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QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK
1945

No. 6



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

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THE
QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK
1945

No. 6.



Issued by
THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN
BRISBANE

A. H. TUCKER, Government Printer, Brisbane.
(Wholly set up and printed in Australia.)

Preface.

The 1945 issue of the Queensland Year Book is the first to appear since publication was suspended after the 1941 issue. Owing to numerous requests for the re-appearance of the Year Book, it was decided in 1945 that the war position had improved sufficiently for publication to be resumed. However, war-time staff and printing difficulties have caused unavoidable delays in completing the 1945 issue, but it is hoped that the 1946 issue will follow at an early date.

The 1945 Year Book appears in the form which has now become familiar to its readers. Detailed tables generally refer to the financial year 1943-44 or the calendar year 1944, but space would not permit the printing of such detail for the intervening war years since 1939-40 or 1940. However, the main outline in figures of the missing years can be obtained from various decennial and quinquennial tables, and from the Summary of Statistics in the Appendix, which has now been restored. The student who requires greater details for the intervening years will be able to obtain them from the volumes of the Statistics of Queensland which will be printed in full for all years as soon as printing capacity permits.

All useful tables and information, which were omitted from the 1941 Year Book to save paper and labour in war time, have been restored in the present issue. In addition, a number of sections have been re-written and amplified, while the following new information appears in this issue for the first time.

Maps showing normal summer and winter rainfall.

For births, the ages of the mothers, the duration of their marriages, and the number of their previous issue.

For marriages, ages and previous conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides.

Duration of marriages which ended in divorce or separation during the year.

Ages of students attending the University.

Diagram showing the progress of artesian bores, and summary of a report by a special committee appointed to investigate the diminution of bore flows.

Live stock classified according to type, artificial fertilisers used on crops and pastures, and machinery employed on rural holdings.

Results of the Family Expenditure Enquiry made in 1939-40, showing the expenditure of families with various incomes on different household items, quantities of principal foodstuffs consumed per head, average daily intake per head of various nutrients, etc.

Traffic accident rates in age groups for six years.

Particulars of war-time marketing arrangements for various primary products.

Estimated full time employment in industries in Queensland in 1933, 1939 and 1943, and fluctuations in numbers of wage and salary earners in employment since 1939.

Comparison of State basic wage, and of the money amounts required to provide in other States the same purchasing power as that provided by the Queensland State basic wage in this State.

Uniform taxation and its application to Queensland.

Commonwealth war-time taxes.

The Year Book illustrates in part the value of the work performed by business men and other members of the community in completing the various statistical forms and questionnaires which have been sent to them. My gratitude is due to all who have contributed in this way to maintaining the regular flow of statistical information at a time when a multitude of special war-time questionnaires from various Departments, combined with war-time staff shortages, made my requests appear more burdensome than usual.

My thanks are also due to the Commonwealth Statistician and Statisticians of other States, and to State and Commonwealth Departments in Queensland, for their ready help in supplying information.

The Year Book combines the work of a large number of the officers of the Statistics and Economics Branch of the Bureau of Industry. It has been compiled and edited by Mr. H. F. Williams, assisted by Mr. M. Hertzberg, under the direction of Mr. S. E. Solomon, Deputy Government Statistician. Graphical work was done by Mrs. J. Folsom. I must also record my appreciation of the willing co-operation and advice received from senior members of the Government Printer's staff in producing the finished volume.

COLIN CLARK,
Government Statistician.

The Bureau of Industry,
1st July, 1946.

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CALENDAR, 1945.

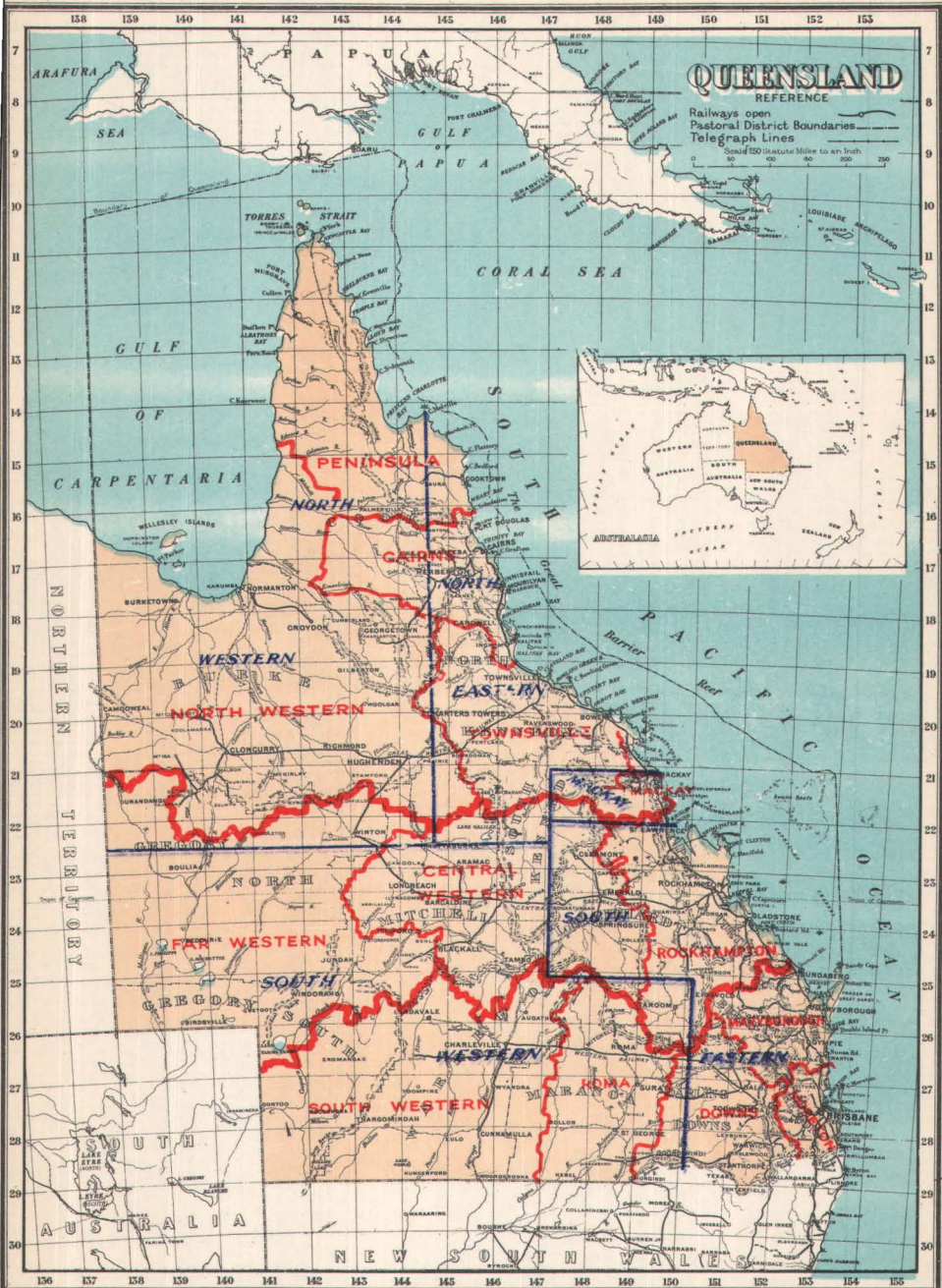
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CALENDAR, 1946.

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| Sat. | 7 14 21 28 . | 5 12 19 26 . | 2 9 16 23 30 | 7 14 21 28 . |

* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the Metropolitan area for the Royal National Show, the date for 1946 being 14th August.



Drawn at the Survey Office, Dept. of Public Lands, & Printed at the Gov. Printing Office, Brisbane 1837

Statistical Divisions are shown in red, and Basic Wage Districts in blue, see page 26.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 6—1945

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 $22\frac{1}{2}$ 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 81 per cent. of the whole territory. About $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the State is held as freehold, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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.

The western boundary of the State roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central Australia, but useful pastoral country stretches in an intermittent belt from Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

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 over 2,000 feet high, inland of this range. Three smaller plateau areas attain 2,000 feet—one behind Mackay, another, the Buckland Tableland, 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 timbered and rough pastoral country over 1,000 feet high, running inland from the Darling Downs, then northwards through Central Queensland at a great distance from the coast, but nearing the coast again in North Queensland and becoming the backbone of the Peninsula. The Divide and its tributary ranges enclose the broad basins of the coastal rivers, but these basins are much broken in parts by rangy wooded country.

Inland from the Divide are the vast plains of the West, almost unbroken in the south, but interspersed with rough rangy country in the north-west of the State. Around the Gulf of Carpentaria the country is again flat, with a wide belt of tidal salt-water flats along the shore line.

The Great Barrier Reef extends along the whole tropical coast, a distance of 1,200 miles, to the coast of Papua. At the Tropic 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.

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, Cairns, and Thursday Island.

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 to 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, rising from the highlands around Mackay, and the Herbert, Tully, Johnstone, Russell, and Barron Rivers, rising from the heavy rainfall tablelands and ranges of the Cairns-Ingham coast, and making their way to the sea by waterfalls and gorges.

Westward Rivers.—Most of the rivers rising 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 Baree and Thomson Rivers, Cooper's 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 Range, except the highlands west and south of Cloncurry, is situated in the world's largest artesian basin. The water varies in quality, but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments.

2. CLIMATE.

Climate and Living Conditions.—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. The number of uncomfortably hot days in summer is few, except in the far north-western area. Even in central Queensland the extremes of summer heat are no greater, nor are heat waves more prolonged, than in inland parts of New South Wales, although temperatures do not usually fall so low between hot spells. Like the rest of inland Australia, inland Queensland has low humidities in summer, except during periods of monsoonal weather, which are accompanied by lower temperatures and often by rain. Inland Queensland has a continental type of winter climate, with warm sunny days and cold nights. Some winter rain falls in the southern part, but rarely in the north.

Coastal Queensland has fairly high humidities in summer, but this is compensated for by lower temperatures than are experienced inland, and by a sea breeze which almost invariably blows throughout the day. The summer climate is rarely uncomfortable except when working in situations exposed to the sun and shut off from the breeze. The winter climate is mild with fine days, and in the southern portion occasional frosty nights. More winter rain falls on the coast than inland, but it is accompanied by moderate temperatures, not by cold weather and wind as in the Southern States.

Queensland is the most successful tropical settlement by white people in the world. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that all the manual and domestic work is done by white people. In addition, all amenities common to highly civilised countries—good food and housing, hospitals, schools, modern transport and communications, and good facilities for recreation—are available throughout Queensland.

Meteorological Data.—Principal meteorological data (average daily maximum and minimum temperatures, average rainfall, and average 3 p.m. humidity) for six typical places in Queensland are given in the table and graphs on pages 4 and 5.

In the table, averages for as many years as there are records for each particular station are given for temperature, humidity, and rainfall. As rainfall is the only one of these factors for which variability from the average is a serious matter, a column has been added showing the actual 1944 rainfall for each station.

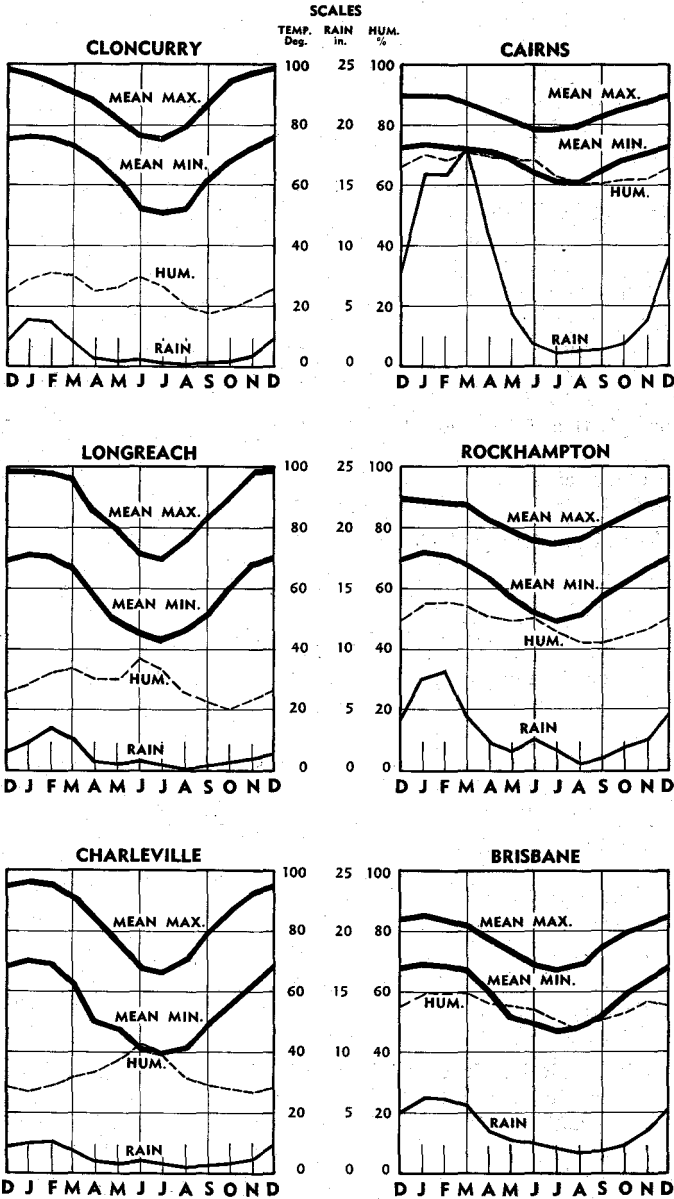
Rainfall.—Rainfall—its annual amount, its seasonal distribution, and its variability from year to year—is the most important meteorological factor as far as Queensland production is concerned. Lack of rainfall makes the south-western corner of the State, where the annual average fall is as low as 5 inches, practically worthless. Moving northwards or eastwards, rainfall increases until at the coast 40 inches or more annually is normal. In some places in the Innisfail-Babinda areas on the northern Pacific coast, the heaviest annual rainfalls in Australia are recorded, reaching averages of 160 inches or more.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

| Month. | Average Monthly. | | | | | Average Monthly. | | | | | Actual Rain-fall. 1944. |
|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. | Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. | 3 p.m. Relative Humidity. | Rain-fall. | Actual Rain-fall. 1944. | Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. | Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. | 3 p.m. Relative Humidity. | Rain-fall. | | |
| | Deg. | Deg. | % | In. | | Deg. | Deg. | % | In. | | |
| | CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND). | | | | | CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL). | | | | | |
| January .. | 98.8 | 76.3 | 29 | 4.40 | 1.53 | 89.8 | 74.2 | 69 | 16.43 | 4.82 | |
| February .. | 96.8 | 75.4 | 33 | 4.20 | 8.77 | 89.2 | 73.9 | 68 | 16.30 | 25.57 | |
| March .. | 94.6 | 72.8 | 32 | 2.38 | 1.45 | 87.2 | 72.6 | 70 | 18.16 | 11.42 | |
| April .. | 90.3 | 67.0 | 26 | 0.68 | 0.02 | 84.7 | 70.0 | 68 | 11.23 | 3.46 | |
| May .. | 83.1 | 59.7 | 27 | 0.46 | 2.29 | 81.4 | 66.2 | 67 | 4.51 | 0.33 | |
| June .. | 77.4 | 54.1 | 30 | 0.62 | 1.32 | 78.8 | 63.5 | 67 | 2.89 | 5.22 | |
| July .. | 76.7 | 51.5 | 27 | 0.32 | 2.02 | 78.3 | 61.4 | 63 | 1.53 | 2.54 | |
| August .. | 81.7 | 54.8 | 19 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 79.5 | 61.5 | 61 | 1.65 | 1.28 | |
| September .. | 88.3 | 61.2 | 18 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 82.8 | 64.3 | 61 | 1.65 | 4.48 | |
| October .. | 95.1 | 68.6 | 19 | 0.46 | 0.00 | 85.8 | 67.8 | 62 | 2.06 | 1.97 | |
| November .. | 98.3 | 73.4 | 23 | 1.28 | 0.16 | 87.8 | 70.5 | 62 | 3.81 | 1.14 | |
| December .. | 99.7 | 75.9 | 25 | 2.74 | 3.61 | 89.7 | 73.1 | 66 | 8.53 | 4.14 | |
| Year .. | 90.1 | 65.9 | 26 | 17.96 | 21.17 | 84.6 | 68.3 | 65 | 88.75 | 66.37 | |
| | LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND). | | | | | ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL). | | | | | |
| January .. | 99.1 | 72.9 | 28 | 2.29 | 0.95 | 89.3 | 72.2 | 55 | 7.39 | 2.61 | |
| February .. | 97.5 | 71.6 | 32 | 3.47 | 15.00 | 88.3 | 71.9 | 55 | 7.74 | 5.49 | |
| March .. | 94.2 | 68.1 | 33 | 2.40 | 0.03 | 87.0 | 69.9 | 54 | 4.48 | 3.01 | |
| April .. | 87.9 | 60.1 | 30 | 0.95 | 0.00 | 83.9 | 64.9 | 51 | 2.53 | 0.67 | |
| May .. | 80.2 | 51.9 | 30 | 0.88 | 0.47 | 79.1 | 58.5 | 49 | 1.60 | 1.77 | |
| June .. | 74.2 | 46.8 | 37 | 0.91 | 0.01 | 74.0 | 53.6 | 50 | 2.51 | 0.91 | |
| July .. | 73.3 | 44.1 | 35 | 0.76 | 1.10 | 73.4 | 50.6 | 46 | 1.73 | 2.23 | |
| August .. | 78.1 | 46.6 | 27 | 0.28 | 0.09 | 76.7 | 52.6 | 42 | 0.82 | 0.90 | |
| September .. | 85.4 | 53.8 | 23 | 0.54 | 0.08 | 81.6 | 58.5 | 42 | 1.22 | 0.74 | |
| October .. | 92.9 | 61.6 | 21 | 0.94 | 0.25 | 86.1 | 63.9 | 44 | 1.78 | 0.62 | |
| November .. | 97.0 | 67.4 | 24 | 1.25 | 0.41 | 88.3 | 67.6 | 46 | 2.48 | 0.86 | |
| December .. | 99.1 | 70.9 | 26 | 1.85 | 3.22 | 90.2 | 70.9 | 50 | 4.67 | 4.22 | |
| Year .. | 88.2 | 59.6 | 29 | 16.52 | 21.61 | 83.2 | 62.9 | 49 | 38.95 | 24.03 | |
| | CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND). | | | | | BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL). | | | | | |
| January .. | 96.7 | 70.3 | 27 | 2.54 | 1.44 | 85.4 | 69.1 | 59 | 6.34 | 4.74 | |
| February .. | 95.7 | 69.5 | 29 | 2.61 | 3.42 | 84.3 | 68.6 | 59 | 6.18 | 1.09 | |
| March .. | 91.0 | 64.9 | 32 | 2.29 | 0.00 | 82.2 | 66.4 | 59 | 5.67 | 1.36 | |
| April .. | 83.9 | 55.7 | 34 | 1.31 | 0.05 | 78.9 | 61.4 | 56 | 3.65 | 0.04 | |
| May .. | 75.8 | 47.0 | 38 | 1.23 | 0.93 | 73.6 | 55.6 | 55 | 2.76 | 2.34 | |
| June .. | 68.6 | 42.4 | 43 | 1.34 | 0.07 | 69.3 | 51.1 | 54 | 2.58 | 0.90 | |
| July .. | 67.7 | 40.1 | 40 | 1.21 | 1.65 | 68.5 | 48.8 | 51 | 2.17 | 4.65 | |
| August .. | 72.7 | 42.3 | 33 | 0.74 | 2.48 | 71.3 | 49.8 | 48 | 1.90 | 2.51 | |
| September .. | 79.9 | 49.2 | 28 | 0.80 | 0.44 | 75.5 | 54.8 | 50 | 1.95 | 1.49 | |
| October .. | 87.5 | 57.4 | 27 | 1.23 | 0.12 | 79.4 | 60.1 | 53 | 2.59 | 1.49 | |
| November .. | 92.9 | 64.3 | 26 | 1.67 | 1.58 | 82.3 | 64.3 | 57 | 3.77 | 3.77 | |
| December .. | 95.6 | 68.1 | 28 | 2.41 | 0.33 | 84.7 | 67.4 | 56 | 5.05 | 3.47 | |
| Year .. | 84.0 | 55.9 | 32 | 19.38 | 12.51 | 77.9 | 59.8 | 55 | 44.61 | 27.85 | |

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Divisional Meteorologist, Brisbane.)

Meteorology of Typical Stations



Seasonal distribution of rainfall varies a good deal in various parts of the State. The Queensland climate represents a fusion of summer rain and winter rain systems. The north has a true summer rain system, the length of the season steadily diminishing as one goes inland, but lengthening to the whole year in the Cairns neighbourhood. June and July rains, either from the winter rainfall system of the Southern States, or from local causes, extend northwards towards the Tropic and complement the summer rainfall. The south-east of Queensland, like the northern coastline of New South Wales, has a true "mixed" system with rainfall nearly all the year round. The maps on pages 8 and 9 show the normal rainfall in summer and winter throughout the State.

Variability of rainfall from year to year is the third important factor in considering the usefulness of Queensland's rainfall. Unfortunately, the variability of rainfall in Queensland is substantially greater than in the other well-watered parts of Australia (see Commonwealth Grants Commission's map reproduced on page 7 of the *Queensland Year Book, 1940*). In the more inland parts, where the annual average fall is, in any case, low, variability is greatest. Many pastoral areas, which can be prosperous in years of 15 inches of rain, have to face frequent seasons when the precipitation falls far below this figure. Recurrence of drought is, therefore, a factor which has to be considered, and planned against, in the organised development of these areas. The effect of rainfall upon rural industry is discussed more fully in the next section of this chapter.

The main factors producing rainfall in Queensland may be summarised as follows:—

- (a) The mountain barriers of the east coast block the path of the prevailing flow of moist air and cause it to rise and precipitate moisture. The heavy rainfall to the east of and on the ranges from Cairns to Ingham largely comes from moist south-easterlies forced to rise by the mountains. The same moist south-easterlies give little rain to Townsville, where there is no mountain range standing across their path. Generally, however, this wind system gives useful summer rains in all east coastal districts as far south as the border.
- (b) Local thunderstorms develop, due to intense surface heating and rising of the moist warm air. Such storms are very scattered and precipitate only a small part of the moisture in the air.
- (c) General thunderstorm areas are caused by the interaction of two vast air masses moving in different directions. Thunderstorms occur in lines or belts right across wide stretches of country, and during or after the storm a wind change is noticed.
- (d) Tropical cyclones originating in the Coral Sea (or more rarely in the Timor Sea) may cross the coast, drawing in huge quantities of moist tropical air, which ascends in the cyclone area and causes heavy rain. These cyclones are often accompanied by flooding on the coast north and south of Townsville.

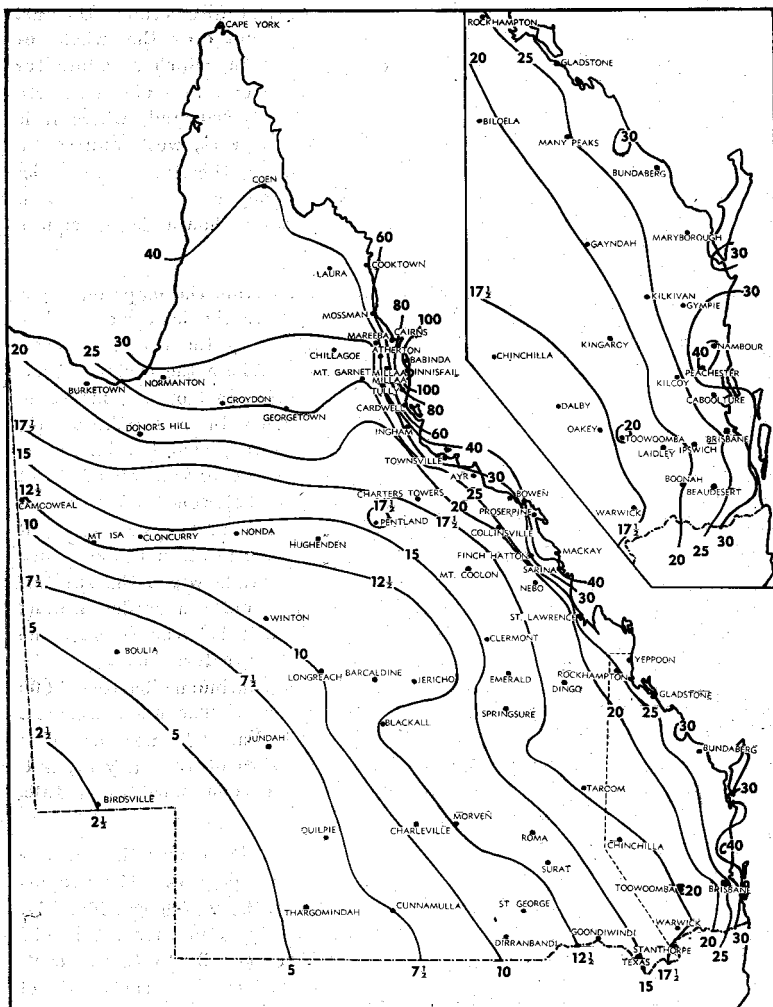
- (e) General monsoonal conditions produce the most useful rain for the interior pastoral areas. The rain, which may continue for two or three days, and may yield up to five inches, draws its moisture from the Gulf or East Indies seas. Unusual barometric conditions have to be present over the whole of eastern Australia to get this type of rain, which accounts for its rather rare occurrence. Moist air flows in from the north and forms a vast tongue over western Queensland, where it is blocked by high pressure systems to the east, west, and south. If the high pressure systems surrounding this tongue of moist air increase in pressure, the whole tongue is lifted up, and continuous steady rain falls over many thousands of square miles.

Climate and Rural Industry.—As will be seen from the maps on pages 8 and 9, the coastal regions of Queensland receive the heaviest rainfall. Considerable variation is found in the rainfall along the coast, however, and this is largely due to the local topography. Where the eastern coast-line runs in a north-south direction it receives more rain from the moisture-laden south-easterlies than where the coast runs in a north-westerly direction. The coasts between Townsville and Bowen, near St. Lawrence, and between Rockhampton and Gladstone have an annual rainfall of about 40 inches. But where the coast runs northwards between Cooktown and Ingham, between Proserpine and Sarina, and south of Fraser Island, it receives over 60 inches of rain annually. Where a mountain range stands on such a coast in the path of the south-easterly trade winds the rainfall is very heavy. This occurs at Springbrook on the southern border, around Maleny and Nambour, at Proserpine, and particularly between Ingham and Cairns, where the coastal mountains reach their greatest height in the Bellenden-Ker Range. These mountains form a continuous barrier 4,000 to 5,000 feet high only 10 to 20 miles from the sea. The narrow coastal plain thus formed is the wettest region in Australia. The northern part of Cape York Peninsula also receives over 60 inches of rain a year, but, being largely due to the moist north-westerly monsoon, most of it falls in summer and autumn.

Over the whole of Queensland summer rainfall is heavier than winter rainfall. The normal summer rainfall is shown on page 8. The proportion of rain that falls during the six winter months varies considerably, being negligible in the Gulf of Carpentaria country and greatest in the south and south-eastern parts of the State, where it is 30 to 40 per cent. of the annual total. In the islands off the south-east coast it reaches 50 per cent. (at Cape Moreton), but this is due to the prolongation of the autumn south-easterly rains. For the same reason, the winter rainfall on the wetter parts of the east coast around Mackay and Innisfail is considerable.

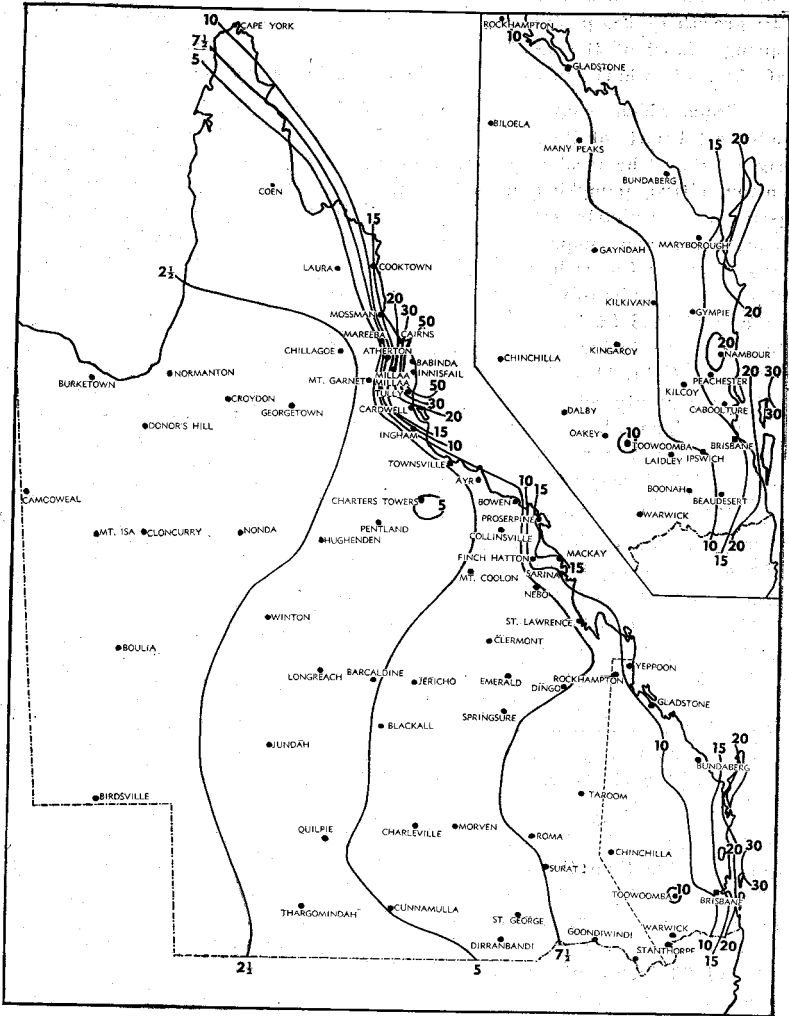
The summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



The lines on the maps show the number of inches of rain which most frequently falls in Summer (October-March) and in Winter (April-September). These are *modal* values and are rather lower than the arithmetic average rainfalls

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



for Summer and Winter, as the mode is unaffected by the size of abnormally high or low rainfalls which sometimes occur. Winter rainfall is only important south of Rockhampton and on the north coastal fringe.

this crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and early spring. Dairying, the next most important primary industry on the coast, depends on natural and artificial pastures which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The drier and cooler winter weather slows down the growth of the pastures and production is low during winter and early spring. Most of the dairy cows are south of Rockhampton, in that part of the State which can expect a fair proportion of winter rain.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, is of more importance than maize in Queensland, and is extensively grown on the fertile black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is higher than in the other mainland States. This is due to the fertile soil (no superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls. In recent years, however, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass such as Mitchell and Flinders are the main feed. In the southern part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage." The northern inland expects only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

The reliability of the seasonal rainfall is a most important factor in both coastal and inland Queensland. In general, the summer rainfall is more reliable than the winter rainfall—that is, there is a greater chance of receiving approximately the average summer rainfall than there is of receiving approximately the average winter rainfall. For example, in northern inland Queensland, Richmond may expect to receive between 10 and 20 inches of summer rainfall in about three years out of every five, but to receive between 1 and 4 inches (a much greater relative range) of winter rainfall only one year in two. Only one year in twenty Richmond receives less than 5 inches of summer rain, but one year in eight it receives less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of winter rain. Charleville, in the southern inland, may expect between 4 and 16 inches of summer rainfall in two years out of every three, and between 3 and 9 inches of winter rainfall in two years out of three. As against Richmond it expects less than 2 inches of winter rain only once in twenty years. These types of rainfall reliabilities mean that inland Queensland has satisfactory grazing conditions in about

three years out of four.* Severe droughts, lasting more than one year have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, whilst less severe and rather less general droughts occurred in the late 1870's, mid 1880's, 1915-16, and 1925-26.

The reliability of the rainfall near the coast is rather better than inland, particularly on the northern and southern Queensland coasts. As the coastal rainfall is also greater in amount than inland, growing conditions are generally much more favourable on the coast, where crop failures due to drought are rare, and are seldom general from north to south Queensland. However, crop yields fluctuate considerably, due to rainfall variations, partly in the total amount of seasonal rainfall, and partly in the distribution of rainfall during the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes. Cultural methods include inter-row cultivation of such crops as cane, maize, and orchards to prevent weed competition and retard surface evaporation. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and their perennial root-stocks allow them to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research work is being carried out to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

Seasonal Activities in Rural Industry.—Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its irregular rainfall and great climatic differences, which have been described in the preceding sections, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn.

Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal Queensland crops are summarised in the table on the next page.

* Full data on seasonal rainfall reliabilities are published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

| Crop. | Time of Planting. | Length of Growing Season. | Main Time of Harvesting |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | Months. | |
| Arrowroot | August to October | 8-10 | June, July, August |
| Bananas | | .. | All year |
| Barley | Green fodder—March to July | .. | .. |
| Beans | Grain—May, June | 4½-5 | October, November |
| | South Queensland—September to March | 3 | January to March |
| Canary Seed | North Queensland—April to August | 3 | August to October |
| | May, June | 4½-5 | October, November |
| Citrus Fruits | | .. | April to August |
| Cotton | October, November | 5-7 | April to June |
| Deciduous Fruits | | .. | November to March |
| Hay, Lucerne | Perennial; New Sowings in Autumn | .. | Chiefly in Summer |
| Hay, Wheaten | April to June | 3-5 | September |
| Hay, Oaten | March to May | 4-7 | October, November |
| Maize | South Queensland—October, November | 4-7 | May to July |
| | Tableland—December | 4-7 | July |
| Millet | August to February | 2-3 | April |
| Peanuts | August to January | 5 | March, April |
| Pineapples | | .. | Mid-December to March, July and August |
| Potatoes (English) .. | February and August | 3-4 | June and November |
| Potatoes (Sweet) .. | August to February | 3-4 | .. |
| Pumpkins | August to January | 5-6 | .. |
| Sorghum | August to February | 3½-5 | March to June |
| Sugar | April to October | .. | July to December |
| Tobacco | October to December | 3-4 | April |
| Tomatoes | South Queensland—August to February | 3-4 | October, May, June |
| | Central Queensland Coast—All seasons | 3-4 | .. |
| Wheat | North Queensland—March to May | 3-4 | July to September |
| | May and June | 4-5 | October, November |

3. 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, meat, tallow, mineral sands), Maryborough

(butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (wool, meat), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, salt), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, tallow), Cairns (sugar, timber, copper), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, beche-de-mer). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane; about one-third of oversea exports go from Brisbane, and large shipments are made from Townsville and Cairns. Mackay, Rockhampton, Gladstone, and Bowen have smaller oversea export trades.

The extensive State railway system 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 the development of national resources depends greatly on external markets. The larger portion of exports is sold oversea, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The larger portion of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the Southern States. Information is given in the chapter 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 wheat, maize, cotton, bananas, and pineapples. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are the items of oversea export, whilst sugar, cotton, fruit, and meats are the main products sent to other States. Australian requirements of pineapples are supplied by Queensland, and large quantities of bananas are sent to other States.

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 electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now 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 sole Australian State with a legislature consisting of one House only. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR.

(Vacant.)

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable Frank Arthur Cooper.

THE STATE MINISTRY.

Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.

—Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

Minister for Transport.—Hon. Edward Joseph Walsh.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.—Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Arthur Jones.

Attorney-General.—Hon. David Alexander Gledson.

Treasurer.—Hon. James Larcombe.

Secretary for Labour and Employment and Secretary for Mines.—Hon. Vincent Clair Gair.

Secretary for Public Instruction.—Hon. Thomas Lewis Williams.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Hon. Harold Henry Collins.

ADDENDUM (PAGE 14)—THE GOVERNOR.

On 2nd September, 1946, the appointment of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., as Governor of Queensland was announced.

The names of the various Governors and Premiers of the State of Queensland since its separation from New South Wales are given below.

GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

| <i>Name.</i> | <i>When Appointed.</i> | <i>Name.</i> | <i>When Appointed.</i> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Sir R. G. W. Herbert | 10-12-59 | Hon. T. J. Byrnes | 13-4-98 |
| Hon. A. Macalister | 1-2-66 | Sir J. R. Dickson | 1-10-98 |
| Sir R. G. W. Herbert | 20-7-66 | Hon. A. Dawson | 1-12-99 |
| Hon. A. Macalister | 7-8-66 | Hon. R. Philp | 7-12-99 |
| Sir R. R. Mackenzie | 15-8-67 | Sir A. Morgan | 17-9-03 |
| Sir C. Lilley | 25-11-68 | Hon. W. Kidston | 19-1-06 |
| Sir A. H. Palmer | 3-5-70 | Hon. R. Philp | 19-11-07 |
| Hon. A. Macalister | 8-1-74 | Hon. W. Kidston | 18-2-08 |
| Hon. G. Thorn | 5-6-76 | Hon. D. F. Denham | 7-2-11 |
| Hon J. Douglas | 8-3-77 | Hon. T. J. Ryan | 1-6-15 |
| Sir T. McIlwraith | 21-1-79 | Hon. E. G. Theodore | 21-10-19 |
| Sir S. W. Griffith | 13-11-83 | Hon. W. N. Gillies | 26-2-25 |
| Sir T. McIlwraith | 13-6-88 | Hon. W. McCormack | 22-10-25 |
| Hon. B. D. Morehead | 30-11-88 | Hon. A. E. Moore | 11-5-29 |
| Sir S. W. Griffith | 12-8-90 | Hon. W. Forgan Smith | 11-6-32 |
| Sir T. McIlwraith | 27-3-93 | Hon. F. A. Cooper | 16-9-42 |
| Sir H. M. Nelson | 27-10-93 | Hon. E. M. Hanlon | 7-3-46 |

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The State is divided into 62 electoral districts, each returning one member to the Legislative Assembly. The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly, together with the names of the electorates, and the area, enrolment, and voting at the last election in each electorate.

| Electorate. | Place of Nomination. | Member. | Area of Electorate in Square Miles. | Number of Persons Qualified to Vote. | Number of Votes Cast. |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Metropolitan</i> | | | | | |
| Baroona | Petrie Terrace .. | *Power, W. | 2-1 | 11,282 | 9,932 |
| Brisbane | Brisbane | *Mann, J. H. | 1-5 | 9,806 | 8,370 |
| Bulimba | Bulimba | Marriott, G. H. .. | 12-4 | 12,031 | 11,399 |
| Buranda | Buranda | *Hanson, E. J. .. | 2-1 | 12,497 | 11,111 |
| Enoggera | Alderley | Morris, K. J. | 12-5 | 13,150 | 12,277 |
| Fortitude Valley | Fortitude Valley .. | *Brassington, S. J. | 2-2 | 10,616 | 9,363 |
| Hamilton | Hamilton | Chandler, J. B. .. | 2-7 | 12,059 | 10,655 |
| Ithaca | Rosalie | *Hanlon, Hon. E. M. | 3-3 | 12,880 | 11,807 |
| Kelvin Grove .. | Ashgrove | *Turner, J. A. | 3-2 | 12,667 | 11,467 |
| Kurilpa | West End | *Copley, P. K. | 1-7 | 12,255 | 10,419 |
| Logan | Coorparoo | Hiley, T. A. | 8-7 | 16,032 | 14,279 |
| Maree | East Brisbane .. | Luckins, L. W. .. | 2-2 | 11,757 | 10,077 |
| Merthyr | New Farm | *Moore, W. M. | 1-6 | 11,170 | 9,996 |
| Nundah | Nundah | *Hayes, J. V. | 33-9 | 12,701 | 11,480 |
| Oxley | Graceville | Kerr, T. C. | 76 | 13,240 | 12,061 |
| Sandgate | Sandgate | Decker, E. P. | 38-7 | 12,481 | 11,255 |
| South Brisbane .. | South Brisbane .. | *Gair, Hon. V. C. .. | 2-5 | 13,056 | 10,814 |
| Toowong | Toowong | Wanstall, C. G. .. | 95 | 11,914 | 10,856 |
| Windsor | Wooloowin | Pie, B. | 2-2 | 11,744 | 10,558 |
| Wynnum | Wynnum | *Gunn, W. M. | 155 | 13,453 | 12,333 |
| Total Metropolitan .. | | | 459-5 | 246,791 | 220,419 |
| <i>Southern</i> | | | | | |
| Albert | Southport | Plunkett, T. F. .. | 677 | 11,475 | 9,617 |
| Aubigny | Oakey | Sparkes, W. B. J. G. | 2,464 | 9,372 | 8,301 |
| Bremer | Ipswich | †Cooper, Hon. F. A. | 233 | 9,970 | a |
| Bundaberg | Bundaberg | Barnes, J. F. | 370 | 12,049 | 10,643 |
| Carnarvon | Stanthorpe | *Hilton, P. J. R. .. | 7,864 | 8,894 | 7,832 |
| Coorooora | Cooroy | Walker, H. F. | 1,313 | 9,954 | 8,854 |
| Cunningham .. | Clifton | McIntyre, M. | 3,122 | 9,160 | 8,439 |
| Dalby | Dalby | *Slessar, A. R. .. | 14,567 | 10,892 | 9,634 |
| East Toowoomba .. | East Toowoomba .. | §Yeates, H. | 197 | 10,339 | 8,759 |
| Fassifern | Beaudesert | Müller, A. G. | 1,890 | 9,732 | 9,278 |
| Gympie | Gympie | *Dunstan, T. | 476 | 7,640 | 6,725 |
| Ipswich | Ipswich | *Gledson, Hon. D. A. | 6-1 | 11,780 | a |
| Isis | Childers | Brand, W. A. | 7,074 | 8,524 | 7,913 |
| Maranoa | Roma | *Taylor, J. R. | 26,620 | 8,500 | 6,935 |
| Maryborough .. | Maryborough | *Farrell, D. | 440 | 10,676 | a |
| Murrumba | Caboolture | Nicklin, G. F. R. .. | 966 | 11,696 | a |
| Nanango | Kingaroy | Edwards, J. B. .. | 3,149 | 10,081 | 8,690 |
| Stanley | Esk | Macdonald, D. .. | 2,424 | 9,030 | 8,237 |
| Toowoomba | Toowoomba | *Duggan, J. E. | 5-7 | 11,645 | a |
| Warrego | Charleville | *O'Shea, H. | 92,090 | 7,434 | 6,061 |
| Warwick | Warwick | *Healy, J. J. O'C. .. | 1,697 | 9,818 | 8,853 |
| West Moreton .. | Laidley | Maher, E. B. | 1,361 | 9,045 | 8,261 |
| Wide Bay | Goomeri | Clayton, E. H. C. .. | 4,457 | 9,711 | 8,506 |
| Total Southern .. | | | 173,462-8 | 227,417 | 151,538 |

* Members of the Government Party.

† Now Lieutenant-Governor. At by-election, 25th May, 1946, J. Donald, Labour, was elected.

§ Deceased. At by-election, 2nd March, 1946, L. Woods, Labour, elected.

a Not contested.

b Independent Labour.

GENERAL ELECTION, 15TH APRIL, 1944.

| Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment. | Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party. | | | | | | | In-formal Votes Cast. | Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast. |
|--|--|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Official Labour. | Inde-pendent Labour. | Country. | Queens-land People's Party. | Com-munist. | Inde-pendent. | Other. | | |
| <i>(20 Electorates).</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 88-03 | 5,415 | .. | .. | 4,370 | .. | .. | .. | 147 | 1.5 |
| 85-36 | 4,774 | .. | .. | 3,396 | .. | .. | .. | 200 | 2.4 |
| 94-75 | 2,683 | 4,577 ^b | .. | 3,680 | .. | .. | .. | 459 | 4.0 |
| 88-91 | 5,569 | .. | .. | 5,417 | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 1.1 |
| 93-36 | 2,647 | 3,927 ^c | .. | 5,436 | .. | .. | .. | 267 | 2.2 |
| 88-20 | 5,582 | .. | .. | 3,646 | .. | .. | .. | 135 | 1.4 |
| 88-36 | 2,614 | .. | .. | 7,916 | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 1.2 |
| 91-67 | 6,305 | .. | .. | 5,162 | .. | 208 | .. | 132 | 1.1 |
| 90-53 | 6,011 | .. | .. | 5,309 | .. | .. | .. | 147 | 1.3 |
| 85-02 | 5,504 | .. | .. | 4,780 | .. | .. | .. | 135 | 1.3 |
| 89-07 | 6,680 | .. | .. | 7,434 | .. | .. | .. | 165 | 1.2 |
| 85-71 | 4,631 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,294 | .. | 152 | 1.5 |
| 88-68 | 5,322 | .. | .. | 4,400 | .. | .. | .. | 184 | 1.9 |
| 90-39 | 5,882 | .. | .. | 5,493 | .. | .. | .. | 125 | 1.1 |
| 91-10 | 5,013 | .. | .. | 6,696 | .. | .. | .. | 352 | 2.9 |
| 90-18 | 4,501 | .. | .. | 6,613 | .. | .. | .. | 141 | 1.3 |
| 82-83 | 5,940 | .. | .. | 4,611 | .. | .. | .. | 263 | 2.4 |
| 91-12 | .. | .. | .. | 6,047 | .. | 4,318 | 325 ^d | 166 | 1.5 |
| 89-90 | 4 266 | .. | .. | 5,353 | .. | .. | 833 ^e | 106 | 1.0 |
| 91-67 | 4,457 | .. | .. | 3,333 | 1,846 | 2,549 | .. | 148 | 1.2 |
| 89-31 | 93,776 | 8,504 | .. | 99,092 | 1,846 | 12,369 | 1,158 | 3,674 | 1.7 |
| <i>(23 Electorates).</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 83-81 | 3,037 | .. | 4,842 | .. | .. | .. | 1,654 ^f | 84 | 0.9 |
| 88-59 | 2,614 | .. | 5,620 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 0.8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 88-33 | 3,495 | 4,612 ^g | .. | 2,218 | .. | .. | 136 ^h | 182 | 1.7 |
| 88-07 | 4,211 | .. | 3,235 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 386 | 4.9 |
| 88-95 | 3,289 | .. | 5,486 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | 0.9 |
| 92-13 | 2,705 | .. | 5,542 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 192 | 2.3 |
| 88-45 | 4,688 | .. | 4,400 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 537 | 5.6 |
| 84-72 | 3,560 | .. | 4,854 | .. | .. | .. | 230 ⁱ | 115 | 1.3 |
| 95-33 | 2,633 | .. | 5,817 | .. | .. | 275 | 166 ^e | 387 | 4.2 |
| 88-02 | 3,197 | .. | .. | 2,923 | .. | 572 | .. | 33 | 0.5 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 92-83 | 2,694 | .. | 4,901 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 318 | 4.0 |
| 81-59 | 3,832 | .. | 2,987 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116 | 1.7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 86-20 | 3,120 | .. | 4,319 | .. | .. | 1,176 | .. | 75 | 0.9 |
| 91-22 | 2,924 | .. | .. | 5,247 | .. | .. | .. | 66 | 0.8 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 81-53 | 4,107 | .. | 1,797 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 157 | 2.6 |
| 90-17 | 4,656 | .. | .. | 3,901 | .. | .. | .. | 296 | 3.3 |
| 91-33 | 2,082 | .. | 6,120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | 0.7 |
| 87-59 | 3,586 | .. | 4,780 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 140 | 1.6 |
| 88-28 | 60,430 | 4,612 | 64,709 | 14,289 | .. | 2,023 | 2,186 | 3,289 | 2.2 |

^c Enoggera Labour.

^d All Services Association of Australia.

^e Democrat.

^f Unendorsed Country.

^g Andrew Fisher Labour, 4,180 ; Independent Labour, 432.

^h People's Party.

ⁱ Christian Socialist.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

| Electorate. | Place of Nomination. | Member. | Area of Electorate in Square Miles. | Number of Persons Qualified to Vote. | Number of Votes Cast. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Central</i> | | | | | |
| Barcoo | Blackall | *Davis, E. W. | 47,573 | 7,432 | a |
| Fitzroy | Rockhampton | *Clark, J. | 265 | 11,223 | 9,488 |
| Gregory | Winton | *Devries, G. H. | 129,640 | 7,058 | a |
| Keppel | Lake's Creek | *Ingram, W. C. | 7,214 | 9,278 | 8,362 |
| Mackay | Mackay | *Graham, F. D. | 97 | 10,780 | 8,858 |
| Mirani | Mirani | *Walsh, Hon. E. J. | 7,970 | 9,496 | 8,022 |
| Normanby | Emerald | *Foley, Hon. T. A. | 37,518 | 8,821 | 7,469 |
| Port Curtis | Gladstone | *Williams, Hon. T. L. | 7,569 | 11,238 | 9,819 |
| Rockhampton | Rockhampton | *Larcombe, Hon. J. | 6.6 | 11,496 | 9,942 |
| Total Central | | | 237,852.6 | 86,822 | 61,960 |
| <i>Northern</i> | | | | | |
| Bowen | Bowen | Paterson, F. W. | 9,752 | 8,911 | 7,812 |
| Cairns | Cairns | Barnes, L. J. | 230 | 11,211 | 8,928 |
| Carpentaria | Cloncurry | *Smith, A. J. | 156,535 | 6,801 | 5,233 |
| Charters Towers | Charters Towers | *Jones, Hon. A. | 22,905 | 7,827 | 6,400 |
| Cook | Atherton | *Collins, Hon. H. H. | 48,334 | 8,742 | 7,168 |
| Herbert | Innisfail | *Theodore, S. | 1,740 | 9,114 | 7,834 |
| Kennedy | Townsville | *Jesson, C. C. | 8,230 | 10,514 | 8,651 |
| Mundingburra | Townsville | Aikens, T. | 930 | 11,885 | 10,366 |
| The Tableland | Herberton | *Bruce, Hon. H. A. | 10,064 | 8,940 | 7,455 |
| Townsville | Townsville | *Keyatta, G. | 5.1 | 11,009 | 9,003 |
| Total Northern | | | 258,725.1 | 94,954 | 78,850 |
| TOTAL FOR STATE | | | 670,500 | 655,984 | 512,767 |

* Members of the Government Party.

a Not contested.

b Independent Labour.

Members representing the various parties, who were elected at the 1944 Election, were as follows:—Labour, 31; Country, 10; Queensland People's Party, 8; Communist, 1; Independent Labour, 1; Andrew Fisher Labour, 1; King O'Malley Labour, 1; Hermit Park Australian Labour, 1; and Independent, 1. Six Labour members and one Country Party member were returned unopposed.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—Hon. S. J. Brassington.

Chairman of Committees—J. H. Mann.

Temporary Chairman of Committees—E. P. Decker, G. H. Devries, J. E. Duggan, T. Dunstan, D. Macdonald.

Leader of Opposition—G. F. R. Nicklin.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months, in Queensland for three months, and in an electoral district continuously for one month. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as

GENERAL ELECTION, 15TH APRIL, 1944—*continued.*

| Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment. | Votes Cast for Candidates of each Party. | | | | | | | In-formal Votes Cast. | Per-centage of In-formal Votes Cast. |
|--|--|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Official Labour. | Inde-pendent Labour. | Country. | Queens-land People's Party. | Com-munist. | Inde-pendent. | Other. | | |
| <i>(9 Electorates).</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 84-54 | 4,832 | .. | .. | 4,563 | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 1.0 |
| 90-13 | 3,184 | .. | 2,466 | .. | .. | 2,292 | .. | 420 | 5.0 |
| 82-17 | 5,086 | .. | .. | 3,676 | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 1.1 |
| 84-49 | 3,769 | .. | 2,576 | .. | .. | 1,581 | .. | 96 | 1.2 |
| 84-67 | 4,029 | .. | 3,346 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 1.3 |
| 87-37 | 5,761 | .. | 3,955 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 1.0 |
| 86-48 | 6,361 | .. | 3,345 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 236 | 2.4 |
| 85-66 | 33,022 | .. | 15,688 | 8,239 | .. | 3,873 | .. | 1,138 | 1.8 |
| <i>10 Electorates).</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 87-70 | 2,988 | .. | 1,310 | .. | 3,434 | .. | .. | 80 | 1.0 |
| 79-64 | 3,029 | 5,790 ^e | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 1.2 |
| 76-96 | 2,969 | 1,989 ^b | .. | .. | .. | 208 | .. | 67 | 1.3 |
| 81-77 | 4,241 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,044 | .. | 115 | 1.8 |
| 81-99 | 3,845 | 1,205 ^b | .. | 1,999 | .. | .. | .. | 119 | 1.7 |
| 85-96 | 4,331 | .. | .. | .. | 3,261 | .. | .. | 242 | 3.1 |
| 82-28 | 4,297 | .. | .. | 1,954 | 2,220 | .. | .. | 180 | 2.1 |
| 87-22 | 2,930 | 3,837 ^d | .. | 763 | .. | 2,753 | .. | 83 | 0.8 |
| 83-39 | 3,447 | .. | .. | 1,923 | 1,706 | 255 | .. | 124 | 1.7 |
| 81-83 | 5,583 | 1,863 ^e | .. | 1,425 | .. | .. | .. | 132 | 1.5 |
| 83-04 | 37,660 | 14,684 | 1,310 | 8,064 | 10,621 | 5,260 | .. | 1,251 | 1.6 |
| 87-54 | 224,888 | 27,800 | 81,707 | 129,684 | 12,467 | 23,525 | 3,344 | 9,352 | 1.8 |

^c King O'Malley Labour.

^e Hermit Park Australian Labour.

