i>f</i>	154	2,616	9,894	1910	
365	36	1,016	28,703	<i>f</i>	176	2,688	10,436	989	
411	87	1,088	29,972	<i>f</i>	208	2,728	11,221	1,510	
445	91	1,238	32,577	<i>f</i>	232	2,775	11,758	2,023	
462	95	1,324	33,494	<i>f</i>	246	2,864	11,924	2,430	
478	97	1,359	37,426	<i>f</i>	259	2,806	12,049	2,954	
532	101	1,398	38,931	<i>f</i>	275	2,886	12,313	3,349	
595	100	1,435	38,766	<i>f</i>	297	2,819	12,360	3,679	
652	104	1,499	42,841	<i>f</i>	333	3,029	12,317	4,051	
822	103	1,656	46,716	<i>f</i>	384	3,197	12,722	4,624	
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	<i>f</i>	437	3,288	13,019	4,960	
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	<i>f</i>	496	3,272	13,478	5,152	
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	<i>f</i>	534	3,368	13,812	5,359	
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	<i>f</i>	555	3,444	14,717	5,882	
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	<i>f</i>	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	
1,990	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	73,750	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	4,064	28,198	11,855	
1,607	120	4,682	99,134	12,117	1,441	4,187	29,603	12,070	

e From 1875 to 1923 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the date shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

f Included with general patients.

g Including Sanitoria.

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	<i>n</i>	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147	<i>n</i>
1865	534	<i>n</i>	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,888	<i>n</i>
1870	935	<i>n</i>	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	<i>n</i>
1875	1,745	<i>n</i>	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	<i>n</i>
1880	4,560	<i>n</i>	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	<i>n</i>
1885	11,101	<i>n</i>	260,207	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843	<i>n</i>
1890	12,317	<i>n</i>	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	<i>n</i>
1895	14,212	<i>n</i>	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	<i>n</i>
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187	<i>n</i>
1901	16,325	279,987	462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641	<i>n</i>
1902	16,824	289,495	399,122	2,543,471	7,213,985	77,202	<i>n</i>
1903	16,991	277,569	401,984	2,481,717	8,392,044	117,553	<i>n</i>
1904	17,198	236,218	413,165	2,722,340	10,843,470	185,141	<i>n</i>
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	<i>n</i>
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,282	<i>n</i>
1907	19,703	264,114	488,486	3,892,232	16,738,047	133,246	<i>n</i>
1908	21,309	273,191	519,969	4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749	<i>n</i>
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	4,711,782	19,593,791	124,803	<i>n</i>
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212	334 656
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	89,593	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	6,396,514	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	238,037	354
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528	215
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	5,550,309	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	694
1938	27,872	339,392	445,296	6,097,089	23,158,569	325,326	77

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	1,780	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
<i>n</i>	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^e	<i>n</i>	170 ^e	<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	189,251	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	4,563	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	72,089	5,653	14,123	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
27,018 ^d	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
26,047	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,407	15,769	506	1938
				9,605			

plying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

c From 1924-25 figures are for the year ended 30th June following the date shown.

d Numbers on pastoral holdings only from 1937 onwards.

e Estimated.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Mills. a	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Harvested.	Grain Produced.	Area Harvested.	Grain Produced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	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	2,287	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
1935-86	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,681	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
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584

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.	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
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	867	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	17,067	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	1,040,235	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	5,859	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
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,751	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,739	1938-39

b 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. <i>a</i>	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860		2,738	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	"	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	"	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	"	281,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	"	222,441	945	"	2	..	20	143
1885	"	250,137	1,063	"	64	..	19	152
1890	"	513,819	2,133	"	135	..	3	155
1895	"	506,235	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	"	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1901	"	598,382	2,542	571,561	62	7	194	94
1902	"	640,463	2,721	701,312	70	3	189	116
1903	"	668,546	2,840	642,125	66	44	285	243
1904	"	639,151	2,715	654,929	72	25	258	270
1905	"	592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	504	297
1906	"	544,636	2,313	783,087	102	50	917	490
1907	"	465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	1,028	497
1908	"	465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	833	342
1909	"	455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	853	245
1910	"	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	"	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	"	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	"	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	"	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	88,726	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	133	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	933	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
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	628	204	142

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. a					Year.
Zinc.	Coal.		All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber.				Ply-wood and Veneer.	
	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.			£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. ft.	£1,000.		
..	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	284	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	25,360	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
..	633	222	218	4,132	37,826	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	28,892	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	2,588	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	1,380	92,194	1,358	830	1937
329	1,113	959	70	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938

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>	5,428 <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	4,567	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	4,248
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
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	11,325	15,753	11,596

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>					Output. <i>g</i>	Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>f</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>			
					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>	1	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
4,583	<i>n</i>	13	144	<i>n</i>	276 ^d	<i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	1890
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1895
								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	488	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
61,989	18,563	70	768	227	2,343	703	2,275	1938-39

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
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,176	39,512

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 <i>f</i>	..	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 <i>g</i>	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	118,808	817	2,407	117,437	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,073	128,163	938	2,537	133,217	1938-39

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.
	Overseas.	Inter-state.	Total.	Overseas.	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	1,390	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	3,738	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	5,439	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	"	"	8,129	"	1,875	"	"
1911	6,213	"	"	8,354	"	1,640	"	"
1912	7,457	"	"	9,133	"	1,478	"	"
1913	6,715	"	"	12,293	"	1,129	"	"
1914-15	6,429	"	"	12,975	"	1,060	"	"
1915-16	7,001	"	"	8,105	"	1,061	"	"
1916-17	6,263	"	"	14,541	"	914	"	"
1917-18	4,493	"	"	10,957	"	762	"	"
1918-19	6,076	"	"	12,447	"	567	"	"
1919-20	7,219	"	"	14,399	"	618	"	"
1920-21	11,840	"	"	15,171	"	648	"	"
1921-22	8,639	"	"	17,573	"	214	"	"
1922-23	10,783	"	"	15,782	"	378	"	"
1923-24	11,606	"	"	14,628	"	393	"	"
1924-25	12,833	"	"	23,313	"	460	"	"
1925-26	13,773	"	"	23,585	"	197	"	"
1926-27	13,498	"	"	14,019	"	44	"	"
1927-28	11,780	"	"	19,715	"	161	"	"
1928-29	11,594	"	"	20,125	"	56	"	"
1929-30	11,540	"	"	16,591	"	40	"	"
1930-31	6,238	"	"	16,239	"	33	"	"
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	20,152	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	22,623	32,941	26,556	13,801	1,238	41,565	8,654
1938-39	9,965	22,839	32,804	28,651	14,780	1,389	44,820	12,016

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	1,323	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	153,639	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
130,359	5,234	165,123	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	174,063	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,094	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	2,964	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
175,362	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
113,362	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
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39

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	233	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,066	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	2,304	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	5,061	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	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044

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.	
1,000							
19							1880
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,073	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,332	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
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
1,243	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,436	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 b	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
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c 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	80c	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	6,031	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	12,820	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	89
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	23,825	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	27,342	31,306	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	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,280	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	213
1934-35	35,579	52,718	43,019	47,932	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	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	29,045	4,177	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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NOTE.—Numbers in italics refer to the Summary.

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