^d Hermit Park Australian Labour, 3,658;

Independent Labour, 179.

aboriginal natives of Australia, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

Voting at elections is compulsory, and polling-booths are provided in each district. An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. Even though an electorate is not contested at a general election, the polling-booths are opened to accommodate absent voters. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At by-elections any person about to leave, or who has left, the electorate may vote before polling-day before an Electoral Registrar. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may, subject to compliance with certain conditions, vote either by post or upon attending before a Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar.

Any person, male or female, who is qualified to be an elector, excepting an insolvent, may be nominated as a candidate at an election for any electoral district.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland is one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia 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. Preferential voting is compulsory.

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 following statement shows the names of the present Governor-General and Cabinet, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives for Queensland.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Royal Highness Henry William Frederick Albert, Duke of Gloucester, P.C., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. J. B. Chifley (N.S.W.).
Army, Deputy Prime Minister, and Defence (Acting), Rt. Hon. F. M. Forde (Q.).
Attorney-General and External Affairs, Rt. Hon. H. V. Evatt, LL.D., D.Litt., K.C. (N.S.W.).
Resident Minister in London, Hon. J. A. Beasley (N.S.W.).
Navy, Munitions, and Aircraft Production, Hon. N. J. O. Makin (S.A.).
Trade and Customs, Senator Hon. J. M. Fraser (W.A.).
Labour and National Service, Hon. E. J. Holloway (V.).
Air and Civil Aviation, Hon. A. S. Drakeford (V.).
Commerce and Agriculture, Hon. W. J. Scully (N.S.W.).
Supply and Shipping, Senator Hon. W. P. Ashley (N.S.W.).
Post-War Reconstruction and in charge of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Hon. J. J. Dedman (V.).
Vice-President of Executive Council, Senator Hon. J. S. Collings (Q.).
Transport and External Territories, Hon. E. J. Ward (N.S.W.).
Repatriation, Hon. C. W. Frost (T.).
Works and Housing, Hon. H. P. Lazzarini (N.S.W.).
Postmaster-General, Senator Hon. D. Cameron (V.).
Immigration and Information, Hon. A. A. Calwell (V.).
Interior and Works and Housing (Assisting), Hon. H. V. Johnson (W.A.).
Health and Social Services, Senator Hon. N. E. McKenna (T.).

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

SENATE.

| | |
|--|--|
| Elected—21st September, 1940. | Elected—21st August, 1943. |
| Term—1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1947. | Term—1st July, 1944, to 30th June, 1950. |
| Cooper, W. J., M.B.E. (<i>Country</i>). | Brown, G. (<i>Labour</i>). |
| Crawford, Hon. T. W. (<i>Independent</i>). | Collings, Hon. J. S. (<i>Labour</i>). |
| Foll, Hon. H. S. (<i>Liberal</i>). | Courtice, B. (<i>Labour</i>). |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Last General Election—21st August, 1943.

Metropolitan.

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Brisbane | Lawson, Hon. G. (<i>Labour</i>). |
| Griffith | Conelan, W. P. (<i>Labour</i>). |
| Lilley | Hadley, J. W. (<i>Labour</i>). |

Southern.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Darling Downs | Fadden, Hon. A. W. (<i>Country</i>). |
| Maranoa | Adermann, C. F. (<i>Country</i>). |
| Moreton | Francis, Hon. J. (<i>Liberal</i>). |
| Wide Bay | Corser, B. H. (<i>Country</i>). |

Central and Northern.

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

The last General Election of Members of the House of Representatives was held on 21st August, 1943. At the same time, Senators were elected to replace those Senators due to retire on 30th June, 1944. First preference votes were distributed amongst the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 21ST AUGUST, 1943.
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

| Party. | House of Representatives. | Senate. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Labour | 279,372 | 322,908 |
| Country National Organisation | 166,419 | } 221,531 |
| Queensland Country | 36,734 | |
| Northern Country | 24,462 | .. |
| Independent | 41,928 | 10,326 |
| One Parliament for Australia | 14,894 | .. |
| Communist | 20,629 | .. |

Details of the voting at the last Federal Election, together with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given in the following table. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in italics, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 21ST AUGUST, 1943.

| Name of Division. | Electors Enrolled. | Name of Candidate. | Candidate's Party. | First Preference Votes. |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Brisbane <i>(Brisbane)</i> | 66,091 | Lawson, G. | Labour .. | 31,099 |
| | | Pie, B. | Independent | 17,317 |
| | | Fletcher, J. W. | C.N.O. . . | 10,976 |
| | | Boardman, R. A. | O.P.F.A. . . | 1,701 |
| Capricornia <i>(Rockhampton)</i> | 61,274 | Forde, F. M. | Labour .. | 32,396 |
| | | Ward, C. P. | C.N.O. . . | 25,597 |
| Darling Downs <i>(Toowoomba)</i> | 55,807 | Fadden, A. W. | C.N.O. . . | 26,123 |
| | | Bailey, L. W. | Labour .. | 23,253 |
| | | Mullaly, R. C. L. | Independent | 3,398 |
| | | Phair, H. D. | O.P.F.A. . . | 989 |
| Griffith <i>(South Brisbane)</i> | 71,154 | Conelan, W. P. | Labour .. | 38,138 |
| | | Larking, P. J. | C.N.O. . . | 19,388 |
| | | Carbine, J. A. | O.P.F.A. . . | 3,900 |
| | | Kingwell, W. R. | Independent | 3,756 |
| | | Dunstone, T. B. | Independent | 1,210 |
| Herbert <i>(Townsville)</i> | 67,655 | Martens, G. W. | Labour .. | 22,697 |
| | | Paterson, F. W. | Communist .. | 20,629 |
| | | Graham, A. H. | Nthn. Country | 13,693 |
| | | Cook, C. | Independent | 3,300 |
| Kennedy <i>(Charters Towers)</i> | 52,956 | Riordan, W. J. F. | Labour .. | 29,551 |
| | | Simmonds, W. M. | Nthn. Country | 10,769 |
| | | Deane, A. M. | Independent | 3,753 |
| | | Vane-Millbank, R. A. | Independent | 1,265 |
| Lilley <i>(Brisbane)</i> | 70,807 | Hadley, J. W. | Labour .. | 30,882 |
| | | Jolly, W. A. | C.N.O. . . | 30,992 |
| | | Beiers, H. A. | O.P.F.A. . . | 4,557 |
| | | Julin, J. H. | Independent | 1,191 |
| Maranoa <i>(Dalby)</i> | 58,233 | Adermann, C. F. | Qld. Country | 26,963 |
| | | Baker, F. P. | Labour .. | 25,914 |
| Moreton <i>(Ipswich)</i> | 70,180 | Francis, J. | C.N.O. . . | 32,681 |
| | | McInally, P. J. | Labour .. | 26,804 |
| | | Belcham, R. L. | O.P.F.A. . . | 3,747 |
| | | Cantwell, J. E. | Qld. Country | 2,093 |
| Wide Bay <i>(Maryborough)</i> | 57,870 | Corser, B. H. | C.N.O. . . | 20,662 |
| | | Watson, G. A. H. | Labour .. | 18,638 |
| | | Heading, J. A. | Qld. Country | 7,678 |
| | | Madden, H. I. | Independent | 3,750 |
| | | Lambourne, C. | Independent | 2,988 |

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. W. J. McKell (<i>Labour</i>) .. | May, 1944 |
| Victoria .. | Hon. J. Cain (<i>Labour</i>) .. | Nov., 1945 |
| Queensland .. | Hon. E. M. Hanlon (<i>Labour</i>) .. | April, 1944 |
| S. Australia .. | Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal Country</i>) .. | April, 1944 |
| W. Australia . | Hon. F. J. S. Wise (<i>Labour</i>) .. | Nov., 1943 |
| Tasmania .. | Hon. R. Cosgrove (<i>Labour</i>) .. | Dec., 1941 |

The Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, 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, 1943-44.

| 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 | .. | 350 | .. | 600 | 600 | 435 ^b | .. |
| Lower House .. £ | 1,000 | 875 | 650 | 650^c | 600 | 600 | 425 ^b | .. |
| Total Cost— | | | | | | | | |
| Executive .. £1,000 | 63 | 58 | 24 | 21 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 216 |
| Parliament .. £1,000 | 601 | 216 | 116 | 111 | 76 | 101 | 34 | 1,255 |
| Total £1,000 | 664 | 274 | 140 | 132 | 91 | 118 | 52 | 1,471 |
| Cost per Head— | | | | | | | | |
| Executive .. s. d. | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 6 | 0 9 | 1 6 | 0 7 |
| Parliament .. s. d. | 1 7 | 1 6 | 1 2 | 2 1 | 2 5 | 4 2 | 2 9 | 3 6 |
| Total s. d. | 1 10 | 1 11 | 1 5 | 2 6 | 2 11 | 4 11 | 4 3 | 4 1 |

a At 30th June, 1944.

b Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

c Increased to £850 from 27th November, 1944.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

Plans are being made for the division of Queensland into approximately 25 regions for post-war development. It is desired to encourage the healthy growth of economic and social life in all habitable parts of the State. Each region will embrace an area in which economic resources and transport systems will tend to create a community with common interests. It will include one town which it is hoped will develop within a reasonable period into a city with a population of 50,000 or more, which will be the Regional Centre. This city will be large enough to supply the surrounding rural areas with certain factory products and most "services," which are now either not available to, or can be procured only at excessive cost by, residents of country districts. (See page 114 for further details.)

At present, there are a number of different types of divisions used for various administrative purposes. The principal types are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

(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 Municipality 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, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities.

(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) *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. On the frontispiece map the boundaries of these districts are shown in blue.

(f) *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.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Local Authorities are grouped into thirteen Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map marks in red the areas covered by these divisions, and the maps in Chapter 13 show the Local Authorities in each Division.

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

At 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, 750,624 in 1920, and at 31st December, 1944, 1,071,441. 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 has 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.

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

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.

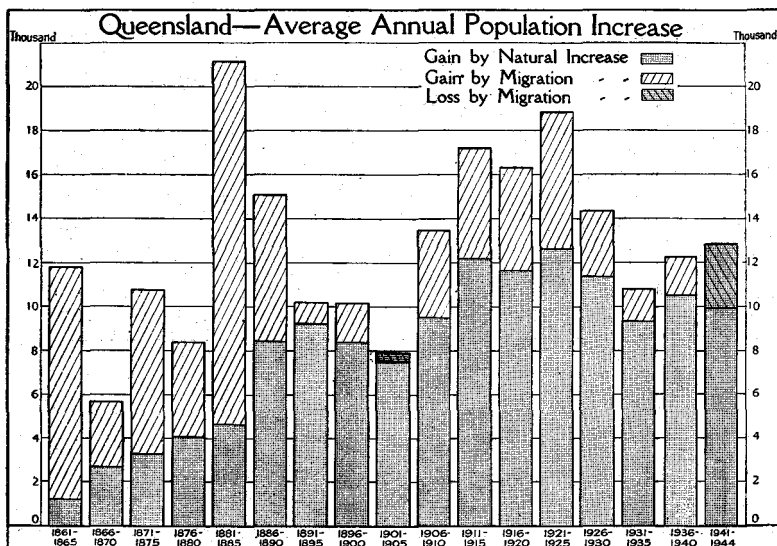
n Not available.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's 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 during the last ten years. The mean populations for the calendar years 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 1934.

| Year. | At 31st December. | | | Mean for Year ended 30th June. | Mean for Year ended 31st December. |
|---------|-------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | | |
| 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 .. | 532,410 | 486,723 | 1,019,133 | 1,006,831 | 1,013,710 |
| 1940 .. | 537,730 | 493,795 | 1,031,525 | 1,020,455 | 1,026,124 |
| 1941 .. | 539,967 | 500,020 | 1,039,987 | 1,032,303 | 1,037,416 |
| 1942 .. | 537,584 | 502,952 | 1,040,536 | 1,038,130 | 1,037,972 |
| 1943 .. | 546,321 | 511,773 | 1,058,094 | 1,042,931 | 1,051,636 |
| 1944 .. | 552,381 | 519,060 | 1,071,441 | 1,058,094 | 1,065,414 |



Australian States.—The estimation of the populations of individual States and Territories has always presented more difficulty than for the Commonwealth as a whole. In the latter case, only births, deaths, and oversea migration (all of which are accurately recorded) have to be taken into account. In estimating populations for individual States, however, interstate migration has also to be reckoned with. Movement between States is, in normal times, unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. During the war, records of interstate movements have been particularly troublesome, on account of movements of large numbers of Australian and Allied Servicemen, which must not be taken into the reckoning. At 30th June, 1943, therefore, State population estimates were revised, on the basis of the 1943 Civilian Registration. As it was found that net war-time movements of civilians between States had become negligible, it was decided that quarterly estimates of State populations after June, 1943, should take into account only births, deaths, and oversea migration for each State. Such preliminary estimates are shown in the next table. These figures will be revised (if necessary) on the basis of the results of the June, 1945, Occupation Survey.

The mean population of each State for any year was previously a weighted average of the actual population at the beginning and end of the first quarter, and the ends of the second, third, and fourth quarters of the year. From 1943, it was decided to use 30th June population as the mean population for the calendar year, and 31st December population as the mean for the financial year. These are the figures for mean populations, subject to possible revision at a later date, shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

| State or Territory. | Estimated Population. | | Mean Population. ^a | | Masculinity at 31st Dec., 1944. ^b |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | 30th June, 1944. | 31st Dec., 1944. | Year ended 30th June, 1944. | Year ended 31st Dec., 1944. | |
| N. S. Wales .. | 2,870,956 | 2,884,848 | 2,854,862 | 2,870,956 | 100 |
| Victoria .. | 1,997,804 | 2,005,593 | 1,988,938 | 1,997,804 | 98 |
| Queensland .. | 1,065,414 | 1,071,441 | 1,058,094 | 1,065,414 | 106 |
| South Australia .. | 621,998 | 625,298 | 618,597 | 621,998 | 98 |
| W. Australia .. | 485,407 | 488,168 | 482,454 | 485,407 | 108 |
| Tasmania .. | 245,434 | 246,559 | 244,056 | 245,434 | 102 |
| N. Territory .. | 5,179 | 5,209 | 5,155 | 5,179 | 352 |
| A. C. Territory | 14,444 | 14,599 | 14,285 | 14,444 | 98 |
| Australia .. | 7,306,636 | 7,341,715 | 7,266,441 | 7,306,636 | 101 |

^a See letterpress preceding table.

^b Males per 100 females.

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, 1944, it was 106. The masculinity in Western Australia is now higher than in Queensland, but it is not to be compared with the Northern Territory, where the masculinity, which had increased greatly during the war on account of the departure of females, reached 352 per 100 females. In the four other States, the sexes are fairly evenly divided, with Victoria and South Australia having a slight excess of females. The Australian Capital Territory, which before the war had an excess of males, had a slight excess of females at the end of 1944. Details are shown in the table on the previous page.

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1939. The years have been combined to give details for three periods of six years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

| State. | Natural Increase. | Net Immigration. | | Annual Average per 1,000 of Population. | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------|---|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Interstate. | Oversea. | Natural Increase. | Net Immigration. | | |
| | | | | | Interstate. | Oversea. | Total. |
| 1st January, 1922—31st December, 1927. | | | | | | | |
| N. S. Wales | 197,735 | 2,102 | 102,128 | 14.50 | 0.15 | 7.49 | 7.64 |
| Victoria .. | 116,841 | -2,889 | 77,153 | 11.75 | -0.29 | 7.76 | 7.47 |
| Queensland | 73,343 | 18,132 | 19,186 | 14.87 | 3.68 | 3.89 | 7.57 |
| S. Australia | 40,294 | 8,553 | 19,041 | 12.55 | 2.66 | 5.93 | 8.59 |
| W. Australia | 29,836 | -12,228 | 45,741 | 13.50 | -5.53 | 20.70 | 15.17 |
| Tasmania | 19,698 | -18,207 | -1,016 | 14.95 | -13.81 | -0.77 | -14.58 |
| Australia ^a | 477,963 | .. | 262,104 | 13.54 | .. | 7.43 | 7.43 |
| 1st January, 1928—31st December, 1933. | | | | | | | |
| N. S. Wales | 162,992 | 4,405 | 12,467 | 10.67 | 0.29 | 0.82 | 1.11 |
| Victoria .. | 85,739 | -4,751 | 1,659 | 7.97 | -0.44 | 0.15 | -0.29 |
| Queensland | 62,128 | 9,749 | 769 | 11.29 | 1.77 | 0.14 | 1.91 |
| S. Australia | 28,771 | -16,779 | 1,055 | 8.35 | -4.87 | 0.31 | -4.56 |
| W. Australia | 23,813 | 6,410 | 5,144 | 11.13 | 2.48 | 1.99 | 4.47 |
| Tasmania | 15,553 | -1,470 | -1,124 | 11.51 | -1.09 | -0.83 | -1.92 |
| Australia ^a | 384,670 | .. | 20,467 | 9.86 | .. | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| 1st January, 1934—31st December, 1939. | | | | | | | |
| N. S. Wales | 126,471 | 9,164 | 13,635 | 7.86 | 0.57 | 0.85 | 1.42 |
| Victoria .. | 61,544 | -9,749 | 9,982 | 5.54 | -0.88 | 0.90 | 0.02 |
| Queensland | 58,932 | 9,035 | 2,135 | 10.00 | 1.53 | 0.36 | 1.89 |
| S. Australia | 21,098 | -5,700 | 835 | 5.97 | -1.61 | 0.24 | -1.37 |
| W. Australia | 26,126 | -3,173 | 5,616 | 9.64 | -1.17 | 2.07 | 0.90 |
| Tasmania | 14,235 | -3,395 | -426 | 10.08 | -2.40 | -0.30 | -2.70 |
| Australia ^a | 309,456 | .. | 31,719 | 7.58 | .. | 0.78 | 0.78 |

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The table on the previous page brings out some interesting features.

1. *Natural Increase.*—The rate of natural increase has shown a heavy fall in every State and in the late 1930's was little more than half of what it was in the early 1920's. In each period Tasmania has the highest rate of natural increase, with Queensland a close second and Victoria the lowest. In the three non-industrial States (Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania) the rate of natural increase has fallen by about one-third, while in the three industrial States it has fallen by about one-half.

2. *Oversea Migration.*—The rate of oversea migration has fallen off very heavily but its distribution between States has not changed very much. In proportion to its population, Western Australia has always attracted the largest number of oversea migrants and Tasmania the fewest. A substantial proportion of all the oversea migrants land in New South Wales, but many of these are en route to Queensland. Although Queensland ranks low as the immediate destination of immigrants from overseas, Census results show this State to be second only to Western Australia in the relative numbers of oversea immigrants who ultimately settle here.

3. *Interstate Migration.*—Relative to its population, Queensland has attracted the largest number of interstate migrants throughout the period, except for the years 1928 to 1933, when the recrudescence of gold mining in Western Australia led to heavy interstate migration to that State. Victoria and Tasmania have throughout been losing population by interstate migration, and South Australia since 1927, while the gainers have been Queensland and New South Wales.

During these eighteen years, Queensland obtained 77 per cent. of her population increase from children born in the State, 9 per cent. by oversea migration, and 14 per cent. by migration from other Australian States.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population for all States is available at each Census; but in the following table estimates are shown for Queensland and Australia as at the 30th June, 1941.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 30TH JUNE, 1941.

| Age Group. | Queensland. | | | Australia. | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| 0-4 .. | 48,535 | 46,561 | 95,096 | 300,742 | 288,849 | 589,591 |
| 5-9 .. | 41,818 | 40,421 | 82,239 | 265,115 | 255,568 | 520,683 |
| 10-14 .. | 45,643 | 43,989 | 89,632 | 307,825 | 296,049 | 603,874 |
| 15-19 .. | 47,474 | 46,413 | 93,887 | 323,983 | 314,995 | 638,978 |
| 20-29 .. | 92,803 | 87,196 | 179,999 | 614,825 | 598,040 | 1,212,865 |
| 30-39 .. | 85,697 | 71,774 | 157,471 | 544,261 | 511,877 | 1,056,138 |
| 40-49 .. | 70,238 | 64,311 | 134,549 | 457,868 | 464,173 | 922,041 |
| 50-59 .. | 56,088 | 48,968 | 105,056 | 384,680 | 380,579 | 765,259 |
| 60-69 .. | 31,946 | 29,085 | 61,031 | 230,635 | 239,123 | 469,758 |
| 70-79 .. | 20,999 | 19,158 | 40,157 | 121,234 | 133,274 | 254,508 |
| 80 & over | | | | 30,552 | 38,060 | 68,612 |
| Total .. | 541,241 | 497,876 | 1,039,117 | 3,581,720 | 3,520,587 | 7,102,307 |

The figures for 1941 have been obtained from the Census figures of 1933, and migration data for 1933-1941, with the exception of the first group, which has been calculated from the births during the period 1933 to 1941, making allowances for the number of these children who died during this period.

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 in 1933 were British subjects and 96.8 per cent. were born in British countries.

POPULATION—BIRTHPLACES AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

| Birthplace. | Metropolitan. | | | Queensland. | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| 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 ^a | 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 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 proportion of Australian born was by far the greatest and had risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 in 1933, whilst the percentage for the British Isles had fallen from 17 to 13. Of foreign born, Germans and Chinese decreased, and Italians increased.

A comparison with the other States shows that Queensland, with the exception of Western Australia, had 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 had the greatest number of Italian born, the percentage of the total population, 0.88, was less than that for Western Australia, 1.04.

Although the metropolitan population was 31·6 per cent. of the total Queensland population, it contained 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.

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. | | | Queensland. | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| Christian— | | | | | | |
| Church of England | 51,531 | 56,242 | 107,773 | 172,740 | 159,232 | 331,972 |
| Catholic ^a .. | 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 |

^a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

Conjugal Condition.—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people of Queensland at the 1933 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 have reflected the migration of men from other States in search of work at that time.

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. | | | Queensland. | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| 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 composition 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. | | | Queensland. | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|
| | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
| 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.

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 page 37 shows the distribution of the population as at 31st December, 1939. In Brisbane itself over 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 each of the Statistical Divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1933 AND 1944.

| Statistical Division. | Census, 1933. | Mean Population, 1944. |
|---|----------------|------------------------|
| Moreton | 425,744 | 516,291 |
| Maryborough | 104,946 | 109,851 |
| Downs | 104,281 | 112,461 |
| Roma | 16,735 | 15,822 |
| South Western | 12,303 | 11,842 |
| <i>Total South Queensland</i> | <i>664,009</i> | <i>766,267</i> |
| Rockhampton | 70,611 | 78,446 |
| Central Western | 23,112 | 22,069 |
| Far Western | 5,491 | 4,593 |
| <i>Total Central Queensland</i> | <i>99,214</i> | <i>105,108</i> |
| Mackay | 32,656 | 35,665 |
| Townsville | 59,510 | 69,500 |
| Cairns | 72,421 | 72,171 |
| Peninsula | 3,129 | 997 |
| North Western | 16,595 | 15,706 |
| <i>Total North Queensland</i> | <i>184,311</i> | <i>194,039</i> |
| Total Queensland | 947,534 | 1,065,414 |

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority Area at 31st December, 1944, are shown in the table on pages 35 and 36. Populations are based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other sources.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

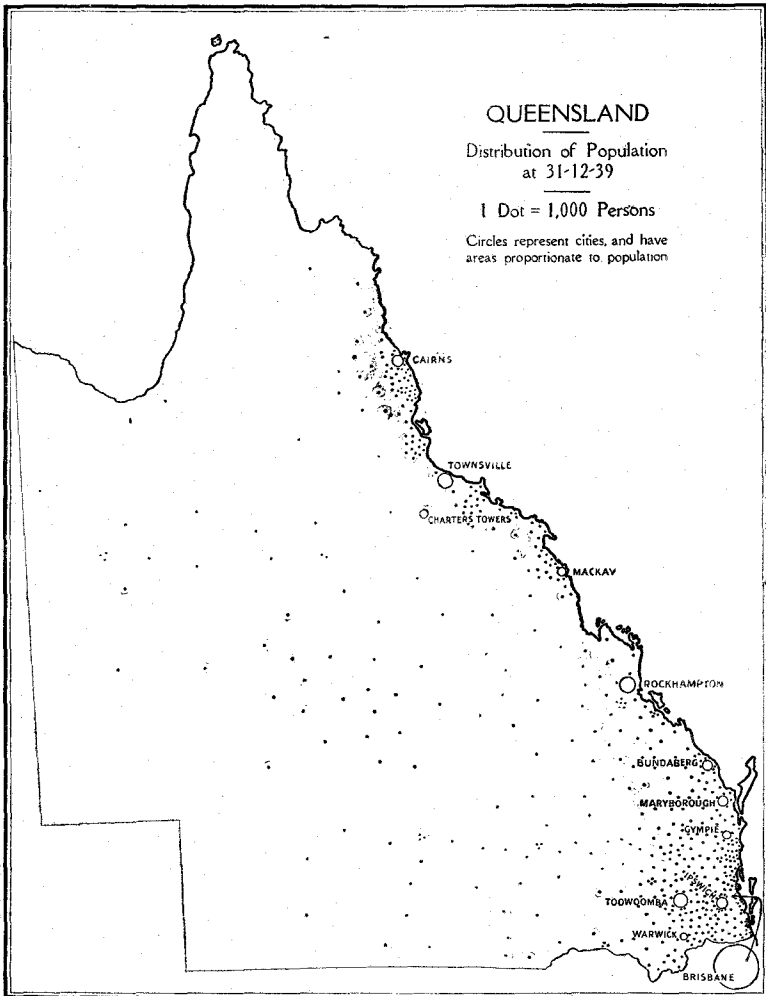
Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

| Local Authority. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Popula- tion. | Local Authority. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Popula- tion. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| <i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Moreton Division.</i> | | | | | |
| BRISBANE .. | 385 | 384,044 | Gatton .. | 585 | 6,500 |
| IPSWICH .. | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 25,703 | Kilcoy .. | 555 | 2,450 |
| COOLANGATTA .. | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,000 | Laidley .. | 270 | 5,000 |
| REDCLIFFE .. | 12 | 6,800 | Landsborough .. | 430 | 5,000 |
| SOUTHPORT .. | 40 | 7,850 | Maroochy .. | 455 | 13,000 |
| Beaudesert .. | 750 | 4,900 | Moreton .. | 295 | 8,600 |
| Beenleigh .. | 100 | 2,500 | Nerang .. | 245 | 3,300 |
| Boonah .. | 540 | 6,200 | Normanby .. | 230 | 2,550 |
| Caboolture .. | 485 | 5,450 | Pine .. | 290 | 4,750 |
| Cleveland .. | 28 | 2,825 | Rosewood .. | 245 | 4,500 |
| Coomera .. | 118 | 1,000 | Tamborine .. | 275 | 2,930 |
| Crow's Nest .. | 430 | 2,300 | Tingalpa .. | 100 | 1,850 |
| Esk .. | 1,500 | 7,250 | Waterford .. | 135 | 1,300 |
| <i>Maryborough Division.</i> | | | | | |
| BUNDABERG .. | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14,500 | Kolan .. | 1,035 | 3,025 |
| GYMPIE .. | 6 | 8,000 | Mundubbera .. | 1,620 | 2,400 |
| MARYBOROUGH .. | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14,629 | Murgon .. | 270 | 4,000 |
| Biggenden .. | 515 | 2,500 | Nanango .. | 675 | 4,400 |
| Burrum .. | 1,525 | 7,000 | Noosa .. | 325 | 5,300 |
| Eidsvold .. | 1,880 | 1,500 | Perry .. | 905 | 650 |
| Gayndah .. | 1,065 | 3,400 | Tiaro .. | 860 | 2,750 |
| Gooburrum .. | 485 | 4,200 | Widgee .. | 1,130 | 7,550 |
| Isis .. | 680 | 3,850 | Wondai .. | 1,390 | 4,500 |
| Kilkivan .. | 1,260 | 4,300 | Woocoo .. | 600 | 650 |
| Kingaroy .. | 940 | 7,600 | Woongarra .. | 250 | 3,500 |
| <i>Downs Division.</i> | | | | | |
| TOOWOOMBA .. | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 32,126 | Inglewood .. | 2,360 | 3,600 |
| WARWICK .. | 7 | 7,000 | Jondaryan .. | 745 | 5,460 |
| DALBY .. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4,000 | Millmerran .. | 1,760 | 2,775 |
| GOONDIWINDI .. | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,700 | Murilla .. | 2,290 | 2,300 |
| Allora .. | 270 | 2,300 | Pittsworth .. | 420 | 3,400 |
| Cambooya .. | 220 | 1,840 | Rosalie .. | 850 | 7,000 |
| Chinchilla .. | 3,370 | 4,850 | Rosenthal .. | 770 | 2,600 |
| Clifton .. | 340 | 3,010 | Stanthorpe .. | 1,035 | 7,362 |
| Drayton .. | 54 | 1,800 | Tara .. | 4,380 | 2,000 |
| Glen gallan .. | 675 | 6,500 | Waggamba .. | 5,440 | 2,550 |
| Highfields .. | 235 | 2,200 | Wambo .. | 2,220 | 5,450 |
| <i>Roma Division.</i> | | | | | |
| ROMA .. | 30 | 3,000 | Booringa .. | 10,800 | 2,900 |
| Balonne .. | 12,070 | 4,200 | Bungil .. | 5,060 | 2,800 |
| Bendemere .. | 1,545 | 1,573 | Warroo .. | 5,330 | 1,400 |
| <i>South Western Division.</i> | | | | | |
| CHARLEVILLE .. | 29 | 3,550 | Paroo .. | 18,460 | 3,700 |
| Bulloo .. | 28,500 | 470 | Quilpie .. | 26,220 | 1,760 |
| Murweh .. | 16,960 | 2,400 | | | |

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.—*con'td.*

| Local Authority. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Popula- tion. | Local Authority. | Area in Sq. Miles. | Popula- tion. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| <i>CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Rockhampton Division.</i> | | | | | |
| ROCKHAMPTON | 59 | 34,000 | Fitzroy | 1,990 | 4,000 |
| GLADSTONE | 12½ | 5,000 | Livingstone | 5,170 | 6,750 |
| Banana | 6,110 | 8,100 | Miriam Vale | 1,450 | 2,200 |
| Broadsound | 7,070 | 1,500 | Monto | 1,660 | 4,400 |
| Calliope | 2,435 | 4,040 | Mount Morgan | 195 | 5,250 |
| Duaringa | 6,300 | 1,650 | Taroom | 7,020 | 1,808 |
| <i>Central Western Division.</i> | | | | | |
| Aramac | 9,020 | 1,300 | Ilfracombe | 2,520 | 456 |
| Barcaldine | 3,240 | 2,800 | Jericho | 8,410 | 1,600 |
| Bauhinia | 9,720 | 1,700 | Longreach | 9,120 | 4,500 |
| Belyando | 11,490 | 3,000 | Peak Downs | 3,150 | 634 |
| Blackall | 6,290 | 2,800 | Tambo | 3,930 | 750 |
| Emerald | 4,510 | 2,600 | | | |
| <i>Far Western Division.</i> | | | | | |
| Barcoo | 23,780 | 825 | Isisford | 4,090 | 700 |
| Boulia | 23,570 | 329 | Winton | 20,930 | 2,600 |
| Diamantina | 36,800 | 154 | | | |
| <i>NORTH QUEENSLAND.</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Mackay Division.</i> | | | | | |
| MACKAY | 7 | 12,000 | Pioneer | 1,175 | 11,300 |
| Mirani | 825 | 4,500 | Proserpine | 845 | 4,100 |
| Nebo | 3,830 | 530 | Sarina | 545 | 3,350 |
| <i>Townsville Division.</i> | | | | | |
| CH. TOWERS | 23 | 8,000 | Dalrymple | 27,620 | 3,260 |
| TOWNSVILLE | 69 | 36,664 | Thuringowa | 1,560 | 2,300 |
| BOWEN | 4½ | 3,300 | Wangaratta | 8,900 | 4,200 |
| Ayr | 1,980 | 12,000 | | | |
| <i>Cairns Division.</i> | | | | | |
| CAIRNS | 14½ | 15,000 | Herberton | 2,480 | 3,382 |
| Atherton | 235 | 4,300 | Hinchinbrook | 1,210 | 9,400 |
| Cardwell | 1,220 | 4,100 | Johnstone | 585 | 11,620 |
| Douglas | 760 | 2,400 | Mulgrave | 699 | 10,858 |
| Eacham | 445 | 4,000 | Woothakata | 20,430 | 7,343 |
| <i>Peninsula Division.</i> | | | | | |
| THURSDAY IS. | 1¼ | n | Cook | 49,020 | 1,000 |
| <i>North Western Division.</i> | | | | | |
| HUGHENDEN | 26 | 1,875 | Croydon | 10,960 | 220 |
| Barkly Tableland | 15,160 | 700 | Etheridge | 15,280 | 815 |
| Burke | 17,270 | 400 | Flinders | 16,630 | 1,596 |
| Carpentaria | 25,850 | 600 | McKinlay | 15,860 | 1,750 |
| Cloncurry | 19,660 | 6,100 | Wyangarie | 9,650 | 1,700 |

n Not available.



Towns with 1,000 or more Persons.—The following estimates of the populations of towns having 1,000 or more persons are based on Ration Book issues in June, 1944. Allowance has been made for persons absent in the Armed Forces. Figures for Cities and Towns included below (in capitals) are as at 31st December, 1944.

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|-------------------------|--------|
| Allora | 1,290 | Ingham | 3,523 |
| Atherton | 2,339 | Inglewood | 1,073 |
| Ayr | 5,592 | Innisfail | 4,236 |
| Babinda | 1,896 | IPSWICH | 25,703 |
| Barcaldine | 2,262 | Jandowae | 1,363 |
| Beaudesert | 2,504 | Kilcoy | 1,279 |
| Beenleigh | 1,021 | Killarney | 1,217 |
| Biggenden | 1,073 | Kingaroy | 3,875 |
| Biloela | 1,730 | Laidley | 1,641 |
| Blackall | 2,069 | Longreach | 3,745 |
| Boonah | 2,387 | MACKAY | 12,000 |
| BOWEN | 3,300 | Mackay North | 1,615 |
| BRISBANE | 384,044 | Maleny | 1,175 |
| BUNDABERG | 14,500 | Mareeba | 2,805 |
| Bundamba | 1,153 | Maroochydore | 1,280 |
| Burleigh Heads | 1,090 | MARYBOROUGH | 14,629 |
| Caboolture | 1,882 | Mitchell | 1,491 |
| CAIRNS | 15,000 | Monto | 1,896 |
| Caloundra | 1,293 | Mossman | 1,421 |
| CHARLEVILLE | 3,550 | Mount Isa | 3,139 |
| CHARTERS TOWERS | 8,000 | Mount Morgan | 3,799 |
| Childers | 2,069 | Mundubbera | 1,163 |
| Chinchilla | 2,206 | Murgon | 1,840 |
| Clermont | 1,861 | Nambour | 3,308 |
| Clifton | 1,128 | Nanango | 1,887 |
| Cloncurry | 1,827 | Oakey | 1,860 |
| Collinsville | 2,044 | Pittsworth | 1,788 |
| COOLANGATTA | 2,000 | Proserpine | 2,494 |
| Cooroy | 1,236 | REDCLIFFE | 6,800 |
| Crow's Nest | 1,095 | Richmond | 1,150 |
| Cunnamulla | 2,189 | ROCKHAMPTON | 34,000 |
| DALBY | 4,000 | ROMA | 3,000 |
| Dunwich | 1,100 | Rosewood | 1,792 |
| Edmonton | 1,206 | St. George | 1,822 |
| Emerald | 1,606 | Sarina | 1,931 |
| Esk | 1,124 | South Johnstone | 1,007 |
| Gatton | 1,756 | SOUTHPORT | 7,850 |
| Gayndah | 2,001 | Springure | 1,113 |
| GLADSTONE | 5,000 | Stanthorpe | 2,886 |
| Goodna | 1,064 | Tewantin | 1,120 |
| Goomeri | 1,232 | Texas | 1,240 |
| GOONDIWINDI | 2,700 | Toogoolawah | 1,286 |
| Gordonvale | 2,575 | TOOWOOMBA | 32,126 |
| Gympie | 8,000 | TOWNSVILLE | 36,664 |
| Herberton | 1,181 | Tully | 2,417 |
| Home Hill | 2,715 | WARWICK | 7,000 |
| Howard | 1,016 | Winton | 1,767 |
| HUGHENDEN | 1,875 | Yeppoon | 2,559 |

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

Brisbane had 20·1 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1861, and the proportion has increased, though irregularly, to 31·6 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and to 35·9 at the end of 1944. The proportion of the population living in the Metropolitan Area is lower than for any other State except Tasmania.

In estimating the population of Brisbane at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the Metropolitan (City of Brisbane) Area.

BRISBANE POPULATION.

| At Census. | Estimated Population. | Percentage of Q'land. | At 31st December. | Estimated Population. |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1861 | 6,051 | 20·1 | 1935 | 306,154 |
| 1871 | 25,916 | 21·6 | 1936 | 313,430 |
| 1881 | 47,172 | 22·1 | 1937 | 318,430 |
| 1891 | 101,554 | 25·8 | 1938 | 325,890 |
| 1901 | 119,428 | 24·0 | 1939 | 330,000 |
| | | | 1940 | 335,520 |
| 1911 | 139,480 | 23·0 | 1941 | 344,230 |
| 1921 | 209,946 | 27·8 | 1942 | 353,590 |
| 1933 | 299,748 | 31·6 | 1943 | 370,460 |
| | | | 1944 | 384,044 |

3. BIRTHS.

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

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred, excepting in the case of a 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 or three weeks respectively. The usual 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.

Births and birth rates for separate Statistical Divisions of Queensland are shown in the next table.

Birth rates are not entirely satisfactory for comparison of district fertilities, as they do not take into account the age and sex composition of the population. A further discussion of comparative fertility will be found in section 6 of this chapter.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

| Statistical Division. | Births in 1944. | | | Birth Rate. <i>a</i> | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Metropolitan .. | 4,392 | 4,153 | 8,545 | 21.28 | 22.47 |
| Moreton <i>b</i> .. | 1,518 | 1,497 | 3,015 | 20.77 | 22.16 |
| Maryborough .. | 1,389 | 1,250 | 2,639 | 22.43 | 24.02 |
| Downs .. | 1,449 | 1,384 | 2,833 | 24.69 | 25.19 |
| Roma .. | 226 | 187 | 413 | 21.20 | 26.10 |
| South Western .. | 140 | 152 | 292 | 26.27 | 24.66 |
| <i>Total South Q'land</i> .. | <i>9,114</i> | <i>8,623</i> | <i>17,737</i> | <i>21.94</i> | <i>23.15</i> |
| Rockhampton .. | 890 | 917 | 1,807 | 23.12 | 23.03 |
| Central Western .. | 233 | 244 | 477 | 23.15 | 21.61 |
| Far Western .. | 51 | 39 | 90 | 19.33 | 19.59 |
| <i>Total Central Q'land</i> .. | <i>1,174</i> | <i>1,200</i> | <i>2,374</i> | <i>22.95</i> | <i>22.59</i> |
| Mackay .. | 446 | 409 | 855 | 20.79 | 23.97 |
| Townsville .. | 779 | 673 | 1,452 | 22.72 | 20.89 |
| Cairns .. | 810 | 832 | 1,642 | 20.83 | 22.75 |
| Peninsula .. | 60 | 55 | 115 | <i>c</i> | <i>c</i> |
| North Western .. | 175 | 170 | 345 | 23.86 | 21.97 |
| <i>Total North Q'land</i> .. | <i>2,270</i> | <i>2,139</i> | <i>4,409</i> | <i>22.21</i> | <i>22.72</i> |
| Total Q'land .. | 12,558 | 11,962 | 24,520 | 22.09 | 23.01 |

a Births per 1,000 mean population.

b Excluding Metropolitan.

c Rate not significant, as births registered include a number to aboriginal mothers, who are not counted in the general population.

Reproduction Rates, Australia.—The next table gives birth rates and reproduction rates for Australia since 1901. Figures are as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician. The gross reproduction rate represents the average number of female children born to each woman of child-bearing age; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who fail to reach child-bearing age. The "True Replacement Rate" is the net reproduction rate adjusted to eliminate temporary fluctuations in the proportion of women married and in numbers of married women at each duration of marriage.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES—AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Birth Rate. | Gross Reproduction Rate. | Net Reproduction Rate. | True Replacement Rate. |
|------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1901 | 27.2 | 1.74 | 1.39 | <i>n</i> |
| 1911 | 27.2 | 1.71 | 1.42 | <i>n</i> |
| 1921 | 25.0 | 1.51 | 1.31 | 1.33 |
| 1931 | 18.2 | 1.14 | 1.03 | 1.06 |
| 1934 | 16.4 | 1.03 | 0.94 | 0.96 |
| 1939 | 17.7 | 1.08 | 1.00 | 0.95 |
| 1940 | 18.0 | 1.10 | 1.02 | 0.94 |
| 1941 | 18.9 | 1.15 | 1.07 | 0.96 |
| 1942 | 19.1 | 1.16 | 1.07 | 0.94 |
| 1943 | 20.7 | 1.26 | 1.16 | 1.00 |

n Not available.

The birth rate, which had been declining before 1900, remained fairly steady during the first decade of the twentieth century. After 1911 there was a steady fall, and the rate reached its lowest level in 1934. The subsequent rise has been due in part to increased marriages during recovery from the economic depression and during the war years.

Both the gross and net reproduction rates show trends similar to that of the birth rate. The improvement in these rates since 1934 has been partly due to the temporarily larger proportion of recently married women—women who are at the stage of married life when most children are born. The true replacement rate takes account of this abnormality, and hence its recovery since 1934 has been relatively less.

The net reproduction rate for Australia of 1.16 in 1943 means that the number of female births in that year was 16 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of mothers. However, when account is taken of the abnormally large proportion of newly married women caused by the war-time increase of marriages, the births were sufficient for replacement only, as shown by the true replacement rate of 1.00.

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

NET REPRODUCTION RATES.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
| Japan (1937) | 1.44 | U.S.A. (1940 white pop.) | 1.02 |
| New Zealand (1942) | 1.21 | Germany (1940) | 0.98 |
| Italy (1935-37) | 1.13 | France (1939) | 0.90 |
| Canada (1938) | 1.09 | England and Wales (1938) | 0.81 |

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first born is included. Of the first births in 1944, 2,236, or 28.29 per cent., were born within nine months of marriage. (For ex-nuptial births, see next page.)

FIRST BIRTHS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1944.

| Age of Mother at Birth of Child. | Total First-born Children. | Duration of Marriage. | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | | Under 1 Year. | 1 Year and under 2 Years. | 2 Years and under 3 Years. | 3 Years and under 4 Years. | 4 Years and under 5 Years. | 5 Years and Over. |
| Under 20 .. | 799 | 635 | 140 | 19 | 5 | .. | .. |
| 20-24 .. | 3,419 | 1,566 | 1,237 | 456 | 114 | 31 | 15 |
| 25-29 .. | 2,293 | 533 | 694 | 471 | 281 | 166 | 148 |
| 30-34 .. | 958 | 173 | 237 | 152 | 109 | 74 | 213 |
| 35-39 .. | 351 | 62 | 82 | 42 | 47 | 22 | 96 |
| 40 and Over | 83 | 14 | 21 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 29 |
| Total .. | 7,903 | 2,983 | 2,411 | 1,153 | 559 | 296 | 501 |

In the next table all nuptial births registered during 1944 are shown according to the duration of marriage and the previous issue of the mother.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1944.

| Duration of Marriage. | Total Mothers. | Total Issue. a | Average Number of Children. | Previous Issue. | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | | | | 0. | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5 and Over. |
| Under 5 years .. | 12,387 | 18,731 | 1.51 | 7,402 | 3,879 | 985 | 115 | 6 | .. |
| 5 yrs. & under 10 | 6,152 | 18,584 | 3.02 | 440 | 1,836 | 2,024 | 1,202 | 463 | 187 |
| 10 yrs. & under 15 | 2,525 | 11,119 | 4.40 | 51 | 280 | 537 | 586 | 452 | 619 |
| 15 yrs. & under 20 | 1,077 | 6,233 | 5.79 | 10 | 43 | 117 | 178 | 181 | 548 |
| 20 yrs. & under 25 | 307 | 2,338 | 7.61 | .. | 4 | 18 | 25 | 42 | 218 |
| 25 yrs. & Over | 38 | 385 | 10.13 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 35 |
| Total .. | 22,486 | 57,390 | 2.55 | 7,903 | 6,042 | 3,682 | 2,107 | 1,145 | 1,607 |

a These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1944.

Masculinity of Births.—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia usually varies from year to year between 106 and 104.

In 1944, the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 103·78; Victoria, 104·82; Queensland, 104·97; South Australia, 104·38; Western Australia, 104·09; and Tasmania, 107·75. 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 proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-Nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1944 was 1,744, the percentage of the total births being 7·11. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1944 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 7·11; New South Wales, 4·28; Tasmania, 4·12; Western Australia, 4·12; Victoria, 3·92; and South Australia, 2·95. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any of the other States, but war-time conditions have caused an increase in the rate, which previously was between 4 and 5 per cent.

Legitimation of Ex-Nuptial Births.—The *Legitimation Act of 1899* provided for the legitimation of children born before the marriage of the parents upon the furnishing by the father of a certified copy of the registration of marriage of the parents, and his declaration that no legal impediment to such marriage existed when the child was born. In 1936, an amendment provided for the mother to legitimate the birth if the father had died without taking action under the original Act. A further amendment in 1938 enabled legitimation in cases where a legal impediment to the intermarriage of the parents existed at the time of the child's birth.

The number of legitimations in 1944 was 333. During the five years ended 1944, there were 1,530 legitimations, equivalent to 24·4 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1944 there were 298 pairs of twins born, 96 being twin males (one male stillborn), 86 twin females, and 116 being one of each sex. There were also three cases of triplets, two sets being males and the other, two males and one female.

Still Births.—There is no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision is made, however, for voluntary registration, and it appears likely that practically all such births are notified to the Registrar-General.

Still births registered in 1942, 1943, and 1944 numbered 591, 641, and 687 respectively. Per 100 of all births (live and still) registered, still births numbered 2·79, 2·76 and 2·73.

The masculinity (*i.e.*, male births per 100 female births) of still births was 141, 127, and 128 in the three years respectively. The proportion of males is thus substantially higher among the still births than among live births.

Infantile Mortality tables will be found on pages 47 and 48.

4. 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 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

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

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND.

| Period. | Average Annual Number of Marriages. | Marriage Rate. <i>a</i> | Year. | Number of Marriages. | Marriage Rate. <i>a</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1861-1870 .. | 834 | 11.19 | 1935 | 8,280 | 8.57 |
| 1871-1880 .. | 1,374 | 8.03 | 1936 | 8,306 | 8.49 |
| 1881-1890 .. | 2,690 | 8.38 | 1937 | 8,353 | 8.44 |
| 1891-1900 .. | 2,904 | 6.35 | 1938 | 8,853 | 8.85 |
| 1901-1910 .. | 3,678 | 6.83 | 1939 | 9,108 | 8.99 |
| 1911-1920 .. | 5,549 | 8.15 | 1940 | 10,287 | 10.03 |
| 1921-1930 .. | 6,176 | 7.36 | 1941 | 9,885 | 9.53 |
| 1931-1940 .. | 7,966 | 8.15 | 1942 | 11,722 | 11.29 |
| 1941-1944 .. | 10,728 | 10.24 | 1943 | 9,979 | 9.49 |
| | | | 1944 | 11,325 | 10.63 |

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following tables show the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1944. Of the 11,325 marriages celebrated, 590 males and 3,172 females were minors. There were 4 brides aged 14 years and 3 bridegrooms aged 16 years. The oldest bridegroom was 80 and his bride was aged 63 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1944—AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

| Age at Marriage. | Never Previously Married. | | Widowed. | | Divorced. | | Total. | |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------|----------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 20 .. | 228 | 2,060 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 228 | 2,061 |
| 20-24 .. | 4,416 | 5,317 | 9 | 32 | 23 | 40 | 4,448 | 5,389 |
| 25-29 .. | 3,485 | 1,958 | 22 | 36 | 70 | 89 | 3,577 | 2,083 |
| 30-34 .. | 1,330 | 656 | 41 | 56 | 115 | 95 | 1,486 | 807 |
| 35-39 .. | 529 | 286 | 51 | 63 | 92 | 51 | 672 | 400 |
| 40-44 .. | 248 | 137 | 42 | 62 | 50 | 44 | 340 | 243 |
| 45-49 .. | 108 | 77 | 56 | 49 | 45 | 21 | 209 | 147 |
| 50-54 .. | 47 | 37 | 64 | 32 | 15 | 7 | 126 | 76 |
| 55-59 .. | 34 | 13 | 74 | 42 | 13 | 2 | 121 | 57 |
| 60 and Over | 25 | 7 | 86 | 54 | 7 | 1 | 118 | 62 |
| Total .. | 10,450 | 10,548 | 445 | 427 | 430 | 350 | 11,325 | 11,325 |

In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given. Figures have been shown for seven years so that a comparison can be made with average age before the war. It will be noted that the average age at marriage has decreased very little during the war. The average of males for all marriages decreased from 1938 to 1944 by approximately 12 months and females by only 4 months. Larger decreases are found in the average age of widows and divorced persons of both sexes.

MARRIAGES—AVERAGE AGE OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

| Year. | Never Previously Married. | | Widowed. | | Divorced. | | Total. | |
|---------|---------------------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 1938 .. | 27.68 | 23.99 | 47.54 | 44.18 | 40.01 | 35.68 | 28.89 | 24.94 |
| 1939 .. | 27.59 | 23.95 | 47.17 | 44.13 | 39.94 | 34.74 | 28.70 | 24.82 |
| 1940 .. | 27.59 | 24.06 | 48.13 | 43.77 | 39.53 | 35.24 | 28.70 | 24.90 |
| 1941 .. | 27.25 | 23.90 | 49.38 | 45.69 | 40.96 | 35.36 | 28.52 | 24.89 |
| 1942 .. | 27.17 | 23.94 | 47.72 | 44.92 | 39.21 | 36.01 | 28.26 | 24.79 |
| 1943 .. | 26.97 | 23.79 | 48.43 | 43.29 | 38.38 | 35.41 | 28.28 | 24.76 |
| 1944 .. | 26.69 | 23.60 | 48.54 | 42.92 | 36.47 | 33.12 | 27.92 | 24.62 |

Religious Denominations.—The 11,325 marriages in 1944 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 3,331; Roman Catholic, 2,536; Methodist, 2,132; Presbyterian, 1,969; Baptist, 288; Lutheran, 203; Congregational, 142; other religious denominations, 426; civil officers, 298.

5. DEATHS.

Each death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the deaths of illegitimate children under six 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 of an illegitimate child occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

There were 9,385 deaths of civilians registered in Queensland during 1944. The table on the next page shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infantile mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died. Deaths of members of the Armed Services, whether due to war or other causes, have been excluded.

Deaths according to age and the principal cause of death are shown on page 54, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 55. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 57 and 60.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1944.^a

| Statistical Division. | All Civilian Deaths. | | | Infants under One Year. | Crude Death Rate. <i>b</i> | Rate of Infantile Mortality <i>c</i> |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Metropolitan | 2,069 | 1,702 | 3,771 | 258 | 9.92 | 30 |
| Moreton <i>d</i> | 614 | 464 | 1,078 | 90 | 7.92 | 30 |
| Maryborough | 538 | 357 | 895 | 82 | 8.15 | 31 |
| Downs | 547 | 426 | 973 | 88 | 8.65 | 31 |
| Roma | 63 | 51 | 114 | 8 | 7.21 | 19 |
| South Western | 59 | 30 | 89 | 23 | 7.52 | 79 |
| <i>Total South Queensland</i> | <i>3,890</i> | <i>3,030</i> | <i>6,920</i> | <i>549</i> | <i>9.03</i> | <i>31</i> |
| Rockhampton | 373 | 253 | 626 | 60 | 7.98 | 33 |
| Central Western | 111 | 56 | 167 | 19 | 7.57 | 40 |
| Far Western | 21 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 5.23 | 22 |
| <i>Total Central Queensland</i> | <i>505</i> | <i>312</i> | <i>817</i> | <i>81</i> | <i>7.77</i> | <i>34</i> |
| Mackay | 164 | 107 | 271 | 26 | 7.60 | 30 |
| Townsville | 387 | 244 | 631 | 43 | 9.08 | 30 |
| Cairns | 368 | 165 | 533 | 47 | 7.39 | 29 |
| Peninsula | 58 | 50 | 108 | 11 | <i>n</i> | 96 |
| North Western | 73 | 32 | 105 | 11 | 6.69 | 32 |
| <i>Total North Queensland</i> | <i>1,050</i> | <i>598</i> | <i>1,648</i> | <i>138</i> | <i>8.49</i> | <i>31</i> |
| Total Queensland .. | 5,445 | 3,940 | 9,385 | 768 | 8.81 | 31 |

^a See Section 6 of this chapter for a more detailed comparison.

^b Civilian deaths per 1,000 total population (civilian and service).

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

^d Excluding the Metropolitan Area.

n Not available.

Death Rate.—The number of deaths per 1,000 of population is an unsatisfactory basis for measuring the rate of mortality for a State for the same reason that crude birth rates are unsatisfactory for measuring reproduction, *i.e.*, no account is taken of the age composition of the population. In war time it is particularly unsatisfactory as a measure of comparative mortality, since deaths of Service personnel are excluded, partly for security reasons, and partly because the inclusion of a large number of deaths in action and from war wounds would inflate the rate in a manner which has no significance in the study of comparative mortality. The section of the population which in 1944 was in the Armed Services contributes, in normal times, on account of its age distribution and physical selection, very little to the total death rate. It was found, by testing, that the death rate most nearly comparable with pre-war rates would be obtained by taking the number of *civilian* deaths per 1,000 of the *total* population, and this method has been adopted throughout Australia during the war years. The table on the next page gives a comparison of the crude death rates in each of the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATE ^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1944.

| Period. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. ^b |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1861-1870 .. | 16.53 | 17.08 | 19.56 | 15.15 | 15.03 | 14.77 | 16.65 |
| 1871-1880 .. | 15.56 | 15.42 | 18.09 | 15.24 | 15.01 | 16.06 | 15.71 |
| 1881-1890 .. | 14.84 | 15.43 | 17.54 | 13.53 | 16.30 | 15.63 | 15.27 |
| 1891-1900 .. | 12.41 | 13.79 | 13.63 | 12.05 | 15.94 | 12.95 | 13.04 |
| 1901-1910 .. | 10.68 | 12.38 | 10.64 | 10.56 | 11.80 | 10.78 | 11.25 |
| 1911-1920 .. | 10.52 | 11.44 | 10.65 | 10.51 | 9.89 | 10.11 | 10.75 |
| 1921-1930 .. | 9.26 | 9.82 | 9.19 | 9.14 | 9.04 | 9.57 | 9.40 |
| 1931-1940 .. | 9.07 | 10.03 | 8.85 | 9.03 | 9.06 | 9.78 | 9.32 |
| 1935 | 9.28 | 10.03 | 9.16 | 8.83 | 9.25 | 10.25 | 9.46 |
| 1936 | 9.14 | 10.16 | 8.78 | 9.30 | 9.40 | 10.33 | 9.43 |
| 1937 | 9.36 | 10.03 | 9.10 | 8.91 | 8.95 | 9.51 | 9.44 |
| 1938 | 9.59 | 10.15 | 9.19 | 9.35 | 9.20 | 9.71 | 9.64 |
| 1939 | 9.76 | 10.72 | 9.40 | 9.62 | 9.31 | 10.19 | 9.93 |
| 1940 | 9.43 | 10.66 | 8.97 | 9.53 | 9.53 | 9.93 | 9.72 |
| 1941 | 9.78 | 10.60 | 9.19 | 10.44 | 10.07 | 10.74 | 10.02 |
| 1942 | 10.37 | 11.18 | 9.27 | 10.99 | 10.60 | 10.09 | 10.49 |
| 1943 | 10.16 | 10.77 | 10.06 | 10.53 | 9.56 | 10.43 | 10.30 |
| 1944 | 9.28 | 10.26 | 8.81 | 9.62 | 9.23 | 10.16 | 9.53 |

^a Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population. During the war years, civilian deaths only are included in the rates.

^b Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Infantile Mortality.—There were 768 deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Queensland in 1944, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 31.32.

The number of infant deaths of males was 449, and of females 319, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 35.8 and 26.7 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 25.1 for males, and 18.2 for females, or 21.7 for both sexes together.

The infantile mortality rate for residents of the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-tropical portion; but, in 1944, the tropical rate was practically as low as the record low rate for the sub-tropics. Rates for the last five years were as follow.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, QUEENSLAND.

| Area. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Tropical Area | 41.7 | 39.8 | 44.5 | 41.5 | 31.5 |
| Sub-Tropical Area | 33.0 | 38.9 | 31.6 | 36.6 | 31.3 |
| Whole State | 35.3 | 39.1 | 34.7 | 37.8 | 31.3 |

In 1944, for Brisbane alone the rate was 30.2; for the other Cities in the Sub-Tropical area, 41.4; and for Tropical Cities, 28.8.

Causes of Infantile Mortality.—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) in 1944 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1944.

| Cause. | Sub-Tropical. | Tropical. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Premature Birth | 205 | 58 | 263 |
| Other Pre-natal Causes | 231 | 65 | 296 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis | 34 | 11 | 45 |
| Pneumonia (All Forms) | 42 | 19 | 61 |
| Whooping Cough | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Other | 74 | 22 | 96 |
| Total | 590 | 178 | 768 |

Infantile Mortality in Various States.—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown in the following table. The Queensland rate for 1944 was the lowest ever recorded in this State.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1944.

| Period. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. ^b |
|----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1901-1905 c .. | 97.36 | 95.83 | 94.73 | 86.69 | 125.87 | 90.06 | 97.13 |
| 1906-1910 c .. | 77.35 | 79.96 | 71.48 | 68.50 | 89.68 | 83.21 | 77.71 |
| 1911-1915 c .. | 71.04 | 72.15 | 65.74 | 67.01 | 72.61 | 70.94 | 70.29 |
| 1916-1920 c .. | 64.87 | 66.96 | 63.18 | 61.77 | 61.52 | 63.70 | 64.63 |
| 1921-1925 c .. | 58.14 | 61.98 | 51.00 | 54.14 | 59.26 | 60.27 | 57.90 |
| 1926-1930 c .. | 54.72 | 52.24 | 47.33 | 46.91 | 49.23 | 53.47 | 51.95 |
| 1931-1935 c .. | 41.92 | 42.74 | 39.49 | 35.13 | 40.79 | 44.47 | 41.27 |
| 1936-1940 c .. | 41.21 | 37.65 | 36.78 | 33.02 | 39.71 | 41.41 | 38.83 |
| 1939 | 41.02 | 35.58 | 35.48 | 34.93 | 40.84 | 40.37 | 38.23 |
| 1940 | 39.02 | 39.45 | 35.32 | 35.54 | 44.18 | 35.24 | 38.43 |
| 1941 | 43.77 | 36.21 | 39.13 | 32.47 | 35.28 | 48.98 | 39.72 |
| 1942 | 40.19 | 41.67 | 34.73 | 39.72 | 36.86 | 42.41 | 39.50 |
| 1943 | 36.18 | 35.76 | 37.79 | 36.67 | 32.63 | 40.56 | 36.26 |
| 1944 | 30.68 | 32.99 | 31.32 | 28.85 | 32.66 | 38.27 | 31.33 |

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

^b Including 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 infantile mortality rates. Comparative expectations of life for Australia at four different periods, as calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician, are shown in the table 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 |

In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than death rates. The effect of infantile mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age— | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 0. | 1. | 10. | 20. | 30. | 40. | 50. | 60. |
| Australia.. .. | 65.3 | 67.1 | 59.5 | 50.2 | 41.3 | 32.6 | 24.2 | 16.7 |
| England & Wales | 62.3 | 65.1 | 57.9 | 48.8 | 40.0 | 31.2 | 22.8 | 15.4 |
| France | 56.7 | 60.6 | 54.0 | 45.4 | 37.5 | 29.5 | 21.9 | 14.9 |
| Germany.. .. | 61.3 | 65.4 | 58.2 | 49.0 | 40.3 | 31.6 | 23.2 | 15.6 |
| India | 26.7 | 34.1 | 35.0 | 28.3 | 23.0 | 18.4 | 14.5 | 10.5 |
| Italy | 54.9 | 60.5 | 56.3 | 47.6 | 39.5 | 31.3 | 23.2 | 15.6 |
| Japan | 48.3 | 53.0 | 49.4 | 41.8 | 35.4 | 27.9 | 20.5 | 13.8 |
| New Zealand .. | 67.0 | 68.2 | 60.3 | 51.0 | 42.0 | 33.0 | 24.6 | 16.8 |
| Queensland .. | 64.9 | 66.8 | 59.3 | 50.0 | 41.3 | 32.7 | 24.4 | 16.9 |
| Russia in Europe | 44.4 | 53.4 | 53.7 | 45.3 | 37.7 | 30.1 | 22.7 | 16.0 |
| U.S.A. (whites) .. | 65.1 | 66.8 | 58.8 | 49.4 | 40.3 | 31.4 | 23.1 | 15.0 |

6. COMPARATIVE FERTILITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Peninsula and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The maps on page 52, being based on the average of three years' figures, provide more accurate comparisons between cities or statistical divisions. The impact of war conditions, evacuations, and population movements in 1942 and 1943 made it particularly difficult to calculate accurate rates for those years.

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 has been used in Queensland since 1938.

"Standard mortality ratios" (S.M.R.) are used for comparing districts, and also for comparing the sexes within districts, with the average mortality of the State as a whole, which is defined as 100. The S.M.R. for a district is the ratio of the number of deaths actually occurring, to the number which would have occurred if the average State rates of mortality for both sexes together had prevailed in each sex and age group. The effect on mortality of the different age and sex compositions of the district is thereby eliminated.

As far as possible deaths have been allocated to the usual place of residence, but the population movements of the war years have made this more difficult than usual, and have resulted in a greater than normal degree of error in the fluctuations of the rates for individual districts.

As is well known, women throughout show a higher vitality than men. The country population also shows a considerably greater vitality than the urban, this difference being more marked for males than for females. These differences may be partly, but by no means wholly, accounted for by the tendency of chronic invalids to make their homes in the cities.

The comparative vitality of dwellers in the tropics is a matter of considerable interest. The cities of Cairns and Mackay show mortality rates well above the State average, but Rockhampton and Townsville do not. For the rural population, the differences between districts are small. Mortality is above the average in the Cairns (but not Mackay) district, and slightly above the average in the Roma and Western districts. In the Peninsula and North Western, there is a very small white population living under conditions of pioneering hardship.

The high male rates for Charters Towers and, to a less extent, Gympie are probably due to the poor health of the many former metalliferous miners still resident in these districts.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1942 TO 1944.

| District. | Standard Mortality Ratios. | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| | 1942. | | 1943. | | 1944. | |
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| <i>Cities—</i> | | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 124 | 89 | 125 | 87 | 123 | 83 |
| Ipswich | 124 | 88 | 124 | 88 | 144 | 102 |
| Gympie | 162 | 77 | 132 | 77 | 203 | 72 |
| Maryborough | 111 | 81 | 99 | 74 | 129 | 101 |
| Bundaberg | 108 | 81 | 119 | 90 | 151 | 109 |
| Toowoomba | 112 | 82 | 116 | 91 | 137 | 108 |
| Warwick | 85 | 59 | 120 | 53 | 159 | 113 |
| Rockhampton | 142 | 91 | 135 | 102 | 107 | 85 |
| Mackay | 182 | 112 | 121 | 100 | 129 | 104 |
| Townsville | 140 | 84 | 113 | 92 | 127 | 91 |
| Charters Towers | 152 | 83 | 170 | 87 | 232 | 140 |
| Cairns | 198 | 168 | 165 | 110 | 152 | 90 |
| All Urban <i>a</i> | 128 | 88 | 125 | 88 | 129 | 88 |
| <i>Statistical Divisions (excluding Cities)—</i> | | | | | | |
| Moreton | 93 | 70 | 84 | 74 | 83 | 71 |
| Maryborough | 87 | 67 | 92 | 81 | 94 | 69 |
| Downs | 98 | 79 | 98 | 80 | 93 | 67 |
| Roma | 90 | 76 | 138 | 91 | 86 | 93 |
| South-, Central-, and Far-West | 120 | 67 | 113 | 73 | 109 | 72 |
| Rockhampton | 100 | 67 | 99 | 78 | 120 | 83 |
| Mackay | 97 | 98 | 77 | 88 | 101 | 93 |
| Townsville | 98 | 96 | 105 | 74 | 96 | 74 |
| Cairns | 114 | 91 | 108 | 81 | 120 | 76 |
| Peninsula and North-West .. | 178 | 166 | 168 | 235 | 164 | 222 |
| All Rural <i>a</i> | 102 | 77 | 100 | 83 | 100 | 76 |
| Whole State | 116 | 84 | 114 | 86 | 116 | 84 |

a Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

Infantile Mortality.—These rates, which are shown in the table on page 53, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. Generally, the rate for the tropical cities is higher than that for the sub-tropical cities, but in 1944 all the tropical cities showed a satisfactory decrease, which placed their average rate (29) well below that of the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane (41). The average rural rate is always lower than the average urban rate. Rural rates are lowest in the fairly closely settled districts.

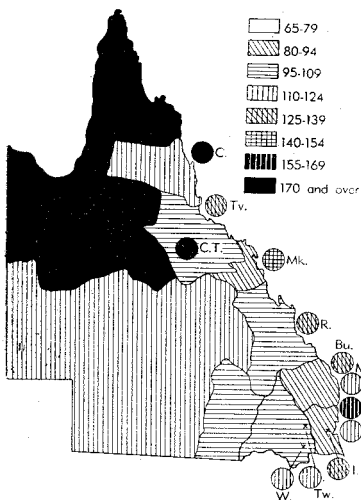
Comparative Fertility.—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. A rate of, say, 1.30 means that the current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 30 per cent. larger than the present generation.

The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, and there is some indication that the districts which are still being developed show higher rates than the older districts of the South-East.

A rise in the rates between 1942 and 1944 is shown in practically all the divisions of the State. Partly, but not wholly, this rise is due to the abnormally high proportion of young married women in the population during the war years. The Kuczynski formula, by which these net reproduction rates were calculated, does not take into account either the age

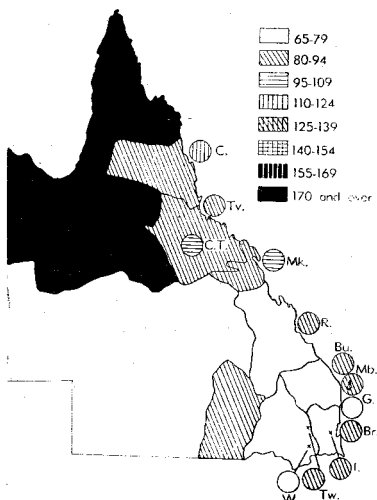
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - MALE

Queensland—Average for Three Years 1942-4



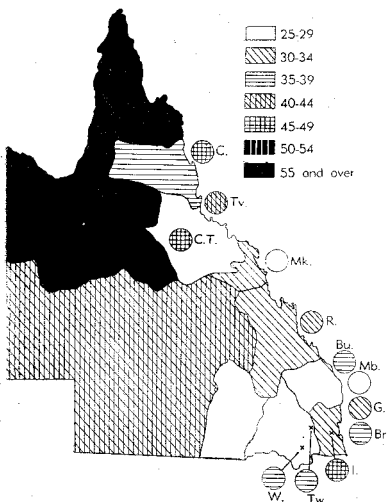
STANDARD MORTALITY RATIOS - FEMALE

Queensland—Average for Three Years 1942-4



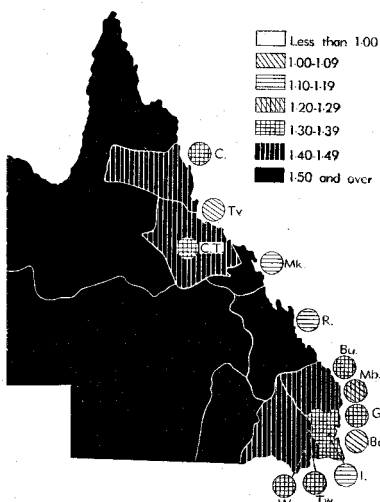
INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Three Years 1942-4



NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Three Years 1942-4



of mothers at marriage or the duration of marriages resulting in the current births. It assumes, in effect, no violent disturbances from year to year in the number of marriages among the female population of reproductive age, and makes no allowance for the fact that, from 1942 onwards, the population has contained an abnormally high proportion of newly-married women who were still in the most fertile period of their marriages. For this reason, the formula gives an exaggerated index of fertility. True replacement rates based on more adequate marriage data, where the greater number of births is related to the greater number of married women and to the greater number of marriages of short duration, are, for these war years, some 6 to 10 per cent. lower than the reproduction rates shown in the table, being in Queensland 1.10 in 1942, 1.15 in 1943, and 1.19 in 1944. (See page 41 for true replacement rates for Australia.)

INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND COMPARATIVE FERTILITY, BY DISTRICTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1942 TO 1944.

| District. | Infantile Mortality Rate. ^b | | | Net Reproduction Rate. | | |
|--|--|-------|-------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| <i>Cities—</i> | | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 37 | 38 | 30 | 0.91 | 1.05 | 1.14 |
| Ipswich | 38 | 61 | 38 | 0.98 | 1.02 | 1.32 |
| Gympie | 28 | 26 | 39 | 1.29 | 1.36 | 1.35 |
| Maryborough | 32 | 28 | 28 | 1.22 | 1.22 | 1.25 |
| Bundaberg | 37 | 36 | 41 | 1.17 | 1.29 | 1.56 |
| Toowoomba | 24 | 38 | 45 | 1.05 | 1.39 | 1.49 |
| Warwick | 12 | 36 | 62 | 0.95 | 1.31 | 1.70 |
| Rockhampton | 43 | 29 | 24 | 0.94 | 1.30 | 1.34 |
| Mackay | 92 | 45 | 41 | 1.26 | 1.11 | 1.16 |
| Townsville | 53 | 41 | 31 | 0.87 | 1.14 | 1.02 |
| Charters Towers | 50 | 65 | 19 | 1.32 | 1.26 | 1.31 |
| Cairns | 66 | 40 | 29 | 1.31 | 1.36 | 1.46 |
| All Urban ^a | 39 | 38 | 32 | 0.96 | 1.12 | 1.18 |
| <i>Statistical Divisions (excluding Cities)—</i> | | | | | | |
| Moreton | 32 | 31 | 28 | 1.32 | 1.28 | 1.36 |
| Maryborough | 17 | 38 | 28 | 1.51 | 1.42 | 1.41 |
| Downs | 27 | 31 | 22 | 1.39 | 1.54 | 1.54 |
| Roma | 26 | 42 | 19 | 1.51 | 1.55 | 1.55 |
| South-, Central-, and Far-West | 41 | 39 | 51 | 1.40 | 1.61 | 1.52 |
| Rockhampton | 28 | 36 | 39 | 1.40 | 1.69 | 1.67 |
| Mackay | 23 | 46 | 26 | 1.62 | 1.50 | 1.62 |
| Townsville | 24 | 19 | 31 | 1.34 | 1.65 | 1.38 |
| Cairns | 47 | 40 | 28 | 1.46 | 1.39 | 1.52 |
| Peninsula and North-West .. | 49 | 94 | 48 | 2.12 ^c | 1.79 ^c | 1.98 ^c |
| All Rural ^a | 31 | 37 | 31 | 1.44 | 1.47 | 1.49 |
| Whole State | 35 | 38 | 31 | 1.16 | 1.25 | 1.32 |

^a Cities with populations over 7,000 are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

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

^c The figure for the Peninsula and North-Western Divisions is unreliable, since the births include a number of half-caste births, while the mothers are not included with the potential mothers.

7. DISEASES.

Causes of Death by Age Groups.—The ages at which persons died during 1944 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes. Deaths of members of the Armed Services are not included.

CIVILIAN DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1944.

| 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 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Plague | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Whooping Cough | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Diphtheria | 24 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 26 |
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory) | 10 | 11 | 30 | 38 | 46 | 73 | 61 | 15 | .. | 284 |
| Other Tuberculosis | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 11 |
| Malaria | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Syphilis | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 10 | .. | 62 |
| Influenza | 11 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 8 | 12 | .. | 35 |
| Smallpox | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Measles | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Typhus Fever | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 |
| Other Infective and Parasitic | 47 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 5 | 15 | .. | 114 |
| Cancer | 6 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 102 | 206 | 306 | 435 | .. | 1,094 |
| Tumours, Non-malignant | 1 | .. | 3 | 10 | 20 | 13 | 9 | 9 | .. | 65 |
| Chronic Rheumatism and Gout | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | .. | 15 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | .. | 2 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 48 | 72 | .. | 165 |
| Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | .. | 20 |
| Vitamin-deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poisonings | 34 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 22 | 14 | 29 | .. | 158 |
| Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord | 26 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 4 | .. | 65 |
| Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin | 3 | 3 | 6 | 19 | 45 | 125 | 166 | 369 | .. | 736 |
| Other Nervous System and Sense Organs | 26 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 37 | .. | 119 |
| Diseases of the Heart | 10 | 11 | 18 | 35 | 126 | 386 | 631 | 1,444 | .. | 2,662 |
| Other Circulatory System | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 21 | 30 | 116 | .. | 184 |
| Nasal Passages and Annexa | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| Bronchitis | 16 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 21 | 51 | .. | 103 |
| Pneumonias | 107 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 48 | 57 | 171 | .. | 419 |
| Other Respiratory System | 7 | .. | 3 | 5 | 10 | 24 | 35 | 67 | .. | 151 |
| Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, Tonsils | 6 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 74 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | 24 | .. | 110 |
| Appendicitis | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 7 | .. | 46 |
| Liver and Biliary Passages | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 21 | 26 | 23 | .. | 90 |
| Other Digestive System | 15 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 23 | 26 | 59 | 70 | .. | 212 |
| Nephritis | 4 | 21 | 56 | 65 | 72 | 93 | 100 | 132 | .. | 543 |
| Other Genito-urinary System | .. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 23 | 33 | 85 | .. | 158 |
| Puerperal Infection | .. | 2 | 10 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| Other Diseases of Pregnancy | .. | 3 | 26 | 23 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement | 7 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 16 | .. | 45 |
| Pre-natal and Early Infancy | 569 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 574 |
| Senility | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 9 | 331 | .. | 343 |

a Including 1 death of age unspecified.

CIVILIAN DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1944—*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 |
| Suicide | .. | 3 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 3 | 72 |
| Homicide | 4 | .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 17 |
| Automobile Accidents | 25 | 12 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 9 | 126 |
| Other Violent or Accidental | 55 | 53 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 43 | 56 | 129 | 411 |
| Unspecified or Ill-defined .. | 4 | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 27 |
| All Causes | 1,119 | 192 | 268 | 391 | 642 | 1,292 | 1,781 | 3,699 | 9,385 |

a Including 1 death of age unspecified.

Death Rates from Principal Causes.—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table. Rates for 1939 and 1940 do not agree with those published in the 1941 *Year Book* owing to amended population figures now being available.

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

| Cause of Death. | 1900. | 1910. | 1920. | 1930. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Influenza | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.03 |
| Tuberculosis, All Kinds | 1.08 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 0.42 | 0.30 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.28 |
| Cancer, All Kinds | 0.47 | 0.67 | 0.79 | 0.82 | 0.98 | 1.03 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 1.07 | 1.03 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.17 | 0.20 | 0.19 | 0.16 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage | 0.45 | 0.34 | 0.40 | 0.27 | 0.23 | 0.46 ^b | 0.51 ^b | 0.51 ^b | 0.52 ^b | 0.49 ^b |
| Arterio Sclerosis | n | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.22 | 0.39 | 0.10 ^b | 0.09 ^b | 0.10 ^b | 0.10 ^b | 0.09 ^b |
| Heart Disease, All Kinds | 0.57 | 1.14 | 1.39 | 1.36 | 2.23 | 2.15 | 2.31 | 2.39 | 2.62 | 2.50 |
| Bronchitis, All Kinds | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.10 |
| Broncho-pneumonia | n | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.21 |
| Pneumonia, Other | 0.68 | 0.25 | 0.34 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.24 | 0.20 | 0.24 | 0.18 |
| Diarrhœa and Enteritis | 1.14 | 0.65 | 0.95 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.08 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.10 |
| Nephritis, Acute and Chronic .. | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.53 | 0.56 | 0.62 | 0.59 | 0.57 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.51 |
| Congenital Malformations | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.11 |
| Diseases of Early Infancy | 0.48 | 0.60 | 0.75 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.43 | 0.41 | 0.46 | 0.43 |
| Senility | 0.25 | 0.48 | 0.65 | 0.50 | 0.31 | 0.27 | 0.31 | 0.34 | 0.39 | 0.32 |
| Suicides | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.07 |
| Accidents | 1.00 | 0.77 | 0.60 | 0.55 | 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.52 | 0.57 | 0.59 | 0.50 |
| All Other Causes .. | 4.52 | 2.79 | 2.61 | 1.87 | 1.81 | 1.91 | 1.99 | 1.90 | 2.10 | 1.70 |
| All Causes | 11.72 | 9.70 | 10.65 | 8.19 | 9.25 | 8.97 | 9.19 | 9.27 | 10.06 | 8.81 |

a Deaths per 1,000 of mean population. See page 46 re war-time death rates.

b In accordance with an amended classification of diseases, certain cerebral hæmorrhage deaths previously put to arterio sclerosis were in 1940 included with cerebral hæmorrhage.

n Not available.

Prevention of Disease.—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 Weil's disease and 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.

There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the large number of persons who have been immunised. (See page 85).

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, supercedes the Queensland Cancer Trust and provides treatment for cancer in Queensland. The Institute operates at hospitals in Brisbane, Cairns, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, and co-ordinates the facilities available for their best utilisation. Diagnosis of cases and treatment, if necessary, are free. Radium for the treatment of cancer is held at Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and doctors at these centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. The radiotherapist from Brisbane visits country centres periodically to improve the standard of diagnosis and treatment.

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. During 1944 there were 112,610 cases treated in the public hospitals. The table on page 57 shows the cases of each disease in four geographical divisions according to the situation of the hospital; the table on pages 58 and 59 gives the cases treated for the same diseases by age groups; and the table on page 60 gives the results of the principal diseases treated.

The sub-tropical coastal division includes the Moreton, Maryborough, and part of Rockhampton statistical divisions; sub-tropical inland the Downs, Roma, South Western, and portions of the Central Western and Far Western statistical divisions; tropical coastal the Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, Peninsula, and part of Rockhampton statistical divisions; and tropical inland the North Western and portions of Central Western and Far Western statistical divisions.

Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are not included in these statistics, and normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 60, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 54 and 55). 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.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1944.

| 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 | 18 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Scarlet Fever | 388 | 94 | 56 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Whooping Cough | 84 | 39 | 105 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Diphtheria | 389 | 62 | 53 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 4 | .. |
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory) | 433 | 63 | 147 | 28 | 78 | 8 | 35 | 3 |
| Other Tuberculosis .. | 76 | 17 | 42 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| Malaria | 846 | 282 | 1,243 | 83 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Syphilis | 80 | 10 | 29 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Influenza | 772 | 455 | 662 | 119 | 13 | 8 | 3 | .. |
| Measles | 39 | 27 | 31 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Typhus Fever | 53 | 2 | 87 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Other Infective and Parasitic Cancer | 1,167 | 286 | 1,062 | 148 | 50 | 8 | 23 | 9 |
| Tumours, Non-malignant.. | 1,491 | 147 | 464 | 32 | 397 | 54 | 89 | 10 |
| Chronic Rheumatism & Gout | 1,054 | 227 | 266 | 34 | 30 | 5 | 7 | .. |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 619 | 176 | 246 | 54 | 7 | .. | 4 | 1 |
| Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) | 529 | 135 | 136 | 22 | 32 | 11 | 7 | 1 |
| Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisoning | 564 | 91 | 225 | 55 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord | 1,098 | 261 | 305 | 60 | 63 | 11 | 18 | 2 |
| Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin | 116 | 23 | 21 | 4 | 35 | 7 | 9 | 2 |
| Other Nervous System and Sense Organs | 495 | 127 | 130 | 19 | 276 | 68 | 61 | 8 |
| Diseases of the Heart | 4,236 | 1,090 | 1,394 | 257 | 57 | 9 | 13 | 3 |
| Other Circulatory System.. | 1,724 | 488 | 575 | 72 | 522 | 118 | 183 | 13 |
| Nasal Passages and Annexa | 1,923 | 520 | 705 | 125 | 116 | 22 | 32 | 9 |
| Bronchitis | 823 | 156 | 234 | 38 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Pneumonias | 1,321 | 510 | 807 | 230 | 45 | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Other Respiratory System | 1,989 | 576 | 752 | 143 | 157 | 36 | 75 | 10 |
| Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils | 1,584 | 657 | 739 | 122 | 103 | 35 | 22 | 3 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. | 7,477 | 2,473 | 2,429 | 368 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Appendicitis | 1,896 | 828 | 850 | 201 | 41 | 13 | 6 | 5 |
| Liver and Biliary Passages | 1,849 | 794 | 900 | 105 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Other Digestive System .. | 966 | 358 | 437 | 68 | 47 | 5 | 12 | .. |
| Nephritis | 3,131 | 878 | 1,360 | 219 | 89 | 19 | 37 | 5 |
| Other Genito-urinary System | 578 | 179 | 206 | 35 | 181 | 38 | 44 | 7 |
| Puerperal Infection | 4,481 | 1,199 | 1,519 | 267 | 74 | 14 | 17 | .. |
| Other Diseases of Pregnancy | 126 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 9 | .. | 5 | 1 |
| Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement | 3,465 | 700 | 856 | 214 | 12 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Prenatal and Early Infancy Causes | 3,878 | 1,153 | 1,703 | 326 | 22 | 5 | 6 | .. |
| Senility | 522 | 41 | 44 | 28 | 44 | 10 | 11 | 4 |
| Attempted Suicide | 475 | 145 | 256 | 50 | 162 | 41 | 48 | 12 |
| Attempted Homicide | 58 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Automobile Accidents .. | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Other Violent and Accidental Cause Not Determined .. | 559 | 130 | 331 | 26 | 32 | 8 | 21 | .. |
| | 7,795 | 2,531 | 4,039 | 844 | 122 | 26 | 47 | 12 |
| | 1,630 | 777 | 995 | 135 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 62,811 | 18,723 | 26,495 | 4,581 | 2,895 | 615 | 882 | 129 |

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1944—

| 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 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Scarlet Fever | 174 | 29 | 4 | 7 | 5 | .. |
| Whooping Cough | 109 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 199 | 38 | 8 | 8 | 3 | .. |
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory) | 2 | 11 | 44 | 91 | 84 | 84 |
| Other Tuberculosis | 14 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 18 | 17 |
| Malaria | 19 | 46 | 1,631 | 538 | 106 | 26 |
| Syphilis | 2 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 19 | 30 |
| Influenza | 186 | 204 | 198 | 161 | 127 | 106 |
| Measles | 26 | 10 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Typhus Fever | 2 | 27 | 14 | 21 | 24 | 20 |
| Other Infective and Parasitic | 296 | 193 | 377 | 193 | 127 | 115 |
| Cancer | 8 | 6 | 10 | 47 | 132 | 272 |
| Tumours, Non-malignant | 46 | 38 | 42 | 72 | 80 | 114 |
| Chronic Rheumatism and Gout | 17 | 27 | 64 | 88 | 98 | 138 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 11 | 18 | 18 | 34 | 35 | 40 |
| Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) | .. | 9 | 67 | 129 | 222 | 219 |
| Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poisonings | 174 | 175 | 75 | 61 | 65 | 81 |
| Meningitis (Simple), Spinal Cord .. | 43 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 6 |
| Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin | 14 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 36 | 83 |
| Other Nervous System and Sense Organs | 791 | 502 | 565 | 407 | 499 | 395 |
| Diseases of the Heart | 8 | 22 | 40 | 51 | 138 | 389 |
| Other Circulatory System | 207 | 173 | 130 | 180 | 176 | 316 |
| Nasal Passages and Annexa | 161 | 139 | 156 | 114 | 75 | 43 |
| Bronchitis | 614 | 139 | 85 | 102 | 141 | 163 |
| Pneumonias | 881 | 265 | 125 | 148 | 154 | 191 |
| Other Respiratory System | 357 | 153 | 126 | 145 | 172 | 299 |
| Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils .. | 3,144 | 1,361 | 621 | 480 | 303 | 161 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 1,095 | 177 | 160 | 152 | 142 | 118 |
| Appendicitis | 200 | 681 | 333 | 287 | 167 | 91 |
| Liver and Biliary Passages | 57 | 107 | 63 | 55 | 96 | 108 |
| Other Digestive System | 552 | 314 | 351 | 481 | 608 | 655 |
| Nephritis | 95 | 100 | 48 | 62 | 59 | 63 |
| Other Genito-urinary System | 279 | 173 | 206 | 385 | 423 | 442 |
| Puerperal Infection | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Diseases of Pregnancy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement | 842 | 769 | 515 | 543 | 518 | 474 |
| Prenatal and Early Infancy Causes | 325 | 32 | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Senility | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 |
| Attempted Suicide | .. | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| Attempted Homicide | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Automobile Accidents | 104 | 148 | 181 | 115 | 95 | 107 |
| Other Violent and Accidental Causes .. | 2,035 | 2,632 | 1,756 | 1,371 | 1,253 | 1,077 |
| Cause Not Determined | 313 | 264 | 311 | 280 | 259 | 277 |
| Total | 13,403 | 9,039 | 8,379 | 6,858 | 6,481 | 6,735 |

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

| | | Females. | | | | | | | | | Total ^a | | |
|--------|--------------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|--------------------|----------|--|
| 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 | .. | 5 | 2 | 2 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 17 | 16 | 33 | |
| .. | .. | 217 | 41 | 29 | 25 | 9 | 4 | .. | .. | 220 | 327 | 547 | |
| .. | 1 | 106 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 116 | 114 | 230 | |
| .. | .. | 179 | 24 | 26 | 15 | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. | 256 | 251 | 507 | |
| 78 | 33 | 1 | 8 | 61 | 61 | 54 | 25 | 17 | 11 | 432 | 239 | 671 | |
| 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 94 | 48 | 142 | |
| 10 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 20 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2,384 | 70 | 2,454 | |
| 14 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 97 | 24 | 121 | |
| 77 | 75 | 197 | 158 | 173 | 100 | 87 | 65 | 43 | 35 | 1,141 | 867 | 2,008 | |
| 2 | 1 | 28 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | .. | 50 | 57 | 107 | |
| 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | 117 | 27 | 144 | |
| 69 | 59 | 299 | 211 | 248 | 151 | 98 | 85 | 79 | 39 | 1,444 | 1,219 | 2,663 | |
| 395 | 367 | 2 | 7 | 21 | 68 | 160 | 225 | 206 | 202 | 1,238 | 896 | 2,134 | |
| 63 | 43 | 39 | 74 | 194 | 267 | 301 | 124 | 48 | 30 | 498 | 1,083 | 1,581 | |
| 99 | 84 | 13 | 29 | 49 | 68 | 76 | 86 | 84 | 71 | 617 | 478 | 1,095 | |
| 65 | 48 | 19 | 20 | 23 | 29 | 71 | 118 | 170 | 102 | 270 | 552 | 822 | |
| 119 | 33 | .. | 6 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 823 | 112 | 935 | |
| 79 | 79 | 119 | 153 | 134 | 139 | 123 | 112 | 91 | 60 | 791 | 933 | 1,724 | |
| 10 | 1 | 30 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 1 | .. | 105 | 59 | 164 | |
| 104 | 152 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 16 | 36 | 74 | 85 | 134 | 408 | 363 | 771 | |
| 295 | 291 | 625 | 401 | 488 | 477 | 432 | 354 | 238 | 187 | 3,762 | 3,215 | 6,977 | |
| 462 | 670 | 13 | 16 | 34 | 71 | 129 | 205 | 228 | 378 | 1,782 | 1,077 | 2,859 | |
| 265 | 263 | 124 | 59 | 114 | 161 | 240 | 335 | 272 | 244 | 1,714 | 1,559 | 3,273 | |
| 27 | 14 | 135 | 110 | 122 | 82 | 31 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 731 | 520 | 1,251 | |
| 182 | 239 | 505 | 114 | 110 | 98 | 91 | 101 | 81 | 94 | 1,667 | 1,201 | 2,868 | |
| 147 | 163 | 673 | 127 | 108 | 112 | 84 | 99 | 81 | 89 | 2,079 | 1,381 | 3,460 | |
| 238 | 181 | 278 | 143 | 252 | 215 | 187 | 167 | 103 | 76 | 1,677 | 1,425 | 3,102 | |
| 74 | 33 | 3,006 | 1,695 | 986 | 489 | 219 | 107 | 36 | 16 | 6,181 | 6,566 | 12,747 | |
| 94 | 85 | 925 | 177 | 209 | 111 | 79 | 96 | 83 | 63 | 2,024 | 1,751 | 3,775 | |
| 44 | 11 | 187 | 806 | 532 | 168 | 71 | 35 | 20 | 10 | 1,816 | 1,832 | 3,648 | |
| 77 | 61 | 44 | 110 | 131 | 194 | 237 | 260 | 159 | 64 | 626 | 1,203 | 1,829 | |
| 419 | 281 | 397 | 236 | 264 | 225 | 242 | 238 | 185 | 125 | 3,665 | 1,923 | 5,588 | |
| 56 | 66 | 61 | 71 | 83 | 93 | 53 | 37 | 28 | 23 | 549 | 449 | 998 | |
| 465 | 460 | 171 | 442 | 1,304 | 1,063 | 793 | 491 | 229 | 121 | 2,840 | 4,626 | 7,466 | |
| .. | .. | .. | 20 | 90 | 42 | 14 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 167 | 167 | |
| .. | .. | .. | 332 | 2,734 | 1,813 | 340 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5,235 | 5,235 | |
| 312 | 234 | 583 | 585 | 417 | 311 | 310 | 298 | 194 | 129 | 4,220 | 2,840 | 7,060 | |
| .. | .. | 259 | 12 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 359 | 276 | 635 | |
| 40 | 472 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 34 | 360 | 528 | 398 | 926 | |
| 5 | 1 | .. | 10 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | .. | 35 | 46 | 81 | |
| 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | 7 | 20 | |
| 49 | 20 | 40 | 53 | 40 | 22 | 23 | 26 | 9 | 11 | 821 | 225 | 1,046 | |
| 618 | 379 | 1,122 | 779 | 458 | 368 | 342 | 380 | 264 | 311 | 11,166 | 4,043 | 15,209 | |
| 155 | 80 | 234 | 221 | 313 | 272 | 208 | 169 | 126 | 38 | 1,949 | 1,588 | 3,537 | |
| 5,222 | 5,000 | 10,661 | 7,297 | 9,871 | 7,392 | 5,199 | 4,387 | 3,233 | 3,041 | 61,322 | 51,288 | 112,610 | |

^a including 412 whose ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1944.

| Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List of Causes.) | Cured. | | Died. | | Other. <i>a</i> | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Males. | Females | Males. | Females | Males. | Females |
| Typhoid, Paratyphoid Fever .. | 14 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Scarlet Fever | 206 | 313 | .. | 1 | 14 | 13 |
| Whooping Cough | 73 | 71 | 2 | 1 | 41 | 42 |
| Diphtheria | 231 | 226 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 15 |
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. | 16 | 15 | 97 | 27 | 319 | 197 |
| Other Tuberculosis | 13 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 75 | 29 |
| Malaria | 778 | 30 | 3 | .. | 1,603 | 40 |
| Syphilis | 4 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 80 | 18 |
| Influenza | 1,051 | 788 | 9 | 15 | 81 | 64 |
| Measles | 43 | 53 | 1 | .. | 6 | 4 |
| Typhus Fever | 98 | 25 | 3 | .. | 16 | 2 |
| Other Infective and Parasitic .. | 1,016 | 839 | 58 | 32 | 370 | 348 |
| Cancer | 131 | 85 | 317 | 233 | 790 | 578 |
| Tumours, Non-malignant | 306 | 734 | 20 | 22 | 172 | 327 |
| Chronic Rheumatism and Gout .. | 182 | 111 | 9 | 3 | 426 | 364 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 19 | 35 | 19 | 32 | 232 | 485 |
| Alcoholism (Acute or Chronic) .. | 286 | 15 | 8 | .. | 529 | 97 |
| Vitamin Deficiency, General and Blood Diseases, Chronic Poison- ing | 278 | 362 | 48 | 46 | 465 | 525 |
| Meningitis (Simple), Diseases of Spinal Cord | 39 | 21 | 37 | 16 | 29 | 22 |
| Intra-cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin | 25 | 24 | 198 | 215 | 185 | 124 |
| Other Nervous System and Sense Organs | 1,585 | 1,223 | 46 | 36 | 2,131 | 1,956 |
| Diseases of the Heart | 99 | 62 | 548 | 288 | 1,135 | 727 |
| Other Circulatory System | 731 | 520 | 118 | 61 | 865 | 978 |
| Nasal Passages and Annexa | 456 | 342 | 3 | 1 | 272 | 177 |
| Bronchitis | 1,072 | 788 | 43 | 24 | 552 | 389 |
| Pneumonias | 1,718 | 1,149 | 175 | 103 | 186 | 129 |
| Other Respiratory System | 626 | 525 | 110 | 53 | 941 | 847 |
| Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, and Tonsils | 5,522 | 6,097 | 4 | 2 | 655 | 467 |
| Diarrhoea and Enteritis | 1,668 | 1,450 | 39 | 26 | 317 | 275 |
| Appendicitis | 1,525 | 1,598 | 20 | 4 | 271 | 230 |
| Liver and Biliary Passages | 285 | 542 | 35 | 29 | 306 | 632 |
| Other Digestive System | 2,254 | 1,124 | 104 | 46 | 1307 | 753 |
| Nephritis | 102 | 103 | 166 | 104 | 281 | 242 |
| Other Genito-urinary System | 1,234 | 2,626 | 81 | 24 | 1,525 | 1,976 |
| Puerperal Infection | .. | 136 | .. | 15 | .. | 16 |
| Other Diseases of Pregnancy | .. | 4,208 | .. | 19 | .. | 1,008 |
| Skin, Bones, Organs of Movement Prenatal and Early Infancy Causes | 2,475 | 1,761 | 17 | 16 | 1,728 | 1,063 |
| Senility | 107 | 53 | 38 | 31 | 214 | 192 |
| Attempted Suicide | 30 | 13 | 156 | 107 | 342 | 278 |
| Attempted Homicide | 14 | 19 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 21 |
| Automobile Accidents | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Other Violent and Accidental | 418 | 126 | 52 | 9 | 351 | 90 |
| Cause Not Determined | 7,136 | 2,544 | 141 | 66 | 3,889 | 1,433 |
| Total | 738 | 611 | 6 | 9 | 1205 | 968 |
| Total | 34,610 | 31,400 | 2,780 | 1,741 | 23,932 | 18,147 |

a Including temporarily relieved, unrelieved, and transferred to other institutions.

Notifiable Diseases.—The Health Acts of the State have made it obligatory for cases of certain diseases to be notified to the Health Department. These diseases are either of an infectious or contagious nature. The table below shows the number of cases for the most prevalent of notifiable diseases since 1901. The total for all diseases is given for 1930 and later years; but totals for earlier years are omitted because they are not comparable, as the list of notifiable diseases has altered from time to time, some diseases having been discarded, and others having been included.

PRINCIPAL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

| Disease. | 1901. | 1909-10. | 1919-20. | 1930. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Diphtheria | 252 | 552 | 2,841 | 1,686 | 598 | 619 | 478 | 678 | 510 |
| Hookworm | <i>b</i> | 1 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 14 | 10 | 106 | 25 |
| Leptospirosis <i>a</i> .. | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | 55 | 32 | 10 | 10 | 7 |
| Leprosy | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | 8 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 13 |
| Malaria | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | 9 | 9 | 10 | 32 | 566 | 451 | 696 |
| Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal | <i>b</i> | 10 | 32 | 3 | 5 | 78 | 204 | 186 | 105 |
| Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | 17 | 4 | 44 | 87 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Puerperal Fever .. | 10 | 11 | 26 | 40 | 33 | 61 | 10 | 16 | 11 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia.. | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | 119 | 138 | 130 | 143 | 125 |
| Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina | 115 | 33 | 340 | 617 | 248 | 545 | 603 | 925 | 616 |
| Tuberculosis | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | 343 | 525 | 613 | 474 | 498 | 415 |
| Typhoid Fever .. | 793 | 760 | 731 | 130 | 53 | 51 | 74 | 87 | 41 |
| Typhus Fever | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> | .. | 33 | 45 | .. | 46 | 97 |
| Venerae Diseases .. | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 2,848 | 1,714 ^c | 1,258 | 1,057 | 1,299 | 1,364 | 954 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,029 | 3,375 | 3,867 | 4,527 | 3,622 |

a Including Weil's disease, Parawell disease, and Seven-day fever.

b Not notifiable.

c Figure for the financial year ended 30th June.

n Not available.

The numbers treated in public hospitals for some of these diseases are somewhat higher than the figures shown in the above table, especially in the case of malaria and typhus fever, which is accounted for by servicemen entering public hospitals in districts where there is no service hospital. These cases would not be reported to the Health Department.

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

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 Mental Hospital at Townsville which, up to 1940, was merely a Reception House where patients were lodged temporarily for supervision pending removal to one of the main hospitals. There is also an Epileptic Home at Willowburn, Toowoomba,

and a detention ward at the Dunwich Benevolent Institution. 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, 1944, there were 3,717 persons in the four 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 3.49 at 30th June, 1944.

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 1943 rates were:—New South Wales, 4.11; Victoria, 3.65; Queensland, 3.58; South Australia, 3.05; Western Australia, 3.01; Tasmania, 2.61.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, 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 for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1944, being 1,992 males and 1,725 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 1,928 being on its books at 30th June, 1944. Toowoomba had 1,244, Ipswich 538, and Townsville 7 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1944, contained 102 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 20 years. Whilst male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1944, being 43 males and 59 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

In the male detention ward at Dunwich Benevolent Institution, 77 patients were placed in 1943-44. 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 mentally sick, they are removed to a Mental Hospital, usually Goodna.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9. 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 *Aboriginals Preservation and Protection Act* and the *Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. The first of these Acts covers aboriginals resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation 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 aboriginals, and persons 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 aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under the *Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals 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 30th June, 1944, there were 3,068 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £303,544, including invested funds.

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 elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. An island court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1944, the credit balance of 2,450 accounts of Islanders was £43,400.

Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

At the 30th June, 1944, there were three aboriginal settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton), controlled by the Government, and 13 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. During the early part of the Pacific War, all white teachers were evacuated from island villages, and during their absence the native teachers kept the schools operating to the best of their ability. The white teachers are now gradually being returned.

A Census of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders used to be taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors, Superintendents, and Teachers, but, owing to war conditions, it was not

conducted in 1942 or 1943. A Census was made in 1944, but results appeared to be incomplete, owing to war conditions. The result of the 1941 Census is shown in the next table. In classing the aboriginals 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 blood. 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, 1941.

| Class. | Adults. <i>a</i> | | Children. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| FULL-BLOODS. | | | | | | |
| In Supervised Camps— | | | | | | |
| In Regular Employment .. | 1,384 | 323 | .. | .. | 1,384 | 323 |
| Other | 658 | 1,277 | 601 | 610 | 1,259 | 1,887 |
| Not in Supervised Camps— | | | | | | |
| In Regular Employment .. | 1,165 | 366 | .. | .. | 1,165 | 366 |
| Nomadic | 724 | 617 | 143 | 167 | 867 | 784 |
| Other | 152 | 243 | 280 | 267 | 432 | 510 |
| Total Full-bloods .. | 4,083 | 2,826 | 1,024 | 1,044 | 5,107 | 3,870 |
| HALF-BLOODS. | | | | | | |
| In Supervised Camps— | | | | | | |
| In Regular Employment .. | 512 | 98 | .. | .. | 512 | 98 |
| Other | 97 | 585 | 559 | 612 | 656 | 1,197 |
| Not in Supervised Camps— | | | | | | |
| In Regular Employment .. | 818 | 364 | .. | .. | 818 | 364 |
| Nomadic | 9 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 18 | 18 |
| Other | 390 | 599 | 899 | 882 | 1,289 | 1,481 |
| Total Half-bloods.. | 1,826 | 1,654 | 1,467 | 1,504 | 3,293 | 3,158 |
| TOTAL. | | | | | | |
| In Supervised Camps— | | | | | | |
| In Regular Employment .. | 1,896 | 421 | .. | .. | 1,896 | 421 |
| Other | 755 | 1,862 | 1,160 | 1,222 | 1,915 | 3,084 |
| Not in Supervised Camps— | | | | | | |
| In Regular Employment .. | 1,983 | 730 | .. | .. | 1,983 | 730 |
| Nomadic | 733 | 625 | 152 | 177 | 885 | 802 |
| Other | 542 | 842 | 1,179 | 1,149 | 1,721 | 1,991 |
| Total | 5,909 | 4,480 | 2,491 | 2,548 | 8,400 | 7,028 |

a Persons 12 years of age or over.

As Torres Strait Islanders are not now classed as aboriginals, they have been excluded from the table on page 64. There were 3,795 Torres Strait Islanders at 30th June, 1941, most of whom were in supervised camps. Males numbered 1,948 and females 1,847.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-bloods, the percentage of the total for the States being:—New South Wales, 1.2; Victoria, 0.2; Queensland, 18.9; South Australia, 5.9; Western Australia, 45.6; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 28.2.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, and each of the five years, 1937 to 1941. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1940 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

| At 30th June. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Northern Territory. | Australia. <i>a</i> |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
|------------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|

FULL-BLOODS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|-------|-----|--------------------------|-------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| 1921 .. | 1,597 | 144 | 14,014 | 1,609 | 25,587 | 17,349 | 60,300 |
| 1931 .. | 864 | 49 | 13,654 | 1,657 | 23,110 | 19,567 | 58,901 |
| 1937 .. | 849 | 53 | 12,112 | 1,734 | 22,118 | 15,968 | 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 |
| 1940 .. | 690 | 77 | 8,766^b | 2,704 | 21,821 | 13,901 | 47,960 ^b |
| 1941 .. | 594 | 88 | 8,977^b | 2,798 | 21,709 | 13,451 | 47,620 ^b |

HALF-BLOODS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-----|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| 1921 .. | 4,588 | 442 | 3,090 | 811 | 1,960 | 460 | 11,536 |
| 1931 .. | 8,503 | 557 | 4,052 | 1,692 | 3,397 | 813 | 19,014 |
| 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 |
| 1940 .. | 10,171 | 673 | 6,164^b | 2,250 | 4,781 | 902 | 25,311 ^b |
| 1941 .. | 10,022 | 687 | 6,451^b | 2,220 | 4,407 | 1,037 | 25,191 ^b |

a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

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.

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 also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law. 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, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions 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 a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace 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.

Stipendiary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace 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. This right of appeal applies both to the Crown and accused.

2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1944, there were 341 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

There is a cadet system in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. Prior to attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables. At the 30th June, 1944, there were 80 cadets enrolled.

During 1938-39, a school of instruction in criminal investigation was established, at which selected policemen 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. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination held annually, the subjects being law and police duties.

A number of motor vehicles and a launch are equipped with wireless, thus enabling quick despatch of police to places where their services are required. During 1943-44, over 14,000 messages were sent to motor vehicles and 1,500 received by the station from such sources. A total of 496 messages were forwarded interstate, and 606 were received.

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.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1944 including 97 detectives, 33 trackers, and 9 women police.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Police Officers at End of Year—</i> | | | | | |
| Metropolitan No. | 595 | 630 | 710 | 775 | 769 |
| Country .. No. | 898 | 913 | 945 | 974 | 997 |
| Total No. | 1,493 | 1,543 | 1,655 | 1,749 | 1,766 |
| <i>Expenditure during Year</i> | | | | | |
| Maintenance a £ | 616,639 | 635,621 | 684,718 | 781,478 | 845,189 |
| Buildings.. £ | 58,443 | 52,035 | 17,255 | 4,260 | 7,074 |
| Grant to Superannuation Fund £ | 64,300 | 66,900 | 68,750 | 68,100 | 68,100 |
| Total £ | 739,382 | 754,556 | 770,723 | 853,838 | 920,363 |

a Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with an annual grant from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1943-44, the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £100,874, and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1944, was 1,608.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 31st December, 1944, there were 10 prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are located at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton, Thursday Island, and Marburg are used only

for short-sentence prisoners. A prison at Normanton was closed during 1945. There are also four State Farms which are conducted on the honour system.

The following table shows details for the last ten years.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Gaols. | Prison Farms. | Prisoners Received during Year. | | Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year. | | |
|---------|--------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|--|----------|------------------------------|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Number. | | Per 100,000 Mean Population. |
| | | | | | Males. | Females. | |
| 1935 .. | 6 | 1 | 1,395 | 50 | 328 | 6 | 35 |
| 1936 .. | 5 | 1 | 1,209 | 48 | 291 | 5 | 30 |
| 1937 .. | 5 | 1 | 925 | 43 | 296 | 5 | 30 |
| 1938 .. | 5 | 1 | 995 | 54 | 266 | 5 | 27 |
| 1939 .. | 5 | 1 | 1,164 | 33 | 273 | 5 | 27 |
| 1940 .. | 5 | 2 | 999 | 37 | 283 | 4 | 28 |
| 1941 .. | 5 | 2 | 876 | 45 | 290 | 12 | 29 |
| 1942 .. | 5 | 2 | 1,024 | 63 | 308 | 12 | 31 |
| 1943 .. | 5 | 3 | 1,064 | 78 | 335 | 21 | 34 |
| 1944 .. | 6 | 4 | 1,352 ^a | 99 | 489 ^a | 21 | 48 |

^a Including Service Personnel confined in Civil Prisons.

The numbers of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1943, were:—New South Wales, 61; Victoria, 55; Queensland, 30; South Australia, 37; Western Australia, 54; Tasmania, 33.

Prison conditions have been improved in recent years, provision now being made for teaching trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures, concerts, and occasional picture shows; while radio sets provide selected programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept apart from the short-term and are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c., the goods made being used in various Government Institutions. Work done during the year 1944 was valued at £25,274.

Children under 17 years of age are dealt with in the 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, near Mount Lindsay. Other State Farms were established at Numinbah, via Nerang, in 1940, Whitinbah, via Nerang, in 1943, and Stone River, via Ingham, in 1944.

Prisoners selected for transfer to State Farms are given to understand that they are placed on their honour to perform their duties faithfully and to the best of their ability and are not to attempt to escape. In general, the behaviour of such prisoners has been excellent and they have worked well. They have been engaged in forestry, timbergetting, sawmilling, road-

making, dairying, pig-raising, and general farming. The men have erected their own buildings and surplus agricultural products are sold. The number of prisoners at the four State Farms at 31st December, 1944, was 81. Each farm is controlled by an Officer-in-Charge, assisted by Warder-Overseers.

The sentences of prisoners are reduced for good conduct, and in the trade section there is a marks 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 sentences. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home for discharged prisoners do much work in assisting released prisoners to obtain employment.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor-in-Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1944, the Board made six such recommendations.

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Criminal cases are dealt with at the three 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 during 1943-44 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Offence. | Persons Charged. | | How Dealt With. | | | |
|---|------------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Males. | Females. | Sentenced or Bound Over. | Found Insane. | Acquitted. | Other. ^a |
| Murder | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Attempted Murder | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Manslaughter | 15 | 2 | 4 | .. | 8 | 5 |
| Offences against Females | 44 | .. | 28 | .. | 11 | 5 |
| Other Offences against the Person | 74 | 12 | 58 | .. | 23 | 5 |
| Offences against Property | 144 | 16 | 99 | .. | 30 | 31 |
| Offences against Currency | 3 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other | 12 | .. | 5 | .. | 7 | .. |
| Total | 297 | 33 | 200 | 1 | 82 | 47 |

^a A Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, etc.

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last ten years are shown in the next table of convictions for criminal offences in the Supreme Courts. There has been an increase in crime during the war years. Queensland's figure for 1943-44 (200) is, with the exception of 1939-40 (214), the highest since 1935-36.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | New South Wales. <i>a</i> | Victoria. | Queensland. <i>a</i> | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. <i>b</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| 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 |
| 1939 .. | 982 | 690 | 214 | 179 | 71 | 39 | 2,200 |
| 1940 .. | 861 | 651 | 145 | 163 | 84 | 59 | 2,003 |
| 1941 .. | 886 | 705 | 151 | 177 | 65 | 28 | 2,041 |
| 1942 .. | 941 | 721 | 155 | 211 | 64 | 39 | 2,169 |
| 1943 .. | 1,130 | 826 | 200 | 208 | 93 | 35 | 2,521 |
| RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION. | | | | | | | |
| 1943 .. | 40 | 42 | 19 | 34 | 19 | 14 | 35 |

a Figures for year ended 30th June following.

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or a Justice of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. There are 14 Police Districts altogether, but the metropolitan area comprises 3 of them. The following table shows, for the last five years, the number of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates. The numbers are given for the principal offences, and the percentage convicted is also shown.

INFERIOR COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Assault. | Stealing. | Against Good Order. | | Transport. | | Total, All Offences. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|--------|------------|----------|----------------------|
| | | | Drunkenness. | Other. | Motor. | Railway. | |
| 1939-40 | | | | | | | |
| No. of Cases .. | 338 | 1,937 | 11,202 | 2,272 | 7,183 | 2,736 | 32,501 |
| % Convicted <i>a</i> | 77.2 | 92.8 | 99.3 | 97.4 | 85.9 | 99.3 | 90.1 |
| 1940-41 | | | | | | | |
| No. of Cases .. | 352 | 1,770 | 9,558 | 1,937 | 6,457 | 1,436 | 28,653 |
| % Convicted <i>a</i> | 77.0 | 91.6 | 98.6 | 96.8 | 88.6 | 99.2 | 90.3 |
| 1941-42 | | | | | | | |
| No. of Cases .. | 320 | 1,793 | 10,124 | 2,207 | 4,469 | 489 | 25,783 |
| % Convicted <i>a</i> | 73.4 | 90.2 | 99.0 | 97.2 | 89.8 | 96.9 | 91.4 |
| 1942-43 | | | | | | | |
| No. of Cases .. | 375 | 2,706 | 8,527 | 2,017 | 3,374 | 121 | 23,451 |
| % Convicted <i>a</i> | 72.8 | 87.6 | 99.0 | 94.7 | 88.4 | 93.4 | 89.4 |
| 1943-44 | | | | | | | |
| No. of Cases .. | 443 | 2,842 | 8,367 | 2,168 | 3,680 | 97 | 24,397 |
| % Convicted <i>a</i> | 65.9 | 86.8 | 99.1 | 93.5 | 91.8 | 91.8 | 89.8 |

a Including summarily convicted, bail estreated, and committed to higher courts.

The number of cases and rates for the two offences which make up almost 50 per cent. of all cases, as well as for "other" offences and total offences, are shown in the next table for each Police District. The high metropolitan rate is accounted for by the high rate for traffic and transport law breaches, the occasion for such charges being greatest in the metropolis. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rates were recorded in the Cloncurry, Cairns, and Townsville districts.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Police District. | Drunkenness. | | Traffic and Transport Law Breaches. | | Other Offences. | | Total Offences | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Number of Cases. | Rate. <i>a</i> | Number of Cases. | Rate. <i>a</i> | Number of Cases. | Rate. <i>a</i> | Number of Cases. | Rate. <i>a</i> |
| Metropolitan .. | 3,329 | 7.6 | 2,559 | 5.9 | 6,143 | 14.1 | 12,031 | 27.6 |
| Cairns .. | 1,272 | 19.1 | 282 | 4.2 | 1,376 | 20.6 | 2,930 | 43.9 |
| Charleville .. | 131 | 10.9 | 2 | 0.1 | 172 | 14.3 | 305 | 25.3 |
| Cloncurry .. | 205 | 22.7 | 12 | 1.3 | 220 | 24.3 | 437 | 48.3 |
| Ipswich .. | 228 | 3.4 | 101 | 1.5 | 397 | 5.8 | 726 | 10.7 |
| Longreach .. | 184 | 9.9 | 6 | 0.3 | 150 | 8.1 | 340 | 18.3 |
| Mackay .. | 129 | 3.6 | 34 | 0.9 | 281 | 7.8 | 444 | 12.3 |
| Maryborough .. | 529 | 4.4 | 141 | 1.2 | 718 | 6.0 | 1,388 | 11.6 |
| Rockhampton .. | 334 | 4.3 | 120 | 1.6 | 539 | 7.0 | 993 | 12.9 |
| Roma .. | 94 | 4.5 | 5 | 0.2 | 163 | 7.8 | 262 | 12.5 |
| Toowoomba .. | 306 | 2.7 | 235 | 2.1 | 565 | 5.0 | 1,106 | 9.8 |
| Townsville .. | 1,626 | 19.6 | 280 | 3.4 | 1,529 | 18.5 | 3,435 | 41.5 |
| Total .. | 8,367 | 7.9 | 3,777 | 3.6 | 12,253 | 11.6 | 24,397 | 23.1 |

a Rate per 1,000 population.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last five years are shown hereunder.

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Writs of Summons Issued No. | 821 | 821 | 812 | 905 | 1,181 |
| Amount Claimed .. £ | 200,987 | 219,083 | 191,086 | 121,227 | 97,344 |
| Actions Tried— | | | | | |
| With Jury .. No. | 31 | 29 | 33 | 32 | 36 |
| Without Jury .. No. | 229 | 333 | 339 | 398 | 682 |
| Judgments under Orders | | | | | |
| No. XV and XVIII <i>a</i> No. | 120 | 91 | 117 | 66 | 28 |
| Judgments— | | | | | |
| For Plaintiff .. No. | 347 | 418 | 471 | 477 | 731 |
| For Defendant .. No. | 33 | 35 | 18 | 19 | 15 |
| Total Amount Awarded £ | 70,864 | 73,344 | 58,114 | 31,360 | 16,755 |

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 have been as follows.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Cases Heard .. | No. | 17,248 | 14,077 | 11,602 | 6,359 | 4,185 |
| Amount Claimed .. | £ | 288,493 | 242,633 | 206,832 | 119,074 | 76,373 |
| Amount Awarded .. | £ | 184,780 | 166,658 | 135,317 | 80,346 | 51,160 |

Divorces and Judicial Separations.—In Queensland, divorces may be obtained on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes. Nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, incapacity, and various other causes.

During 1944, 721 marriages were dissolved as follows:—divorce decree made absolute, 711; nullity of marriage, 8; and judicial separation, 2. Fourteen petitions for divorce were dismissed during the year. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 434 of the successful cases, and petitions by wives for 287.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands:—adultery, 290; desertion, 134; insanity, 7; other grounds, 3. For wives' petitions, the grounds were:—adultery, 116; desertion, 159; insanity, 2; other grounds, 10.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the six years ended 1944.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

| State. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| New South Wales | 1,553 | 1,497 | 1,577 | 1,611 | 1,840 | 2,049 |
| Victoria .. | 805 | 822 | 842 | 959 | 1,383 | 1,894 |
| Queensland | 201 ^a | 224 ^a | 255 | 248 | 444 | 721 |
| South Australia .. | 243 | 314 | 274 | 315 | 450 | 499 |
| Western Australia .. | 234 | 246 | 292 | 367 | 458 | 588 |
| Tasmania .. | 80 | 83 | 84 | 83 | 89 | 115 |
| Australia ^b .. | 3,129 | 3,200 | 3,330 | 3,583 | 4,668 | 5,679 |

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the war, but, as may be seen from the foregoing table, it has shown a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years. The

next table illustrates the rise in the divorce rate since 1901. The rates shown have been calculated by dividing the divorces in each period by the number of marriages in a period of similar length 10 years earlier, as the average duration of marriage of petitioners ranges from 10 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE ^a, AUSTRALIA.

| State. | 1901 to 1910. | 1911 to 1920. | 1921 to 1930. | 1931 to 1940. | 1941 to 1944. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| New South Wales | 27·2 | 32·3 | 55·9 | 65·4 | 99·2 |
| Victoria | 16·4 | 28·5 | 38·5 | 50·0 | 100·7 |
| Queensland | 4·4 | 7·6 | 15·6 | 26·7 | 63·0 |
| South Australia | 3·1 | 6·8 | 24·5 | 50·7 | 102·6 |
| Western Australia | 13·8 | 20·8 | 52·9 | 64·5 | 134·2 |
| Tasmania | 6·0 | 5·4 | 26·1 | 40·8 | 58·7 |
| Australia ^b | 17·1 | 23·8 | 41·3 | 53·8 | 95·6 |

^a Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1944 classified according to the duration of the marriage, and distinguishing cases originating in the husband's petition from those in which the wife was the petitioner. The proportion of all cases falling in each ten-year period of duration, and the proportion at each duration in which the husband was the petitioner, are also shown. Similar proportions for 1943 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

| Duration of Marriage. | Divorces ^a , 1944. | | | Proportion at each Duration. | | Proportion where Husband Petitioner. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | Husband Petitioner. | Wife Petitioner. | Total. | 1944. | 1943. | 1944. | 1943. |
| Under 5 years | No. 101 | No. 25 | No. 126 | } 42·2 | } 35·6 | } % 80 | } % 70 |
| 5 years and under 10 years | 121 | 57 | 178 | | | | |
| 10 " " " 15 " " | 94 | 72 | 166 | } 39·5 | } 42·1 | } 57 | } 58 |
| 15 " " " 20 " " | 59 | 60 | 119 | | | | |
| 20 " " " 30 " " | 51 | 60 | 111 | 15·4 | 19·1 | 46 | 54 |
| 30 " " " 40 " " | 7 | 13 | 20 | 2·8 | 3·2 | 35 | 29 |
| Over 40 years | 1 | .. | 1 | 0·1 | .. | 100 | .. |
| Total | 434 | 287 | 721 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 60 | 56 |

^a Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage and judicial separations granted.

The table on page 73 shows that, while in 1943 the greatest proportion of divorces was for marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years, marriages of shorter duration figured more prominently in the divorce list for 1944, and the "under 10 years duration" group had the greatest proportion of the total. In both years, husbands were the petitioners in a little more than half of the total cases. Generally, husbands initiated the cases in the majority of dissolutions of marriages of short duration, the proportion gradually falling, until amongst the dissolutions of marriages of long duration wives were the petitioners in the majority of cases.

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. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS. | | | | | |
| Transfers | 17,646 | 17,538 | 14,403 | 10,203 | 14,248 |
| Mortgages | 11,614 | 10,860 | 8,930 | 4,882 | 5,170 |
| Releases from Mortgage | 9,365 | 9,593 | 9,089 | 9,407 | 11,353 |
| Other Dealings | 10,065 | 9,333 | 8,633 | 5,955 | 6,729 |
| UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM). | | | | | |
| Conveyances | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 2 |
| Mortgages | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Releases from Mortgage | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Other Dealings | 11 | 10 | 24 | 4 | .. |

Liquor Licenses.—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1945*. Powers under the Act were exercised by local Magistrates until 1935, since when they have been vested in the Licensing Commission consisting of three members, one of whom is required to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court. The Commission administers the Liquor Acts, the provisions of which set up the control of Hotel, Billiard, Bagatelle, and Bottlers' Licenses, and Certificates of Registration of Wholesale Spirit Merchants.

The 1935 amending Act provided that the number of each of the Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses in existence at that date should not be increased. The requirement that licenses be renewed annually and the provision for the holding of Local Option Polls were repealed; whilst provision was made 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 new sites. The license to be removed to the new site is sold by public tender, the premium received being credited to a trust fund from which compensation is paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The Commission collects liquor fees which under the 1935 amendment were based upon $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the purchase price of liquor, this basis of assessment being substituted for the "Annual Value" fixed-fee system. During 1941, the provision of a maximum annual fee of £300 was deleted. In 1945, the annual fees payable by licensed victuallers and winesellers were increased to 3 per cent., the $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase being payable by the owner of the premises, not the licensee. The increase is to be credited to the trust fund from which compensation is to be paid on the surrender or cancellation of a license.

The "Tied House" system, under which brewers and spirit merchants exercised control over the sale of brands of liquor at hotels which they own or control, was limited by the 1945 amending legislation which gave the public the right to purchase at any hotel, and compelled the licensee to sell, all classes and kinds of liquor usually consumed or demanded in the locality. There is provision, however, that a licensee of a hotel owned by a brewery need not stock or sell liquor of a class or kind similar to any liquor actually manufactured by the owner-brewer. The Commission may forfeit the licensee's license if he fails to meet the public's requirements.

During the war the Commission experienced great difficulty in meeting the demand for accommodation and meals, staff and equipment shortage preventing the full and effective use of existing hotel facilities. The 1945 amendment provided that where the Licensing Commission was satisfied that the facilities provided in any locality for board and meals were inadequate to meet the public demand, it might order the licensed victualler in that locality to provide the necessary accommodation. Failure to comply with the order involves forfeiture or suspension of the license.

Many war-time regulations were introduced under *The Public Safety Act of 1940*, whereby the Commission was empowered to suspend licenses, de-license portion of premises, set up compulsory daily trading hours, and generally control all sales and consumption of liquor on and off licensed premises.

During 1943-44 the Commission suspended five Licensed Victuallers' Licenses, one Spirit Merchant's Certificate, three Billiard Licenses, and one Club License, while eight suspensions were lifted. No licenses were forfeited, cancelled, or surrendered. In the same period the Commission granted 289 transfers of hotel licenses, 5 applications were refused, 9 were withdrawn, and 17 lapsed.

During 1943-44, the fees amounted to £99,744 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' Licenses, and £23,017 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 Club and Packet Licenses amounted to £3,047. The total revenue from all sources amounted to £130,364.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years. These figures exclude Railway Refreshment Rooms which sell liquor, as they are controlled by the Railway Commissioner. At the 30th June, 1944, 51 of these Rooms were selling liquor.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

| At 30th June. | Licensed Victuallers. | Wine Sellers. | Wholesale Spirit Merchants. | Registered Clubs. | Exempted Clubs. | Packet. |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 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 |
| 1940 .. | 1,298 | 29 | 134 | 33 | 144 | 14 |
| 1941 .. | 1,284 | 29 | 126 | 33 | 146 | 7 |
| 1942 .. | 1,281 | 29 | 124 | 35 | 148 | 5 |
| 1943 .. | 1,280 | 30 | 118 | 35 | 145 | 5 |
| 1944 .. | 1,280 | 30 | 119 | 35 | 145 | 5 |

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 the Director-General 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 1944, there were 211 State and 75 private schools with radio sets, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 500 broadcasts for schools. In the State schools were 137 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 549 motion picture films available; whilst 11 private schools had projectors, with 58 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, 1875-1940*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908-1918*, at the following types of schools:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) Primary schools—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) State, (ii) Provisional, (iii) Correspondence, (iv) Special, (v) Rural, (vi) Intermediate. | <p>(b) Secondary schools—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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.</p> | |
| <p>(d) Technical Colleges.</p> | |
| <p>(e) A Teachers' Training College, replacing pupil teacher system.</p> | |

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 Schools 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. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1944 was 1,423 boys and 778 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 211 in 1944, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 179 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 11; while 5 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1944 were—Roman Catholic, 13,369 boys and 14,290 girls, Church of England, 1,367 boys and 1,497 girls, other denominations, 674 boys and 1,203 girls, and undenominational schools, 67 boys and 91 girls.

Business Colleges.—There are 10 of these colleges; and in 1944 the aggregate enrolments were 515 males and 1,979 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—There are 29 of these under the control of the Director of Native Affairs. (See page 63.)

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £1,639,397 on State schools during 1943-44. This amounted to £1 11s. 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 intro-

duced. 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 £1,946,617 in 1943-44, or £1 16s. 10d. per head. In 1860, there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1944, 160. The decline since 1900 is due to the falling birth rate.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1944 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1944.

| Type. | Schools at End of Year. | Teachers at End of Year. | Net Enrolment during Year. | | Average Attendance during Year. | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Primary— | | | | | | |
| State— | | | | | | |
| State .. | 1,440 | 4,451 | 57,197 | 52,510 | 46,847 | 42,785 |
| Provisional .. | 48 | 89 | 519 | 471 | 437 | 383 |
| Correspondence | 1 | 93 | 4,245 | 4,245 | 1,759 | 1,926 |
| Special .. | 9 | 36 | 199 | 167 | 149 | 121 |
| Rural .. | 28 | 307 | 3,732 | 3,320 | 3,188 | 2,790 |
| Intermediate | 14a | 108 | 1,524 | 1,399 | 1,283 | 1,174 |
| Total State | 1,528 | 5,084b | 67,416 | 62,112 | 53,663 | 49,179 |
| Private— | | | | | | |
| Grammar .. | c | c | 103 | 43 | 81 | 39 |
| Other .. | 211 | 1,379 | 12,993 | 14,015 | 12,196 | 12,655 |
| Total Private | 211 | 1,379 | 13,096 | 14,058 | 12,277 | 12,694 |
| Total Primary .. | 1,739 | 6,463 | 80,512 | 76,170 | 65,940 | 61,873 |
| Secondary— | | | | | | |
| State— | | | | | | |
| High .. | 18 | 343 | 2,592 | 2,518 | 2,176 | 2,084 |
| High "Top" | 16d | 87 | 417 | 396 | 332 | 338 |
| Total State | 18 | 430b | 3,009 | 2,914 | 2,508 | 2,422 |
| Private— | | | | | | |
| Grammar .. | 8 | 97 | 1,320 | 735 | 1,036 | 657 |
| Other .. | e | e | 2,484 | 3,066 | 2,331 | 2,769 |
| Total Private | 8 | 97 | 3,804 | 3,801 | 3,367 | 3,426 |
| Total Secondary | 26 | 527 | 6,813 | 6,715 | 5,875 | 5,848 |
| Total All Schools.. | 1,765 | 6,990 | 87,325 | 82,885 | 71,815 | 67,721 |

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

b Including teachers temporarily absent on war service.

c Included with Secondary schools.

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

e Included with Primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in the Rural and Intermediate schools, 76 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 1944 was 6,010, and in domestic science, 9,146.

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

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Schools. | | Teachers. | | Net Enrolment of Scholars. | | | Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i> |
|-------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|---------|---|
| | State. | Other. | State. <i>a</i> | Other. | State. | Other. | Total. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £1,000 |
| 1939 | 1,692 | 228 | 4,837 | 1,600 | 141,354 | 32,160 | 173,514 | 1,614 |
| 1940 | 1,687 | 227 | 4,783 | 1,603 | 139,509 | 31,882 | 171,391 | 1,616 |
| 1941 | 1,660 | 225 | 4,604 | 1,561 | 138,358 | 32,512 | 170,870 | 1,608 |
| 1942 | 1,589 | 218 | 4,049 | 1,345 | 137,450 | 28,914 | 166,364 | 1,538 |
| 1943 | 1,548 | 219 | 4,198 | 1,421 | 133,849 | 32,569 | 166,418 | 1,639 |
| 1944 | 1,546 | 219 | 4,343 | 1,476 | 135,451 | 34,759 | 170,210 | 1,858 |

a Excluding teachers temporarily absent on war service; 1,122 males and 49 females in 1944

b For year ending 30th June following.

n Not available.

Ages of Scholars.—This information has been collected from all schools since 1939, and details for 1944 are given in the next table. The total scholars in this table is not the same as in the table on page 79, as the scholars in that table represent net enrolments during the year.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

| Age. | Primary Schools. | | | Secondary Schools. | | |
|-------------|------------------|----------|---------|--------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 6 .. | 4,149 | 4,037 | 8,186 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 8,275 | 7,825 | 16,100 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 9,064 | 8,677 | 17,741 | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 8,830 | 8,338 | 17,168 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 8,507 | 8,111 | 16,618 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 8,248 | 7,851 | 16,099 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 8,160 | 7,619 | 15,779 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 8,194 | 7,698 | 15,892 | 20 | 53 | 73 |
| 13 | 7,695 | 7,146 | 14,841 | 320 | 331 | 651 |
| 14 | 3,773 | 3,329 | 7,102 | 1,762 | 1,850 | 3,612 |
| 15 | 621 | 452 | 1,073 | 2,383 | 2,511 | 4,894 |
| 16 | 39 | 27 | 66 | 1,348 | 1,221 | 2,569 |
| 17 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 494 | 371 | 865 |
| 18 and over | 25 | 25 | 50 | 136 | 91 | 227 |
| Total .. | 75,589 | 71,145 | 146,734 | 6,463 | 6,428 | 12,891 |

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age-groups, the proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, boys, 89 per cent., girls, 86 per cent.; 14 years, boys, 61 per cent., girls, 58 per cent.; 15 years, boys, 33 per cent., girls, 33 per cent.; 16 years, boys, 15 per cent., girls, 14 per cent.; and 17 years, boys, 5 per cent., girls, 4 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 196 students enrolled at this institution during 1944, 175 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture.

School Examinations.—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University Examinations. The Scholarship, which is taken at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at an approved secondary school, State or private, but holders of State scholarships who pass the Junior University Examination in required subjects may be granted an extension of their scholarship for a further two years. The Junior University Examination follows after a two years' course of secondary education, and a further two years brings the student to the Senior University Examination. The Junior University Examination is generally regarded by employers as satisfactory qualification for apprenticeship and clerical work, while the Senior University Examination qualifies for matriculation 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. |
| 1940 .. | 5,307 | 61 | 3,192 | 82 | 524 | 71 |
| 1941 .. | 5,400 | 60 | 3,440 | 82 | 526 | 71 |
| 1942 .. | 5,135 | 64 | 3,378 | 87 | 485 | 71 |
| 1943 .. | 5,668 | 70 | 3,632 | 84 | 452 | 64 |
| 1944 .. | 5,454 | 67 | 3,804 | 84 | 657 | 64 |

Technical Colleges.—There were 12 of these colleges in 1944, with 206 teachers. Full-time scholars numbered 199, and part-time, 8,217. The number of scholars taking diploma courses was 489, and apprentices, all part-time, totalled 3,706. 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 1944 there were 812 taking these courses, which were given by nine instructors.

Teachers' Training College.—There were 434 students being trained as teachers in this college in 1944. Evening and correspondence classes, for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations, are also held, and during 1944 there were 487 evening and 739 correspondence students, including 400 persons serving in the armed services.

2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act, 1909*, and was opened on the 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Art, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Medicine, and Veterinary Science. The activities of the Faculty of Veterinary Science were suspended at the end of 1942 as a

result of war conditions, and were resumed in part only at the beginning of 1945. The governing body of the University is a Senate. The number of members prescribed in the original University Act was 20—10 nominated triennially by the Governor-in-Council and 10 elected triennially by the University 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 number of government nominees was increased to 15 under *The National Education Co-ordination and the University of Queensland Acts Amendment Act, 1941*.

Since its inception the University has been housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. Expansion has necessitated the use of several buildings originally erected for use by the Technical College. The old Masonic Hall Building, in Alice Street, was given to the University by the United Grand Lodge of Queensland in November, 1934. It was first used as an Anatomy School and is now occupied by certain sections of the Engineering Department. The Pharmacy College Building, in William Street, has been occupied by the University since January, 1936, for use as a School of Physiology and is now being enlarged to meet expansion. A Veterinary Science School Building at Yeerongpilly was opened in December, 1937. A Medical School Building, situated near the Brisbane General Hospital, was opened in August, 1939, and a Dental College, located in Turbot Street, in July, 1941. The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. The first three St. Lucia buildings were to have been ready for occupation in March, 1943, but the work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly-completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. In the absence of labour and materials to complete the St. Lucia buildings, arising out of war conditions, it has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the Domain and Medical School sites to meet immediate post-war requirements.

The progress of the University during the last five years is shown in the following table.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Teaching Staff. ^a | | Students. ^b | | | Revenue. | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|
| | Pro-fessors. | Other. | Day. | Even-ing. | Exter-nal. | Government Aid. ^c | Fees, &c. | From Private Founda-tions. ^d | From all Sources. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1940 | 22 | 220 | 658 | 556 | 496 | 38,445 | 42,237 | 25,542 | 114,239 |
| 1941 | 22 | 221 | 656 | 554 | 508 | 42,323 | 42,216 | 24,136 | 117,013 |
| 1942 | 22 | 242 | 566 | 388 | 351 | 56,602 | 34,743 | 18,337 | 117,554 |
| 1943 | 20 | 231 | 581 | 297 | 539 | 43,443 | 36,944 | 13,500 | 103,281 |
| 1944 | 20 | 238 | 651 | 358 | 780 | 55,782 | 44,425 | 17,063 | 124,174 |

^a Including part-time staff.

^b Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

^c Including grant from Commonwealth Government for research. In 1944, the amount was £5,225.

^d Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1944, these amounted to £580.

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 19 special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing nearly 85,000 works, is available at the University.

The following table shows the age distribution of students enrolled for the various courses and the number of degrees, diplomas, and certificates granted during 1944.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.
AGES OF STUDENTS AND DEGREES, &C., CONFERRED, 1944.

| Course. | Ages of Students. | | | | | | Total. | Degrees, Diplomas, and Certificates Conferred. | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--|-----------|------------|
| | 17 and 18. | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22 to 25. | Over 25. | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Arts | 50 | 57 | 55 | 56 | 173 | 321 | 712 | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| Law | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 27 | 39 | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Commerce or Economics.. | 10 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 47 | 84 | 184 | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Education .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11 | 75 | 89 | 8 | .. | 8 |
| Science .. . | 38 | 52 | 32 | 22 | 42 | 39 | 225 | 19 | 8 | 27 |
| Medicine .. | 41 | 40 | 27 | 31 | 76 | 28 | 243 | 35 | 3 | 38 |
| Engineering .. | 30 | 24 | 15 | 13 | 26 | 16 | 124 | 15 | .. | 15 |
| Agriculture .. | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Veterinary Science .. . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Dental Science | 17 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 57 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Music .. . | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 14 | .. | .. | .. |
| Architecture .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Physical Education .. | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 32 | 2 | 12 | 14 |
| Physiotherapy | 6 | 15 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 45 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Total .. | 202 | 229 | 181 | 157 | 405 | 615 | 1,789 | 119 | 54 | 173 |

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

Libraries.—Under *The Libraries Act of 1943*, the Library Board of Queensland was established. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board must maintain co-operation between the Department of Public Instruction, which administers the Act, the University of Queensland, and such other local bodies or societies having for their object the encouragement of education, literature, and the arts and sciences, in order that the facilities available will be of the most benefit. The Board consists of six members, with the Librarian of the Public Library as secretary. The Public Library may establish branches throughout Queensland, or may amalgamate with the public library of any approved society. The Government may subsidise donations and subscriptions to the Board on a £ for £ basis, but not exceeding £5,000 in any year.

At present, 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 25 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 158,000 books.

Outside Brisbane, there are 116 libraries containing about 360,000 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.

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, and a reference library. 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 609 pictures; 309 of which have been presented, 2 are on loan, and 298 have 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 being concerned with the application of practical scientific methods to production, and the eradication of stock and plant diseases. 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 Acts, 1937 to 1945, are 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, and twenty-seven food and sanitary inspectors and cadets. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a medical officer, a bacteriologist and six assistants. A medical officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of two female medical officers, while a microscopist and an inspector have charge of the Hookworm Campaign. A Weil's Disease Campaign with headquarters in Innisfail, North Queensland, is operating with a staff of four health inspectors.

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, and Cairns, 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, Footwear, &c.

During recent years, health authorities have been advocating that "prevention is better than cure" for some diseases where the death rate is high, especially of young children, and a system of immunisation of young children is being carried out as a preventive of diphtheria and whooping cough. During the war, servicemen received immunisation for smallpox, typhus, typhoid, and cholera, and were given preventive treatment for malaria.

Diphtheria.—Diphtheria prophylaxis by means of formalised toxoid has continued to grow in favour, and, in proportion to population, more children have been immunised in Queensland than in any other State in the Commonwealth. Local Authorities have saved many hundreds of pounds in precepts due to the fall in the incidence of the disease following the increase in immunisation. It has been observed that in a few instances children who have submitted to immunising measures have later developed diphtheria, but no deaths have occurred in such cases.

Over the past eight years, one Shire has arranged for annual immunisation of all children of six months or over within its area. No case of the disease has occurred in children living there, but two cases were reported in children who were visiting this area.

Within the Greater Brisbane area, the City Health Authority, in conjunction with the School Health Services, has carried out, during the year, a full programme of diphtheria immunisation of school and pre-school children, both at the schools and daily at the City Hall. These measures appear to be exercising a beneficial effect.

When reviewing the incidence of the disease in children who have been immunised and those who have not been immunised, the higher percentage of the latter is clearly demonstrated. Among the many thousands of children annually immunised against diphtheria in Queensland by the formalised toxoid method, no instance of dangerous symptoms arising therefrom has been reported. The people of the State are slowly but surely being educated to the value of diphtheria immunisation with consequent beneficial results both to the public health and public purse. Alum toxoid has not been employed for public immunisation in Queensland.

Whooping Cough.—As a result of the improvement in efficacy of the pertussis or whooping cough vaccine, a number of Local Authorities are

making preparations for a campaign against this disease. The Brisbane City Council has already commenced, and is immunising children free of charge at four sessions per week, in addition to which its Medical Officer of Health visits institutions for this purpose.

Although it is too early to give an authoritative statement on the results obtained, it would appear that immunisation against whooping cough will be a step forward in the prevention of a disease which adds greatly to the death rate of young children.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, 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 on 1st July, 1945, there were 114 public hospitals which were administered by District Hospitals Boards. In addition, 4 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 103 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

Leper settlements are situated at Peel Island in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for aboriginals. 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 95.

Public Hospitals.—Prior to 1923, the public hospitals were under the control of local committees elected by 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, 1944, there were 53 boards controlling 82 hospitals. *The Hospitals Act Amendment Act, 1944*, provided, as from 1st July, 1945, that the whole of the public hospitals in the State would come within the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards, and from that date there have been 63 boards controlling 114 hospitals. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One of the members is a representative elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members constituting the board are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the total cost of administration and maintenance of all hospitals controlled by Hospital Boards, but from 1st January, 1946, the Commonwealth commenced a subsidy scheme under *The Hospitals Benefits Act* by which payments are made from the National Welfare Fund amounting to six shillings per patient per day for patients in public and private sections of public hospitals. In consideration of the Commonwealth subsidy the State Government has undertaken

not to make any charge for patients in public sections of public hospitals. The Commonwealth subsidy of six shillings per patient per day has been extended to private hospitals.

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

| Year. | Hospitals. | Staff. | | Patients Treated. | | Deaths during Year. | Expenditure. |
|---------|------------|----------|--------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | | Medical. | Other. | General. | Maternity. | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ |
| 1934-35 | 117 | 370 | 3,058 | 80,692 | 7,690 | 3,445 | 863,241 |
| 1935-36 | 117 | 352 | 3,307 | 86,567 | 8,816 | 3,648 | 914,774 |
| 1936-37 | 116 | 370 | 3,502 | 91,564 | 9,570 | 3,743 | 1,016,372 |
| 1937-38 | 118 | 383 | 4,025 | 97,270 | 10,452 | 3,980 | 1,166,846 |
| 1938-39 | 119 | 377 | 4,275 | 98,997 | 2,117 | 4,015 | 1,425,799 |
| 1939-40 | 117 | 372 | 4,389 | 104,431 | 13,065 | 4,165 | 1,399,269 |
| 1940-41 | 115 | 371 | 4,519 | 110,296 | 13,817 | 4,089 | 1,444,543 |
| 1941-42 | 116 | 321 | 4,736 | 110,044 | 14,852 | 4,357 | 1,633,930 |
| 1942-43 | 116 | 323 | 4,988 | 114,115 | 14,499 | 4,550 | 1,580,128 |
| 1943-44 | 116 | 338 | 5,086 | 118,055 | 16,752 | 4,876 | 1,679,632 |

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

The following table gives particulars of public hospitals in the various States during 1943-44.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.^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 P.p. | No. | No. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| N. S. Wales | 214 | 280,372 | 98 | 10,530 | 12,272 | 1,550 | 3,755 |
| Victoria .. | 73 | 98,961 | 50 | 5,487 | 5,420 | 1,353 | 2,489 |
| Queensland | 115^b | 134,645 | 127 | 4,884 | 4,955 | 713 | 1,697 |
| S. Australia | 57 | 41,620 | 68 | 2,317 | 1,876 | 321 | 650 |
| W. Australia | 84 | 50,145 | 104 | 1,820 | 1,889 | 325 | 632 |
| Tasmania.. | 23 | 26,705 | 109 | 1,002 | 1,116 | 121 | 270 |
| Total .. | 566 | 632,448 | 87 | 26,040 | 27,528 | 4,383 | 9,493 |

^a Figures for South Australia are for year 1943.

^b Including Government sanatorium and subsidised private hospitals, but excluding 2 Salvation Army Hospitals.

The table on pages 88-91 gives particulars for the year 1943-44 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. 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.

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. | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Under Boards. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| <i>Moreton</i> | 12 | 131 | 1,184 | 775 | 38,308 | 6,237 | 68,644 | 1,862 |
| Brisbane and S.C. | 7 | 112 | 1,070 | 691 | 33,818 | 5,830 | 56,000 | 1,690 |
| Ipswich | 4 | 18 | 105 | 77 | 4,203 | 238 | 12,391 | 157 |
| Laidley | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 287 | 169 | 253 | 15 |
| <i>Maryborough</i> | 11 | 24 | 410 | 210 | 14,199 | 2,028 | 47,742 | 545 |
| Biggenden | 1 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 388 | 94 | 70 | 16 |
| Bundaberg | 3 | 10 | 117 | 67 | 3,389 | 636 | 5,987 | 134 |
| Gayndah | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 502 | 67 | 1,346 | 15 |
| Gympie | 1 | 2 | 78 | 36 | 2,727 | 339 | 9,679 | 113 |
| Isis | 1 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 398 | 98 | 733 | 14 |
| Kingaroy | 1 | 3 | 39 | 17 | 1,373 | 133 | 2,197 | 55 |
| Maryborough | 1 | 4 | 103 | 47 | 3,641 | 390 | 26,011 | 135 |
| Mundubbera | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 551 | 75 | 336 | 19 |
| Wienholt | 1 | 1 | 28 | 13 | 1,230 | 196 | 1,383 | 44 |
| <i>Downs</i> | 9 | 32 | 265 | 148 | 10,706 | 1,878 | 15,170 | 400 |
| Chinchilla | 1 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 735 | 91 | 460 | 26 |
| Dalby | 2 | 3 | 34 | 20 | 1,025 | 248 | 427 | 36 |
| Goondiwindi | 1 | 1 | 18 | 11 | 685 | 133 | 537 | 27 |
| Miles | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 631 | .. | 324 | 13 |
| Stanthorpe | 1 | 3 | 36 | 14 | 1,625 | 175 | 400 | 48 |
| Tara | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 319 | 46 | 1,684 | 9 |
| Toowoomba | 1 | 17 | 96 | 62 | 3,741 | 947 | 9,969 | 174 |
| Warwick | 1 | 4 | 47 | 19 | 1,945 | 238 | 1,369 | 67 |
| <i>Roma</i> | 5 | 7 | 60 | 38 | 2,686 | 340 | 4,730 | 84 |
| Balonne | 2 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 905 | 93 | 2,255 | 24 |
| Roma | 3 | 5 | 43 | 23 | 1,781 | 247 | 2,475 | 60 |
| <i>South Western</i> | 5 | 7 | 46 | 34 | 1,887 | 268 | 4,410 | 56 |
| Charleville | 2 | 4 | 26 | 19 | 1,134 | 159 | 2,158 | 30 |
| Cunnamulla | 1 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 546 | 83 | 1,392 | 19 |
| <i>Rockhampton</i> | 8 | 11 | 164 | 111 | 6,322 | 897 | 15,163 | 251 |
| Banana | 2 | 2 | 16 | 16 | 854 | 156 | 2,465 | 25 |
| Gladstone | 2 | 1 | 28 | 14 | 1,177 | 120 | 6,123 | 50 |
| Monto | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 508 | 128 | 812 | 20 |
| Rockhampton | 2 | 6 | 103 | 69 | 3,678 | 472 | 5,670 | 153 |
| <i>Central Western</i> | 7 | 5 | 63 | 51 | 1,953 | 380 | 6,524 | 70 |
| Barcaldine | 1 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 373 | 75 | 1,106 | 14 |
| Blackall | 1 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 422 | 73 | .. | 16 |
| Longreach | 2 | 1 | 23 | 16 | 557 | 144 | 2,822 | 23 |
| <i>Mackay</i> | 1 | 4 | 67 | 36 | 3,092 | 204 | 2,886 | 136 |
| Mackay | 1 | 4 | 67 | 36 | 3,092 | 204 | 2,886 | 136 |
| <i>Townsville</i> | 7 | 14 | 213 | 106 | 8,702 | 1,256 | 24,328 | 322 |
| Ayr | 2 | 2 | 42 | 19 | 1,470 | 221 | 7,480 | 55 |
| Bowen | 3 | 4 | 51 | 29 | 1,933 | 256 | 6,686 | 63 |
| Townsville | 2 | 8 | 120 | 58 | 5,299 | 779 | 10,162 | 204 |

QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Government. | | Receipts. | | | | | Total Expenditure. | Average Cost per Patient per Day. a |
|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|--------------------|--|
| Precepts or Endowment. | Other. | Local Authority Precepts. | Private Contributions. | Patients' Payments. | Other. | Total. | | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | s. d. |
| 247,354 | 22,524 | 82,450 | 1,809 | 205,110 | 27,316 | 586,563 | 601,584 | 15 0 |
| 221,073 | 20,710 | 73,691 | 1,691 | 180,566 | 9,734 | 507,465 | 525,102 | 14 10 |
| 25,298 | 1,687 | 8,432 | 107 | 21,689 | 17,557 | 74,770 | 72,247 | 16 6 |
| 983 | 127 | 327 | 11 | 2,855 | 25 | 4,328 | 4,235 | 15 1 |
| 84,278 | 6,283 | 28,091 | 362 | 77,996 | 4,843 | 201,853 | 192,132 | 17 3 |
| 3,813 | 138 | 1,271 | 9 | 2,180 | 376 | 7,787 | 7,418 | 24 4 |
| 24,436 | 1,309 | 8,145 | 56 | 19,335 | 246 | 53,527 | 51,009 | 19 7 |
| 2,935 | 130 | 978 | 3 | 1,934 | 61 | 6,041 | 5,485 | 19 3 |
| 12,812 | 1,617 | 4,271 | 81 | 12,827 | 2,710 | 34,318 | 33,900 | 13 8 |
| 3,649 | 151 | 1,216 | 10 | 2,916 | 3 | 7,945 | 7,748 | 30 2 |
| 7,025 | 485 | 2,341 | 23 | 7,928 | 294 | 18,096 | 16,290 | 15 10 |
| 20,993 | 1,492 | 6,998 | 143 | 22,745 | 78 | 52,449 | 49,845 | 16 9 |
| 3,376 | 141 | 1,125 | 31 | 2,224 | 26 | 6,923 | 6,745 | 19 4 |
| 5,239 | 820 | 1,746 | 6 | 5,907 | 1,049 | 14,767 | 13,692 | 15 1 |
| 49,434 | 4,046 | 16,321 | 268 | 54,933 | 13,226 | 138,228 | 123,738 | 16 4 |
| 4,213 | 213 | 1,404 | 26 | 2,763 | 179 | 8,798 | 9,332 | 19 1 |
| 7,601 | 445 | 2,533 | 18 | 7,129 | 71 | 17,797 | 16,216 | 24 1 |
| 4,062 | 424 | 1,354 | 51 | 4,216 | 161 | 10,268 | 11,060 | 21 9 |
| 1,551 | 141 | 517 | 11 | 1,930 | 12 | 4,162 | 4,817 | 20 2 |
| 4,666 | 544 | 1,522 | 7 | 7,148 | 372 | 14,259 | 13,022 | 14 4 |
| 2,301 | 110 | 770 | 52 | 1,644 | 26 | 4,903 | 3,816 | 23 10 |
| 18,128 | 1,604 | 5,917 | 85 | 20,898 | 97 | 46,729 | 47,008 | 13 10 |
| 6,912 | 565 | 2,304 | 18 | 9,205 | 12,308 | 31,312 | 18,467 | 15 2 |
| 15,634 | 826 | 6,086 | 63 | 10,878 | 469 | 33,956 | 36,233 | 22 8 |
| 5,724 | 232 | 2,783 | .. | 2,576 | 80 | 11,395 | 14,002 | 32 0 |
| 9,910 | 594 | 3,303 | 63 | 8,302 | 389 | 22,561 | 22,231 | 19 0 |
| 18,820 | 491 | 6,272 | 47 | 7,368 | 4,645 | 37,643 | 33,195 | 31 7 |
| 10,613 | 280 | 3,537 | 38 | 3,937 | 4,382 | 22,787 | 19,345 | 35 5 |
| 4,298 | 146 | 1,432 | 9 | 2,376 | 2 | 8,263 | 7,232 | 19 1 |
| 37,861 | 3,179 | 12,619 | 239 | 35,989 | 9,029 | 98,916 | 89,719 | 17 6 |
| 5,937 | 296 | 1,979 | 134 | 3,688 | 8,392 | 20,426 | 13,126 | 24 4 |
| 5,866 | 455 | 1,955 | 18 | 7,006 | 237 | 15,537 | 14,890 | 14 6 |
| 2,333 | 167 | 777 | .. | 3,425 | 6 | 6,708 | 7,364 | 20 3 |
| 22,352 | 2,235 | 7,451 | 83 | 21,336 | 357 | 53,814 | 51,761 | 16 5 |
| 26,471 | 698 | 8,823 | 93 | 9,866 | 4,995 | 50,946 | 51,402 | 34 0 |
| 3,167 | 142 | 1,056 | .. | 2,073 | 58 | 6,496 | 6,353 | 25 3 |
| 3,957 | 175 | 1,319 | 54 | 1,775 | 4 | 7,284 | 7,063 | 23 10 |
| 11,205 | 206 | 3,735 | 21 | 3,494 | 4,812 | 23,473 | 24,960 | 42 6 |
| 13,500 | 1,149 | 4,464 | 74 | 13,943 | 51 | 33,181 | 30,025 | 10 5 |
| 13,500 | 1,149 | 4,464 | 74 | 13,943 | 51 | 33,181 | 30,025 | 10 5 |
| 43,151 | 5,001 | 14,584 | 348 | 52,801 | 8,066 | 123,951 | 126,222 | 17 6 |
| 11,002 | 515 | 3,668 | 114 | 7,499 | 1,848 | 24,646 | 24,631 | 20 7 |
| 12,837 | 565 | 4,479 | 82 | 10,119 | 365 | 28,447 | 31,614 | 20 8 |
| 19,312 | 3,921 | 6,437 | 152 | 35,183 | 5,853 | 70,858 | 69,977 | 15 8 |

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

| Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital. | Hospitals. | | | | Patients Treated during Year. | | | Average Daily Number Resident In- Patients. |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| | No. | Staff. | | No. | In-Patients. | | Out- Patients. | |
| | | Medical. | Nursing. | | General. | Maternity | | |
| | | No. | No. | | | | | |
| (i) Under Boards — continued. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| <i>Cairns</i> | 9 | 15 | 247 | 119 | 11,843 | 1,472 | 35,685 | 368 |
| Atherton | 1 | 3 | 38 | 18 | 2,076 | 206 | 9,216 | 70 |
| Cairns | 3 | 6 | 107 | 51 | 6,021 | 717 | 17,569 | 181 |
| Innisfail | 1 | 3 | 42 | 20 | 1,544 | 241 | 2,081 | 39 |
| Mareeba | 2 | 1 | 29 | 16 | 1,014 | 142 | 4,360 | 43 |
| Mossman | 1 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 497 | 61 | 907 | 15 |
| Tully | 1 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 691 | 105 | 1,552 | 20 |
| <i>Far Western</i> | 1 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 405 | 57 | 2,289 | 18 |
| Winton | 1 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 405 | 57 | 2,289 | 18 |
| <i>Peninsula</i> | 1 | .. | 5 | 3 | 253 | 13 | 995 | 8 |
| <i>North Western</i> | 6 | 5 | 48 | 35 | 2,074 | 290 | 13,646 | 67 |
| Hughenden | 1 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 501 | 54 | 1,322 | 17 |
| Mount Isa | 1 | 2 | 20 | 12 | 1,016 | 148 | 9,730 | 31 |
| Total | 82 | 256 | 2,783 | 1,673 | 102,430 | 15,320 | 242,212 | 4,187 |
| (ii) Not Boards. | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Moreton</i> | 1 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 1,153 | 147 | 427 | 24 |
| Beaudesert | 1 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 1,153 | 147 | 427 | 24 |
| <i>Maryborough</i> | 2 | 2 | 21 | 11 | 975 | 25 | 596 | 27 |
| Nanango | 1 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 734 | .. | 470 | 21 |
| <i>Downs</i> | 3 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 465 | 117 | 255 | 42 |
| <i>Roma</i> | 2 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 439 | 69 | 1,122 | 19 |
| <i>South Western</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 668 | 1 |
| <i>Rockhampton</i> | 2 | 3 | 34 | 19 | 1,192 | 231 | 9,848 | 52 |
| Mount Morgan | 1 | 2 | 28 | 16 | 1,065 | 203 | 9,518 | 48 |
| <i>Central Western</i> | 5 | 5 | 33 | 21 | 1,195 | 143 | 4,105 | 41 |
| Clermont | 1 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 471 | 80 | 1,289 | 16 |
| Emerald | 1 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 369 | 33 | 662 | 14 |
| <i>Far Western</i> | 3 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 141 | 23 | 939 | 6 |
| <i>Townsville</i> | 1 | 2 | 37 | 21 | 1,190 | 281 | 2,400 | 43 |
| Charters Towers | 1 | 2 | 37 | 21 | 1,190 | 281 | 2,400 | 43 |
| <i>Cairns</i> | 4 | 1 | 22 | 15 | 582 | 64 | 2,894 | 20 |
| Herberton | 1 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 371 | 62 | 623 | 16 |
| <i>North Western</i> | 5 | 5 | 18 | 20 | 1,071 | 102 | 2,171 | 42 |
| Cloncurry | 1 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 714 | 70 | 922 | 30 |
| Total | 29 | 27 | 233 | 158 | 8,447 | 1,203 | 25,425 | 317 |
| Total All Hospitals ^b | 111 | 283 | 3,016 | 1,831 | 110,877 | 16,523 | 267,637 | 4,504 |

^a In-patients only.

QUEENSLAND, 1943-44—(continued).

| Receipts. | | | | | | | Total Expenditure. | Average Cost per Patient per Day. a |
|------------------------|--------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------|--------------------|--|
| Government. | | Local Authority Precepts. | Private Contributions. | Patients' Payments | Other. | Total. | | |
| Precepts or Endowment. | Other. | | | | | | £ | £ |
| 37,136 | 3,998 | 12,558 | 405 | 60,340 | 29,507 | 143,944 | 153,093 | 17 2 |
| 5,070 | 570 | 1,690 | 84 | 12,130 | .. | 19,544 | 20,064 | 14 4 |
| 13,642 | 2,260 | 4,547 | 162 | 26,990 | 1,324 | 48,925 | 53,504 | 14 4 |
| 7,097 | 367 | 2,365 | 27 | 8,592 | 27,710 | 46,158 | 48,947 | 30 1 |
| 5,516 | 426 | 1,838 | 57 | 6,115 | 239 | 14,191 | 14,175 | 16 6 |
| 3,190 | 153 | 1,244 | 26 | 2,211 | 194 | 7,018 | 7,584 | 26 9 |
| 2,621 | 222 | 874 | 49 | 4,302 | 40 | 8,108 | 8,819 | 22 9 |
| 2,813 | 158 | 938 | 113 | 1,995 | 20 | 6,037 | 6,720 | 19 0 |
| 2,813 | 158 | 938 | 113 | 1,995 | 20 | 6,037 | 6,720 | 19 0 |
| 1,067 | 100 | 356 | 7 | 1,879 | 94 | 3,503 | 3,107 | 20 0 |
| 13,280 | 877 | 4,427 | 2,127 | 14,362 | 631 | 35,704 | 34,223 | 24 3 |
| 2,375 | 216 | 792 | 128 | 3,151 | 6 | 6,668 | 6,746 | 20 11 |
| 4,528 | 432 | 1,510 | 1,944 | 7,885 | 500 | 16,799 | 15,443 | 20 9 |
| 590,799 | 49,330 | 197,989 | 5,955 | 547,460 | 102,892 | 1,494,425 | 1,481,393 | 16 8 |
| 1,583 | 247 | .. | 942 | 3,435 | 1,481 | 7,688 | 7,966 | 14 4 |
| 1,583 | 247 | .. | 942 | 3,435 | 1,481 | 7,688 | 7,966 | 14 4 |
| 3,503 | 243 | .. | 1,255 | 3,549 | 201 | 8,751 | 8,786 | 17 7 |
| 2,376 | 171 | .. | 707 | 2,610 | 122 | 5,986 | 6,237 | 15 7 |
| 11,476 | 146 | .. | 1,581 | 3,124 | 129 | 16,456 | 16,178 | 20 5 |
| 2,168 | 1,007 | 120 | 1,465 | 3,645 | 340 | 8,745 | 8,651 | 23 3 |
| 640 | 20 | .. | 20 | 204 | .. | 884 | 1,413 | 74 9 |
| 9,147 | 638 | 500 | 4,791 | 2,432 | 643 | 18,151 | 17,398 | 15 11 |
| 7,614 | 601 | 500 | 4,322 | 1,723 | 447 | 15,207 | 14,581 | 14 1 |
| 7,947 | 396 | 400 | 2,662 | 6,211 | 843 | 18,459 | 17,805 | 21 6 |
| 1,888 | 155 | .. | 919 | 1,988 | 399 | 5,343 | 4,675 | 15 0 |
| 1,795 | 140 | 400 | 256 | 1,833 | 202 | 4,626 | 5,373 | 20 3 |
| 2,462 | 61 | .. | 1,602 | 752 | 39 | 4,916 | 4,832 | 45 11 |
| 5,227 | 545 | .. | 738 | 6,670 | 203 | 13,383 | 15,540 | 18 9 |
| 5,227 | 545 | .. | 738 | 6,670 | 203 | 13,383 | 15,540 | 18 9 |
| 4,559 | 272 | .. | 1,608 | 3,171 | 414 | 10,024 | 10,004 | 26 4 |
| 2,840 | 203 | .. | 726 | 2,321 | 159 | 6,249 | 6,033 | 21 1 |
| 6,736 | 664 | 100 | 2,122 | 4,863 | 805 | 15,290 | 14,573 | 17 11 |
| 3,367 | 233 | .. | 1,148 | 3,064 | 215 | 8,027 | 8,864 | 15 9 |
| 55,448 | 4,239 | 1,120 | 18,786 | 38,056 | 5,098 | 122,747 | 123,146 | 19 9 |
| 646,247 | 53,569 | 199,109 | 24,741 | 585,516 | 107,990 | 1,617,172 | 1,604,539 | 16 11 |

b Excluding subsidised private hospitals and Government sanatorium.

Mental Diseases Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in section 8 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. Four are hospitals for the insane, and one a hospital for epileptic patients. All are supported by the Government, and all expenditure, in excess of patients' fees and contributions, is met from State revenue. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene, who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Hos- pitals. | Staff. | | Patients Treated. during Year. | Re- covered and Re- lieved. | Deaths. | Patients at End of Year. | | Expendi- ture. |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|--------|---|---|---------|-----------------------------|---------|-------------------|
| | | Medi- cal. | Other. | | | | Males. | Females | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ |
| 1934-35a | 4 | 7 | 518 | 3,928 | 267 | 248 | 1,988 | 1,409 | 231,803 |
| 1935-36a | 4 | 7 | 534 | 3,984 | 313 | 247 | 1,966 | 1,430 | 223,442 |
| 1936-37a | 4 | 7 | 535 | 3,993 | 265 | 268 | 1,978 | 1,473 | 233,804 |
| 1937-38a | 4 | 7 | 543 | 4,064 | 214 | 287 | 2,062 | 1,482 | 242,598 |
| 1938-39a | 4 | 8 | 554 | 4,187 | 263 | 258 | 2,100 | 1,550 | 255,397 |
| 1939-40a | 4 | 8 | 572 | 4,206 | 250 | 257 | 2,109 | 1,583 | 271,383 |
| 1940-41.. | 5 | 9 | 569 | 4,303 | 296 | 220 | 2,135 | 1,637 | 275,022 |
| 1941-42.. | 5 | 9 | 575 | 4,343 | 307 | 294 | 2,068 | 1,667 | 314,593 |
| 1942-43.. | 5 | 9 | 531 | 4,579 | 383 | 260 | 2,060 | 1,689 | 296,374 |
| 1943-44.. | 5 | 10 | 571 | 4,715 | 455 | 270 | 2,035 | 1,784 | 335,631 |

a Not including Reception House at Townsville, which prior to 1940-41 was not classed as a Mental Hospital.

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 local 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. | Brigades. | Staff. | Cases. | | | | Expenditure. |
|---------|-----------|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | | | Attendance at Accidents. | Treated at Headquarters. | Disinfecting and Fumigating. | Transport to and from Hospitals, &c. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ |
| 1934-35 | 73 | 750 | 28,606 | 78,937 | 160 | 62,715 | 99,165 |
| 1935-36 | 74 | 771 | 29,175 | 88,438 | 257 | 81,994 | 106,679 |
| 1936-37 | 75 | 764 | 30,762 | 90,807 | 266 | 95,795 | 112,111 |
| 1937-38 | 75 | 767 | 32,398 | 100,754 | 151 | 103,011 | 114,854 |
| 1938-39 | 76 | 804 | 35,719 | 104,037 | 177 | 109,919 | 120,567 |
| 1939-40 | 76 | 809 | 34,790 | 101,055 | 320 | 116,079 | 131,517 |
| 1940-41 | 75 | 816 | 31,234 | 97,143 | 216 | 117,659 | 132,277 |
| 1941-42 | 75 | 858 | 30,623 | 92,902 | 169 | 113,351 | 134,317 |
| 1942-43 | 74 | 873 | 30,405 | 92,915 | 165 | 122,512 | 140,728 |
| 1943-44 | 77 | 885 | 31,885 | 100,625 | 195 | 132,287 | 161,366 |

7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At the 30th June, 1944, there were 168 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 34 resident centres and 134 sub-centres, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 8 sub-centres. In the metropolitan area there were 6 resident centres and 33 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics with 8 sub-centres. An Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of Maternal and Child Welfare, visiting centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Mount Isa area.

A correspondence section has been established to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State and to which mothers can send enquiries.

There are two training schools in Brisbane where girls are trained as child welfare nurses and assistants. These training schools also admit mothers and babies who are sick or requiring assistance and take care of small children while their mothers are being confined. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home has been opened at Sandgate for the admission of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are also 5 Pre-School Child Centres for the examination of children under school age.

The Maternal and Child Welfare Service is financed by the Government. The table on the next page shows the progress and work done by these clinics over the last five years.

In addition, there are in Brisbane 2 Creches and 5 Kindergartens, controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee of the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a Government grant is received.

Since the war a large number of small kindergartens and child minding centres have been established. These are mostly controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has established a modern centre at the City Hall.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Maternal and Child Welfare Centres— | | | | | |
| Resident Centres .. No. | 31 | 33 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Sub-Centres .. No. | 104 | 113 | 130 | 132 | 134 |
| Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No. | 3,415 | 3,356 | 3,434 | 3,350 | 3,471 |
| New Cases Seen— | | | | | |
| Infants No. | 11,685 | 12,019 | 12,902 | 12,205 | 14,513 ^a |
| Expectant Mothers No. | 1,428 | 1,728 | 1,713 | 1,519 | 1,548 |
| Total Attendances at Clinics No. | 243,883 | 257,109 | 271,137 | 277,415 | 308,424 |
| New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors No. | 3,079 | 3,535 | 2,706 | 2,550 | 1,638 |
| Attendances to See Clinic Doctors No. | 4,776 | 4,779 | 3,758 | 3,375 | 2,068 |
| New Born Babies Visited No. | 11,973 | 13,962 | 15,754 | 16,261 | 19,141 |
| Subsequent Visits .. No. | 3,362 | 4,117 | 3,148 | 2,396 | 2,446 |
| Ante-Natal Clinics— | | | | | |
| Resident Centres .. No. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sub-Centres No. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| New Cases Seen .. No. | 591 | 636 | 653 | 618 | 405 |
| Total Attendances at Clinics No. | 2,209 | 2,596 | 2,701 | 2,485 | 1,856 |
| Total Expenditure .. £ | 27,524 | 27,864 | 32,348 | 37,087 | 49,541 |

^a Infants under 12 months only.

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 were available at 30th June, 1944, 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. Seven of the latter received Government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £360 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 placed State children (see below) in 20 of the others during 1943-44. The number of State children in the 25 institutions at 30th June, 1944, was 621 boys and 397 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, 1943-44.

| Type of Institution. | Institutions. | Inmates. | | | | Receipts. | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| | | Admitted during Year. | Died during Year. | Remaining at 30th June. | | Government Aid. | Total. |
| | | | | M. | F. | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ | £ |
| State Benevolent Asylums | 2 | 498 | 239 | 836 | 177 | 49,839 | 88,823 |
| Other Benevolent Asylums | 14 | 225 | 44 | 202 | 356 | 2,546 | 35,877 |
| Refuges and Night Shelters | 5 | 966 | .. | 2 | 13 | 360 | 7,435 |
| State Industrial Schools and Orphanages | 5 | 797 | 1 | 142 | 27 | 18,142 | 18,142 |
| Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages | 21 | 955 | 2 | 675 | 635 | 30,967 | 70,090 |
| Institutions for Blind and Deaf | 2 | 46 | .. | 92 | 54 | 12,540 | 34,257 |
| Total | 49 | 3,487 | 286 | 1,949 | 1,262 | 114,394 | 254,624 |

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 5,171 children in the care of the Department at the 30th June, 1945, and the following table shows where they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | Number of Children at 31st December. | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1945. ^a |
| Inmates of Institutions | 1,002 | 943 | 962 | 1,019 | 1,086 |
| In Hospitals | 35 | 43 | 36 | 18 | 53 |
| Boarded Out with Foster Mothers | 443 | 453 | 459 | 426 | 372 |
| Boarded Out with Female Relatives | 5,324 | 4,953 | 3,957 | 3,353 | 3,166 |
| Sent to Employers | 381 | 373 | 340 | 315 | 327 |
| Released on Probation | 152 | 146 | 160 | 173 | 148 |
| Miscellaneous | 6 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 19 |
| Total | 7,343 | 6,920 | 5,928 | 5,322 | 5,171 ^a |

^a As at 30th June, 1945.

10. INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Invalid and old-age pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Old-age pensions have been in operation since 1st July, 1909, and invalid pensions since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C Series" Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943, further legislation abandoned the principle of adjusting the maximum rate of pension in accordance with fluctuations in retail prices. The standard maximum rate was fixed at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week), and it was provided that that rate might not be altered without the approval of Parliament. From 1st July, 1945, the rate has been raised to 32s. 6d. per week. Since their inception pensions have been subject to the provision that the rate of pension shall be diminished by an amount sufficient to prevent the pensioner's total income (pension plus outside income) exceeding a certain amount, which has been varied with changes in the rate of pension.

Old-age pensions are paid to men above the age of 65 years and to women above 60 years. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years. Invalid pensions are paid to persons above the age of 16 who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind.

A pension is not paid to anyone of bad character, to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to any person who possesses property (excluding the home in which he or she permanently resides) exceeding £400 in value.

The maximum rate of invalid and old-age pensions is £1 12s. 6d. a week. Any outside income in excess of 12s. 6d. a week necessitates a corresponding reduction in the pension rate, while outside income of £2 5s. a week precludes the grant of pension.

Wives of invalid pensioners may receive a pension of 15s. a week, payment of which is subject to a means test. An allowance of 5s. a week is paid for one child under 16. Other children are covered by Child Endowment.

A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable towards costs which have been incurred for the funeral of an invalid or old-age pensioner.

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 £260 per annum. Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent asylums receive a pension of 11s. 6d. per week.

The number of invalid and old-age pensioners in all States in 1911 was 82,953. Their number increased steadily to a maximum of 341,330 in 1942, but in the next two years, largely on account of the greater tendency for old persons to remain at work during the war, fell to 319,979. In

1910-11, £1,847,000 was paid in invalid and old-age pensions, and, with increasing numbers of pensioners and increased rates of pension, the amount rose steadily to £22,293,000 in 1942-43. A small decrease to £21,699,000 occurred in 1943-44.

The following table shows details of invalid and old-age pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last five years.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Pensioners. ^a | | | | | 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. |
| 1939-40 | 4,191 | 4,486 | 15,057 | 19,102 | 42,836 | 2,138,230 | 8.5 | 33.4 |
| 1940-41 | 4,161 | 4,483 | 15,360 | 19,808 | 43,812 | 2,267,972 | 8.4 | 33.8 |
| 1941-42 | 4,483 | 4,684 | 15,443 | 20,429 | 45,039 | 2,567,591 | 8.8 | 34.4 |
| 1942-43 | 4,313 | 4,502 | 14,661 | 20,173 | 43,649 | 3,153,834 | 8.4 | 33.1 |
| 1943-44 | 4,430 | 4,418 | 13,730 | 19,517 | 42,095 | 2,802,973 | 8.3 | 31.2 |

^a At 30th June each year.

A comparison with the other States in Australia is given in the table below. 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 at 30th June, 1944—Western Australia, 493 and 518; New South Wales, 450 and 492; Tasmania, 442 and 480; Queensland, 423 and 451; South Australia, 367 and 432; and Victoria, 340 and 371.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| State. | Pensioners. ^c | | | | | 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.Wales ^a | 11,597 | 14,637 | 38,876 | 65,538 | 130,648 | 8,866,699 | 9.1 | 36.2 |
| Victoria | 5,836 | 6,610 | 23,979 | 45,177 | 81,602 | 5,787,208 | 6.2 | 34.6 |
| Queensland | 4,430 | 4,418 | 13,730 | 19,517 | 42,095 | 2,802,973 | 8.3 | 31.2 |
| S. Aust. ^b | 1,711 | 2,622 | 7,601 | 14,793 | 26,727 | 1,844,328 | 6.9 | 35.7 |
| W. Aust. | 1,656 | 1,787 | 7,435 | 10,674 | 21,552 | 1,508,169 | 7.1 | 37.3 |
| Tasmania | 1,243 | 1,395 | 3,890 | 5,976 | 12,504 | 889,723 | 10.7 | 40.2 |
| Total .. | 26,473 | 31,469 | 95,511 | 161,675 | 315,128 | 21,699,100 | 7.9 | 35.2 |

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c At 30th June, 1944.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which resulted 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. The conditions have been varied on several occasions since that date. As from 1st July, 1943, the means test applied to the combined income of the parents was abolished.

Rates of maternity allowance operating from 5th April, 1944, are as follows:—

- (a) Where there are no other surviving children under 16 years of age, £5;
- (b) Where there are one or two other surviving children under 16 years of age, £6;
- (c) Where there are three or more other surviving children under 16 years of age, £7 10s.

In addition, an allowance of 25s. per week in respect of the four weeks immediately preceding and the four weeks succeeding the birth of the child is provided.

Thus, the total payment in respect of a first birth amounts to £15, for a second or third birth (the previous issue still being under 16 years of age), the total amount is £16, and for a fourth or subsequent birth (the previous issue still being under 16 years of age), the total payment is £17 10s.

In the case of twin births, an additional £5 is paid, and in the case of triplets, an additional £10.

Particulars of payments in Queensland for the last five 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. |
| 1939-40 | 12,290 | 66,373 | 5 8 0 | 611 |
| 1940-41 | 12,481 | 67,238 | 5 7 10 | 600 |
| 1941-42 | 12,113 | 65,523 | 5 8 2 | 551 |
| 1942-43 | 9,651 | 52,397 | 5 8 7 | 459 |
| 1943-44 | 23,743 | 363,413 | 15 6 2 | 961 |

Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1943-44 are shown in the table on the next page.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| State. | Claims Paid. | Amount Paid. | Average Amount Paid per Claim. | | Claims per 1,000 Births. |
|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | No. | £ | £ | s. d. | No. |
| New South Wales <i>a</i> | 57,792 | 888,850 | 15 | 7 7 | 953 |
| Victoria | 38,653 | 590,648 | 15 | 5 7 | 950 |
| Queensland | 23,743 | 363,413 | 15 | 6 2 | 961 |
| South Australia <i>b</i> | 12,636 | 192,917 | 15 | 5 4 | 944 |
| Western Australia .. | 10,439 | 161,355 | 15 | 9 2 | 949 |
| Tasmania | 5,804 | 89,816 | 15 | 9 6 | 1,016 ^c |
| Total | 149,067 | 2,286,999 | 15 | 6 10 | 955 |

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c Claims exceeded births, probably on account of a carry-over of payments from 1942-43 and the fact that payments are made on still births.

12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

In March, 1941, the Commonwealth Government passed legislation introducing a system of child endowment, and payments commenced in July, 1941. The sum of 5s. per week was allowed for all dependent children under the age of 16 years in excess of one child in each family. From 1st July, 1945, the weekly amount of endowment was increased to 7s. 6d. The same weekly amount is paid in respect of all children in private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. The scheme is partly financed by a tax of 2½ per cent. on pay rolls in excess of £20 per week, religious and public benevolent institutions and public hospitals being exempt. The amount of endowment paid in 1943-44 was £12,257,000, and Pay Roll Tax yielded £10,903,000, the balance being paid from general revenue.

The following table gives particulars of child endowment in each State for 1943-44.

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1944.

| State. | Claims in Force. | Endowed Children. ^c | | | Average Liability per Claim. | Amount Paid, 1943-44. <i>a</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Total. | Per 1,000 Population. | Per Claim. | | |
| N. S. Wales <i>a</i> | No: 198,651 | No. 359,373 | No. 125 | No. 1·81 | £ s. d. 23 10 4 | £ 4,861,657 |
| Victoria | 128,381 | 220,884 | 111 | 1·72 | 22 7 4 | 3,014,497 |
| Queensland | 78,378 | 148,021 | 139 | 1·89 | 24 11 0 | 2,009,059 |
| S. Aust. <i>b</i> | 41,286 | 70,524 | 112 | 1·71 | 22 4 1 | 953,589 |
| W. Australia | 37,664 | 66,938 | 138 | 1·78 | 23 2 1 | 915,962 |
| Tasmania | 18,780 | 37,837 | 154 | 2·02 | 26 3 10 | 502,212 |
| Total | 503,140 | 903,577 | 124 | 1·80 | 23 6 11 | 12,256,976 |

a Including Australian Capital Territory. *b* Including Northern Territory.

c Excluding 18,396 endowed children in approved institutions.

d Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government since 1st July, 1943.

Widows over 50 years of age may receive a pension up to £1 7s. a week. The rate of pension is subject to the same means test (income and property) as for invalid and old-age pensions. In the case, however, of a widow maintaining a child under 16 years of age, the maximum pension payable is £1 17s. 6d. a week, and the amount of property which precludes the grant of a pension is £1,000. ("Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, and women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane.)

A widow under 50 years of age, not maintaining a child, who is in necessitous circumstances and has less than £50 after payment of all debts, may receive £1 10s. a week for six months after her husband's death.

The following table gives particulars of widows' pensions for 1943-44.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1944.

| State. | Pensions Current. ^c | | Children for Whom Pensions Payable. | Average Weekly Rate of Pension. | Pensions Paid, 1943-44. | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Total. | Per 10,000 Population | | | Amount. | Per Head of Population. |
| | No. | No. | No. | £ s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| N.S.Wales ^a | 16,380 | 57 | 7,344 | 1 7 9 | 1,147,544 | 8 0 |
| Victoria .. | 11,967 | 60 | 3,684 | 1 5 9 | 787,034 | 7 11 |
| Queensland | 6,181 | 58 | 2,442 | 1 6 7 | 363,777 | 6 10 |
| S. Aust. ^b .. | 3,358 | 54 | 1,084 | 1 5 9 | 213,086 | 6 10 |
| W. Australia | 2,796 | 58 | 881 | 1 5 9 | 180,802 | 7 6 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,530 | 63 | 672 | 1 6 8 | 108,459 | 8 11 |
| Total .. | 42,212 | 58 | 16,107 | 1 6 8 | 2,800,702 | 7 8 |

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Excluding 8 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent asylums.

14. 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 pension 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 ten years are shown in the table on the next page.

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Recipients. <i>a</i> | | Total Payments. | Average Rate per Fortnight. | | Per 1,000 of Population. | |
|---------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Incapacitated Pensioners. | Dependants. | | Incapacitated Pensioners. | Dependants. | Recipients. | Total Payments. |
| | No. | No. | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | No. | £ |
| 1934-35 | 8,234 | 20,011 | 807,070 | 2 1 7 | 0 13 11 | 29.2 | 840 |
| 1935-36 | 8,557 | 19,724 | 825,390 | 2 1 5 | 0 14 4 | 28.8 | 849 |
| 1936-37 | 8,668 | 18,860 | 857,139 | 2 1 8 | 0 15 7 | 27.8 | 871 |
| 1937-38 | 8,770 | 20,006 | 874,872 | 2 1 11 | 0 15 5 | 28.7 | 879 |
| 1938-39 | 8,833 | 19,292 | 890,710 | 2 2 2 | 0 15 9 | 27.7 | 885 |
| 1939-40 | 8,740 | 17,994 | 873,635 | 2 2 5 | 0 16 4 | 26.0 | 856 |
| 1940-41 | 8,640 | 16,738 | 853,757 | 2 2 4 | 0 17 0 | 24.4 | 827 |
| 1941-42 | 8,632 | 15,797 | 846,584 | 2 2 1 | 0 18 0 | 23.5 | 815 |
| 1942-43 | 9,229 | 16,110 | 943,691 | 2 9 10 | 1 3 10 | 24.1 | 905 |
| 1943-44 | 10,398 | 17,059 | 1,177,089 | 2 4 5 | 1 4 11 | 25.8 | 1,112 |

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, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| Where Payable. | Recipients. | | Total Payments. | Average Rate per Fort-night. | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | Incapacitated Pensioners. | Dependants. | | Incapacitated Pensioners. | Dependants. |
| | No. | No. | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| N. S. Wales <i>a</i> .. | 32,596 | 54,587 | 3,661,182 | 2 6 4 | 1 5 7 |
| Victoria .. | 27,552 | 45,916 | 3,022,522 | 2 3 7 | 1 5 9 |
| Queensland .. | 10,398 | 17,059 | 1,177,089 | 2 4 5 | 1 4 11 |
| S. Australia <i>b</i> .. | 6,180 | 11,038 | 763,350 | 2 8 3 | 1 8 7 |
| W. Australia .. | 8,089 | 14,422 | 941,924 | 2 6 0 | 1 5 9 |
| Tasmania .. | 3,780 | 7,075 | 523,675 | 3 0 9 | 1 3 6 |
| United Kingdom .. | 1,471 | 3,578 | 227,821 | 2 13 9 | 1 18 8 |
| Elsewhere .. | 292 | 429 | 31,046 | 2 3 5 | 1 9 11 |
| Total .. | 90,358 | 154,104 | 10,348,609^c | 2 6 6 | 1 5 11 |

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

c £8,618,138 for 1914-1918 War, and £1,730,471 for 1939-1945 War.

Unemployment Benefits—see Chapter 12.

Friendly Societies—see Chapter 14.

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 making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, 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 ten-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 seven-year periods, with 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 seven 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 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 developing of the land and bringing into production of at least one-half of it during the first five years, by ring-barking the useless timber and undergrowth and keeping the ring-barked area free from regrowth suckers or undergrowth. During the first five 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.

The land formerly infested by prickly pear has again been brought under occupation and intensive development. (See section 3 below.)

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 ten 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.

At any time during the last seven years of the term of his lease, a lessee of a Grazing Selection may apply to the Minister for consideration of his selection with a view to obtaining a new lease.

3. 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.

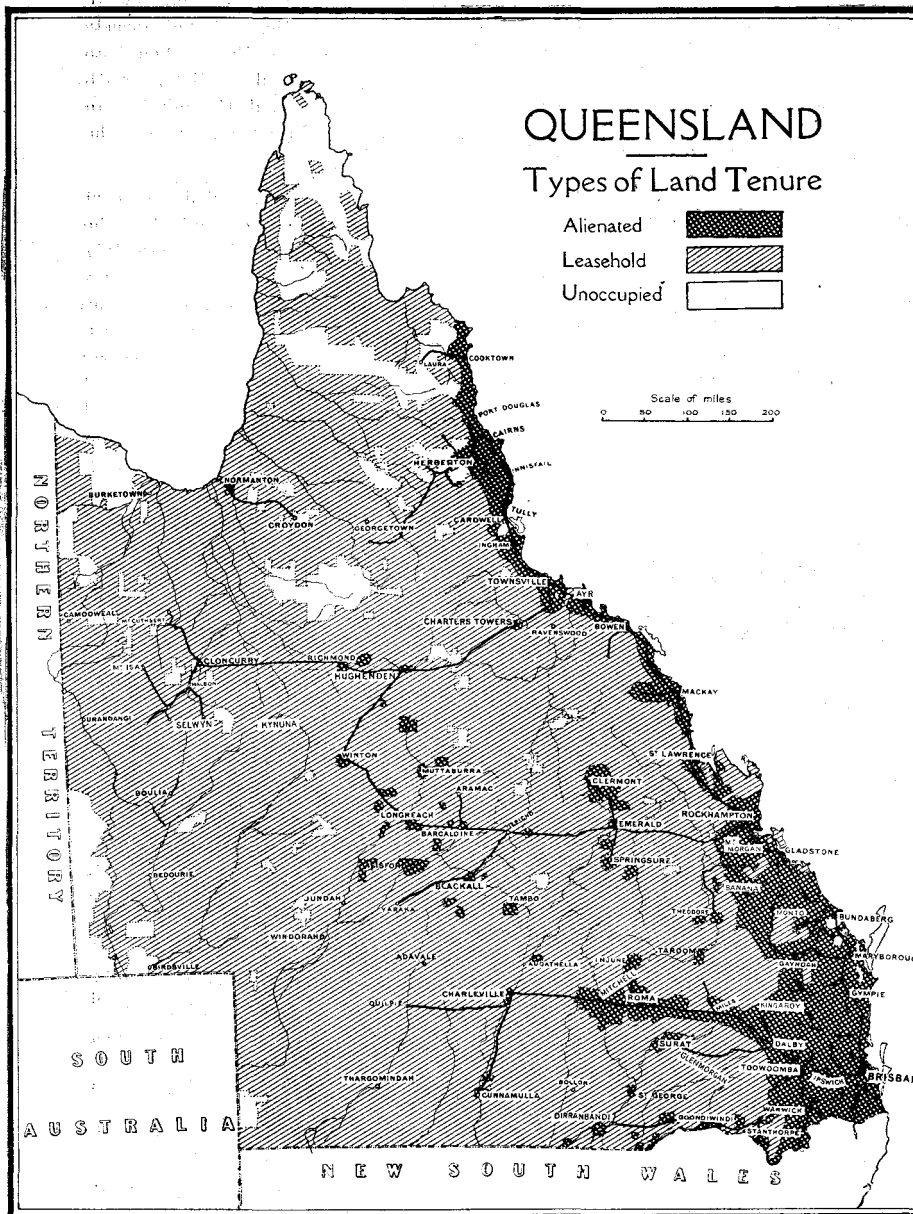
The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the 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 are reflected in the growth and general prosperity of town and smaller settlements within and adjoining the former pear-infested territory.

4. 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. | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. |
| Alienated— | | | | | |
| By Purchase | 20,858 | 21,312 | 21,517 | 21,689 | 21,854 |
| Without Payment | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| In Process of Alienation .. . | 6,883 | 6,422 | 6,211 | 6,034 | 5,862 |
| Total Alienated | 27,833 | 27,826 | 27,820 | 27,815 | 27,808 |
| Pastoral Leases | 243,888 | 243,204 | 245,287 | 244,051 | 246,183 |
| Occupation Licenses | 6,948 | 7,182 | 8,059 | 9,147 | 11,934 |
| Grazing Farms and Home- steads | 82,653 | 82,844 | 82,953 | 83,080 | 82,967 |
| Perpetual Leases | 6,297 | 6,350 | 6,347 | 6,361 | 6,377 |
| Prickly Pear Leases | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Forest Grazing Leases | 1,629 | 1,774 | 1,823 | 1,885 | 1,956 |
| Under Mining Acts | 434 | 438 | 441 | 439 | 455 |
| Leases for Special Purposes | 1,039 | 987 | 996 | 969 | 872 |
| Total Occupied | 370,745 | 370,629 | 373,750 | 373,771 | 378,576 |
| Roads and Stock Routes | 2,988 | 2,975 | 3,037 | 3,039 | 3,041 |
| Reserved for Public Purposes | 16,172 | 15,989 | 16,307 | 16,283 | 16,325 |
| Unoccupied and Unreserved | 39,215 | 39,527 | 36,026 | 36,027 | 31,178 |
| Total Area | 429,120 | 429,120 | 429,120 | 429,120 | 429,120 |



This map shows the tenures by which the occupied portions of the State are held, and the portions which remain completely unoccupied. Details of the areas held under various kinds of leases from the Crown are shown on page 105.

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

LAND TENURE, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1943.

| 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. <i>a</i> | 51,207,567 | 17,109,397 | 113,728,537 | 15,991,619 | 198,037,120 | 34.50 |
| Vic. | 28,795,025 | 3,646,721 | 14,656,019 | 9,147,995 | 56,245,760 | 57.68 |
| Q'land. | 21,780,313 | 6,034,376 | 345,956,370 | 55,348,941 | 429,120,000 | 6.42 |
| S. A. | 12,144,522 | 1,893,639 | 132,288,206 | 96,918,433 | 243,244,800 | 5.77 |
| W. A. <i>a</i> | 18,945,832 | 12,676,129 | 212,696,361 | 380,270,478 | 624,588,800 | 5.06 |
| Tas. | 5,975,699 | 399,757 | 2,816,711 | 7,585,833 | 16,778,000 | 38.00 |
| N. T. <i>a</i> | 477,595 | .. | 201,236,688 | 133,402,517 | 335,116,800 | 0.14 |
| A.C.T. <i>b</i> | 56,367 | 50,280 | 316,690 | 177,463 | 600,800 | 17.75 |
| Total | 139,382,920 | 41,810,299 | 1,023,695,582 | 698,843,279 | 1,903,732,080 | 9.52 |

a At 30th June, 1944.

b Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

Land Revenue.—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. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Rents— | | | | | |
| Pastoral .. | 382,026 | 379,495 | 390,776 | 389,859 | 400,561 |
| Grazing .. | 486,417 | 489,083 | 480,239 | 487,068 | 482,581 |
| Perpetual Leases | 68,355 | 68,638 | 64,823 | 77,138 | 75,476 |
| Special .. | 17,783 | 18,655 | 20,608 | 24,922 | 23,733 |
| Total .. | 954,581 | 955,871 | 956,446 | 978,987 | 982,351 |
| Sales .. | 133,114 | 116,487 | 99,944 | 104,336 | 92,547 |
| Other— | | | | | |
| Surveys .. | 18,473 | 16,332 | 13,392 | 10,081 | 6,396 |
| Other .. | 19,295 | 20,804 | 27,488 | 27,591 | 24,670 |
| Total .. | 37,768 | 37,136 | 40,880 | 37,672 | 31,066 |
| Total Revenue | 1,125,463 | 1,109,494 | 1,097,270 | 1,120,995 | 1,105,964 |

5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The sub-Department of Irrigation and Water Supply is concerned with 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.

Irrigation Works.—The more important irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of local sugar growers, and in the Dawson Valley, which, with the Burnett and Callide settlement, was 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.

Artesian Water.—The following table gives particulars of artesian bores in the Great Artesian Basin since 1884. Since a change in the 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*. Figures are now revised every five years, information for the intervening years being averaged on the five-yearly revisions.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

| At 31st December. | Bores Flowing. | Bores Ceased Flowing. | Total Bores Drilled. | Daily Flow. | Total Depth Drilled. | Average Depth of New Bores during Period. |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | 1,000 Gall. | 1,000 Ft. | Feet. |
| 1884 | 3 | .. | 3 | 0.02 | 0.3 | 100 |
| 1894 | 262 | 5 | 267 | 99,600 | 311 | 1,180 |
| 1904 | 647 | 46 | 693 | 265,700 | 1,065 | 1,770 |
| 1914 | 1,068 | 161 | 1,229 | 354,900 | 2,013 | 1,770 |
| 1924 | 1,251 | 325 | 1,576 | 328,500 | 2,587 | 1,650 |
| 1934 | 1,291 | 523 | 1,814 | 282,400 | 2,914 | 1,370 |
| 1938 | 1,352 | 596 | 1,948 | 262,100 | 3,053 | 1,040 |
| 1939 <i>a</i> | 1,341 | 618 | 1,959 | 255,520 | 3,064 | <i>n</i> |
| 1940 <i>a</i> | 1,330 | 640 | 1,970 | 248,940 | 3,075 | <i>n</i> |
| 1941 <i>a</i> | 1,320 | 662 | 1,982 | 242,360 | 3,086 | <i>n</i> |
| 1942 <i>a</i> | 1,310 | 684 | 1,994 | 235,780 | 3,097 | <i>n</i> |
| 1943 | 1,301 | 707 | 2,008 | 229,200 | 3,109 | 930 |
| 1944 <i>a</i> | 1,293 | 729 | 2,022 | 222,620 | 3,115 | <i>n</i> |

a Estimated.

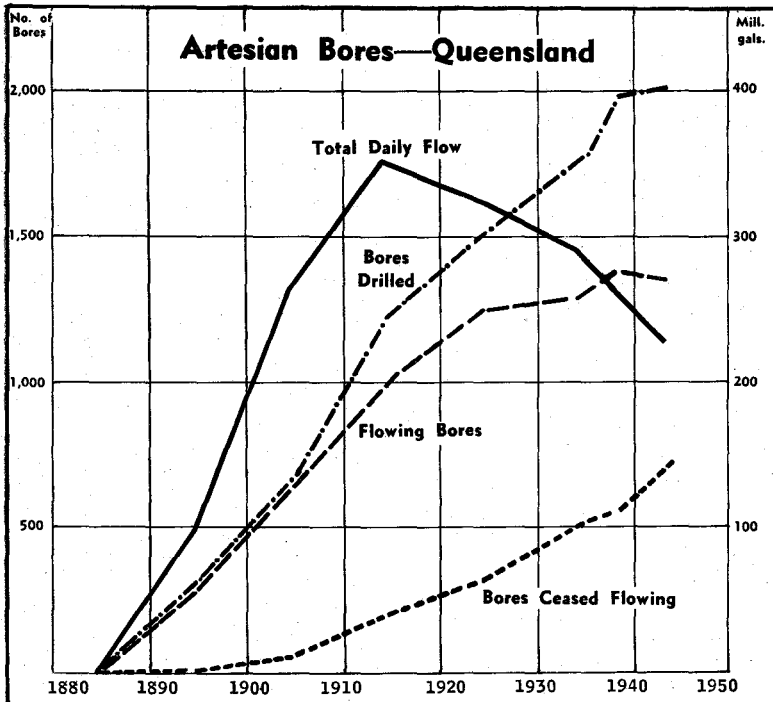
n Not available.

On the next page is a graph showing the progress and operations of artesian bores since 1884. It will be seen that although the number of new bores put down each year has remained fairly steady, the number of bores ceasing to flow has increased sufficiently to prevent any appreciable increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle nineteen-twenties. Moreover, the output of flowing bores has declined so that the total daily flow of all bores is now only two-thirds of its volume in 1914.

During 1937, the Government took the matter of diminishing flows from artesian bores in hand, with the idea of conserving the output by inspecting and licensing all bores. Information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is now available, and is being checked by field inspections.

The average depth of bores put down was at a maximum during the twenty years ended 1914. Since that time, bores have on the average been not so deep, and, as will be seen from the preceding table, the average depth of new bores during the five years ended 1943 was only 930 feet, compared with 1,770 feet thirty years ago.

A committee of experts, under the chairmanship of the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, which was appointed by the Queensland Government to investigate certain aspects relating to the Great Artesian Basin (Queensland Section), with particular reference to the problem of diminishing supply, made its first interim report on 31st January, 1945. The committee stated that its objective was to indicate a policy, based upon a scientific knowledge of the Basin and the laws governing its water content, by which the maximum benefits may be obtained from the artesian supplies. In general, the committee's interim conclusion was that the observed diminution of flow from existing bores was due to a lowering of the pressure under which artesian water is held in the aquifers, or water-bearing strata. The pressure is due, in part, to an "elastic factor" of the aquifer. When a bore is drilled the outflow of water permits a lessening of the distension of the beds, and the weight of the overlying



rocks exerts a "squeezing effect," which produces a large initial flow termed the "flush flow". The "flush flow" exceeds the later flow, which, when the distension has been sufficiently reduced, depends solely upon the water pressure that can be maintained by the head from the intake beds. Over most of the Great Artesian Basin, pressure is being maintained by replenishment through intake beds along its eastern edge. Available data support the view that diminution of flow has resulted almost entirely from diminution of pressure in the water beds. The estimated discharge from all bores in Queensland from the time each commenced to flow to the end of 1943 is only equal to 1 inch over the Queensland portion of the Basin, or, assuming no replenishment since the first bore was drilled, only sufficient to lower the level in the intake beds by 5 feet.

The committee summarised its conclusions as follows:—"The water, which flows from the artesian bores, is contained in several porous layers of sand or rock, known as aquifers, which occur at different depths and extend over vast areas. These permeable beds of rock are frequently exposed at the eastern margin, where rain water can percolate into them, and slope down towards the centre of the Basin. They vary considerably in thickness and permeability, and in some localities may be absent. The water originally contained in the aquifers was probably brackish water, incorporated in the sands when they were laid down, but its composition has been gradually changed by the infiltration of rain water through the exposed intake areas. The water entering at the intake areas flows down the sloping aquifers towards the centre portion of the Basin. Due to the frictional resistance of the sandstone of the aquifer, the motion is extremely slow, but so great is the area of the aquifers that enormous volumes of water are transmitted. Under the great pressure from the elevated intakes, the slow infiltration of water over long ages has caused distension of the water-bearing beds. When a bore is put down and pierces an aquifer, the distension in the area near the bore is gradually relieved by the rapid flow of water expelled by the tremendous weight of the overlying rock. At first the flow from the bore is greater than the rate at which water can flow from the intakes, and consequently the pressure and the flow gradually decrease to an amount which can be supplied by the replenishment from the intakes. A study of the life history of many individual bores discloses this characteristic diminution of pressure and flow, but the rate of diminution gradually decreases.

The conclusion of primary importance is that, though any new bore will suffer a diminution of pressure over a long period, the rate of loss of pressure may be expected to gradually decline and cease. If the bore be situated on comparatively high ground, the pressure may decline until it is insufficient to raise water to the surface and the bore will cease to flow, as many bores have ceased to flow, but such bores will continue to supply water if pumped.

Many bores are so situated that the residual pressure will suffice to force water to the surface, and it is anticipated that such bores will flow for long periods.

It has also been established that the total or partial closing of the valve on the outlet of a bore will delay the diminution of pressure and result in conserving water which will be available at a later date, thus prolonging the flowing life of the bore. In cases where the construction of a bore will permit control of it with safety, it is sound policy for the owner to so regulate the flow as not to exceed his actual requirements.

There may be small portions of the artesian basin where the water is derived from deep-seated (plutonic) sources or from isolated lenses, not connected to intakes, and in such cases there may be no replenishment and bores may be expected to ultimately fail, but these conditions apply only to a small proportion of all the bores, if any.

Over much of the area of the Basin the available evidence indicates that the bores will continue to supply water.”

Sub-artesian Bores.—Since 1936, all sub-artesian bores within the area prescribed by the *Water Acts, 1926 to 1942*, are required to be registered. This area coincides generally with the Great Artesian Basin, which is approximately the area lying west and south of the Dividing Range.

Endeavours are made to locate all sub-artesian bores over 500 feet in depth situated outside the prescribed area, but a large number of sub-artesian bores outside the area are not registered.

The depth of sub-artesian bores is much less than artesian bores, as sub-artesian bores are drilled only to the level of water in the sub-artesian basin and water is usually obtained by pumping. Artesian bores are drilled to a lower level where pressure forces the water to the surface.

At 31st December, 1944, there were 1,993 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,817,933 feet, while at the same date there were 5,706 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,116,599 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores is 380 feet, as compared with 1,540 feet for artesian bores.

Development of Water Resources.—In 1943, the *Land and Water Resources Development Act* was passed. Its object, *inter alia*, is to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources in the State in a manner calculated best to increase the population, settlement, and development of the State. It sets up a State instrumentality to continuously function as an Investigation Bureau and an Advisory Committee to further the objects of the Act. Complete records and descriptions of the State's natural water resources are to be prepared for the purposes of drawing up plans for the conservation, replenishment, utilization, and distribution of such waters. The Irrigation Commissioner is then to submit a co-ordinated programme for the development of water resources, except for town purposes, based upon the investigations of the Bureau. Schemes costing up to £125,000 may be established under the Act.

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 Forestry Service operations.

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Forest Reservations— | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. |
| State Forests, Permanent | 3,152 | 3,265 | 3,277 | 3,281 | 3,284 |
| Timber Forests, Temporary | 3,195 | 3,154 | 3,096 | 3,098 | 3,110 |
| National Parks | 537 | 672 | 677 | 677 | 678 |
| Nurseries | No. 21 | No. 22 | No. 23 | No. 23 | No. 23 |
| Reforestation— | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. |
| Area of Plantations .. | 26 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 33 |
| Area Treated for Natural Regeneration | 369 | 407 | 427 | 429 | 429 |
| Harvesting and Marketing— | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Logs s. ft. | 212,449 | 227,804 | 232,393 | 198,970 | 200,741 |
| Sleepers pieces | 544 | 633 | 639 | 288 | 197 |
| Railway Timbers } s. ft. | 524 | 752 | 781 | 899 | 756 |
| } lin. ft. | 257 | 181 | 245 | 785 | 763 |
| Bridge Timbers } s. ft. | 301 | 96 | 76 | 322 | 46 |
| } lin. ft. | 4 | 22 | 25 | 3 | 1 |
| House Blocks and Poles lin. ft. | 501 | 338 | 314 | 317 | 1,297 |
| Fencing Timber } pieces | 153 | 109 | 37 | 54 | 91 |
| } lin. ft. | 84 | 79 | 106 | 64 | 56 |
| Mining Timber } pieces | 37 | 89 | 59 | 78 | 99 |
| } lin. ft. | 365 | 424 | 890 | 929 | 1,181 |
| Fuel tons | 79 | 83 | 76 | 64 | 110 |
| Survey— | | | | | |
| Assessment and Valuation | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. | 1,000 Ac. |
| Surveys | 264 | 598 | 196 | 52 | 32 |
| Total Area Dealt with to Date | 5,116 | 5,714 | 5,910 | 5,962 | 5,994 |
| Finance— | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 |
| Receipts, Sales of Timber | 883 | 949 | 949 | 922 | 1,084 |
| Receipts, Other | 5 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 12 |
| Expenditure on— | | | | | |
| Marketing of Timber .. | 518 | 510 | 528 | 534 | 670 |
| Reforestation <i>a</i> | 277 | 244 | 227 | 108 | 99 |
| National Parks | 16 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Administration, &c. .. | 54 | 55 | 54 | 47 | 47 |

a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

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 area is cleared and planted with commercial species, principally Hoop Pine. Other species used are Kauri Pine, Bunya Pine, and Maple. 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 useless trees and the regeneration of the better species, are confined to the hardwood areas of the coast and the Cypress Pine and hardwood areas of the west.

Plantations of exotic species, principally Pinus, are established to replace low grade or worthless hardwood forests. These plantings aim at augmenting the softwood supplies from the plantations of the native Hoop and Kauri Pines. The centres of operation are Beerwah and Beerburum, on the North Coast; Pechey, near Toowoomba; and Passchendaele, in the granite belt.

Rates of growth in plantations are relatively rapid for all species planted—with Hoop Pine in the early development of the stand an average annual growth rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth breast high and of 3 to 4 feet in height is maintained. Thus Hoop Pine plantations in 12 to 14 years attain a development reported for average quality softwood stands 60 to 70 years old in Northern Europe.

The exotic pines, on suitable sites, grow somewhat more rapidly in the early stages than native pines, but the native species will ultimately yield a greater volume per acre than the imported species.

An annual growth rate exceeding 2 inches in girth breast high will rarely be attained under forest conditions from silviculturally treated hardwood, whilst the average rate is about 1 inch, varying with the quality of the site and the species.

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

Research work is being carried out on all of the major practical 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. In hardwood forests areas research is being conducted to solve the problem of securing regeneration to an adequate degree, and in some types, viz., the Blackbutt type of Fraser Island and the Grey Ironbark type of the coast, has met with great 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.

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 transeiver 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.

7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In all Australian States, it is accepted that, in post-war planning, action should be taken to achieve more uniform development throughout all parts of the State. Queensland, in consultation with the Commonwealth and the other States, is therefore planning a system of regional development.

Queensland's general local administration is at present in the hands of 144 Local Authorities (see pages 24 and 25), many of which are too small, both in population and resources, to carry out the full range of services which may be appropriately administered on a local basis. Hence, there are, in addition, various *ad hoc* authorities, e.g., hospital boards, ambulance transport brigades, harbour boards, water supply and electricity boards. Moreover, many functions, which might well be administered locally, have remained centralised in the hands of the State Government. Regional development aims at strengthening and increasing the efficiency of local government, and then expanding its functions, particularly with regard to electricity, libraries, harbours, hospitals and other health functions, and water conservation schemes.

On 4th August, 1944, a committee of the Bureau of Industry was appointed to prepare recommendations on Regional Development in Queensland. In its report, dated 20th February, 1945, and published in June, 1945, the committee recommended that a regional subdivision of the State should be made for the purpose of further devolution of State administration, and strengthening of local administration by the progressive reorganisation of elected local governments on a regional basis. It submitted a schedule of 25 proposed regions, each with an administrative centre.

In stressing the provisional nature of its selection of regional boundaries and centres, the committee emphasised that elasticity should be preserved to ensure that development was not impeded by some arbitrary demarcation of boundaries, or by the artificial encouragement of one administrative and commercial centre at the expense of other well-developed centres in the same region. It also stated that its proposals were subject to exhaustive examination by all interested departments, and that the views of other interested parties should be obtained. Government departments,

if possible, were to use the regions as their administrative divisions. Where this was not possible, groups, or subdivisions, of regions would probably meet departmental requirements. It was important to avoid overlapping the regional boundaries finally selected.

In the choice of regional boundaries and centres, account was taken of (a) area and present population, (b) existing commercial centres, (c) present economic and social requirements of the neighbourhood, (d) possible future economic and social expansion, and (e) communication facilities.

Further recommendations of the committee were concerned with:—

- (a) Investigation of the possibilities of further devolution of State administration into regions.
- (b) Complete amalgamation of all Local Authorities within each region as the ultimate objective, with provision, where distance or other circumstances warranted, for district councils, which however, would be strictly subordinate to the regional council.
- (c) Preparation of comprehensive town and country plans for each of the regional centres selected, such plans to be consonant with the town's population rising to a very considerable degree.
- (d) Ways and means whereby the financial position of existing Local Authorities might be improved.

The Government's policy on regional development, following the committee's report, was expressed in a press statement on the 11th August, 1945, as follows:—

“Cabinet had recommended that while uniform regional boundaries were desirable for electricity, employment councils, hospitals, libraries, and other State activities, it did not endorse the proposal in the report for the mass amalgamation of Local Authorities.”

This statement was followed, on the 19th December, 1945, by appointments expanding the old committee, which comprised the Director of the Bureau of Industry (Chairman), the Co-ordinator General of Public Works, the Director of Local Government, and the Under Secretary of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, to include the Public Service Commissioner, the Chairman of the State Electricity Commission, the Director-General of Education, and the Director of Employment.

The new committee was given the task of securing an agreed division of the State into regions which can be used for administering all the services mentioned in the Government's press statement, quoted above, and others. The principal factors to be taken into account are accessibility from the administrative centre, general community of interest, and reasonable prospects of development as a well-balanced region. Where necessary, each department must be willing to sacrifice some convenience in order that the great advantages to the State as a whole from having a uniform set of regional boundaries may be attained.

The committee now has under consideration a number of modifications to the original plan of division, providing for a reduction in the number of regions from 25 to 20.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The total volume of production of all kinds, which is the best measure of the wealth of the State, consists of the output of primary and secondary industries, and also the output of the no less important tertiary (or service) industries. The latter supply services such as transport and communications, trade facilities, professional and administrative services, and are discussed in other chapters under Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade and Employment. Primary and secondary industries are detailed in this chapter.

The net production of all industries, primary, secondary, and tertiary, in Queensland, was valued at £131,500,000 in the last pre-war year, 1938-39. The importance of tertiary industry is shown by the fact that its services were valued, in that year, at £75,500,000, or 57.4 per cent. of the total production of the State. Primary industry produced goods worth £39,000,000, or 29.7 per cent. of the total, while the production of secondary industry was worth £17,000,000, or 12.9 per cent.

Primary industry, and, to a lesser extent, secondary industry, are fundamental to the wealth of the State. The net value of primary production is about twice as great as secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide approximately two-thirds of the total value; they are wool, dairy products, beef, and sugar. The remaining third is made up by coal and minerals, timber, pig meats, mutton and lamb, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar, of which green fodder, maize, hay, wheat, tomatoes, pineapples, and bananas are the largest items.

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands is seen from the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east, north, and far west. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and offer little or no scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with the Southern States.

Since about 1920, the produce of Queensland's eastern coastal lands has surpassed in value that of the natural grasslands. This has been largely due to the clearing of land for sugar growing and dairy pastures.

Employment in Rural Industries.—Persons working on rural holdings are shown in the following table. (Employment in fisheries, mining, and manufacturing is shown in sections 6, 7, and 9 of this chapter.)

PERSONS WORKING ON RURAL HOLDINGS AT 31ST MARCH, 1943 AND 1944.

| Particulars. | 1943. | | | 1944. | | |
|---|--------|----------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Permanent Full-Time Workers— | | | | | | |
| Owners, Lessees, Share-Farmers | 40,151 | 9,043 | 49,194 | 44,886 | 10,126 | 55,012 |
| Relatives not Receiving Wages | 6,158 | 5,151 | 11,309 | 5,775 | 5,149 | 10,924 |
| Employees Receiving Wages | 17,803 | 3,261 | 21,064 | 17,088 | 3,284 | 20,372 |
| Total Permanent .. | 64,112 | 17,455 | 81,567 | 67,749 | 18,559 | 86,308 |
| Casual Employees .. | 8,268 | 768 | 9,036 | 13,094 | 1,049 | 14,143 |
| Total Workers .. | 72,380 | 18,223 | 90,603 | 80,843 | 19,608 | 100,451 |

Preliminary figures for 31st March, 1945, show an increase over the preceding twelve months of 5½ per cent. in all male workers. Permanent males increased by 3 per cent. to 69,853, and temporary males by 19 per cent. to 15,535. Female workers were little changed, and numbered 20,009.

2. LIVE STOCK.

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, beef, and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north-west and south-east through the centre of Queensland, but not extending to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Pig breeding is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts which, at 31st March, 1944, contained 85 per cent. of the total number in the State. It is generally associated with dairy farming.

The following table shows the number of live stock in the State for the last five years.

LIVE STOCK ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

| Date. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1940b | 442,757a | 6,210,810 | 23,936,099 | 435,946 |
| 1941b | 432,469a | 6,303,467 | 25,196,245 | 352,360 |
| 1943c | 392,639 | 6,466,316 | 25,650,231 | 409,348 |
| 1944c | 387,018 | 6,524,550 | 23,255,584 | 450,391 |
| 1945c | 380,670 | 6,623,112 | 21,292,120 | 438,088 |

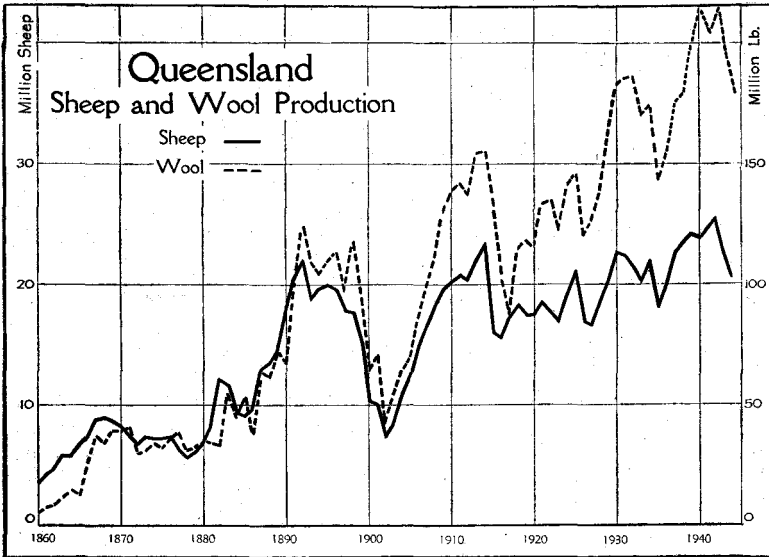
a Including horses not on rural holdings. b At 31st December. c At 31st March.

Types of Live Stock.—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified at the annual collection of statistics according to their principal types. The following table shows the results of such classification for the three years in which they are available.

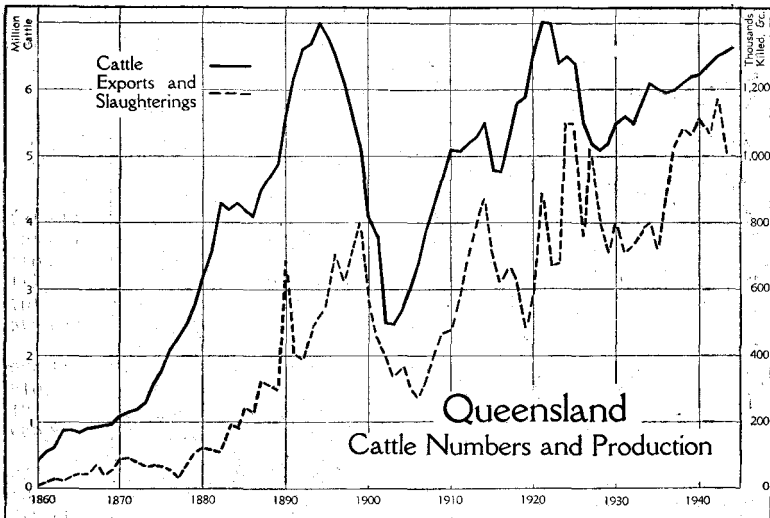
LIVE STOCK ACCORDING TO TYPES, QUEENSLAND.

| Description. | At 31st March. | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1943. | 1944. | 1945. |
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Beef Cattle— | | | |
| Cows and Heifers | 2,273,361 | 2,206,425 | 2,236,530 |
| Calves under 1 Year | 794,829 | 801,575 | 777,746 |
| Bulls | 69,142 | 68,153 | 69,388 |
| Speyed Cows, Bullocks, &c. .. | 1,755,359 | 1,902,343 | 2,030,206 |
| Total Beef Cattle | 4,892,691 | 4,978,496 | 5,113,870 |
| Dairy Cattle— | | | |
| Cows Milking | 764,629 | 749,162 | 742,387 |
| Cows Dry | 270,631 | 273,697 | 258,991 |
| Heifers | 273,520 | 267,539 | 266,451 |
| Calves under 1 Year | 232,276 | 225,134 | 210,960 |
| Bulls | 32,569 | 30,522 | 30,453 |
| Total Dairy Cattle | 1,573,625 | 1,546,054 | 1,509,242 |
| Total All Cattle | 6,466,316 | 6,524,550 | 6,623,112 |
| Sheep— | | | |
| Lambs and Hoggets | 4,136,818 | 3,040,281 | 2,806,206 |
| Rams | 299,371 | 277,556 | 254,486 |
| Breeding Ewes | 9,345,912 | 8,665,657 | 8,223,012 |
| Other Ewes | 3,120,690 | 2,935,827 | 2,535,086 |
| Wethers | 8,747,440 | 8,336,263 | 7,473,330 |
| Total Sheep | 25,650,231 | 23,255,584 | 21,292,120 |
| Pigs— | | | |
| Boars | 12,682 | 12,485 | 12,237 |
| Breeding Sows | 51,045 | 53,495 | 51,124 |
| Baconers and Porkers | 111,980 | 131,825 | 128,268 |
| Backfatters | 5,502 | 4,907 | 4,980 |
| Stores | 94,752 | 105,260 | 115,127 |
| Suckers, Weaners, Slips | 133,387 | 142,419 | 126,352 |
| Total Pigs | 409,348 | 450,391 | 438,088 |

The total number of cattle, 6,623,112, recorded in 1945 was the greatest since 1921 and 1922, and the figure has been exceeded in only three other years, 1893 to 1895. The increase during the last two years, however, has been confined to beef herds, dairy cattle having decreased by 4.1 per cent. in the two years. Cows and heifers in beef herds have decreased by 1.6 per cent., but dairy cows and heifers have decreased by



The above graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than the number of sheep, reflecting the breeding of better sheep for wool.



The above graph shows cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number of cattle slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. Nine calves are taken as equal to one head of large stock.

3·1 per cent. Bullocks, speyed cows, etc., have, however, increased by 15·7 per cent. Further, calves under one year in beef herds have decreased by 2·1 per cent., while those in dairy herds have decreased by 9·2 per cent.

Sheep numbers in 1945 had fallen by 17·0 per cent. from the record high figure in 1943. The decline was due to some extent to drought losses and an increase in slaughterings, but also appears to be part of a deliberate policy of reducing flocks, as the decrease by 32·2 per cent. in lambs and hoggets suggests (see also statistics of lambing on page 121).

Live Stock in Australian States.—Queensland's share in the total live stock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1944.

| State or Territory. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| New South Wales.. | 465,672 | 3,143,378 | 56,837,300 | 561,294 |
| Victoria | 277,662 | 2,013,033 | 19,220,457 | 337,878 |
| Queensland | 387,018 | 6,524,550 | 23,255,584 | 450,391 |
| South Australia .. | 154,102 | 414,997 | 10,359,669 | 186,007 |
| Western Australia.. | 106,743 | 870,939 | 11,012,936 | 163,876 |
| Tasmania | 26,317 | 230,127 | 2,187,799 | 46,427 |
| N. Territory <i>a</i> .. | 30,534 | 978,569 | 25,575 | 191 |
| A. C. Territory .. | 1,151 | 8,083 | 274,642 | 657 |
| Total Australia | 1,449,199 | 14,183,676 | 123,173,962 | 1,746,721 |
| % Q'land. of Total | 26·7 | 46·0 | 18·9 | 25·8 |

a At 31st December, 1943.

Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of cattle and sheep in the maps on pages 122 and 123.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1944.

| Statistical Division. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Moreton | 48,007 | 575,955 | 5,235 | 142,487 |
| Maryborough | 46,529 | 766,253 | 3,926 | 120,467 |
| Downs | 57,179 | 741,392 | 3,122,126 | 120,044 |
| Roma | 19,938 | 315,527 | 3,282,413 | 1,841 |
| South Western .. | 16,159 | 197,360 | 4,581,321 | 407 |
| <i>Total S. Queensland</i> .. | <i>187,812</i> | <i>2,596,487</i> | <i>10,995,021</i> | <i>385,246</i> |
| Rockhampton | 40,464 | 1,184,292 | 86,700 | 41,536 |
| Central Western .. | 30,693 | 470,715 | 5,583,386 | 1,012 |
| Far Western | 12,853 | 207,451 | 2,698,218 | 121 |
| <i>Total C. Queensland</i> .. | <i>84,010</i> | <i>1,862,458</i> | <i>8,368,304</i> | <i>42,669</i> |
| Mackay | 22,968 | 164,781 | 2,226 | 1,850 |
| Townsville | 23,794 | 554,865 | 930 | 4,764 |
| Cairns | 23,843 | 188,984 | 311 | 14,747 |
| Peninsula | 3,961 | 96,735 | .. | 34 |
| North Western .. | 40,630 | 1,060,240 | 3,888,792 | 1,081 |
| <i>Total N. Queensland</i> .. | <i>115,196</i> | <i>2,065,605</i> | <i>3,892,259</i> | <i>22,476</i> |
| Total Queensland .. | 387,018 | 6,524,550 | 23,255,584 | 450,391 |

Increase and Slaughtering.—The following table shows the natural increase and slaughtering of live stock, including slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Increase. | | Slaughtering. | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------|
| | Calves Branded. | Lambs Marked. | Cattle (including Calves). | Sheep and Lambs. | Pigs. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 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 |
| 1939 .. | 1,213,401 | 5,337,241 | 1,256,229 | 1,173,983 | 614,339 |
| 1940 .. | 1,234,378 | 4,508,724 | 1,263,059 | 1,305,953 | 711,557 |
| 1941 .. | 1,256,081 | 4,699,384 | 1,074,137 | 1,357,726 | 722,903 |
| 1942 .. | 1,303,484 | 4,285,489 | 1,079,822 | 1,882,388 | 567,838 |
| 1943 .. | 1,387,290 | 3,536,173 | 991,835 | 2,242,012 | 495,610 |
| 1944 .. | <i>n</i> | 3,110,739 | 954,125 | 1,986,656 | 539,039 |

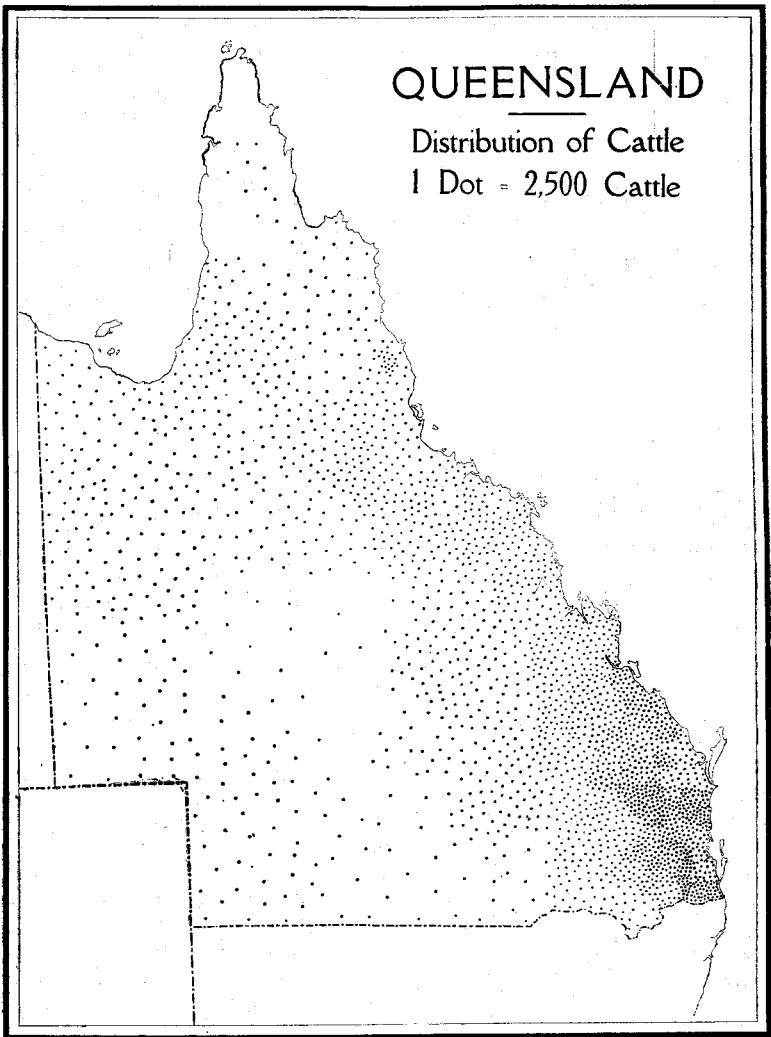
n Not available.

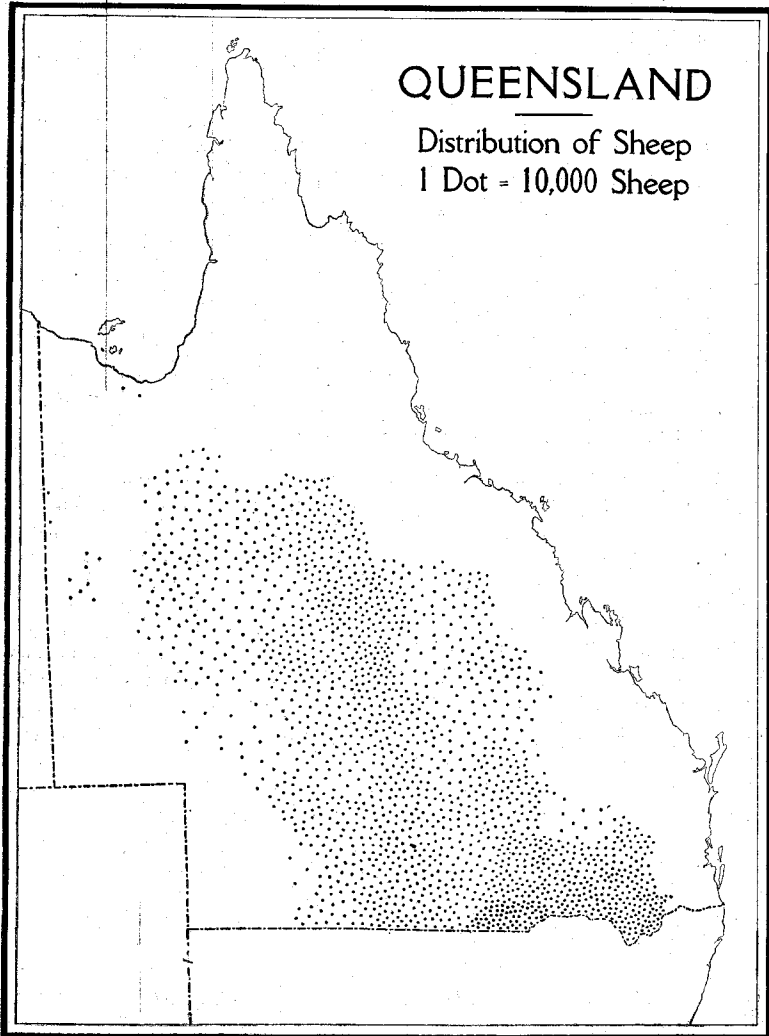
In 1944, 6,872,199 ewes were mated, and 3,110,739 lambs were marked, equivalent to 45.3 per cent. of the matings. In 1943 and 1942, lambs marked were 47.7 and 51.1 per cent. respectively of the matings. Lambs marked in 1944 and 1943 were approximately 40 per cent. of the number of ewes which stockowners stated, at the beginning of the season, they intended to mate. For 1945, the numbers of intended matings were 7,164,820, or 9.0 per cent. less than stated intentions for 1944.

Meatworks.—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880's and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments to 47, employing 3,200 persons instead of 200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920's and 1930's, but during the recent war the industry has reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1943-44, there were 13 meatworks and 7 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, and Townsville. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The table on page 124 shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1944. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.





MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Establishments No. | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 20 |
| Workers <i>a</i> .. No. | 4,544 | 4,966 | 5,937 | 6,383 | 6,504 |
| Salaries and Wages Paid £ | 1,263,540 | 1,466,724 | 1,799,531 | 2,122,911 | 2,250,964 |
| Stock Killed— | | | | | |
| Cattle and Calves No. | 965,521 | 852,453 | 831,555 | 804,409 | 725,270 |
| Sheep .. No. | 490,864 | 528,256 | 694,492 | 1,245,073 | 1,334,955 |
| Lambs .. No. | 140,695 | 106,386 | 102,364 | 126,111 | 106,655 |
| Pigs No. | 619,548 | 643,999 | 564,388 | 499,521 | 491,866 |
| Fresh Meat Produced— | | | | | |
| Beef, Veal 1,000 lb. | 304,957 | 291,848 | 234,511 | 230,437 | 248,535 |
| Mutton 1,000 lb. | 19,649 | 19,862 | 23,800 | 44,951 | 32,828 |
| Lamb 1,000 lb. | 4,447 | 3,279 | 3,069 | 4,004 | 3,238 |
| Bacon, Ham 1,000 lb. | 19,950 | 22,960 | 24,383 | 24,973 | 26,701 |
| Pork .. 1,000 lb. | 34,609 | 33,680 | 16,091 | 11,916 | 13,379 |
| Canned Products 1,000 lb. ^b | 23,571 | 38,273 | 91,194 | 92,059 | 64,299 |
| Value All Products .. £1,000 | 10,034 | 11,042 | 12,354 | 15,077 | 15,421 |

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

b Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas markets; it does not include the products from wild animals. No live stock was exported overseas during 1943-44. Prior to the war, live stock exports consisted mainly of horses to India and Ceylon and some stud sheep to other countries.

Records of interstate exports of meat are not available in complete detail. Figures for live stock border crossings into New South Wales and South Australia show that, after deducting the value of crossings into this State, sheep to the value of £197,000 and cattle worth £3,064,000 left for southern destinations in 1943-44. In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir for interstate destination fell from 52,890 in 1942-43 to 501 in 1943-44.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44

| Country to which Exported. | Meat. | Hides and Skins. | Leather. | Tallow. |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom .. | 473,040 | 23,198 | 3,197 | 1,366 |
| Other British .. | 24,571 | .. | .. | .. |
| Egypt | 331,403 | .. | .. | .. |
| U.S.A. | .. | 39,535 | .. | 166,483 |
| Other <i>a</i> | 635,537 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,464,551 | 62,733 | 3,197 | 167,849 |

a Exported to various destinations for use of Services.

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 bred merinos.

The industry is largely conducted on grazing properties in the natural grasslands of the west. Only a small portion of the sheep are on agricultural farms, these being nearly all on the Darling Downs. The best grazing lands of the south-west, central-west, and north-west are largely given over to sheep, while cattle occupy the coarser-grassed country of the Gulf and coast, and the less reliable country of the far west. Sheep stations vary greatly in size, some of the larger properties having shorn over 250,000 sheep in a season. Many of the original large leaseholds have been subdivided into grazing selections of about 20,000 acres, and are commonly run by individual families, while pastoral companies manage many of the large leaseholds.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Wool Clip. | | | Total Wool Produced. ^a | Value of Wool Produced. |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Sheep and Lambs Shorn. | Wool Shorn. | Weight per Fleece. | | |
| | No. | Lb. Greasy. | Lb. Grsy. | Lb. Greasy. | £ |
| 1934-35 <i>b</i> | 22,609,717 | 166,452,800 | 7.36 | 174,088,413 | 7,587,353 |
| 1935-36 <i>b</i> | 18,764,417 | 136,893,636 | 7.30 | 142,793,328 | 8,287,963 |
| 1936 <i>c</i> .. | 18,471,448 | 146,839,941 | 7.95 | 153,766,368 | 9,155,506 |
| 1937 <i>c</i> .. | 21,710,429 | 169,152,803 | 7.79 | 174,751,280 | 10,390,420 |
| 1938 <i>c</i> .. | 23,593,765 | 173,728,077 | 7.36 | 179,458,589 | 8,195,275 |
| 1939 <i>c</i> .. | 23,939,040 | 189,017,854 | 7.90 | 195,770,277 | 10,033,227 |
| 1940 <i>c</i> .. | 25,838,238 | 207,572,498 | 8.03 | 214,704,450 | 11,772,961 |
| 1941-42 <i>b</i> | 25,662,930 | 196,064,793 | 7.64 | 204,119,026 | 11,634,784 |
| 1942-43 <i>b</i> | 26,290,860 | 204,439,533 | 7.78 | 213,966,182 | 13,607,732 |
| 1943-44 <i>b</i> | 23,918,077 | 185,169,584 | 7.74 | 194,354,517 | 12,655,677 |

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

^b Year ended 30th June.

^c Year ended 31st December.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1943-44, 2,375,353 were lambs.

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 1943-44 is shown in the table on the next page.

WOOL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| State or Territory. | Sheep and Lambs Shorn. | Wool Produced. | | | Average Weight per Fleece. |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Shorn (including Crutchings). | Dead, Felmongered, and Exported on Skins. | Total Production. | |
| | No. | 1,000 Lb. Greasy. | 1,000 Lb. Greasy. | 1,000 Lb. Greasy. | Lb. Greasy |
| N. S. Wales .. | 57,317,900 | 490,331 | 47,079 | 537,410 | 8.55 |
| Victoria .. | 23,316,459 | 163,838 | 35,972 | 199,810 | 7.03 |
| Queensland .. | 23,918,077 | 185,170 | 9,185 | 194,355 | 7.74 |
| S. Australia .. | 11,628,450 | 101,354 | 14,110 | 115,464 | 8.72 |
| W. Australia .. | 11,724,077 | 97,549 | 7,677 | 105,226 | 8.32 |
| Tasmania .. | 2,259,424 | 14,588 | 3,337 | 17,925 | 6.46 |
| N. Territory .. | <i>n</i> | 300 | 8 | 308 | <i>n</i> |
| A. C. Territory | 281,801 | 1,889 | 24 | 1,913 | 6.70 |
| Total .. | 130,446,188 | 1,055,019 | 117,392 | 1,172,411 | 8.09 |

n Not available.

Queensland Wool Districts.—The following table indicates the amount of wool produced in each district.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Statistical Division. | Sheep and Lambs Shorn. | Wool Produced (including Crutchings). | | Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division. | Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | | Total. | Per Sheep. | | |
| | No. | Lb. Greasy. | Lb. Greasy | % | % |
| Moreton | 3,911 | 26,011 | 6.65 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Maryborough .. | 3,970 | 25,356 | 6.39 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Downs | 3,047,536 | 23,354,556 | 7.66 | 12.6 | 13.5 |
| Roma | 3,459,387 | 26,096,494 | 7.54 | 14.1 | 14.1 |
| South Western .. | 4,575,168 | 37,852,407 | 8.27 | 20.5 | 19.7 |
| <i>Total S. Q'land</i> | <i>11,089,972</i> | <i>87,354,824</i> | <i>7.88</i> | <i>47.2</i> | <i>47.3</i> |
| Rockhampton .. | 93,356 | 670,267 | 7.18 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Central Western .. | 5,894,997 | 45,626,707 | 7.74 | 24.6 | 24.0 |
| Far Western .. | 2,850,582 | 22,553,809 | 7.91 | 12.2 | 11.6 |
| <i>Total C. Q'land</i> | <i>8,838,935</i> | <i>68,850,783</i> | <i>7.79</i> | <i>37.2</i> | <i>36.0</i> |
| Mackay | 1,874 | 7,777 | 4.15 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Townsville | 528 | 4,087 | 7.74 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cairns | 25 | 150 | 6.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Peninsula | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North Western .. | 3,986,743 | 28,951,963 | 7.26 | 15.6 | 16.7 |
| <i>Total N. Q'land</i> | <i>3,989,170</i> | <i>28,963,977</i> | <i>7.26</i> | <i>15.6</i> | <i>16.7</i> |
| Total Q'land .. | 23,918,077 | 185,169,584 | 7.74 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1944, and the last pre-war year (1938-39).

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

| Country to which Exported. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY). | | | | | | |
| Belgium | 28,384 | 5,194 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| France | 32,671 | 24,710 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany | 13,485 | 3,738 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Holland | 5,581 | 4,433 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 4,906 | 2,260 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan | 11,092 | 11,866 | 14,544 | 4,605 | .. | .. |
| Poland | 2,160 | 404 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom.. | 77,091 | 125,694 | 57,810 | 18,804 | 3,402 | 17,600 |
| U.S.A. | 4,974 | 918 | 49,330 | 110,661 | 156,484 | 99,806 |
| U.S.S.R. | .. | .. | .. | 1,624 | .. | .. |
| Other Countries .. | 6,769 | 976 | 372 | 752 | 1,621 | 2,812 |
| Total .. | 187,113 | 180,193 | 122,056 | 136,446 | 161,507 | 120,218 |

VALUE (£1,000 AUSTRALIAN).

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Belgium | 1,161 | 191 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| France | 1,388 | 1,400 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Germany | 700 | 185 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Holland | 280 | 210 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Italy | 254 | 132 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Japan | 604 | 711 | 952 | 299 | .. | .. |
| Poland | 112 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| United Kingdom | 3,381 | 7,133 | 3,484 | 1,108 | 201 | 1,245 |
| U.S.A. | 290 | 57 | 3,218 | 6,873 | 10,948 | 7,767 |
| U.S.S.R. | .. | .. | .. | 138 | .. | .. |
| Other Countries .. | 352 | 68 | 26 | 40 | 102 | 90 |
| Total .. | 8,522 | 10,104 | 7,680 | 8,458 | 11,251 | 9,102 |

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of wool which is scoured in Queensland and exported clean. In 1938-39, 12,494,000 lb. of scoured wool were exported overseas, 8,454,000 lb. going to the United Kingdom, and most of the remainder to France, Belgium, and Germany. In 1943-44, exports of scoured wool were 9,159,000 lb., of which U.S.A. took 5,223,000 lb. and United Kingdom 3,364,000 lb.

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1944, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool was appraised. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

| Year. | Sales. <i>a</i> | Bales Sold. | Wool Sold. | | Amount Realised. | Average Price per Lb. | |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| | | | Greasy. | Scoured. | | Greasy. | Scoured. |
| | | | No. | No. | Lb. | Lb. | £ |
| 1934-35 | 13 | 550,939 | 156,152,802 | 12,149,794 | 7,696,254 | 10-38 | 18-59 |
| 1935-36 | 8 | 386,570 | 108,530,704 | 8,014,633 | 7,060,529 | 13-93 | 22-73 |
| 1936-37 | 10 | 492,266 | 143,867,941 | 7,227,028 | 10,690,878 | 16-51 | 26-41 |
| 1937-38 | 11 | 483,561 | 141,849,963 | 6,423,510 | 7,626,056 | 11-98 | 20-35 |
| 1938-39 | 11 | 538,087 | 159,214,271 | 7,460,562 | 7,574,004 | 10-56 | 18-20 |
| 1939-40 | 12 | 658,540 | 194,752,414 | 10,397,553 | 10,906,565 | 12-31 | 21-20 |
| 1940-41 | 14 | 600,032 | 170,359,140 | 13,739,304 | 10,757,189 | 13-26 | 23-47 |
| 1941-42 | 14 | 627,765 | 180,147,464 | 13,498,855 | 11,336,718 | 13-46 | 21-91 |
| 1942-43 | 16 | 659,559 | 195,545,062 | 13,058,676 | 14,105,099 | 15-50 | 27-09 |
| 1943-44 | 16 | 611,157 | 174,336,167 | 13,432,179 | 13,096,411 | 15-89 | 27-82 |

a Sales to end of September, 1939; appraisals since 16th October, 1939.

Wool Processing.—There are 14 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. In 1943-44, the mills used the equivalent of 2,985,230 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follow.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Establishments .. No. | 19 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 17 |
| Workers <i>a</i> .. No. | 948 | 1,157 | 1,227 | 1,183 | 1,150 |
| Salaries and Wages £ | 150,696 | 204,730 | 210,786 | 231,792 | 239,396 |
| Materials Used— | | | | | |
| Sheep Skins .. 1,000 | 772 | 852 | 1,053 | 1,204 | 1,124 |
| Greasy Wool 1,000 lb. | 26,705 | 39,728 | 31,110 | 30,973 | 35,258 |
| Production— | | | | | |
| Scoured Wool <i>b</i> 1,000lb. | 14,606 | 22,166 | 19,088 | 15,628 | 21,196 |
| Tweed & Cloth Sq. Yds. | 1,582,218 | 929,470 | 557,613 | 705,764 | 698,908 |
| Flannel .. Sq. Yds. | 467,036 | 701,346 | 869,079 | 635,470 | 552,197 |
| Blankets.. Pairs | 28,663 | 87,068 | 144,198 | 103,779 | 104,587 |

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1943-44 were worth £12,046,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products

produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £3,575,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Dairy Cows and Heifers. ^a | | | Production. | | Oversea Exports. | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|-----------|------------------|---------|
| | Total. ^b | Cows. | | Butter. | Cheese. | Butter. | Cheese. |
| | | In Milk. | Dry. | | | | |
| No. | No. | No. | 1,000Lb. | 1,000 Lb. | 1,000 Lb. | 1,000 Lb. | |
| 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 |
| 1939-40 | 1,080,430 | 814,445 | 210,290 | 142,846 | 13,849 | 106,710 | 8,824 |
| 1940-41 | 1,058,009 | 775,071 | 227,607 | 119,940 | 11,733 | 75,173 | 4,281 |
| 1941-42 | 1,115,760 | 714,160 | 318,600 | 97,623 | 16,360 | 43,004 | 7,655 |
| 1942-43 | 1,308,780 | 764,629 | 270,631 | 113,211 | 28,541 | 44,934 | 4,877 |
| 1943-44 | 1,290,398 | 749,162 | 273,697 | 103,032 | 24,051 | 40,175 | 3,109 |
| 1944-45 ^c | 1,267,829 | 742,387 | 258,991 | 96,334 | 22,635 | 32,237 | 1,170 |

^a As at 31st December up to 1941-42, thereafter as at 31st March.

^b Including heifers within 3 months of calving up to 1941-42, thereafter all heifers 1 year and over.

^c Preliminary figures subject to revision.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Statistical Division. | Cows. ^a | Milk Produced. | Milk per Cow. | Butter Made. | | Cheese Made. | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | | | On Farms. | In Factories. | On Farms. | In Factories. |
| No. | 1,000 Gal. | Gal. | 1,000 Lb. | 1,000 Lb. | 1,000Lb. | 1,000 Lb. | |
| Moreton .. | 296,231 | 77,540 | 262 | 445 | 29,932 | 9 | 44 |
| Maryborough.. | 274,022 | 65,868 | 240 | 441 | 31,641 | .. | 3,206 |
| Downs .. | 222,181 | 71,269 | 321 | 379 | 23,116 | .. | 19,870 |
| Roma .. | 14,595 | 2,397 | 104 | 29 | 836 | .. | .. |
| S. Western .. | 1,866 | 210 | 113 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total S. Qld.</i> | <i>808,895</i> | <i>217,284</i> | <i>269</i> | <i>1,297</i> | <i>85,525</i> | <i>9</i> | <i>23,120</i> |
| Rockhampton | 143,281 | 30,590 | 213 | 212 | 13,012 | .. | 922 |
| Cent. Western | 4,417 | 461 | 104 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| Far Western .. | 906 | 86 | 95 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total C. Qld.</i> | <i>148,604</i> | <i>31,137</i> | <i>210</i> | <i>222</i> | <i>13,012</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>922</i> |
| Mackay .. | 18,848 | 2,607 | 138 | 62 | 634 | .. | .. |
| Townsville .. | 6,499 | 838 | 129 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Cairns .. | 37,975 | 9,587 | 252 | 28 | 2,245 | .. | .. |
| Peninsula .. | 203 | 16 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North Western | 1,835 | 142 | 77 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total N. Qld.</i> | <i>65,360</i> | <i>13,190</i> | <i>203</i> | <i>97</i> | <i>2,879</i> | <i>..</i> | <i>..</i> |
| Total Q'land .. | 1,022,859 | 261,611 | 256 | 1,616 | 101,416 | 9 | 24,042 |

^a Milking and dry.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. Moreton and Maryborough statistical divisions each produce about 30 per cent. of the State total. Most of the rest comes from the Downs. Almost all the cheese comes from the district around Toowoomba.

Dairying in Australian States.—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| State or Territory. | Cows. <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 Gal. | Gal. | 1,000Lb. | 1,000 Lb. | 1,000 Lb. |
| N. S. Wales .. | 960,218 | 297,175 | 309 | 92,357 | 5,525 | 31,165 |
| Victoria.. | 874,796 | 336,685 | 385 | 107,557 | 25,110 | 21,698 |
| Queensland .. | 1,022,859 | 261,611 | 256 | 103,032 | 24,051 | 26,787 |
| S. Australia .. | 161,676 | 78,172 | 484 | 19,804 | 19,726 | 10,316 |
| W. Australia .. | 138,100 | 43,156 | 312 | 14,723 | 1,797 | 9,761 |
| Tasmania .. | 75,014 | 26,288 | 350 | 8,509 | 2,489 | 2,692 |
| A.C.T. .. | 1,252 | 360 | 304 | 8 | .. | .. |
| Total c .. | 3,233,915 | 1,043,447 | 326 | 345,990 | 78,698 | 102,419 |

a Milking and dry.

b Factories and farms combined.

c Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

Dairy Farms and Factories.—Statistics of the operations of dairy farms and factories for five years are as follows.

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43.. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Dairy Farmers | No. | 31,270 | 31,508 | 31,500 | 31,572 | 31,213 |
| Butter Made | 1,000 Lb. | 3,051 | 2,859 | 1,948 | 1,700 | 1,616 |
| | £ | 187,151 | 180,687 | 132,843 | 137,167 | 114,950 |
| Dairy Factories | No. | 102 | 99 | 98 | 101 | 99 |
| Value of— | | | | | | |
| Land and Buildings | £ | 694,949 | 726,265 | 738,138 | 771,686 | 753,912 |
| Plant .. | £ | 763,190 | 819,614 | 841,622 | 872,843 | 859,570 |
| Workers <i>a</i> | No. | 1,361 | 1,368 | 1,384 | 1,647 | 1,710 |
| Salaries and Wages | £ | 316,420 | 325,881 | 336,865 | 428,827 | 476,398 |
| Butter Made | 1,000 Lb. | 139,795 | 117,081 | 95,675 | 111,511 | 101,416 |
| | £ | 8,898,684 | 7,467,274 | 6,138,006 | 7,647,681 | 7,213,770 |
| Cheese Made | 1,000 Lb. | 13,841 | 11,732 | 16,334 | 28,515 | 24,042 |
| | £ | 460,843 | 398,961 | 606,739 | 1,145,064 | 997,288 |

a Average for whole year.

b Including the output of certain small cheese factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 129.

Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only in the last couple of years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1945 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,802,000 fowls, of which 1,618,000 were hens and pullets, while, on other rural holdings, there were 934,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1944-45 amounted to 8,635,000 doz. from commercial poultry farms, and 3,622,000 doz. from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 12,257,000 doz. amounted to about 140 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is responsible for the production of at least as many eggs as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1944 has been estimated for Australia at 278 per civilian, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head per week of 6.0 in October, 1939, falling to 3.8 in April, 1940, when seasonal conditions reduced the supply, and averaging 4.9 per week; or 255 eggs over the whole year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

Commercial poultry farmers sold 2,215,000 day-old chickens during the year ended 31st March, 1945.

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1945, were:—113,000 ducks, 23,000 turkeys, and 4,000 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1943-44, returns were received from 910 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,788,000 lb. of honey equal to an average of 85 lb. per productive bee hive. Beeswax amounting to 24,225 lb. was also produced. The value of the products of the industry in 1943-44 was estimated at £55,000. For the marketing of honey, see Chapter 10.

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. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table

which follows provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the recent war, 1939-40 and 1940-41, and the two latest seasons available.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

| Crop. | | 1900-01. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Area.</i> | | | | | | |
| Sugar Cane <i>a</i> | .. Ac. | 72,651 | 262,181 | 263,299 | 231,256 | 220,932 |
| Maize | Ac. | 127,974 | 176,844 | 205,310 | 173,816 | 172,722 |
| Wheat | Ac. | 79,304 | 362,044 | 322,081 | 334,785 | 281,302 |
| Green Forage | Ac. | 41,445 | 550,716 | 593,521 | 578,452 | 600,181 |
| Hay | Ac. | 42,497 | 59,970 | 63,581 | 70,025 | 71,992 |
| Cotton | Ac. | .. | 41,212 | 41,262 | 56,433 | 41,389 |
| Peanuts | Ac. | <i>c</i> | 12,337 | 10,657 | 15,849 | 18,415 |
| Potatoes, English | Ac. | 11,060 | 12,446 | 12,586 | 9,885 | 14,609 |
| Pumpkins | Ac. | 14,232 | 28,097 | 32,384 | 42,075 | 36,265 |
| Tobacco | Ac. | 665 | 3,653 | 4,402 | 3,149 | 2,348 |
| Bananas <i>b</i> | Ac. | 6,215 | 6,345 | 5,987 | 5,989 | 5,345 |
| Pineapples <i>b</i> | Ac. | 939 | 5,451 | 5,443 | 5,478 | 5,142 |
| <i>Production.</i> | | | | | | |
| Sugar Cane | .. 1,000 Tons. | 848 | 6,039 | 5,181 | 4,353 | 3,398 |
| Maize | .. 1,000 Bush. | 2,457 | 3,345 | 4,444 | 3,798 | 4,512 |
| Wheat | .. 1,000 Bush. | 1,194 | 6,795 | 5,687 | 5,005 | 5,084 |
| Hay | Tons | 78,758 | 102,750 | 111,746 | 118,195 | 138,080 |
| Cotton | .. 1,000 Lb. | .. | 17,528 | 12,108 | 14,058 | 9,540 |
| Peanuts | .. 1,000 Lb. | <i>c</i> | 13,020 | 12,722 | 14,307 | 21,535 |
| Potatoes, English | .. Tons | 20,014 | 28,306 | 21,745 | 22,438 | 30,717 |
| Pumpkins | Tons | 43,740 | 75,164 | 98,162 | 99,649 | 82,707 |
| Tobacco | .. 1,000 Lb. | 452 | 2,094 | 2,596 | 1,843 | 1,779 |
| Bananas | .. 100 Bunch. | 23,211 | 16,875 | 15,574 | 13,059 | 13,244 |
| Pineapples | .. 100 Doz. | 4,248 | 23,819 | 21,427 | 19,428 | 20,008 |
| <i>Yield Per Acre.</i> | | | | | | |
| Sugar Cane | Tons | 11.68 | 23.03 | 19.68 | 18.82 | 15.38 |
| Maize | Bush. | 19.20 | 18.91 | 21.65 | 21.85 | 26.12 |
| Wheat | Bush. | 15.06 | 18.77 | 17.66 | 14.95 | 18.07 |
| Hay | Tons | 1.85 | 1.71 | 1.76 | 1.69 | 1.92 |
| Cotton | Lb. | .. | 425 | 293 | 249 | 230 |
| Peanuts | Lb. | <i>c</i> | 1,055 | 1,194 | 903 | 1,169 |
| Potatoes, English | .. Tons | 1.81 | 2.27 | 1.73 | 2.27 | 2.10 |
| Pumpkins | Tons | 3.07 | 2.68 | 3.03 | 2.37 | 2.28 |
| Tobacco | Lb. | 679 | 573 | 590 | 585 | 758 |
| Bananas | .. Bunch | 373 | 266 | 260 | 218 | 248 |
| Pineapples | Doz. | 452 | 437 | 394 | 355 | 389 |

a Area cut for crushing each year.

b Area bearing only.

c Not collected separately.

Agriculture in Australian States.—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| Crop. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| <i>Area.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sugar Cane <i>a</i> Ac. | 8,240 | .. | 220,932 | .. | .. | .. | 229,172 |
| Maize .. Ac. | 103,237 | 6,598 | 172,722 | .. | 105 | 19 | 282,681 |
| Wheat 1,000 Ac. | 2,693 | 1,793 | 281 | 1,534 | 1,567 | 5 | 7,873 |
| Green Forage 1,000 Ac. | } 1,317 | { 113 | 600 | 353 | 437 | 50 | } 4,305 |
| Hay 1,000 Ac. | | { 741 | 72 | 312 | 244 | 76 | |
| Cotton .. Ac. | .. | .. | 41,389 | .. | .. | .. | 41,389 |
| Peanuts .. Ac. | .. | .. | 18,415 | .. | 25 | .. | 18,440 |
| Potatoes <i>d</i> .. Ac. | 30,067 | 70,430 | 14,609 | 8,959 | 7,375 | 60,500 | 191,940 |
| Pumpkins .. Ac. | 7,638 | 3,136 | 36,265 | 892 | 1,954 | 87 | 49,972 |
| Tobacco .. Ac. | 657 | 2,000 | 2,348 | .. | 1,611 | .. | 6,616 |
| <i>Production.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons | 290 | .. | 3,398 | .. | .. | .. | 3,688 |
| Maize 1,000 Bush. | 2,769 | 150 | 4,512 | .. | 1 | <i>b</i> | 7,432 |
| Wheat 1,000 Bush. | 47,500 | 19,733 | 5,084 | 30,690 | 16,550 | 122 | 109,679 |
| Hay 1,000 Tons | <i>n</i> | 963 | 188 | 407 | 264 | 121 | <i>n</i> |
| Cotton 1,000 Lb. | .. | .. | 9,540 | .. | .. | .. | 9,540 |
| Peanuts 1,000 Lb. | .. | .. | 21,535 | .. | 2 | .. | 21,537 |
| Potatoes <i>d</i> .. Tons | 65,655 | 217,380 | 30,717 | 35,991 | 30,552 | 217,800 | 598,095 |
| Pumpkins .. Tons | 17,681 | 15,222 | 82,707 | 4,296 | 4,204 | 344 | 124,454 |
| Tobacco 1,000 Lb. | 515 | 1,544 | 1,779 | .. | 795 | .. | 4,633 |
| <i>Yield Per Acre.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sugar Cane Tons | 25.24 | .. | 15.38 | .. | .. | .. | 16.09 |
| Maize .. Bush. | 26.82 | 22.80 | 26.12 | .. | 11.90 | 6.63 | 26.29 |
| Wheat .. Bush. | 17.64 | 11.00 | 18.07 | 13.49 | 10.56 | 25.24 | 13.93 |
| Hay .. Tons | <i>n</i> | 1.30 | 1.92 | 1.30 | 1.08 | 1.60 | 1.31 <i>c</i> |
| Cotton .. Lb. | .. | .. | 230 | .. | .. | .. | 230 |
| Peanuts .. Lb. | .. | .. | 1,169 | .. | 74 | .. | 1,168 |
| Potatoes <i>d</i> .. Tons | 2.18 | 3.09 | 2.10 | 4.02 | 4.14 | 3.60 | 3.12 |
| Pumpkins .. Tons | 2.31 | 4.85 | 2.28 | 4.82 | 2.15 | 3.95 | 2.49 |
| Tobacco .. Lb. | 784 | 772 | 758 | .. | 493 | .. | 700 |

a Area cut for crushing.

b 126 bushels.

c Excluding New South Wales.

d Excluding sweet potatoes.

n Not available.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1943-44 has been estimated at £22,015,182. 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 1943-44 has been estimated at £19,915,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Crop. | Area Harvested. | Production. | Gross Value. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Acres. | | £ |
| <i>Sugar Cane</i> — | | | |
| Cut for Crushing | 220,932 | 3,397,617 tons | 7,654,794 |
| Cut for Plants | 13,562 | 186,058 tons | 407,778 |
| Standover, &c. | 86,312 | .. | .. |
| <i>Cereals</i> — | | | |
| Wheat | 281,302 | 5,084,292 bush. | 1,038,317 |
| Maize | 172,722 | 4,511,754 bush. | 1,455,593 |
| Barley (2 row) | 9,349 | 180,699 bush. | } 40,612 |
| Barley (6 row) | 3,562 | 69,549 bush. | |
| Oats | 22,104 | 389,076 bush. | 81,706 |
| Rye | 146 | 2,820 bush. | 696 |
| <i>Other Grain</i> — | | | |
| Canary Seed | 10,148 | 46,227 cwt. | 32,359 |
| Panicum, Millet, &c. | 15,943 | 160,869 cwt. | 90,472 |
| Sorghum | 54,868 | 718,556 cwt. | 239,519 |
| <i>Seed</i> — | | | |
| Lucerne | 655 | 34,471 lb. | 3,878 |
| Cultivated Grass | 1,808 | 11,095 cwt. | 13,869 |
| Permanent Pasture | a | 89,668 lb. | 1,001 |
| <i>Fodders</i> — | | | |
| Sorghum | 57,995 | .. | 289,975 |
| Sugar and Cow Cane | 9,394 | .. | 44,587 |
| Other Green Forage | 532,792 | .. | 1,459,074 |
| Permanent Pasture | b | .. | 13,080 |
| Vegetables | 1,572 | .. | 15,988 |
| <i>Hay</i> — | | | |
| Lucerne | 50,391 | 110,251 tons | 1,119,028 |
| Oaten | 6,889 | 7,782 tons | 78,987 |
| Wheaten | 6,891 | 7,936 tons | 60,909 |
| Other | 7,821 ^c | 14,518 tons | 74,149 |
| <i>Other Field Crops</i> — | | | |
| Arrowroot | 1,198 | 10,067 tons | 23,993 |
| Broom Millet (Brush) | 143 | 511 cwt. | 1,932 |
| Coffee | 9 | 8,031 lb. | 301 |
| Cotton | 41,389 | 9,539,697 lb. | 212,485 |
| Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed) | 2,155 | 16,621 bush. | 20,776 |
| Ginger | 45 | 461,497 lb. | 10,576 |

a Harvested from 1,216 acres of permanent pasture.

b Cut from 4,360 acres of permanent pasture.

c Not including 1,467 acres of permanent pasture, from which 2,407 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44—*continued.*

| Crop. | Area Harvested. | Production. | Gross Value. |
|--|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | Acres. | | £ |
| <i>Other Field Crops (continued).—</i> | | | |
| Peanuts | 18,415 | 21,535,268 lb. | 351,008 |
| Potatoes (English) | 14,609 | 30,717 tons | 491,472 |
| Potatoes (Sweet) | 5,863 | 21,123 tons | 108,500 |
| Pumpkins | 36,265 | 82,707 tons | 667,818 |
| Tobacco | 2,348 | 1,779,232 lb. | 232,412 |
| Other (incl. Nurseries, &c.) .. | 1,321 | .. | 25,687 |
| <i>Citrus Fruit—</i> | | | |
| Oranges | 2,271 | 237,606 bush. | 211,530 |
| Lemons | 315 | 58,883 bush. | 32,516 |
| Mandarins | 1,409 | 147,911 bush. | 136,201 |
| Other | 340 | 37,400 bush. | 21,428 |
| <i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i> | | | |
| Apples | 4,652 | 482,326 bush. | 325,271 |
| Apricots | 264 | 25,953 bush. | 26,598 |
| Custard Apples | 245 | 34,264 bush. | 31,981 |
| Mangoes | 387 | 49,249 bush. | 35,980 |
| Nuts | 152 | 79,898 lb. | 3,023 |
| Peaches | 1,273 | 126,661 bush. | 93,949 |
| Pears | 291 | 34,529 bush. | 19,887 |
| Plums | 1,002 | 110,638 bush. | 79,657 |
| Prunes | 36 | 4,679 bush. | 3,743 |
| Other | 93 | 12,926 bush. | 10,386 |
| <i>Grapes</i> | 2,563 | 6,538,282 lb. | 319,136 |
| <i>Plantation Fruit—</i> | | | |
| Bananas | 5,345 | 1,324,365 bun. | 842,261 |
| Papaws | 713 | 203,216 bush. | 101,289 |
| Passion Fruit | 85 | 4,922 bush. | 8,791 |
| Pineapples | 5,142 | 2,000,844 doz. | 881,329 |
| Strawberries | 69 | 153,611 lb. | 19,772 |
| Other | 33 | .. | 1,323 |
| <i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> .. | 8,196 | .. | .. |
| <i>Vegetables—</i> | | | |
| Beans (French) | 5,432 | 423,520 bush. | 502,062 |
| Beans (Navy) | 2,146 | 8,797 bush. | 7,258 |
| Peas (Green) | 2,033 | 83,493 bush. | 121,050 |
| Peas (Blue Boiler) | 159 | 373 bush. | 130 |
| Onions | 1,934 | 7,665 tons | 113,615 |
| Tomatoes | 8,671 | 742,180 bush. | 926,986 |
| Cabbages and Cauliflowers .. | 3,007 | 581,169 doz. | 244,007 |
| Carrots | 1,091 | 3,906 tons | 109,408 |
| Cucumbers | 2,066 | 142,229 bush. | 79,661 |
| Turnips | 1,150 | 3,721 tons | 26,440 |
| Water and Rock Melons | 1,576 | 5,677 tons | 114,281 |
| Other Vegetables | 2,337 | .. | 200,902 |
| Total | 1,757,396 | .. | 22,015,182 |

A comparison of gross values of agricultural products for six years, is given in the table on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

| Crop. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 | £1,000 |
| Sugar Cane .. | 8,692 | 10,429 | 9,790 | 8,754 | 8,473 | 7,655 |
| Maize | 741 | 607 | 956 | 858 | 1,187 | 1,456 |
| Wheat | 1,053 ^a | 1,314 ^a | 1,137 ^a | 621 ^a | 1,015 ^a | 1,038 ^a |
| Other Cereals .. | 70 | 89 | 40 | 39 | 81 | 123 |
| Green Forage .. | 1,121 | 1,220 | 1,594 | 1,899 | 2,005 | 1,807 |
| Hay | 582 | 568 | 763 | 882 | 1,105 | 1,340 |
| Cotton | 230 ^a | 301 ^a | 205 ^a | 304 ^a | 320 ^a | 212 |
| Peanuts | 107 | 115 | 139 | 154 | 171 | 351 |
| Potatoes (English) | 211 | 311 | 299 | 215 | 387 | 491 ^a |
| Pumpkins | 207 | 316 | 428 | 500 | 690 | 668 |
| Tobacco | 184 | 193 | 295 | 280 | 373 | 232 |
| Tomatoes | 227 | 276 | 285 | 404 | 637 | 927 |
| Apples | 113 | 108 | 94 | 181 | 179 | 325 |
| Bananas | 344 | 374 | 396 | 376 | 546 | 842 |
| Citrus Fruits .. | 125 | 161 | 203 | 199 | 324 | 402 |
| Grapes | 89 | 87 | 94 | 131 | 167 | 319 |
| Pineapples | 392 | 467 | 457 | 472 | 759 | 881 |
| Other Fruits .. | 184 | 208 | 187 | 329 | 518 | 876 |
| Other Agriculture | 892 | 942 | 911 | 1,092 | 1,439 | 2,070 |
| Total | 15,564 | 18,086 | 18,273 | 17,720 | 20,376 | 22,015 |

^a Including Bounty and Assistance.

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution of some of the chief crops in statistical divisions is shown in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Statistical Division. | Sugar Cane. | Wheat. | Maize. | Bananas. | Cotton. |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Tons. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Bushels. | Lb. |
| Moreton | 86,114 | 14,019 | 1,235,058 | 375,537 | 799,743 |
| Maryborough .. | 703,587 | 19,485 | 1,233,813 | 41,437 | 2,016,225 |
| Downs | .. | 4,872,492 | 1,193,991 | .. | 267,335 |
| Roma | .. | 139,500 | 1,155 | .. | 51,286 |
| South Western .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total S. Qld. ..</i> | <i>789,701</i> | <i>5,045,496</i> | <i>3,664,017</i> | <i>416,974</i> | <i>3,134,589</i> |
| Rockhampton .. | 35,632 | 38,781 | 132,381 | 46,896 | 5,898,837 |
| Central Western .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | 25,428 |
| Far Western | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total C. Qld. ..</i> | <i>35,632</i> | <i>38,781</i> | <i>132,417</i> | <i>46,896</i> | <i>5,924,265</i> |
| Mackay | 704,274 | .. | 1,149 | 9,843 | 20,574 |
| Townsville | 414,487 | .. | 3,726 | 8,221 | 437,601 |
| Cairns | 1,453,523 | 15 | 709,146 | 14,425 | 21,600 |
| Peninsula | .. | .. | 1,299 | 277 | 1,068 |
| North Western .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>Total N. Qld. ..</i> | <i>2,572,284</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>715,320</i> | <i>32,766</i> | <i>480,843</i> |
| Total Q'land .. | 3,397,617 | 5,084,292 | 4,511,754 | 496,636 | 9,539,697 |

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.

The industry is based on "Central Mills," of which there are thirty-three, and fifteen are controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. 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 the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 war stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The industry may be roughly grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts); and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical 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 Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broad-sound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division.
2. The Shires of Widgee and Noosa, although in Maryborough Statistical Division, have been transferred to Moreton Division, as their cane is crushed at Nambour mill.

Sugar production for 1944 is estimated at 644,000 tons produced from 4,400,000 tons of cane cut from 220,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Area Cultivated. | Area Cut for Crushing. | Cane Produced. | Sugar Produced. a | 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 | n | 2,854 | n | n | n |
| 1880 | 20,224 | 12,497 | n | 15,861 | n | 1.27 | n |
| 1890 | 50,922 | 40,208 | n | 68,924 | n | 1.69 | n |
| 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 |
| 1940 | 350,861 | 263,299 | 5,180,868 | 759,416 | 19.68 | 2.88 | 6.82 |
| 1941 .. . | 343,787 | 246,073 | 4,794,237 | 697,644 | 19.48 | 2.84 | 6.87 |
| 1942 .. . | 310,122 | 231,256 | 4,353,488 | 605,609 | 18.83 | 2.62 | 7.19 |
| 1943 .. . | 320,806 | 220,932 | 3,397,617 | 486,423 | 15.38 | 2.20 | 6.98 |
| <i>Divisions, 1943</i> | | | | | | | |
| Cairns .. | 112,309 | 90,711 | 1,453,523 | 206,608 | 16.02 | 2.28 | 7.04 |
| Townsville .. | 34,640 | 20,489 | 414,487 | 68,247 | 20.23 | 3.33 | 6.07 |
| Mackay .. | 98,858 | 66,744 | 739,906 | 109,279 | 11.09 | 1.64 | 6.77 |
| Maryborough | 67,504 | 39,122 | 701,844 | 91,870 | 17.94 | 2.35 | 7.64 |
| Moreton .. | 7,495 | 3,866 | 87,857 | 10,419 | 22.73 | 2.70 | 8.43 |

a 94 per cent. net titre.

n Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales—and sugar beet in Victoria. Of the 524,567 tons of raw sugar produced in Australia in the 1943-44 season, 92.7 per cent. was cane sugar produced in Queensland, 7.1 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 near 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 a guaranteed 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 continued with a slow irregular increase up to the beginning of the recent war, it remained fairly steady in New South Wales.

Cane fields in Queensland in 1943-44 yielded 15.38 tons of cane, and 2.20 tons of sugar, per acre harvested, while in New South Wales the return was 35.27 tons of cane and 4.54 tons of sugar. Owing to the longer time it takes for cane to come to maturity, in New South Wales the yield of sugar per acre of cultivation is generally much lower than in Queensland. However, owing to the very bad season in Queensland during 1943, the yield of sugar per acre under cultivation in Queensland was only 1.52 tons, while in New South Wales it was 2.40 tons. In Victoria the yield was 0.84 tons of beet sugar.

The increase in the efficiency of the sugar industry under white labour has been the outstanding achievement of Queensland agriculture in this century, and has been brought about by intense scientific and technical research, and its application to farm and mill practice. The market price of sugar to growers (with white labour) in 1907 was £13 9s. 1d. per ton, in 1926 £24 10s. 10d., and in 1940 (the latest normal pre-war year) £17 2s. 8d. Between 1907 and 1940 the hourly wage rates of labour had increased almost three-fold, and the price of materials had doubled, while the price received for sugar had increased by only 27 per cent. This represents an increase in efficiency of over 90 per cent. between 1907 and 1940. Most of this improvement has taken place in the last fifteen years.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 9 of this chapter.

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1943-44 was £3,320,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies one-quarter of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| Particulars. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Total. ^a |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Bearing Area— | | | | | | | |
| Apples .. Ac. | 12,437 | 20,105 | 4,652 | 6,673 | 11,920 | 21,983 | 77,824 |
| Bananas .. Ac. | 11,651 | .. | 5,345 | .. | 148 | .. | 17,144 |
| Citrus Fruits Ac. | 23,726 | 4,687 | 4,335 | 3,877 | 3,406 | .. | 40,031 |
| Grapes .. Ac. | 15,130 | 42,201 | 2,563 | 55,673 | 8,770 | .. | 124,339 |
| Pineapples Ac. | 157 | .. | 5,142 | .. | .. | .. | 5,299 |
| Production— | | | | | | | |
| Apples 1,000 Bush. | 1,234 | 2,326 | 482 | 895 | 1,560 | 8,023 | 14,523 |
| Bananas 1,000 Bush. | 1,426 | .. | 497 | .. | 20 | .. | 1,943 |
| Citrus 1,000 Bush. | 2,892 | 800 | 482 | 757 | 401 | .. | 5,332 |
| Grapes .. Tons | 62,780 | 235,352 | 2,919 | 209,365 | 22,869 | .. | 533,286 ^b |
| Pineapples 1,000 Dz. | 25 | .. | 2,001 | .. | .. | .. | 2,026 |
| Total Area under Fruit | | | | | | | |
| Bearing .. Ac. | 83,296 | 99,224 | 26,680 | 76,909 | 27,835 | 30,625 | 344,668 |
| Non-Bearing Ac. | 13,878 | 13,831 | 8,196 | 5,537 | 3,442 | 1,510 | 46,420 |
| Gross Value of Fruit | | | | | | | |
| Production.. £1,000 | 7,668 | <i>n</i> | 3,320 | 2,259 | 966 | 1,982 | <i>n</i> |

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Incomplete.

n Not available.

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £842,000 and £881,000 respectively in 1943-44. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough divisions, bananas being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas

reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, and have declined considerably since. This has been due to epidemics of disease, and competition in Southern markets from increased plantings in Northern New South Wales.

Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland, and were worth £169,000 in 1943-44. Papaws (203,216 bushels in 1943-44) and custard apples (34,264 bushels in 1943-44) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis and southern capitals, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £348,000 in 1943-44, 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 £319,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities were grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1943-44, 26,715 gallons of wine were made from 500,701 lb. of grapes, while 6,037,581 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 1943-44, the State produced 482,000 bushels of apples, 127,000 bushels of peaches, 111,000 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. This was the greatest production ever recorded and for the five fruits mentioned was worth £545,000.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-5) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,933 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8,000,000 lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, from 1926 to 1931 averaging about 20,000 acres. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, but unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers, had the reverse effect. In the 1944 season, only about 17,000 acres were harvested for a production of 8½ million lb. of seed cotton.

Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop, and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and, in 1943-44, by a guaranteed price.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but it is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used. The average yield per acre for the State in 1943-44 was 230 lb., but was very much higher from the smaller 1944-45 area.

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

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Rockhampton and Maryborough divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1943 the Local Authority Area of Banana supplied over 60 per cent. of the whole crop. The 1943 crop, worth £212,000, amounted to 9,539,697 lb. unginned, which was grown on 41,389 acres. This represents a decrease of 32 per cent in production, and 27 per cent. in acreage, when compared with the 1942 season. Some 3,900 growers were engaged, so it will be seen that the industry is essentially small scale in organisation.

Grain Sorghum.—This crop is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 54,868 acres in 1943-44, for a yield of 718,556 cwt. of grain, valued at £240,000. The crop is harvested mechanically and has a feed value little, if anything, less than that of maize. It is high yielding, up to 120 bushels to the acre having been harvested. The grain is used extensively for poultry and stock feeding.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and, although there has been some decline in the last five years, 58,000 acres were planted in 1943-44, from which fodder valued at £290,000 was obtained.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production 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 with the exception of three years, 1904 to 1906, with high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1943-44, Victoria and Queensland each produced about one-third of the Australian crop, the remainder being grown in Western Australia and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1943-44 was 2,348 acres producing 1,779,232 lb. of dried leaf. Sixty per cent. of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), and most of the remainder from the south of the Downs, Bowen, Mackay, Townsville, and Gladstone districts.

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 1943-44, there were 18,415 acres which yielded 21,535,268 lb. of peanuts, valued at £351,000. Most of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough 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, 10,293 in 1933, and 21,239 in 1939. In 1943-44, 10,148 acres produced 46,227 cwt., worth £32,000. The

production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba. Marketing is discussed in Chapter 10.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from tubers of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot." Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861, the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1943-44, the area was 1,198 acres and the production 10,067 tons, worth £24,000. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton division, with a small amount in the Gympie section of the Maryborough 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 £1,038,000 in 1943-44, is mostly grown on the Downs. Maize was worth £1,456,000 in 1943-44 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

Artificial Fertilisers.—Owing to war conditions, supplies of fertiliser have been limited, entailing their rationing to users. Sugar cane growers have always been the greatest users of fertilisers, and the absence of adequate supplies has been one of the reasons for the drop in sugar production. The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Sugar Cane. | Vegetables. | Fruit. | Other Crops. | Pastures. | Total. |
|---|-------------|-------------|--------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| AREA FERTILISED (ACRES) | | | | | | |
| 1942-43 | 107,147 | 13,417 | 11,503 | 15,169 | 1,427 | 148,663 |
| 1943-44 | 155,463 | 16,068 | 11,930 | 15,103 | 1,110 | 199,674 |
| 1944-45 | 177,794 | 20,546 | 13,480 | 16,537 | 1,672 | 230,029 |
| SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.) | | | | | | |
| 1942-43 | 50,375 | 9,637 | 6,944 | 12,056 | 1,248 | 80,260 |
| 1943-44 | 67,314 | 13,095 | 6,215 | 13,185 | 1,117 | 100,926 |
| 1944-45 | 105,693 | 17,757 | 10,023 | 14,332 | 2,008 | 149,813 |
| OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.) | | | | | | |
| 1942-43 | 253,738 | 74,569 | 64,734 | 20,819 | 872 | 414,732 |
| 1943-44 | 395,721 | 90,603 | 68,971 | 17,681 | 456 | 573,432 |
| 1944-45 | 465,724 | 111,147 | 77,286 | 18,056 | 1,227 | 673,440 |
| TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.) | | | | | | |
| 1942-43 | 2.8 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| 1943-44 | 3.0 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| 1944-45 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.6 |

Before the war, in 1939-40 season, 268,266 acres were fertilised with artificial fertilisers, 1,233,360 cwt. being used, or an average of 4.6 cwt. per acre. Shortage of fertilisers after the entry of Japan into the war, combined with manpower difficulties in the rural industry, caused a fall in the area fertilised in 1942-43 to 148,663 acres, and the amount applied per acre fell to 3.3 cwt. The area fertilised in 1944-45 had recovered to 86 per cent. of the 1939-40 level, but fertilisers used were only 67 per cent. of the amount used in 1939-40.

No particulars are available for separate crops fertilised in 1939-40, but there is no doubt that there was a substantial increase during the war in the area of vegetables fertilised, and in the amounts of fertilisers used thereon. Cane-farmers had still a substantial distance to go in 1944-45 to regain their pre-war consumption level.

Machinery on Holdings.—There has been a substantial increase during recent years in the mechanisation of rural industries, and notably in agriculture. This increase would have been greater but for the advent of the war and the consequent shortage of machinery and spare parts. The following table shows the types of machinery used and the numbers of each for 1942-43 and 1943-44 and preliminary figures for 1944-45. The increase during the past few years, in spite of war conditions, in the numbers of milking machines, irrigation plants, tractors, and stationary engines is very striking.

MACHINERY^a USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

| Description. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | No. | No. | No. |
| Ploughs (All Kinds) | 62,945 | 67,535 | 66,352 |
| Disc Cultivators | 26,201 | 21,275 | 24,011 |
| Rotary Hoes | n | 1,751 | 2,090 |
| Harrows (Leaves) | 86,672 | 94,289 | 93,692 |
| Other Cultivators | 32,602 | 33,100 | 33,818 |
| Fertiliser Distributors | 4,562 | 4,565 | 4,744 |
| Grain Drills | 5,943 | 6,142 | 6,696 |
| Maize or Cotton Planters | 8,533 | 8,789 | 8,348 |
| Headers, Strippers, Harvesters | 2,922 | 3,029 | 3,177 |
| Reapers and Binders | 1,599 | 1,559 | 1,555 |
| Other Harvesting Implements | 22,540 | 22,836 | 22,766 |
| Milking Machines (Stands) | 27,970 | 31,249 | 33,152 |
| Shearing Machines (Stands) | 13,031 | n | n |
| Irrigation Plants | n | 3,982 | 4,346 |
| Tractors—Wheeled | 11,042 | 11,371 | 12,696 |
| Tractors—Crawler or Track | 1,837 | 1,924 | 1,957 |
| Stationary Engines | 33,733 | 34,456 | 35,571 |

a Serviceable machinery only is included.

n Not available.

Assistance to Settlers.—See Agricultural Bank, page 328.

6. FISHERIES.

Before the recent war, fisheries production of Queensland was worth approximately £350,000 a year, about equally divided between the production of edible fish, and of pearls, pearlshell, and other shell. From 1941-42, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped fishing for pearlshell, bêche-de-mer, &c., and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. Increased prices of edible fish during the war years have, however, made up in value for the cessation of tropical fisheries, and the small decline in the catch of other fish. The following table gives details of production during five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

| Product. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| Fish Tons | 3,686 | 3,982 | 3,620 | 3,391 | 3,368 |
| Crabs 1,000 | 200 | 210 | 205 | 176 | 161 |
| Prawns 1,000 Lb. | n | 49 | 101 | 134 | 106 |
| Oysters Sacks | 5,658 | 5,463 | 4,697 | 3,580 | 2,275 |
| Pearl Shell Tons | 1,211 | 1,187 | a | a | a |
| Bêche-de-mer Tons | 13 | 68 | a | a | a |
| Tortoise Shell .. Cwt. | 1 | 1 | a | a | a |
| Trochus Shell Tons | 429 | 276 | a | a | a |
| VALUE. | | | | | |
| Fish £ | 160,404 | 181,546 | 195,294 | 263,442 | 306,714 |
| Crabs £ | 7,531 | 9,101 | 11,512 | 16,577 | 16,722 |
| Prawns £ | n | 2,487 | 6,511 | 12,111 | 10,280 |
| Oysters £ | 13,313 | 12,400 | 12,044 | 9,819 | 8,659 |
| Pearls £ | 418 | .. | a | a | a |
| Pearl Shell £ | 116,438 | 160,335 | a | a | a |
| Bêche-de-mer £ | 669 | 6,890 | a | a | a |
| Tortoise Shell .. £ | 7 | 6 | a | a | a |
| Trochus Shell £ | 36,370 | 19,286 | a | a | a |
| Total £ | 335,150 | 392,051 | 225,361 | 301,949 | 342,375 |

a No operations on account of the war.

n Not available.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, and other sources amounted in 1944 to £6,446.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1943-44 are shown in the next table. In 1940-41, the last year in which pearlshell and bêche-de-mer fisheries operated before being interrupted by war, 88 boats, valued with their equipment at £95,036, and employing 924 men, were engaged in that branch of fishing, in addition to those engaged in oyster and general fisheries.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44

| Particulars. | General Fisheries. | Oyster Fisheries. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Boats Engaged No. | 1,688 | 38 | 1,726 |
| Value of Boats and Equipment £ | 158,056 | 2,930 | 160,986 |
| Men Employed No. | 3,192 | 74 | 3,266 |

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 a year. From 1905 to 1918, the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £1,000,000 in some years and was always at least £3,000,000. It then decreased for several years and commenced to improve from 1933, till in 1937 it approximated £4,000,000 as against £1,241,000 in 1930. From 1940 to 1942, the value exceeded £5,000,000, and over the five years ended 1944 has averaged £4,800,000.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal minerals, and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland for the last six years.

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

| Mineral. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

QUANTITY.

| | Oz. | Oz. | Oz. | Oz. | Oz. | Oz. |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gold .. | 147,248 | 126,831 | 109,064 | 95,117 | 62,838 | 51,223 |
| Silver .. | 3,885,963 | 4,365,838 | 3,865,514 | 3,055,435 | 775,072 | 112,254 |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Copper .. | 5,798 | 6,907 | 7,335 | 6,331 | 10,758 | 15,804 |
| Tin .. | 1,239 | 1,272 | 1,085 | 746 | 785 | 1,232 |
| Lead .. | 45,292 | 48,118 | 43,273 | 33,512 | 8,579 | .. |
| Zinc .. | 29,092 | 29,584 | 27,437 | 21,035 | 5,077 | .. |
| Rutile, &c.a | .. | .. | 1,000 | 3,634 | 7,969 | 14,162 |
| Coal .. | 1,317,488 | 1,285,328 | 1,454,024 | 1,637,148 | 1,699,521 | 1,659,675 |

VALUE.

| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gold .. | 1,428,598 | 1,351,654 | 1,164,621 | 994,212 | 656,657 | 538,187 |
| Silver .. | 325,000 | 436,582 | 509,554 | 403,573 | 101,728 | 14,733 |
| Copper .. | 289,927 | 428,263 | 620,996 | 625,375 | 1,111,049 | 1,644,747 |
| Tin .. | 200,652 | 223,626 | 204,232 | 150,454 | 167,176 | 275,185 |
| Lead .. | 685,856 | 905,968 | 814,795 | 630,977 | 129,109 | .. |
| Zinc .. | 415,571 | 554,703 | 514,437 | 394,412 | 76,158 | .. |
| Rutile, &c.a | .. | .. | 7,558 | 31,373 | 65,029 | 123,955 |
| Coal .. | 1,167,844 | 1,151,567 | 1,404,646 | 1,698,231 | 1,824,591 | 1,785,621 |
| Other .. | 43,514 | 52,266 | 58,970 | 94,886 | 83,028 | 94,670 |
| Total .. | 4,556,962 | 5,104,629 | 5,299,809 | 5,023,493 | 4,214,525 | 4,477,098 |

a Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite (see page 147).

Gold was the first mineral to become important in Queensland. By 1868, the annual production, mainly from Gympie and Rockhampton, was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. By 1872, copper from Clermont was worth £196,000; coal from Ipswich amounted to 28,000 tons; and 8,938 tons of tin from Stanthorpe were valued at £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. 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. It continued at a low ebb till 1933. From then till 1942 the annual value averaged a little over £1,000,000.

In addition to higher prices for gold, 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, for the encouragement of metalliferous production. In 1940, the Commonwealth made a grant of £150,000 to the States for assisting persons engaged in the production of gold, Queensland's share being £14,000. The grant was distributed on the basis of gold production in 1939. During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort, which was further stimulated by high prices for these minerals, with the result that the value of the baser metals now produced greatly exceeds that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold now are Mount Morgan; Cracow, about 120 miles inland from Maryborough; Charters Towers; and Dittmer, via Proserpine.

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberton was the main field, but during recent years the bulk has come from Mount Isa. Mount Isa Mines discontinued producing silver at the beginning of 1943, and concentrated on the production of copper.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State has increased nearly three-fold and in value it is now little behind coal. Mount Morgan is also a producer of this mineral.

Tin.—With a drop in production in 1942 and 1943 the present production is equal in quantity to that obtained before the war although the value is now higher. Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland, with smaller quantities near the southern border round Stanthorpe.

Lead and *Zinc* production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the war copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold

output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper and in 1944 there was no production at all.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war rose sharply, production in 1943 and 1944 averaging 1,700,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coalfield, followed by Bowen, Clermont, and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts.

Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite is produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and production is increasing. These minerals are extensively used for munitions, welding rods and other purposes.

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry the State for many years operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. 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 produced gold, copper, and smaller amounts of silver and lead. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function owing to war conditions. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates two coal mines, at Collinsville (near Bowen), and Styx (north of Rockhampton). Mount Mulligan (100 miles inland from Cairns) was formerly operated by the State, but is now worked by a tribute party. The output of these mines amounts to about 20 per cent. of the State's total output.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1944 was 5,426, or 5.1 per 1,000 of population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 6,252. Details for the last ten years are shown in the following table.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Metalliferous Mining. | | Coal Mining. | | Smelters, Mills, &c. | Quarries. | Total. |
|---------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--------|
| | Above Ground. | Under Ground. | Above Ground. | Under Ground. | | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1935 .. | 4,272 | 3,270 | 450 | 1,599 | 949 | 1,009 | 11,549 |
| 1936 .. | 3,291 | 4,304 | 512 | 1,920 | 879 | 1,138 | 12,044 |
| 1937 .. | 3,698 | 3,875 | 513 | 1,929 | 958 | 1,304 | 12,277 |
| 1938 .. | 3,245 | 4,172 | 546 | 1,949 | 884 | 1,230 | 12,026 |
| 1939 .. | 3,767 | 3,544 | 563 | 2,052 | 972 | 587 | 11,485 |
| 1940 .. | 2,713 | 2,746 | 573 | 2,087 | 912 | 498 | 9,529 |
| 1941 .. | 2,217 | 2,839 | 625 | 2,261 | 867 | 422 | 9,231 |
| 1942 .. | 1,521 | 1,844 | 634 | 2,204 | 691 | 273 | 7,167 |
| 1943 .. | 1,538 | 1,299 | 662 | 2,219 | 541 | 291 | 6,550 |
| 1944 .. | 1,495 | 1,013 | 716 | 2,202 | 588 | 238 | 6,252 |

Mineral Production in Various States.—In 1943, 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, 1943.

| Mineral. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. |
|-------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| QUANTITY. | | | | | | |
| Gold Oz. | 63,779 | 56,511 | 62,838 | 519 | 546,475 | 17,245 |
| Silver Oz. | 281,285 ^a | 17,423 | 775,072 | 352 | 118,803 | 1,116,576 ^c |
| Copper Tons | 3,798 | .. | 10,758 | 102 | .. | 11,148 |
| Tin Tons | 1,074 | 60 | 785 | .. | 11 | 949 |
| Lead Tons | <i>a</i> | .. | 8,579 | 1 | 1,250 | 8,633 ^c |
| Coal Tons | 11,528,893 | 287,100 | 1,699,521 | .. | 531,546 | 145,882 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| VALUE. | | | | | | |
| Gold | £ 666,491 | 590,541 | 656,657 | 5,423 | 5,710,663 | 180,209 |
| Silver | £ 29,741 ^a | 2,278 | 101,728 | 49 | 15,375 | 117,241 ^c |
| Copper | £ 379,800 | .. | 1,111,049 | 10,100 | 33 | 691,199 |
| Tin | £ 403,320 | 14,162 | 167,176 | 10 | 2,315 | 246,218 |
| Lead | £ <i>a</i> | .. | 129,109 | 13 | 1,100 | 215,817 ^c |
| Coal | £ 9,290,095 | 429,358 | 1,824,591 | .. | 489,721 | 117,361 |
| Other | £ 5,199,131 | 557,655 | 224,215 | 3,055,121 ^b | 164,548 | 810,488 |
| Total | £ 15,968,578 | 1,593,994 | 4,214,525 | 3,070,716 | 6,383,755 | 2,378,533 ^c |

^a The bulk of silver and lead is contained in the concentrates, &c., dispatched from the Broken Hill field and treated outside the State. Its value is included in "Other."

^b Including salt and iron.

^c Subject to revision.

Particulars of accidents in mines, quarries and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

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

| Year. | Mines. | | | Smelters, &c. | | | Quarries. | | |
|---------|------------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Accidents. | Persons. | | Accidents. | Persons. | | Accidents. | Persons. | |
| | | Killed. | Injured | | Killed. | Injured | | Killed. | Injured. |
| No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| 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 |
| 1939 .. | 296 | 10 | 286 | 76 | 1 | 75 | 4 | .. | 4 |
| 1940 .. | 227 | 10 | 217 | 63 | 1 | 62 | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| 1941 .. | 386 | 9 | 377 | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 1942 .. | 387 | 9 | 378 | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | 2 | .. | 2 |
| 1943 .. | 289 | 7 | 282 | 85 | 1 | 84 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1944 .. | 277 | 4 | 273 | 88 | 1 | 87 | 1 | .. | 1 |

^a Included with Mines.

Quarries.—During the year ended 30th June, 1944, 74 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and values of the different types of stone raised during the year.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Class of Stone. | Quarries. | Stone Produced. | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Building Stone. <i>a</i> | Macadam, Ballast, &c. | Total Quantity. | Total Value. |
| | No. | C. Yds. | C. Yds. | C. Yds. | £ |
| Felstone, Porphyry .. | 2 | .. | 36,472 | 36,472 | 17,797 |
| Blue Metal | 8 | 48 | 27,635 | 27,683 | 13,404 |
| Limestone | 3 | .. | 3,096 | 3,096 | 1,043 |
| Granite | 6 | 11,531 | 144,029 | 155,560 | 25,253 |
| Freestone, Sandstone .. | 10 | 118 | 2,678 | 2,796 | 1,834 |
| Other | 45 | .. | 180,144 | 180,144 | 53,483 |
| Total | 74 | 11,697 | 394,054 | 405,751 | 112,814 |

a Stone fashioned at the quarry.

8. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for 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.

The 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 321 sawmills and 13 plywood mills from which returns

were received for 1943-44. Particulars of their operations are shown in the following tables.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Mills No. | 422 | 388 | 353 | 317 | 321 |
| Workers <i>a</i> .. No. | 4,844 | 4,819 | 4,954 | 4,873 | 4,901 |
| Salaries and Wages <i>b</i> £ | 885,358 | 919,662 | 1,020,925 | 1,121,967 | 1,218,459 |
| Land, Buildings, and Plant £ | 855,608 | 835,483 | 822,549 | 801,642 | 824,942 |
| Sawn Timber Produced <i>c</i> | | | | | |
| Pine .. 1,000 S. Ft. | 105,031 | 105,208 | 96,405 | 79,937 | 78,708 |
| Hardw'd 1,000 S. Ft. | 68,468 | 66,823 | 80,379 | 82,692 | 80,108 |
| Other 1,000 S. Ft. | 14,430 | 17,268 | 20,812 | 18,671 | 21,943 |
| Total 1,000 S. Ft. | 187,929 | 189,299 | 197,596 | 181,300 | 180,759 |
| Value of Sawn Timber <i>d</i> | | | | | |
| Pine £ | 1,576,718 | 1,571,935 | 1,452,332 | 1,306,317 | 1,303,330 |
| Hardwood .. £ | 975,426 | 949,355 | 1,167,549 | 1,286,777 | 1,356,423 |
| Other £ | 307,655 | 308,693 | 409,461 | 370,954 | 444,773 |
| Total £ | 2,859,799 | 2,829,983 | 3,029,342 | 2,964,048 | 3,104,526 |

a Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

c Only locally-grown timber included.

d Including an estimate for timber sawn and used in further production in the same works.

The sawmills were distributed in 1943-44 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 253; Central, 19; Northern, 49. The Southern division accounted for 143,165,264 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 5,809,006 super. feet, and the Northern for 31,785,063 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills during recent years are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Mills No. | 16 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| Workers <i>a</i> .. No. | 1,230 | 1,325 | 1,171 | 784 | 752 |
| Salaries and Wages <i>b</i> £ | 184,880 | 205,473 | 205,228 | 163,228 | 186,658 |
| Land, Buildings, Plant £ | 239,957 | 230,972 | 252,280 | 244,035 | 230,929 |
| Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft. | 26,793 | 29,143 | 27,757 | 21,791 | 26,167 |
| Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft. | 82,755 | 82,155 | 80,777 | 66,708 | 69,290 |
| Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft. | 13,711 | 23,859 | 28,439 | 14,265 | 15,590 |
| Value of Plywood .. £ | 736,866 | 801,042 | 775,887 | 628,179 | 704,726 |
| Value of Veneers .. £ | 95,981 | 133,108 | 101,451 | 54,332 | 48,815 |

a Average number of workers during the period of operation, including working proprietors.

b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

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 meatworks on page 124; butter and cheese factories, pages 129 and 130; sugar mills, page 138; sawmills and plywood mills, page 150.

The table on the next page shows the progress of factories for the last five years. Figures shown for salaries and wages paid are not comparable with those given in previous issues of the *Year Book*, as the amounts drawn by working proprietors have now been excluded.

Although the number of factories has declined during the past five years, there has been a steady increase in other directions. In 1943-44, the output reached the record amount of £88,066,000, and the value of production £28,978,000. The decline in the number of factories is principally in "one man" and other small businesses, such as garages and engineering workshops, which have either gone out of business altogether, become merged in larger concerns, or whose owners and workers transferred to larger undertakings for the duration of the war. Queensland factories at the outbreak of war had recovered from the depression years, and were thus organised for the change-over to war production. With the termination of the war, it is anticipated that there will be a falling off in the "heavy" industries, but that should be greatly offset by the production of civilian goods in short supply. At the same time, it cannot be expected that the high war-time level of factory employment will be maintained.

The last column of the table, 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.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and thus is the measure to judge activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund

which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1943-44, production of factories (£28,978,000) was worth approximately half the value of the net production of primary industries (£56,911,000).

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Estab-lish-ments. | Work-ers. <i>a</i> | Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>b</i> | Capital Values. | | Output. | Production. <i>c</i> |
|---------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | Machinery and Plant. | Land and Buildings. | | |
| | No. | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1939-40 | 2,995 | 55,353 | 11,188,841 | 15,905,115 | 11,758,591 | 67,344,707 | 20,211,203 |
| 1940-41 | 2,908 | 56,973 | 11,919,079 | 16,155,222 | 11,893,708 | 68,709,975 | 20,823,119 |
| 1941-42 | 2,724 | 61,590 | 14,206,432 | 16,441,260 | 12,343,408 | 74,456,263 | 23,949,694 |
| 1942-43 | 2,577 | 63,955 | 16,449,294 | 16,335,649 | 12,376,667 | 34,359,141 | 28,111,694 |
| 1943-44 | 2,588 | 64,174 | 17,739,848 | 15,379,759 | 12,478,183 | 38,066,054 | 28,978,299 |

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

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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

Manufacturing in Various States.—The figures in the following table, comparing all States, include heat, light and power establishments.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| State. | Estab-lish-ments. | Workers. <i>a</i> | | Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i> | Capital Values. <i>c</i> | | Output. | Production. <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. . . | 10,755 | 226,824 | 96,208 | 93,518 | 73,804 | 78,978 | 399,138 | 162,726 |
| Vic. . . | 9,317 | 175,078 | 86,253 | 73,961 | 55,458 | 55,063 | 284,648 | 123,330 |
| Q'land . . | 2,652 | 50,822 | 13,860 | 18,072 | 17,836 | 13,263 | 90,373 | 30,211 |
| S.A. . . | 2,149 | 50,652 | 18,909 | 18,711 | 18,415 | 17,629 | 67,578 | 28,411 |
| W.A. . . | 1,807 | 21,060 | 7,041 | 7,418 | 7,430 | 6,921 | 29,209 | 12,512 |
| Tas. . . | 994 | 14,697 | 5,094 | 5,194 | 8,071 | 5,293 | 20,848 | 9,045 |
| Total | 27,674 | 539,133 | 227,365 | 216,874 | 181,064 | 177,147 | 891,794 | 366,235 |

a Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

c Book values as returned by factory owners.

d Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

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 Australia 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 1943-44 for £286,056,000, out of a total value of production of £366,235,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing.

It is worth noting that while, in 1938-39, the development of manufacturing was greatest in New South Wales and Victoria, there was little variation in the value of production per head of population in the other four States. The war-time stimulus to manufacturing production, however, has affected the various States unequally, and Queensland and Western Australia in 1943-44 occupied much lower positions with respect to the other States in value of manufacturing production per head. For 1943-44, figures of production per head were:—Victoria, £62.0; New South Wales, £57.0; South Australia, £45.9; Tasmania, £37.1; Queensland, £28.6; Western Australia, £25.9.

Statistical Divisions.—Details of factories in Statistical Divisions and in Cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Statistical Divisions and Cities. | Estab-lish-ments. | Work-ers. <i>a</i> | Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i> | Output. | Production (Value Added). | Land, Buildings, and Plant. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Metropolitan | 1,088 | 34,424 | 9,301,957 | 40,640,103 | 15,522,300 | 10,335,809 |
| Moreton <i>c</i> .. | 288 | 6,673 | 2,064,791 | 7,579,592 | 2,652,810 | 1,734,268 |
| <i>Ipswich</i> .. | 56 | 4,529 | 1,568,773 | 3,790,685 | 1,907,423 | 880,025 |
| Maryborough | 284 | 4,881 | 1,376,007 | 8,266,223 | 2,138,754 | 2,334,418 |
| <i>Bundaberg</i> .. | 48 | 742 | 200,212 | 1,445,574 | 451,861 | 499,086 |
| <i>Gympie</i> .. | 29 | 202 | 49,397 | 759,420 | 86,752 | 89,975 |
| <i>Maruborough</i> | 48 | 1,982 | 623,107 | 1,542,728 | 770,308 | 386,553 |
| Downs .. | 282 | 3,882 | 1,026,534 | 6,264,886 | 1,452,760 | 1,386,935 |
| <i>Toowoomba</i> | 84 | 2,547 | 695,049 | 2,656,084 | 916,032 | 678,973 |
| <i>Warwick</i> .. | 20 | 207 | 55,200 | 434,045 | 92,314 | 113,410 |
| Roma .. | 44 | 176 | 42,531 | 193,150 | 63,702 | 93,032 |
| South Western | 26 | 110 | 24,788 | 88,948 | 33,147 | 41,292 |
| Total S. Q'land | 2,012 | 50,146 | 13,836,608 | 63,032,902 | 21,863,473 | 15,925,754 |
| Rockhampton | 137 | 5,093 | 1,704,625 | 7,841,420 | 2,104,573 | 2,036,618 |
| <i>Rockhampton</i> | 82 | 3,349 | 1,158,680 | 4,623,892 | 1,442,460 | 987,151 |
| Cent. Western | 51 | 235 | 60,856 | 690,810 | 86,521 | 83,765 |
| Far Western .. | 8 | 26 | 7,850 | 282,703 | 20,403 | 11,938 |
| Total C. Q'land | 196 | 5,354 | 1,773,331 | 8,814,933 | 2,211,497 | 2,132,321 |
| Mackay .. | 78 | 1,416 | 422,354 | 2,951,987 | 690,563 | 1,514,356 |
| <i>Mackay</i> .. | 45 | 427 | 103,547 | 364,752 | 163,187 | 140,348 |
| Townsville .. | 128 | 3,447 | 1,188,533 | 5,328,804 | 1,721,146 | 2,378,431 |
| <i>Ch. Towers</i> | 22 | 139 | 30,823 | 124,495 | 57,902 | 27,769 |
| <i>Townsville</i> .. | 57 | 1,380 | 477,943 | 1,116,707 | 709,990 | 357,298 |
| Cairns .. | 147 | 3,570 | 1,152,585 | 6,578,130 | 1,950,390 | 5,281,430 |
| <i>Cairns</i> .. | 32 | 765 | 235,525 | 819,503 | 501,311 | 324,574 |
| Peninsula .. | 1 | 12 | 3,198 | 9,736 | 6,017 | 1,431 |
| North Western | 26 | 229 | 84,651 | 1,349,562 | 535,213 | 624,219 |
| Total N. Q'land | 380 | 8,674 | 2,851,321 | 16,218,219 | 4,903,329 | 9,799,867 |
| Total Q'land | 2,588 | 64,174 | 18,461,260 | 88,066,054 | 28,978,299 | 27,857,942 |

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

b Including drawings of working proprietors.

c Excluding the metropolitan area.

Brisbane, in 1943-44, accounted for 42 per cent. of the factories of the State. Further details are given on page 160. Sawmills and butter factories are the main types of factories in Moreton and Maryborough, and sawmills, butter, and cheese factories in the Downs.

78 per cent. of the factories were located in Southern Queensland.

Almost 15 per cent. of the State's factories were in Northern Queensland, sawmills and sugar mills predominating.

The remaining 7 per cent. were situated in Central Queensland, the most important being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, a cotton ginnery, and butter factories.

Factories by Type.—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 the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Statistical Division. | Processing. | | Sheltered. | | Competitive. | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Workers. <i>a</i> | Production (Value Added). | Workers. <i>a</i> | Production (Value Added). | Workers. <i>a</i> | Production (Value Added). |
| | No. | £ | No. | £ | No. | £ |
| Metropolitan .. | 6,168 | 3,136,930 | 10,517 | 4,998,238 | 17,739 | 7,387,132 |
| Moreton <i>b</i> .. | 1,891 | 631,774 | 3,408 | 1,656,625 | 1,374 | 364,411 |
| Maryborough .. | 2,596 | 1,164,085 | 1,776 | 709,267 | 509 | 265,402 |
| Downs .. | 1,489 | 585,157 | 780 | 313,577 | 1,613 | 554,026 |
| Roma .. | 55 | 23,122 | 88 | 28,327 | 33 | 12,253 |
| South Western | 13 | 3,783 | 78 | 24,311 | 19 | 5,053 |
| Total S. Q'land | 12,212 | 5,544,851 | 16,647 | 7,730,345 | 21,287 | 8,588,277 |
| Rockhampton | 3,450 | 1,323,735 | 1,235 | 590,282 | 408 | 190,556 |
| Centra. Western | 57 | 31,181 | 129 | 43,861 | 49 | 11,479 |
| Far Western .. | 12 | 15,892 | 14 | 4,511 | .. | .. |
| Total C. Q'land | 3,519 | 1,370,808 | 1,378 | 638,654 | 457 | 202,035 |
| Mackay .. | 975 | 530,994 | 213 | 83,247 | 228 | 76,322 |
| Townsville .. | 1,762 | 894,275 | 1,331 | 671,384 | 354 | 155,487 |
| Cairns .. | 2,848 | 1,458,055 | 494 | 214,376 | 228 | 277,959 |
| Peninsula .. | 12 | 6,017 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| North Western | 173 | 513,596 | 56 | 21,617 | .. | .. |
| Total N. Q'land | 5,770 | 3,402,937 | 2,094 | 990,624 | 810 | 509,768 |
| Total Q'land | 21,501 | 10,318,596 | 20,119 | 9,359,623 | 22,554 | 9,300,080 |

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

b Excluding the metropolitan area.

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 sawmills. The industries which remain after taking out the processing are divided into sheltered and competitive. 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. Competitive 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.

Employment.—The following table shows for 1943-44 in detail, and for each of the last ten years in total, employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Industry. | Establish- ments. | All Workers. <i>a</i> | | | Juveniles. <i>b</i> | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | 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 | 3,733 | 101 | 3,834 | 69 | 1 | 365 | 36 |
| Butter and Cheese .. | 99 | 1,372 | 338 | 1,710 | 48 | 17 | 209 | 135 |
| Meat (including Bacon) | 20 | 5,764 | 740 | 6,504 | 205 | 18 | 970 | 442 |
| Other Food and Drink | 590 | 4,153 | 1,744 | 5,897 | 147 | 124 | 500 | 605 |
| Saw and Plywood Mills | 334 | 5,267 | 290 | 5,557 | 181 | 11 | 710 | 104 |
| Wool Scours, &c. .. | 14 | 313 | 2 | 315 | 6 | .. | 19 | .. |
| Boots and Shoes .. | 23 | 481 | 378 | 859 | 30 | 46 | 87 | 136 |
| Millinery and Dressmkg | 53 | 48 | 1,022 | 1,070 | 1 | 135 | 9 | 423 |
| All Other Clothing .. | 193 | 746 | 3,501 | 4,247 | 52 | 351 | 129 | 1,291 |
| Vehicles | 377 | 10,276 | 1,714 | 11,990 | 237 | 28 | 1,360 | 375 |
| Other Metal Industries | 277 | 10,255 | 1,058 | 11,313 | 269 | 44 | 1,895 | 334 |
| Printing and Stationery | 147 | 1,789 | 1,043 | 2,832 | 103 | 112 | 259 | 346 |
| Other Industries .. | 428 | 5,692 | 1,929 | 7,621 | 376 | 130 | 1,079 | 727 |
| Total | 2,588 | 49,889 | 13,860 | 63,749 | 1,724 | 1,017 | 7,591 | 4,954 |

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1934-35 | 2,401 | 33,511 | 8,410 | 41,921 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1935-36 | 2,417 | 35,379 | 8,676 | 44,055 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 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 | 7,398 | 4,040 |
| 1939-40 | 2,995 | 44,207 | 10,513 | 54,720 | 2,066 | 1,379 | 7,842 | 4,268 |
| 1940-41 | 2,908 | 45,754 | 10,701 | 56,455 | 2,111 | 1,325 | 8,191 | 4,549 |
| 1941-42 | 2,724 | 48,825 | 12,214 | 61,039 | 2,519 | 1,503 | 8,353 | 4,970 |
| 1942-43 | 2,577 | 49,458 | 13,967 | 63,425 | 2,118 | 1,308 | 7,400 | 5,180 |
| 1943-44 | 2,588 | 49,889 | 13,860 | 63,749 | 1,724 | 1,017 | 7,591 | 4,954 |

a In terms of full employment for year.

b Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June.

n Not available.

Females.—In 1910, 6,779, or 20.0 per cent. of the workers in Queensland factories during the period each was operating 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 being 18.9. During the war, the proportion of females increased, at a somewhat faster rate, to 21.8 per cent. for 1943-44. The increase in the percentage during these war years of 2.9 is perhaps somewhat smaller than might have been expected, but is of much the same magnitude as that for Australia as a whole. Actually, female workers in Queensland factories increased from 1938-39 to 1943-44 in much greater proportion than male, 36.8 per cent., compared with 14.4 per cent., but the absolute magnitude of the increase in male workers, 6,304, was nearly twice that of the female workers, 3,765.

Juveniles.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1944, was 15,286, compared with 14,559 in June, 1939. Youths from 16 to 21 years, and boys under 16 years, both showed substantial increases (13 and 41 per cent. respectively) in the early war years to June, 1942, but by June, 1944, had declined to approximately their 1939 numbers. Girls under 16 years in 1944 were 300 less than in 1939; but girls from 16 to 21 years were 900 greater. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1944, was:—under 16 years, males, 3.5; females, 7.4; 16 years and under 21 years, males, 15.4; females, 36.3.

Size of Establishment.—The next table shows the distribution of factory employment according to the number of workers engaged in each establishment. Particulars are given for the principal industry groups for 1943-44, and a comparison of State totals for the past ten years is also provided.

During the four years ended 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 hands, and in those with 101 hands or more. Since 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which is largely the output of small establishments, has caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 hands, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 hands or more. Small establishments with less than 4 hands have been most affected, their numbers having decreased from 1,069 to 774, and employment in them by 28.8 per cent. from 2,268 to 1,615. Establishments with 4 hands changed little in numbers, but those with 5 to 100 hands were 156 fewer in 1943-44 than in 1938-39, and employment in them was 6.4 per cent. lower. Large establishments with more than 100 hands had increased in number from 105 to 133, while employment in them had risen by 54.1 per cent. from 23,104 to 35,612 workers. The average number of workers in factories in this size group was 220 in 1938-39, and 268 in 1943-44.

Of the industry groups shown for 1943-44, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Meat works, where 98 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Vehicles with 83 per cent. in such large establishments, Sugar Milling with 83 per cent., and Other Metal Industries with 67 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Other Food and Drink (which includes Bakeries) where 30 per cent. of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. Saw and Plywood Mills and Printing and Stationery also had a high proportion of employment in establishments under 11 workers, 18 and 15 per cent. respectively. For all industries together, 55 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 11 per cent. in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT,^a ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Industry. | Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment. | | | | | | | All Estab-lish-ments. |
|-------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Under 4. | 4. | 5 to 10. | 11 to 20. | 21 to 50. | 51 to 100. | 101 and over. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Raw Sugar | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 46 | 583 | 3,185 | 3,851 |
| Butter and Cheese | 40 | 52 | 135 | 440 | 508 | 120 | 415 | 1,710 |
| Meat (including Bacon) | .. | .. | 5 | 29 | 24 | 54 | 6,392 | 6,504 |
| Other Food and Drink | 572 | 296 | 952 | 653 | 1,256 | 872 | 1,391 | 5,992 |
| Saw and Plywood Mills | 154 | 140 | 700 | 1,038 | 1,182 | 754 | 1,685 | 5,653 |
| Woolscours, &c. .. | .. | .. | 25 | 46 | 196 | 65 | .. | 332 |
| Boots and Shoes .. | 11 | 8 | 10 | 38 | 237 | 236 | 329 | 869 |
| Millinery and Dressmkg | 2 | 12 | 132 | 229 | 274 | 315 | 111 | 1,075 |
| All Other Clothing .. | 85 | 44 | 374 | 427 | 896 | 1,440 | 1,019 | 4,285 |
| Vehicles | 315 | 212 | 706 | 421 | 322 | 136 | 9,975 | 12,087 |
| Other Metal Industries | 105 | 96 | 520 | 757 | 1,004 | 1,293 | 7,543 | 11,318 |
| Printing and Stationery | 91 | 40 | 306 | 290 | 617 | 372 | 1,117 | 2,833 |
| Other Industries .. | 240 | 172 | 729 | 1,060 | 1,506 | 1,508 | 2,450 | 7,665 |
| Total | 1,615 | 1,072 | 4,594 | 5,465 | 8,068 | 7,748 | 35,612 | 64,174 |

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1934-35 | 1,517 | 1,008 | 4,800 | 4,642 | 7,390 | 6,959 | 17,335 | 43,651 |
| 1935-36 | 1,625 | 932 | 4,549 | 4,889 | 7,429 | 7,198 | 18,146 | 44,768 |
| 1936-37 | 2,027 | 1,200 | 4,992 | 5,318 | 7,588 | 7,083 | 20,419 | 48,627 |
| 1937-38 | 2,267 | 1,184 | 5,322 | 5,622 | 8,023 | 7,684 | 22,046 | 52,148 |
| 1938-39 | 2,268 | 1,096 | 5,319 | 5,846 | 8,557 | 7,915 | 23,104 | 54,105 |
| 1939-40 | 2,178 | 1,240 | 5,139 | 5,880 | 8,363 | 7,943 | 24,610 | 55,353 |
| 1940-41 | 2,160 | 1,080 | 4,858 | 5,609 | 8,417 | 7,827 | 27,022 | 56,973 |
| 1941-42 | 1,836 | 1,036 | 4,722 | 5,382 | 8,364 | 7,556 | 32,694 | 61,590 |
| 1942-43 | 1,645 | 1,084 | 4,236 | 5,443 | 7,585 | 7,470 | 36,492 | 63,955 |
| 1943-44 | 1,615 | 1,072 | 4,594 | 5,465 | 8,068 | 7,748 | 35,612 | 64,174 |

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

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, 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, 1943-44.

| Industry. | Output. | Power, Fuel, Light &c., Used. | Other Materials Used. | Production (Value Added). | Salaries and Wages. a |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Raw Sugar | 10,136,588 | 155,394 | 7,928,004 | 2,053,190 | 1,266,422 |
| Butter and Cheese | 11,815,263 | 114,699 | 10,736,313 | 964,251 | 476,398 |
| Meat (including Bacon) | 15,422,076 | 230,810 | 12,245,587 | 2,945,679 | 2,250,964 |
| Other Food and Drink | 12,458,369 | 319,972 | 7,842,881 | 4,295,516 | 1,371,747 |
| Saw and Plywood Mills | 4,746,595 | 66,626 | 2,523,423 | 2,156,546 | 1,405,117 |
| Wool Scours, &c. | 2,148,688 | 26,514 | 1,921,507 | 200,667 | 107,672 |
| Boots and Shoes | 645,044 | 2,557 | 376,950 | 265,537 | 182,128 |
| Millinery and Dressmkg | 421,399 | 2,661 | 173,908 | 244,830 | 151,436 |
| All Other Clothing | 2,082,897 | 16,669 | 991,353 | 1,074,875 | 664,951 |
| Vehicles | 7,537,105 | 93,127 | 2,344,414 | 5,099,564 | 3,979,921 |
| Other Metal Industries | 10,323,120 | 201,876 | 5,016,470 | 5,104,774 | 3,389,946 |
| Printing and Stationery | 2,045,822 | 32,643 | 810,618 | 1,202,561 | 696,065 |
| Other Industries | 8,283,088 | 237,908 | 4,674,871 | 3,370,309 | 1,797,081 |
| Total | 88,066,054 | 1,501,456 | 57,586,299 | 28,978,299 | 17,739,848 |

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1934-35 | 44,522,264 | 801,078 | 30,199,250 | 13,521,936 | 7,594,870 |
| 1935-36 | 46,356,592 | 813,265 | 30,729,841 | 14,813,486 | 8,113,528 |
| 1936-37 | 51,857,772 | 921,836 | 34,435,673 | 16,500,263 | 8,892,606 |
| 1937-38 | 58,425,570 | 1,086,193 | 39,405,625 | 17,933,752 | 9,959,442 |
| 1938-39 | 61,989,477 | 1,030,781 | 42,396,181 | 18,562,515 | 10,661,452 |
| 1939-40 | 67,344,707 | 1,096,440 | 46,037,064 | 20,211,203 | 11,188,481 |
| 1940-41 | 68,709,975 | 1,175,092 | 46,711,764 | 20,823,119 | 11,919,079 |
| 1941-42 | 74,456,263 | 1,370,274 | 49,136,295 | 23,949,694 | 14,206,432 |
| 1942-43 | 84,359,141 | 1,485,796 | 54,761,651 | 28,111,694 | 16,449,294 |
| 1943-44 | 88,066,054 | 1,501,456 | 57,586,299 | 28,978,299 | 17,739,848 |

a Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed.—The next 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 1000 of population during the last ten years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Industry. | Engines Used. | Land, Buildings, and Plant. | Per Worker (including Working Proprietors). | | | Per 1,000 Mean Population. |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Production. | Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i> | Land, Bldgs., and Plant. | Production. |
| | H.P. | £ | £ | £ | £ | |
| Raw Sugar | 61,254 | 7,920,942 | 536 | 331 | 2,066 | <i>a</i> |
| Butter and Cheese .. | 15,293 | 1,613,482 | 564 | 279 | 944 | <i>a</i> |
| Meat (including Bacon).. | 17,643 | 2,826,415 | 453 | 346 | 435 | <i>a</i> |
| Other Food and Drink .. | 18,821 | 4,093,914 | 728 | 263 | 694 | <i>a</i> |
| Saw and Plywood Mills | 27,910 | 1,055,871 | 388 | 270 | 190 | <i>a</i> |
| Wool Scours, &c. .. | 1,188 | 107,934 | 637 | 360 | 343 | <i>a</i> |
| Boots and Shoes .. | 281 | 112,836 | 309 | 222 | 131 | <i>a</i> |
| Millinery and Dressmkg | 135 | 128,384 | 229 | 153 | 120 | <i>a</i> |
| All Other Clothing .. | 969 | 508,305 | 253 | 169 | 120 | <i>a</i> |
| Vehicles | 12,278 | 2,605,435 | 425 | 339 | 217 | <i>a</i> |
| Other Metal Industries.. | 30,802 | 3,269,314 | 451 | 308 | 289 | <i>a</i> |
| Printing and Stationery | 5,166 | 1,427,785 | 425 | 264 | 504 | <i>a</i> |
| Other Industries .. | 26,480 | 2,187,325 | 442 | 253 | 287 | <i>a</i> |
| Total | 218,220 | 27,857,942 | 455 | 290 | 437 | 27,387 |

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|------------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| 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 |
| 1939-40 | 199,598 | 27,663,706 | 369 | 217 | 506 | 19,808 |
| 1940-41 | 203,841 | 28,048,930 | 369 | 223 | 496 | 20,171 |
| 1941-42 | 208,186 | 28,784,668 | 392 | 243 | 472 | 23,086 |
| 1942-43 | 213,113 | 28,712,316 | 443 | 270 | 453 | 26,955 |
| 1943-44 | 218,220 | 27,857,942 | 455 | 290 | 437 | 27,387 |

a Not significant.*b* Including drawings of working proprietors.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. Capital per worker has declined as employment has increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production. Wages and salaries per worker were moving gradually upwards before the war, but from 1938-39 to 1943-44 they increased by 37 per cent. From 1938-39 to the December quarter of 1943, the All Items Retail Price Index Number for Brisbane showed a rise of nearly 24 per cent.,

showing that there had been an increase of real earnings of factory workers, partly due to longer hours being worked during the war. Production per worker increased somewhat less than earnings from 1938-39 to 1943-44—by 31 per cent. This is probably linked with the fact that in the war-time acceleration of production it was not possible for capital equipment to keep pace with increased numbers of workers, as may be seen from the second last column of the table.

Metropolitan Factories.—Information for factories in the metropolitan area is given in the following table for the year 1943-44, together with a summary for the past ten years.

FACTORIES IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA, 1943-44.

| Industry. | Estab- lish- ment ^s . | Workers <i>a</i> | Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i> | Output. | Production. | Land, Buildings, and Plant. |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | No. | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Raw Sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Butter and Cheese .. | 4 | 287 | 78,461 | 1,499,422 | 272,512 | 37,078 |
| Meat (incl. Bacon) .. | 9 | 2,688 | 850,313 | 8,239,953 | 1,280,701 | 1,093,557 |
| Other Food and Drink | 174 | 3,419 | 910,625 | 8,007,967 | 2,674,712 | 2,533,334 |
| Saw and Plywood Mills | 49 | 1,254 | 325,973 | 1,439,808 | 568,206 | 336,791 |
| Wool Scours, &c. .. | 6 | 216 | 75,537 | 841,466 | 134,559 | 51,462 |
| Boots and Shoes .. | 18 | 826 | 184,347 | 632,055 | 258,431 | 105,188 |
| Millinery and Dressm ^{kg} | 51 | 1,065 | 162,324 | 418,315 | 243,175 | 127,263 |
| All Other Clothing .. | 122 | 3,722 | 619,422 | 1,795,931 | 920,968 | 397,278 |
| Vehicles | 120 | 6,071 | 1,831,627 | 3,283,579 | 2,399,440 | 1,375,190 |
| Other Metal Industries | 186 | 7,248 | 2,230,218 | 6,278,070 | 3,204,859 | 1,617,200 |
| Printing & Stationery | 74 | 2,170 | 571,670 | 1,607,270 | 912,822 | 1,048,180 |
| Other Industries .. | 275 | 5,458 | 1,461,440 | 6,596,267 | 2,651,915 | 1,613,288 |
| Total | 1,088 | 34,424 | 9,301,957 | 40,640,103 | 15,522,300 | 10,335,809 |

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1934-35 | 1,037 | 22,211 | 3,682,841 | 16,753,404 | 6,595,204 | 7,603,866 |
| 1935-36 | 1,052 | 23,942 | 4,090,999 | 18,392,437 | 7,190,551 | 8,108,612 |
| 1936-37 | 1,206 | 25,698 | 4,443,837 | 20,423,235 | 7,838,367 | 8,901,737 |
| 1937-38 | 1,270 | 27,459 | 4,960,795 | 22,720,324 | 8,570,767 | 9,122,608 |
| 1938-39 | 1,271 | 28,183 | 5,216,200 | 23,231,299 | 8,995,004 | 9,492,042 |
| 1939-40 | 1,238 | 28,522 | 5,421,937 | 25,428,933 | 9,292,912 | 9,491,022 |
| 1940-41 | 1,186 | 28,834 | 5,643,372 | 27,142,119 | 9,407,988 | 9,467,836 |
| 1941-42 | 1,137 | 32,215 | 6,993,458 | 32,234,266 | 11,556,675 | 10,738,851 |
| 1942-43 | 1,100 | 34,418 | 8,504,784 | 39,524,089 | 14,597,077 | 10,974,851 |
| 1943-44 | 1,088 | 34,424 | 9,301,957 | 40,640,103 | 15,522,300 | 10,335,809 |

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

b Including drawings of working proprietors.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £15,522,000, or 53.6 per cent. of the total factory production of the State for 1943-44, and provided 50.4

per cent. of the total salaries and wages (including drawings of working proprietors) paid. A large part of the so-called "factory" production is the output of bread bakeries, ice works, &c.

Products.—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years are shown in the following table.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

| Commodity. | | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Aerated Waters, &c. | 100 Doz. | 34,742 | 28,424 | 35,504 | 55,929 | 59,234 |
| Beer | 100 Gal. | 83,991 | 84,665 | 93,017 | 122,129 | 128,156 |
| Biscuits | 100 Lb. | 24,898 | 24,012 | 40,123 | 36,667 | 26,190 |
| Bricks, Ordinary | .. 1,000 | 21,372 | 22,139 | 22,390 | 7,420 | 5,660 |
| Bricks, Fire | .. 1,000 | 761 | 843 | 876 | 1,281 | 1,006 |
| Butter | 1,000 Lb. | 139,795 | 117,081 | 95,675 | 111,511 | 101,416 |
| Cheese <i>a</i> | 1,000 Lb. | 13,841 | 11,732 | 16,334 | 28,515 | 24,042 |
| Cloth, Flannel | Sq. Yds. | 467,036 | 701,346 | 869,079 | 635,470 | 552,197 |
| Cloth, Tweed, &c. | Sq. Yds. | 1,302,114 | 929,470 | 557,613 | 705,764 | 698,908 |
| Flour | .. Tons | 89,038 | 88,851 | 92,609 | 102,864 | 125,603 |
| Footwear— | | | | | | |
| Boots and Shoes | .. Prs. | 687,134 | 641,759 | 881,797 | 793,802 | 715,465 |
| Slippers | .. Prs. | 452,735 | 470,392 | 557,078 | 586,624 | 571,443 |
| Fruit, Preserved .. | 1,000 Lb. | 24,079 | 28,057 | 26,746 | 23,419 | 10,204 |
| Leather— | | | | | | |
| Dressed | 1,000 Sq. Ft. | 5,379 | 5,593 | 6,745 | 6,220 | 4,859 |
| Sole | 1,000 Lb. | 3,888 | 4,164 | 5,202 | 6,044 | 5,992 |
| Lime | .. Tons | 9,084 | 8,988 | 9,065 | 6,271 | 13,205 |
| Meat— | | | | | | |
| Beef and Veal | 1,000 Lb. | 303,957 | 291,848 | 234,511 | 230,437 | 248,535 |
| Mutton and Lamb | 1,000 Lb. | 24,096 | 23,141 | 26,869 | 48,955 | 36,066 |
| Pork | 1,000 Lb. | 34,609 | 33,680 | 16,091 | 11,509 | 13,379 |
| Bacon and Ham | 1,000 Lb. | 19,950 | 22,960 | 24,383 | 28,882 | 26,701 |
| Motor Bodies | .. No. | 1,965 | 1,095 | 2,343 | 884 | 531 |
| Pickles and Sauces | 100 Pts. | 11,755 | 12,717 | 13,329 | 9,143 | 11,975 |
| Plywood | 1,000 Sq. Ft. | 82,757 | 82,155 | 80,799 | 66,709 | 69,290 |
| Soap, Ordinary | .. Cwt. | 100,046 | 72,558 | 121,156 | 165,888 | 129,272 |
| Soap, Sand | .. Cwt. | 9,482 | 8,333 | 9,330 | 9,657 | 9,793 |
| Soda Crystals | 1,000 Lb. | 2,644 | 2,708 | 3,036 | 3,502 | 3,608 |
| Sugar, Raw | .. Tons | 891,738 | 759,416 | 697,644 | 605,609 | 486,423 |
| Timber, Sawn— | | | | | | |
| Hardwood <i>b</i> | 1,000 S. Ft. | 68,528 | 66,823 | 80,379 | 82,692 | 80,108 |
| Pine <i>b</i> | 1,000 S. Ft. | 105,270 | 105,563 | 96,405 | 79,937 | 78,708 |
| Other <i>b</i> | 1,000 S. Ft. | 14,924 | 17,800 | 21,742 | 19,432 | 23,141 |
| Veneers | 1,000 Sq. Ft. | 13,712 | 23,968 | 32,464 | 14,272 | 15,590 |
| Wheatmeal | .. Tons | 5,422 | 6,804 | 7,028 | 6,912 | 7,804 |
| Wool, Scoured | 1,000 Lb. | 14,606 | 21,071 | 19,088 | 18,590 | 21,196 |

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

b Including sawn timber produced in plywood mills.

10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—For 1943-44, returns were received from forty-eight generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These were all establishments whose main purpose is to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, sixteen factories—five sugar mills, five butter factories, three garages, one sawmill, one meat-works, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use, and sold small amounts to nearby consumers. There were also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

Forty-three Local Authority Councils operated electric undertakings during 1943-44; but ten of these simply received and distributed electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations are operated by five City Councils (including Brisbane), six 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 (13) 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. To provide for emergencies, the power-houses of the City Council and the City Electric Light Company have been inter-connected.

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. | 1000 Units | No. |
| 1939-40.. | 53 | 590 | 2,268,912 | 145,150 | 349,293 | 156,942 |
| 1940-41.. | 48 | 581 | 2,290,098 | 139,463 | 378,892 | 165,670 |
| 1941-42.. | 48 | 627 | 2,330,169 | 148,103 | 400,760 | 172,010 |
| 1942-43.. | 48 | 612 | 2,479,844 | 161,528 | 434,013 | 176,694 |
| 1943-44.. | 48 | 625 | 2,523,918 | 170,272 | 479,712 ^c | 182,806 |

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant.

c In addition, 82,094 (000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 1,683 (000) units were sold by these factories.

The table on the next page shows details of electricity stations in all States for 1943-44. The running costs of Tasmania's hydro-electricity stations are much lower than running costs in other States; the number of employees required is much less than in ordinary generating stations, and no fuel is required.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| State. | Estab- lish- ments. | Workers. <i>a</i> | Salaries and Wages. | Fuel and Material Used. | Elec- tricity Gener- ated. <i>b</i> | Value of Output. <i>c</i> | Value of Generat- ing Stations. <i>d</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | No. | No. | £1,000. | £1,000. | Million Units. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| N. S. Wales .. | 102 | 2,521 | 985 | 2,823 | 2,685 | 8,209 | 15,403 |
| Victoria .. | 72 | 1,438 | 594 | 1,337 | 1,672 | 3,780 | 10,540 |
| Queensland .. | 48 | 625 | 227 | 729 | 480 | 1,565 | 2,524 |
| S. Australia .. | 45 | 638 | 205 | 666 | 366 | 1,494 | 3,283 |
| W. Australia .. | 102 | 563 | 190 | 766 | 309 | 1,324 | 2,614 |
| Tasmania .. | 4 | 104 | 35 | 14 | 795 | 141 | 3,380 |
| Total .. | 373 | 5,889 | 2,236 | 6,335 | 6,307 | 16,513 | 37,744 |

a Average for whole year.

b Excluding electricity generated in some other factories.

c Valued at the generating station for Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and at point of consumption for other States.

d Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

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. Negotiations with private companies have been completed to obtain this objective in the south-eastern portion of the State.

The Commission's control of prices has led to substantial reductions to consumers supplied by 39 undertakings throughout the State. It is estimated that approximately £200,000 per annum has been saved by consumers as a result of those reductions. At the same time where, from rising costs of fuel, &c., certain undertakings have suffered loss of revenue, increases have been allowed.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Company, Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity at uniformly low tariffs in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company has acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, and Boonah, and the Somerset Dam supply and transmission line from Brisbane. The agreement limits the rate of dividends to the rate on Commonwealth bonds, plus 2 per cent.; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

In 1940, another agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that Company would become the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba,

Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply has now been extended to a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs are controlled; and the Government has the right to acquire the undertaking in 1954 or later.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the City Electric Light Company have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of the Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, South Johnstone Sugar Mill, and the Johnstone Electric Authority.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect. A conference of States on the matter of a uniform approvals system decided not to insist upon the marking of articles bearing the approvals mark of another State, and other matters dealing with uniform specifications for appliances were deferred on account of the war position. It is proposed to take these matters up again in the near future.

The post-war plans of the Commission are designed to meet the special problems of Queensland arising from low population density and the predominantly primary-producing economy. Provision has been made for the further elimination of small generating undertakings by organising them, together with larger undertakings, into economic and, where practicable, geographical and related units, based on a regional division of the State, and under the control of the State Electricity Commission. However, the general objective is to decentralise electricity control and operation as much as practicable, consistent with co-ordination of development and efficient working, and a large degree of freedom of action will remain with the Regional Authorities.

A preliminary programme of development has been prepared, extending over a period of ten years. In the first five years main transmission systems to provide supplies at basic locations will be constructed, and in the second period supplies will be extended from those basic locations and, where possible, ring transmission lines for each region and interconnecting transmission lines between regions will be constructed.

In conjunction with this programme, it is proposed to establish a rural developmental section of the Commission to investigate and encourage the use of electricity for rural purposes, and to organise through Electric Authorities hire-purchase schemes for the supply of electrical equipment to consumers.

The price of electricity in Queensland receives the constant attention of the Commission, and it may be said that tariffs in any particular type of centre compare favourably with similar centres elsewhere. It is anticipated that the completion of the programme of development, including the greater utilisation of hydro-electric generation, will lead to progressively lower costs to the consumers.

The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings give a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Number of Consumers Served. | Undertakings | Consumers. | Average Consumption per Consumer. | | Per Unit Sold. ^b | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| | | | a | b | Average Cost. | Average Revenue | Average Margin of Profit. |
| | | | | | | | |
| 1— 250 .. | 10 | 1,406 | 456 | 520 | 6.19 | 5.87 | -0.32 |
| 251— 500 .. | 23 | 7,822 | 577 | 729 | 5.03 | 5.08 | 0.05 |
| 501— 1,000 .. | 10 | 7,591 | 565 | 857 | 3.24 | 3.39 | 0.15 |
| 1,001— 1,500 .. | 4 | 4,747 | 675 | 797 | 3.94 | 4.27 | 0.33 |
| 1,501— 3,000 .. | 1 | 1,631 | 743 | 1,029 | 3.50 | 3.44 | -0.06 |
| 3,001—10,000 .. | 6 | 34,144 | 1,557 | 1,793 | 1.46 | 1.90 | 0.44 |
| Over 10,000 .. | 3 | 127,040 | 1,867 | 2,130 | 1.16 | 1.46 | 0.30 |
| Total .. | 57 | 184,381 | 1,650 | 1,899 | 1.37 | 1.68 | 0.31 |

^a Excluding consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates.

^b All consumers.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £13 5s. 6d., and excluding consumers in respect of street lighting, and other supplies at special rates, it was £12 2s. 5d.

Gas.—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which 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. |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | |
| 1939-40 .. | 16 | 234 | 741,671 | 91,702 | 1,336,316 | 71,255 |
| 1940-41 .. | 16 | 233 | 756,945 | 96,043 | 1,368,301 | 75,952 |
| 1941-42 .. | 16 | 243 | 739,450 | 101,381 | 1,447,773 | 78,661 |
| 1942-43 .. | 16 | 255 | 760,858 | 124,334 | 1,739,953 | 82,490 |
| 1943-44 .. | 16 | 308 | 767,061 | 144,681 | 1,993,233 | 85,298 |

^a Average for whole year.

^b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1943-44 amounted to 42,311 tons, valued at £52,744, and 1,345,720 gallons of tar were sold for £24,103. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 1,492,377,800 cubic feet of gas during 1943-44.

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. Details are also available for sixteen Shires in the State. These are the only Shires which issue permits for the whole of their areas, and they contain 14·1 per cent. of the people living in all of the Shires.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES, TOWNS, AND SHIRES^a.

| Local Authority Area. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Brisbane | 1,847,415 | 1,823,580 | 315,075 | 111,805 | 393,694 |
| Bundaberg | 106,993 | 76,896 | 15,403 | 2,588 | 11,431 |
| Cairns | 116,570 | 68,030 | 3,533 | 3,381 | 15,877 |
| Charters Towers | 15,653 | 9,271 | 120 | .. | 3,657 |
| Gympie | 17,992 | 20,574 | 2,588 | 400 | .. |
| Ipswich | 90,690 | 86,573 | 25,404 | 4,833 | 14,325 |
| Mackay | 109,963 | 95,272 | 2,331 | 1,832 | 8,912 |
| Maryborough | 74,531 | 78,002 | 19,665 | 6,589 | 18,841 |
| Rockhampton | 135,960 | 119,523 | 18,279 | 6,995 | 19,349 |
| Toowoomba | 229,888 | 162,275 | 68,574 | 7,931 | 43,693 |
| Townsville | 143,146 | 195,203 | 8,773 | 1,802 | 40,536 |
| Warwick | 19,129 | 25,164 | 5,279 | 1,860 | 11,282 |
| Total 12 Cities | 2,907,930 | 2,760,363 | 485,024 | 150,016 | 581,597 |
| Total 9 Towns ^b | 272,732 | 186,532 | 35,021 | 12,324 | 43,900 |
| Total 16 Shires | 145,442 | 113,843 | 21,344 | 18,948 | 36,619 |
| Total | 3,326,104 | 3,060,738 | 541,389 | 181,288 | 662,116 |

^a Excluding State and Commonwealth Government operations, for which no permits are required.

^b For names, see table on page 167.

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 TWELVE CITIES^a.

| Type of Work. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Dwellings— | | | | | |
| New Buildings .. | 1,786,336 | 2,093,285 | 235,178 | 19,370 | 256,372 |
| Alterations, &c. .. | 171,236 | 168,635 | 33,665 | 21,316 | 73,066 |
| Other Buildings— | | | | | |
| New Buildings .. | 581,092 | 280,238 | 146,353 | 72,410 | 135,047 |
| Alterations, &c. .. | 369,266 | 218,205 | 69,828 | 36,920 | 117,112 |
| Total | 2,907,930 | 2,760,363 | 485,024 | 150,016 | 581,597 |

^a Excluding State and Commonwealth Government operations.

Full details of the number of jobs, and the value of work authorised, on each type of work in each City and Town and the sixteen Shires during 1944, are as follow.

BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1944^a.

| Local Authority Area. | Dwellings. | | | Other Buildings. | | | Total Value. |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|
| | New Buildings. | | Alterations, &c. | New Buildings. | | Alterations, &c. | |
| | No. | £ | £ | No. | £ | £ | £ |
| Brisbane .. | 342 | 176,388 | 45,461 | 301 | 89,094 | 82,751 | 393,694 |
| Bundaberg .. | 16 | 6,911 | 3,031 | 31 | 737 | 752 | 11,431 |
| Cairns .. | 18 | 8,280 | 3,609 | 10 | 535 | 3,453 | 15,877 |
| Charters Towers .. | .. | .. | 2,917 | .. | .. | 740 | 3,657 |
| Gympie .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ipswich .. | 14 | 5,497 | 2,764 | 2 | 324 | 5,740 | 14,325 |
| Mackay .. | 8 | 3,803 | 1,403 | 14 | 1,063 | 2,643 | 8,912 |
| Maryborough .. | 22 | 11,185 | 1,545 | 6 | 3,223 | 2,888 | 18,841 |
| Rockhampton.. | 15 | 8,562 | 3,359 | 45 | 1,475 | 5,953 | 19,349 |
| Toowoomba .. | 24 | 15,594 | 4,571 | 153 | 14,625 | 8,903 | 43,693 |
| Townsville .. | 49 | 19,060 | 4,281 | 68 | 13,956 | 3,239 | 40,536 |
| Warwick .. | 3 | 1,092 | 125 | 3 | 10,015 | 50 | 11,282 |
| Total 12 Cities | 511 | 256,372 | 73,066 | 633 | 135,047 | 117,112 | 581,597 |
| Bowen .. | .. | .. | 164 | 2 | 32 | 370 | 566 |
| Charleville .. | .. | .. | 185 | 1 | 25 | 1,850 | 2,060 |
| Dalby .. | .. | .. | 58 | 2 | 1,500 | 117 | 1,675 |
| Innisfail .. | 3 | 1,400 | 15 | 2 | 400 | .. | 1,815 |
| Longreach .. | 1 | 300 | 255 | 6 | 395 | 25 | 975 |
| Redcliffe .. | 114 | 14,195 | 3,816 | 54 | 2,249 | .. | 20,260 |
| Roma .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 150 | .. | 150 |
| Southport .. | 27 | 8,669 | 2,623 | 32 | 1,751 | 1,311 | 14,354 |
| Stanthorpe .. | .. | .. | 695 | 1 | 1,350 | .. | 2,045 |
| Total 9 Towns | 145 | 24,564 | 7,811 | 101 | 7,852 | 3,673 | 43,900 |
| Total 16 Shires | 278 | 19,756 | 9,364 | 47 | 5,270 | 2,229 | 36,619 |
| Total .. | 934 | 300,692 | 90,241 | 781 | 148,169 | 123,014 | 662,116 |

^a Excluding State and Commonwealth Government operations.

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 during the last nine years, and for five other years since 1920-21. The cottage chosen is one built of timber, having a galvanised iron roof, a total floor area of 1,200 square 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 1935-36, 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. | | | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | Completed at Cost of— | | | | Total 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 | 580 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 1939-40 | 527 | 37 | 173 | 244 | 57 | 522 | 619 |
| 1940-41 | 582 | 31 | 144 | 225 | 81 | 489 | 631 |
| 1941-42 | 630 | 15 | 64 | 174 | 150 | 424 | 676 |
| 1942-43 | 660 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 24 | 653 |
| 1943-44 | 708 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 669 |

a For description, see page 167.

n Not available.

In considering the change in the average cost of all dwellings from 1920-21 to 1939-40, 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 in October, 1937, a further reduction to £550 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £650 for the remainder, was made. In September, 1940, these limitations were raised £50, and were further increased by £25 in December, 1940.

See page 340 for further particulars of the State Advances Corporation, which is now known as the State Housing Commission.

12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

Statistics of value of production provide the most direct approach to the measurement of national income. 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. 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.

Australian Production.—The following table shows the net value of production for each State and Australia since 1928. Averages are given for five periods and figures for the last available year.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.

| State. | Average 2 Years Ended 30th June, 1930. | Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1933. | Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1936. | Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1939. | Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1942. | Year Ended 30th June, 1943. |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| PRIMARY. | | | | | | |
| N.S.W. .. £1,000 | 72,693 | 50,508 | 64,405 | 73,360 | 77,525 | 96,286 |
| Victoria .. £1,000 | 42,792 | 30,849 | 38,623 | 46,827 | 50,877 | 67,638 |
| Queensland £1,000 | 33,969 | 28,076 | 31,521 | 39,219 | 46,374 | 54,670 |
| S.A. .. £1,000 | 14,513 | 11,208 | 14,803 | 18,595 | 20,882 | 25,617 |
| W.A. .. £1,000 | 16,706 | 12,838 | 17,323 | 19,214 | 22,869 | 22,832 |
| Tasmania .. £1,000 | 6,628 | 4,420 | 5,385 | 7,614 | 8,799 | 10,599 |
| Total .. £1,000 | 187,301 | 137,899 | 172,060 | 204,829 | 227,326 | 277,642 |
| Qld. Proportion % | 18.14 | 20.36 | 18.32 | 19.15 | 20.40 | 19.69 |
| MANUFACTURING. | | | | | | |
| N.S.W. .. £1,000 | 70,238 | 48,582 | 61,647 | 84,063 | 116,814 | 153,682 |
| Victoria .. £1,000 | 52,142 | 39,438 | 49,003 | 63,199 | 91,322 | 121,380 |
| Queensland £1,000 | 16,442 | 12,806 | 14,673 | 18,363 | 22,482 | 29,045 |
| S.A. .. £1,000 | 11,773 | 7,524 | 9,956 | 13,257 | 18,580 | 28,366 |
| W.A. .. £1,000 | 7,841 | 4,983 | 6,411 | 8,428 | 9,382 | 11,453 |
| Tasmania .. £1,000 | 3,558 | 2,832 | 3,425 | 5,220 | 6,587 | 8,075 |
| Total .. £1,000 | 161,994 | 116,165 | 145,115 | 192,530 | 265,167 | 352,001 |
| Qld. Proportion % | 10.15 | 11.02 | 10.11 | 9.54 | 8.48 | 8.25 |
| ALL PRODUCTION. | | | | | | |
| N.S.W. .. £1,000 | 142,931 | 99,090 | 126,052 | 157,423 | 194,339 | 249,968 |
| Victoria .. £1,000 | 94,934 | 70,287 | 87,626 | 110,026 | 142,199 | 189,018 |
| Queensland £1,000 | 50,411 | 40,882 | 46,194 | 57,582 | 68,856 | 83,715 |
| S.A. .. £1,000 | 26,286 | 18,732 | 24,759 | 31,852 | 39,462 | 53,983 |
| W.A. .. £1,000 | 24,547 | 17,821 | 23,734 | 27,642 | 32,251 | 34,285 |
| Tasmania .. £1,000 | 10,186 | 7,252 | 8,810 | 12,834 | 15,386 | 18,674 |
| Total .. £1,000 | 349,295 | 254,064 | 317,175 | 397,359 | 492,493 | 629,643 |
| Qld. Proportion % | 14.43 | 16.09 | 14.56 | 14.49 | 13.98 | 13.30 |

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND.

| Industry. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| Agricultural Industry— | | | | |
| Grain Crops | 2,132 | 1,517 | 2,282 | 2,617 |
| Green Forage | 1,594 | 1,899 | 2,005 | 1,807 |
| Hay | 763 | 882 | 1,105 | 1,340 |
| Sugar Cane | 10,141 | 9,086 | 8,791 | 8,063 |
| Fruit | 1,439 | 1,718 | 2,314 | 3,320 |
| All Other | 2,204 | 2,618 | 3,879 | 4,868 |
| Total | 18,273 | 17,720 | 20,376 | 22,015 |
| Pastoral Industry— | | | | |
| Wool (less Fellingmongered & on Skins) | 10,439 | 11,176 | 13,197 | 12,268 |
| Sheep Killed in Factories | 480 | 542 | 734 | 986 |
| Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a | 451 | 486 | 544 | 641 |
| Exports of Live Sheep, less Imports | 36 | —162 | 510 | 197 |
| <i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> | <i>11,406</i> | <i>12,042</i> | <i>14,985</i> | <i>14,092</i> |
| Cattle Killed in Factories | 5,102 | 5,100 | 5,322 | 5,894 |
| Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a | 2,128 | 2,271 | 2,359 | 2,573 |
| Exports of Live Cattle, less Imports | 1,709 | 1,686 | 2,998 | 3,064 |
| <i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> | <i>8,939</i> | <i>9,057</i> | <i>10,679</i> | <i>11,531</i> |
| Horses and Goats | 29 | 18 | 17 | 28 |
| Total | 20,374 | 21,117 | 25,681 | 25,651 |
| Dairying and Pig-raising Industry— | | | | |
| Cream for Butter Factories | 6,693 | 5,414 | 7,485 ^c | 8,156 ^c |
| Milk for Factories | 285 | 453 | 974 ^d | 959 ^d |
| Milk for Consumption | 816 | 953 | 1,670 | 1,838 ^e |
| Farmers' Butter and Cheese | 223 | 186 | 218 | 184 |
| <i>Total—Dairying</i> | <i>8,017</i> | <i>7,006</i> | <i>10,347</i> | <i>11,137</i> |
| Pigs Killed in Factories | 1,840 | 1,673 | 2,025 | 2,703 |
| Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a | 153 | 146 | 287 | 145 |
| Exports of Live Pigs, less Imports | 7 | 18 | 72 | 28 |
| <i>Total—Pig-raising</i> | <i>2,000</i> | <i>1,837</i> | <i>2,384</i> | <i>2,876</i> |
| Total | 10,017 | 8,843 | 12,731 | 14,013 |
| Poultry Industry— | | | | |
| Poultry Consumed, etc. | 126 | 216 | 149 | 319 |
| Eggs Produced | 700 | 653 | 918 | 1,137 |
| Total | 826 | 869 | 1,067 | 1,456 |
| Beekeeping Industry— | | | | |
| Honey and Wax Produced | 21 | 10 | 14 | 55 |
| Rural Production—Total Value | 49,511 | 48,559 | 59,869 | 63,190 |

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

| Industry. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| Wild Animals— Furred Skins, Rabbits, etc. .. | 82 | 32 | 71 | 69 |
| Forestry Industry— Log Timber for Milling and Export Firewood, Railway Timber, etc. .. | 2,045 924 | 1,796 1,027 | 1,717 991 | 1,830 1,452 |
| Total | 2,969 | 2,823 | 2,708 | 3,282 |
| Fishing Industry— Fish, Crabs, Oysters, and Turtles .. Pearls, Shell, Bêche-de-mer .. | 203 187 | 225 .. | 302 .. | 342 .. |
| Total | 390 | 225 | 302 | 342 |
| Mining Industry— Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, and Zinc | 2,824 | 2,585 | 2,269 | 1,386 |
| Coal | 1,151 | 1,405 | 1,698 | 1,824 |
| Gems, Ores, and Other Minerals .. | 53 | 104 | 110 | 173 |
| Stone Quarry Products | 230 | 234 | 205 | 201 |
| Total | 4,258 | 4,328 | 4,282 | 3,584 |
| Primary Production—Total Value .. | 57,210 | 55,967 | 67,232 | 70,467 |

a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

b Gross value of ores before treatment.

c Including subsidy—1942-43, £588(000); 1943-44, £1,679(000).

d Including subsidy—1942-43 £80(000); 1943-44, £194(000).

e Including subsidy—£93(000).

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1943-44 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, 1943-44.

| Particulars. | Agriculture. | Pastoral. | Dairying, Poultry, and Bees. | Mining. | Forestry, Fisheries, &c. | Total. |
|---|--------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets .. | 22,015 | 25,651 | 15,524 | 3,584 | 3,693 | 70,467 |
| Costs of Marketing .. | 2,100 | 2,380 | 560 | 50 | 537 | 5,627 |
| Gross Production Valued at Place of Production.. | 19,915 | 23,271 | 14,964 | 3,534 | 3,156 | 64,840 |
| Costs of Production— Seeds and Fodder .. | 1,640 | 920 | 2,060 | c | d | 4,620e |
| Other Materials, &c. .. | 1,520 | 370 | 355 | 730 | 70e | 3,045e |
| Depreciation ^a | 1,540 | 1,030 | 737 | 340 | 14e | 3,661e |
| Net Value of Production ^b | 16,755 | 21,981 | 12,549 | 2,804 | 3,086e | 57,175e |

a Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.

b Depreciation not deducted.

d Not available, but probably small.

c Not applicable.

e Incomplete.

Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows the estimated gross value of production of principal groups of industries as far back as it is available. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the net value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another. The totals, however, give a reasonably accurate measure of the trend of total value of production.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years. The earlier figures, however, have been revised, in consultation with the Commonwealth Statistician, and brought into line as far as possible with those for later years.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Agriculture. | Dairying, Poultry, and Bees. | Pastoral. | Mining. | Forestry, Fisheries, &c. | Total Primary. | Manufacturing, Net. |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1911 | 3,186 | 2,509 | 9,947 | 3,715 | 1,452 | 20,809 | 5,547 |
| 1915 | 5,023 | 3,358 | 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 | 6,452 | 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 | 3,582 | 3,185 | 49,533 | 18,603 |
| 1938-39 | 15,564 | 12,236 | 17,418 | 3,268 | 2,994 | 51,480 | 19,301 |
| 1939-40 | 18,086 | 12,172 | 20,408 | 3,468 | 3,187 | 57,321 | 20,973 |
| 1940-41 | 18,273 | 10,864 | 20,374 | 4,258 | 3,441 | 57,210 | 21,644 |
| 1941-42 | 17,720 | 9,722 | 21,117 | 4,328 | 3,080 | 55,967 | 24,830 |
| 1942-43 | 20,376 | 13,812 | 25,681 | 4,282 | 3,081 | 67,232 | 29,045 |
| 1943-44 | 22,015 | 15,524 | 25,651 | 3,584 | 3,693 | 70,467 | 30,211 |

13. NATIONAL INCOME.

Production figures, with certain small amendments, and in combination with estimates of the net output of the service industries, are the basis of national income calculations.

The national income is the value of national production less the depreciation and maintenance required to keep capital intact, and less net payments of interest and dividends due abroad. National income and national outlay, if properly defined, must coincide.

Gross national product is the value at current prices of the production of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping existing capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product.

The prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation which is included in gross and net national product. Out of net national product must also be taken any net payment due overseas. The remainder is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, etc.) and as non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, etc.).

The above, however, is not the sole source of personal incomes. A certain element in personal income known as "Transfer Income" is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service, and is not therefore an element in national income. Such transfer incomes include old-age pensions, unemployment benefit, and the like.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given below. They are taken from a paper entitled *Estimates of National Income and Public Authority Income and Expenditure* which was presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1945-46 Budget.

NET NATIONAL INCOME PRODUCED AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT,
AUSTRALIA.

| Particulars. | 1938- | 1939- | 1940- | 1941- | 1942- | 1943- | 1944- |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 39. | 40. | 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. |
| | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. |
| Wages and Salaries .. | 433 | 446 | 484 | 536 | 577 | 595 | 584 |
| Pay and Allowances (in Cash and Kind) of Members of the Forces | 4 | 13 | 54 | 112 | 180 | 195 | 190 |
| Public Authority Income from Business Undertakings and Property .. | 37 | 41 | 45 | 54 | 65 | 62 | 55 |
| Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-Occupied Dwellings) .. | 59 | 61 | 63 | 65 | 63 | 66 | 66 |
| Other Profits, Rents, Interest, and Professional Earnings .. | 262 | 293 | 289 | 305 | 343 | 365 | 361 |
| Net National Income Produced | 795 | 854 | 935 | 1,072 | 1,228 | 1,283 | 1,256 |
| Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance | 45 | 46 | 48 | 50 | 53 | 55 | 55 |
| Indirect Taxes less Subsidies | 90 | 101 | 111 | 130 | 149 | 130 | 126 |
| Gross National Product at Market Prices | 930 | 1,001 | 1,094 | 1,252 | 1,430 | 1,468 | 1,437 |

The aggregate value of the gross national product is the same as the gross national expenditure. Part of all incomes received is paid in taxes of one kind or another and so expended by public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities. Part is used for private investment purposes and is expended on the provision of new capital equipment, the replacement of old equipment, and additions to stocks. Another part is taken up on expenditure on goods bought here and exported. The significant figure here is, of course, the net exports, being the excess of exports over imports. The balance is available for expenditure on consumption goods and services and personal requirements generally.

The division was as follows.

GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

| Particulars. | 1938- | 1939- | 1940- | 1941- | 1942- | 1943- | 1944- |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 39. | 40. | 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. |
| | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. |
| Personal Expenditure on Consumers' Goods and Services | 653 | 666 | 710 | 754 | 745 | 750 | 807 |
| Public Authority Expenditure on Goods and Services— | | | | | | | |
| Social and Administrative | 44 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 49 | 51 | 53 |
| Civil Works | 56 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 27 | 27 | 32 |
| War | 13 | 50 | 170 | 308 | 537 | 486 | 385 |
| Gross Private Investment (including Depreciation and Maintenance) .. | 150 | 170 | 110 | 90 | 45 | 30 | 50 |
| Net Export of Goods and Services | 14 | 16 | 14 | 17 | 27 | 124 | 110 |
| Gross National Expenditure | 930 | 1,001 | 1,094 | 1,252 | 1,430 | 1,468 | 1,437 |

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the table on the next page. Income from business undertakings is shown before charging interest and other debt charges. Deficiency includes deficiencies on revenue account and all loan expenditure, and is arrived at before charging provision for sinking funds as expenditure, i.e., deficiency is equal to the net increase in indebtedness of all public authorities combined to the private portion of the economy.

The deficiencies of all public authorities shown were financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdrafts, etc.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ALL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES, AUSTRALIA.

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. |
| Direct Taxes on Persons .. | 33 | 37 | 56 | 77 | 108 | 143 | 166 |
| Other Direct Taxes .. | 16 | 21 | 31 | 47 | 50 | 52 | 60 |
| Indirect Taxes .. | 92 | 104 | 113 | 135 | 154 | 153 | 154 |
| Less Subsidies .. | - 2 | - 3 | - 2 | - 5 | - 5 | - 23 | - 28 |
| Net Taxation .. | 139 | 159 | 198 | 254 | 307 | 325 | 352 |
| Business Undertakings and Property .. | 37 | 41 | 45 | 54 | 65 | 62 | 55 |
| Deficiency before Providing for Sinking Funds .. | 25 | 38 | 108 | 188 | 356 | 305 | 203 |
| Total Revenue .. | 201 | 238 | 351 | 496 | 728 | 692 | 610 |
| Interest and Exchange .. | 54 | 54 | 56 | 59 | 63 | 68 | 74 |
| Pensions and Cash Benefits | 34 | 35 | 35 | 46 | 52 | 60 | 66 |
| Social and Administrative | 44 | 44 | 45 | 48 | 49 | 51 | 53 |
| Civil Works .. | 56 | 55 | 45 | 35 | 27 | 27 | 32 |
| War .. | 13 | 50 | 170 | 308 | 537 | 486 | 385 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 201 | 238 | 351 | 496 | 728 | 692 | 610 |

Australia's financial relationships with other countries, and their effect on goods and services available in Australia and on income, are as follows.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

| Particulars. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | 1944-45. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. | £m. |
| Exports of Merchandise on Civil Account—f.o.b. .. | +125 | +151 | +150 | +128 | +113 | +132 | +129 |
| Gold Produced .. | + 12 | + 18 | + 16 | + 15 | + 10 | + 7 | + 7 |
| Less Imports of Merchandise on Civil Account—f.o.b. .. | -112 | -126 | -108 | -105 | - 71 | - 72 | - 84 |
| Less Freight and Insurance | -15 | - 25 | - 21 | - 24 | - 18 | - 16 | - 16 |
| Trade Balance .. | + 10 | + 18 | + 37 | + 14 | + 31 | + 51 | + 36 |
| Net Credits from Other Goods and Services on Civil Account .. | + 6 | + 8 | + 9 | + 10 | + 11 | + 11 | + 11 |
| Net Credits from Goods and Services Supplied as a Result of War .. | - 2 | - 10 | - 32 | - 7 | - 18 | + 62 | + 63 |
| Net Export of Goods and Services .. | + 14 | + 16 | + 14 | + 17 | + 27 | +124 | +110 |
| Less Public Interest Payable Overseas .. | - 27 | - 27 | - 28 | - 28 | - 27 | - 27 | - 26 |
| Less Other Income Payable Overseas (Net) .. | - 17 | - 16 | - 16 | - 15 | - 14 | - 14 | - 14 |
| Overseas Investment .. | - 30 | - 27 | - 30 | - 26 | - 14 | + 83 | + 70 |

14. QUEENSLAND FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY, 1939-40.

In 1939, it was decided to conduct a Family Expenditure Enquiry for the following reasons:—

- (a) To check the weighting of the retail price index numbers now in use.
- (b) To form some idea of present-day conventional minimum necessary standards of living of Queenslanders.
- (c) To estimate the burden on different sections of the community of customs, excise and other taxes.
- (d) To make possible the forecasting of demand for different commodities and thus guide the direction of industrial planning.
- (e) To further the study of nutritional problems.

Families selected at random from electoral rolls were asked to co-operate by recording all their expenditure in specially prepared and itemised notebooks. Details for small items were recorded in full for each of four weeks equally spaced throughout 1939-40 to avoid seasonal bias. Expenditure on larger items was recorded in full for the whole year, and details returned each quarter.

Ultimately, 450 families were found to have returned satisfactory information. These families comprised 1,908 persons, of whom 656 (34.5 per cent.) were in receipt of income, including pensioners; 451 (23.6 per cent.) were housewives; 121 (6.4 per cent.) were dependants 14 years of age and over; and 680 (35.5 per cent.) were dependants under 14. Families with young children were over-represented and allowance was made for this. The average family comprised 4.01 persons in urban areas and 4.55 in rural areas, averaging 4.24 persons throughout the State.

The sample was found to be geographically satisfactory, 32.7 per cent. of the families being in Brisbane, 21.6 per cent. in the eleven other Cities, 3.5 per cent. in the eleven Towns, and 42.2 per cent. in rural areas. The occupations of income-earners were also sufficiently representative.

Analyses of expenditure were made for each of 10 income groups and 23 family types.

The income groups were arranged according to the average income per head of each family in shillings per week. Total earnings and receipts from all sources of all members of the family were taken into account.

The family types were determined by (a) the number of income-earners, irrespective of sex or age, (b) the number of dependants of either sex 14 years of age and over, including wives, and (c) the number of dependants under 14 years of age. Thus, a family type shown as 1: 1: 3+ refers to a family with one income-earner, one dependant over 14 years, and 3 or more dependants under 14 years. The + sign in all cases is to be read as "or more."

FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY, NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN SAMPLE.

| Family Type. | Weekly Income Per Head. | | | | | | | | All Income Groups. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Under 20s. | 20s. and Under 25s. | 25s. and Under 30s. | 30s. and Under 40s. | 40s. and Under 50s. | 50s. and Under 60s. | 60s. and Under 70s. | 70s. and Over. | |
| 1 Earner, 1 Dependant .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 51 |
| 1 Earner, 2 Dependants .. | 4 | 2 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 82 |
| 1 Earner, 3 Dependants .. | 7 | 22 | 23 | 22 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 92 |
| 1 Earner, 4+ Dependants .. | 46 | 17 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. | 97 |
| 2 Earners, 1+ Dependants .. | 9 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 9 | 81 |
| 3+ Earners, 1+ Dependants .. | 2 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 47 |
| All Family Types .. | 68 | 57 | 67 | 96 | 66 | 33 | 22 | 41 | 450 |

On analysis it was found that this sample was defective in respect of female and juvenile earners and single men as represented by the multi-earner families. There was a marked deficiency of married men with incomes below £200 and some deficiency at the highest income levels. The true distribution of families throughout the State is shown in the next table. For consequent calculations allowances and adjustments were made to correct for these deficiencies.

TOTAL FAMILIES IN QUEENSLAND IN 1939-40 CLASSIFIED BY INCOME GROUPS AND FAMILY TYPES.

| Family Type. | Weekly Income Per Head. | | | | | | | | All Income Groups. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Under 20s. | 20s. and Under 25s. | 25s. and Under 30s. | 30s. and Under 40s. | 40s. and Under 50s. | 50s. and Under 60s. | 60s. and Under 70s. | 70s. and Over. | |
| 1 Earner, 1 Dependant .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1 Earner, 2 Dependants .. | .. | 2.6 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 25.1 |
| 1 Earner, 3 Dependants .. | 12.3 | 2.1 | 5.1 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 4.2 | 38.4 |
| 1 Earner, 4+ Dependants .. | 5.8 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 25.7 |
| 2 Earners, 1+ Dependants .. | 18.1 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 29.8 |
| 3+ Earners, 1+ Dependants .. | 19.6 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 15.0 | 10.1 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 73.6 |
| All Family Types .. | 57.7 | 39.5 | 31.7 | 42.8 | 29.4 | 11.3 | 7.5 | 17.8 | 237.7 |

Expenditure.—Details of the expenditure recorded for the main groups of items are shown in the table on pages 180 and 181 for each income group and for the family types most frequently represented. In some cases the total expenditure may be seen to exceed the upper limit of the particular income group. This is the result of either understatement of income from all sources by those making the return or of expenditure from savings.

Items were combined into expenditure groups as follows:—

Meat and Fish.—Meats, smallgoods, cooked and uncooked fish.

Groceries.—All food items obtainable from grocery stores, and in addition, bread, cakes and pastry, cream and milk.

Vegetables and Fruit.—All fresh vegetables and fruit.

All Food.—Sum of the four preceding groups. It will be noted that although the absolute expenditure increases rapidly with increasing incomes, the percentage falls steeply. The reverse happens as the number of dependants increases. This means that food is a much more serious item in the poor man's budget than in the wealthy man's.

Dwelling.—The crude budget items "Interest on Mortgage and Instalments on Purchase of House," "Land Taxes and Municipal Rates on Dwelling," "Repairs, Painting, and Improvements to Dwelling," "Insurance of Dwelling and of Household Furniture and Effects," as well as "Rent" from the weekly schedule. Here, the percentage as well as the absolute expenditure increases with the rise in income.

Household Operation.—Kerosene, Matches, Soap and Other Cleansers, Domestic and Pet Animals' Food, Ice, Radio License, Telephone Account, Laundry, Domestic Servants' Wages, Gardening Equipment and Gardeners' Wages, and All Fuel and Light (including Gas and Electricity). The percentage rises very little despite a steep rise in absolute expenditure as income increases. Further, expenditure per head falls rather rapidly, not so much as the total number in the family increases, but as the number of dependants increases.

Household Equipment.—Furniture, Hardware, Crockery, etc., Radios, Gramophones, Pianos, Refrigerators, Vacuum Cleaners, Sewing Machines, etc., and Repairs to Household Equipment. Similar remarks apply to this group as to the preceding one.

Clothing.—All Clothing (including Boots and Shoes), and Jewellery and Ornaments. The percentage remains fairly constant despite a six fold absolute increase between the lowest and highest income groups. Here, again, expenditure per head falls as the number of dependants increases, that is, the income-earners who must regularly go out to work tend to spend more on clothing than other members of the family.

Health.—Expenditure shown under Doctors, Dentists, Hospitals, etc., Friendly Society Dues, and half of the expenditure shown under Chemists (the remaining half is assumed to be Toilet Goods, Cosmetics, etc.). It will be noted that expenditure is least per head in large families.

Education.—School and Text Books, and School and College Fees (including Music and Other Technical Instruction). Absolute expenditure rises very steeply, and the percentage rise is exceeded in steepness only by that shown for motor cars.

Personal Expenses.—Half of expenditure recorded under Chemists (assumed to be Toilet Goods and Cosmetics), Hairdressing and Toilet Requisites, Meals Purchased Away from Home, Fares, Gifts to Friends, Church, Charities, etc., Postage, Telegrams and Stationery, Trade Union Dues, Life Assurance, Taxes, and Other Services and Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Here, the elasticity is high. Absolute expenditure in this group rises much more rapidly than does the total expenditure. The lower percentages spent on food by the richer groups are counterbalanced by the higher percentages in this group and in the Motor Car and Recreation groups.

Personal Luxuries.—Beer, Wines and Spirits, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc., Confectionery, and Soft Drinks. The percentage of total expenditure is fairly constant for all income groups. In this group, the highest absolute expenditure is recorded by the multi-earner adult families, and the lowest by the families with most dependants. Much the same can be said of the percentages.

Motor Car.—Motor Cars, Motor and Pedal Cycles, Petrol and Oil (for private use), Repairs, Tyres, etc., for cars or cycles, Car or Cycle Licenses, Registration, and Insurance. The rise in absolute expenditure in this group is far steeper than in any other group, the increase being over twenty-fold compared with a six-fold increase in total expenditure. The motor car is, as yet, a rich man's hobby. It can be seen that the childless families spent by far the most on motor cars, while the multi-earner families can afford to spend more than the families with several dependants.

Recreation.—Books (other than School or Text Books), Newspapers and Periodicals, Music, Photography, Toys and Sporting Equipment, Picture Shows, Other Amusements, Betting and Lotteries, Holiday Fares and Accommodation, Subscriptions to Sporting Clubs, Libraries, and Other Societies or Associations.

Expenditure here rises more steeply than total expenditure, while the lower percentage spent on food enables the rich to spend a higher percentage of their total expenditure on these items. As with motor cars, expenditure is heaviest with the childless and multi-earner families.

Quantities Consumed.—The quantities of foodstuffs consumed were also recorded and tabulated, and are shown in the table on pages 182 and 183. The quantities are not strictly proportional to expenditures since these figures include some home-produced and unpaid-for foodstuffs. It is interesting to note that for all income groups the amount of staple foods, such as bread, potatoes, and sugar, consumed per head is nearly constant, whereas the quantity of more expensive foods, such as pork, eggs, tinned fruit, and green peas, rises rapidly as income increases.

FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY—EXPENDITURE PER HEAD

| Classification of Families. | | | Average Number per Family. | Unit. | Item of Expenditure | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | Meat and Fish. | Groceries. | Vegetables. | Fruit. | Item of Expenditure |
| Average { All Income Groups All Family Types } | | | 4.2 | { d. % | 25.8 5.0 | 84.2 16.5 | 13.5 2.6 | 10.5 2.1 | |
| Weekly Income Per Head. | | | CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | |
| Under 20s. | | | 5.8 | { d. % | 16.3 8.0 | 62.6 30.5 | 8.2 4.0 | 5.1 2.5 | |
| 20s. and under 25s. | | | 4.8 | { d. % | 21.0 7.0 | 77.9 25.8 | 11.1 3.7 | 8.3 2.7 | |
| 25s. and under 30s. | | | 4.3 | { d. % | 24.0 6.5 | 76.8 21.0 | 12.0 3.3 | 9.4 2.6 | |
| 30s. and under 35s. | | | 4.4 | { d. % | 23.4 5.4 | 78.4 18.1 | 12.0 2.8 | 10.2 2.3 | |
| 35s. and under 40s. | | | 3.8 | { d. % | 23.7 4.8 | 88.1 17.9 | 13.8 2.8 | 12.1 2.4 | |
| 40s. and under 45s. | | | 3.8 | { d. % | 28.6 5.2 | 90.1 16.2 | 15.3 2.8 | 11.3 2.0 | |
| 45s. and under 50s. | | | 3.4 | { d. % | 33.4 4.8 | 94.9 13.7 | 12.6 1.8 | 11.7 1.7 | |
| 50s. and under 60s. | | | 3.8 | { d. % | 33.7 5.2 | 102.8 15.7 | 18.6 2.8 | 15.3 2.3 | |
| 60s. and under 70s. | | | 3.0 | { d. % | 31.9 4.1 | 102.8 13.3 | 18.9 2.5 | 14.9 1.9 | |
| 70s. and over | | | 3.0 | { d. % | 38.6 3.0 | 108.1 8.4 | 20.9 1.6 | 17.0 1.3 | |
| Earnings. | | | CLASSIFICATION | | | | | | |
| Dependants 14 or over. | | | | | | | | | |
| Dependants under 14. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 2.0 | { d. % | 37.2 4.2 | 117.8 13.4 | 20.9 2.4 | 13.8 1.6 | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 3.0 | { d. % | 25.6 4.2 | 89.3 14.6 | 14.4 2.3 | 12.3 2.0 | |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | 4.0 | { d. % | 22.4 5.9 | 74.5 19.5 | 12.2 3.2 | 10.0 2.6 | |
| 1 | 1 | 3 + | 5.6 | { d. % | 16.9 5.5 | 66.4 21.6 | 9.0 2.9 | 7.3 2.4 | |
| 1 | 2 + | 0 | 3.3 | { d. % | 30.6 6.0 | 94.1 18.3 | 15.9 3.1 | 11.7 2.3 | |
| 1 | 2 + | 1 | 4.3 | { d. % | 22.7 4.2 | 86.6 16.1 | 11.8 2.2 | 12.0 2.3 | |
| 1 | 2 + | 2 + | 6.5 | { d. % | 19.1 6.3 | 62.6 20.8 | 9.1 3.0 | 7.5 2.5 | |
| 2 | 1 | 0 | 3.0 | { d. % | 39.7 5.3 | 89.6 11.9 | 18.7 2.5 | 13.9 1.8 | |
| 2 | 2 + | 0 | 4.1 | { d. % | 29.9 5.8 | 77.8 15.2 | 12.2 2.4 | 8.1 1.6 | |
| 3 + | 1 | 0 | 4.2 | { d. % | 32.9 4.2 | 88.2 11.3 | 15.0 1.9 | 13.0 1.7 | |

PER WEEK BY INCOME GROUPS AND FAMILY TYPES.

Expenditure.

| All Food. | Dwelling. | Household Operation. | Household Equipment. | Clothing. | Health. | Education. | Personal Expenses. | Personal Luxuries. | Motor Car. | Recreation. | Total. |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| 134.0 | 71.2 | 34.7 | 31.1 | 43.2 | 17.6 | 8.0 | 65.5 | 18.5 | 42.4 | 44.9 | 511.1 |
| 26.2 | 13.9 | 6.8 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 12.8 | 3.6 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 100.0 |

BY INCOME GROUPS.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 92.2 | 19.6 | 13.5 | 10.6 | 16.8 | 6.9 | 1.6 | 15.5 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 12.9 | 205.0 |
| 45.0 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 7.6 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 6.3 | 100.0 |
| 118.3 | 28.5 | 20.6 | 15.1 | 26.3 | 11.8 | 4.3 | 26.3 | 13.0 | 14.4 | 23.3 | 301.9 |
| 39.2 | 9.5 | 6.8 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 8.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 |
| 122.2 | 56.2 | 25.0 | 21.9 | 29.7 | 15.8 | 2.9 | 38.5 | 12.8 | 13.9 | 27.2 | 366.1 |
| 33.4 | 15.4 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 100.0 |
| 124.0 | 59.2 | 34.8 | 25.5 | 34.1 | 15.3 | 4.2 | 49.4 | 15.2 | 33.5 | 38.9 | 434.1 |
| 28.6 | 13.6 | 8.0 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 11.4 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 100.0 |
| 137.7 | 77.8 | 31.7 | 35.0 | 39.7 | 16.6 | 11.2 | 52.4 | 16.4 | 38.1 | 36.8 | 493.4 |
| 27.9 | 15.8 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 10.6 | 3.3 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 100.0 |
| 145.3 | 77.0 | 33.6 | 30.8 | 47.3 | 23.5 | 9.2 | 66.1 | 22.1 | 52.8 | 47.8 | 555.5 |
| 26.2 | 13.9 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 1.7 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 100.0 |
| 152.6 | 106.4 | 51.8 | 74.7 | 55.4 | 20.7 | 14.9 | 80.2 | 26.4 | 50.2 | 59.1 | 692.4 |
| 22.0 | 15.4 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 11.6 | 3.8 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| 170.4 | 88.7 | 49.7 | 31.8 | 61.7 | 22.4 | 10.1 | 95.5 | 21.2 | 36.1 | 69.2 | 656.8 |
| 26.0 | 13.5 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 9.4 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 14.6 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| 168.5 | 96.5 | 63.1 | 41.1 | 75.3 | 24.8 | 9.7 | 114.3 | 36.0 | 55.2 | 89.1 | 773.6 |
| 21.8 | 12.5 | 8.1 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 14.8 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 11.5 | 100.0 |
| 184.6 | 193.0 | 86.4 | 79.4 | 106.6 | 34.6 | 26.4 | 227.2 | 41.0 | 184.8 | 122.0 | 1286.0 |
| 14.3 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 17.7 | 3.2 | 14.4 | 9.5 | 100.0 |

BY FAMILY TYPES.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| 189.7 | 109.2 | 65.7 | 59.1 | 70.8 | 26.0 | 3.9 | 117.8 | 30.2 | 125.2 | 81.1 | 878.7 |
| 21.6 | 12.4 | 7.5 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 13.4 | 3.4 | 14.3 | 9.2 | 100.0 |
| 141.6 | 126.2 | 33.7 | 44.6 | 42.0 | 24.3 | 6.1 | 79.2 | 23.4 | 40.8 | 50.1 | 612.0 |
| 23.1 | 20.7 | 5.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 12.9 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 100.0 |
| 119.1 | 53.0 | 23.7 | 22.9 | 33.4 | 14.9 | 7.7 | 41.1 | 14.4 | 21.0 | 30.7 | 381.9 |
| 31.2 | 13.9 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 10.8 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| 99.6 | 34.7 | 20.8 | 20.1 | 24.3 | 11.6 | 6.8 | 38.6 | 11.4 | 19.1 | 20.1 | 307.1 |
| 32.4 | 11.3 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.9 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 12.6 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 100.0 |
| 152.3 | 56.0 | 54.5 | 32.9 | 37.2 | 16.0 | 4.6 | 70.4 | 20.1 | 21.0 | 48.6 | 513.6 |
| 29.7 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 3.1 | 0.9 | 13.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 9.5 | 100.0 |
| 133.1 | 60.8 | 50.3 | 24.6 | 37.9 | 19.5 | 41.5 | 82.2 | 11.1 | 30.1 | 45.6 | 536.7 |
| 24.8 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 4.6 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 7.7 | 15.3 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 8.5 | 100.0 |
| 98.3 | 34.3 | 19.8 | 17.8 | 31.1 | 10.4 | 5.1 | 33.8 | 7.4 | 21.5 | 21.9 | 301.4 |
| 32.6 | 11.4 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 10.3 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 100.0 |
| 161.9 | 96.6 | 58.3 | 42.4 | 71.5 | 30.3 | 8.4 | 131.9 | 23.0 | 56.7 | 69.8 | 750.8 |
| 21.5 | 12.9 | 7.8 | 5.6 | 9.5 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 17.6 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 100.0 |
| 128.0 | 91.6 | 37.5 | 34.6 | 41.3 | 10.8 | 6.2 | 63.5 | 15.7 | 33.5 | 49.4 | 512.1 |
| 25.0 | 17.9 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 3.1 | 6.5 | 9.6 | 100.0 |
| 149.1 | 109.1 | 56.6 | 29.6 | 86.2 | 23.7 | 20.1 | 108.3 | 38.8 | 58.4 | 99.0 | 778.9 |
| 19.1 | 14.0 | 7.3 | 3.8 | 11.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 13.9 | 5.0 | 7.5 | 12.7 | 100.0 |

FAMILY EXPENDITURE ENQUIRY—QUANTITIES

| Food Item. | Unit. | Average All Income Groups and Family Types. | Weekly Income Per | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|---|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Under 20s. | 20s. and Under 25s. | 25s. and Under 30s. | 30s. and Under 40s. |
| <i>Meat and Fish—</i> | | | | | | |
| Beef, Uncooked | Oz. | 33.3 | 27.0 | 31.4 | 33.7 | 30.8 |
| Mutton and Lamb, Uncooked | Oz. | 8.9 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 11.1 |
| Pork, Uncooked | Oz. | 1.6 | .6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| Sausages, Uncooked | Oz. | 3.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| <i>Groceries—</i> | | | | | | |
| Bacon | Oz. | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Bread | Oz. | 54.4 | 54.4 | 57.6 | 57.6 | 54.4 |
| Butter | Oz. | 12.5 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 12.3 | 12.7 |
| Cheese | Oz. | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Cocoa | Oz. | .5 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .6 |
| Coffee | Oz. | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .5 |
| Cornflour, Maizena, etc. .. | Oz. | 1.1 | .8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Currants | Oz. | .9 | .7 | .7 | .9 | 1.1 |
| Eggs, Fresh | No. | 5.6 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Flour, Plain | Oz. | 12.3 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 9.1 | 12.6 |
| Flour, Self-raising | Oz. | 4.9 | 4.8 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| Fruit, Tinned | Oz. | 3.8 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Golden Syrup and Treacle .. | Oz. | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.5 |
| Honey | Oz. | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.2 |
| Jam, Marmalade, Preserves.. | Oz. | 5.7 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Milk, Fresh | Pts. | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Raisins and Sultanas.. .. | Oz. | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Rice | Oz. | 2.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 |
| Sago | Oz. | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Sugar | Oz. | 23.6 | 24.2 | 20.8 | 25.3 | 21.7 |
| Tea | Oz. | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| <i>Fresh Vegetables—</i> | | | | | | |
| Cabbages and Cauliflowers .. | No. | .3 | .2 | .3 | .4 | .3 |
| Carrots | No. | .7 | .4 | .5 | .6 | .7 |
| French Beans | Oz. | 4.2 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Green Peas | Oz. | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.8 |
| Lettuces | No. | .4 | .2 | .3 | .8 | .4 |
| Onions | Oz. | 6.7 | 5.0 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| Potatoes | Oz. | 22.2 | 25.0 | 28.2 | 29.8 | 27.3 |
| Pumpkins | Oz. | 8.0 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 6.5 |
| Tomatoes | Oz. | 6.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 6.5 | 6.6 |
| Turnips | No. | .2 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .2 |
| <i>Fresh Fruit—</i> | | | | | | |
| Apples | No. | 2.9 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| Bananas | No. | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Grapes | Oz. | 1.5 | .7 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Oranges and Lemons.. .. | No. | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 |
| Pineapples | No. | .3 | .2 | .4 | .3 | .2 |

OF FOODSTUFFS CONSUMED PER HEAD PER WEEK.

| Head. | | | Family Type. | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 40s. and Under 50s. | 50s. and Under 70s. | 70s. and Over. | 1 Earner, 1 Dependents. | 1 Earner, 2 Dependents. | 1 Earner, 3 Dependents. | 1 Earner, 4+ Dependents. | All 1 Earner Families. | All 2 Earner Families. | All 3+ Earner Families. |
| 40.4 | 36.4 | 36.4 | 43.2 | 35.5 | 29.0 | 26.9 | 32.3 | 37.1 | 34.2 |
| 8.4 | 12.4 | 16.6 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 12.5 | 9.7 |
| 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| 3.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.5 |
| 57.6 | 56.3 | 51.2 | 67.0 | 56.4 | 50.4 | 50.5 | 54.6 | 58.1 | 61.7 |
| 13.5 | 14.0 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 11.0 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 12.8 |
| 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| .4 | .3 | .4 | .6 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 |
| .6 | .5 | .8 | .7 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .6 | .5 |
| 1.2 | .9 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | .8 |
| .8 | 1.3 | .9 | 1.2 | .7 | 1.1 | .8 | .9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| 6.1 | 7.2 | 6.7 | 8.0 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| 11.1 | 10.7 | 16.5 | 14.3 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.3 | 15.7 |
| 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 |
| 3.8 | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| 2.7 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| 4.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.3 |
| 1.0 | .6 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| 24.7 | 24.2 | 25.5 | 30.2 | 23.1 | 23.7 | 20.8 | 23.7 | 24.6 | 21.1 |
| 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| .3 | .4 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .3 |
| .9 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.1 | .7 | .3 | .8 | .6 | .6 |
| 5.3 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| 4.7 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| .5 | .6 | .5 | .7 | .3 | 1.0 | .3 | .6 | .4 | .6 |
| 7.4 | 9.4 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 5.6 |
| 30.9 | 34.4 | 31.3 | 38.3 | 29.5 | 26.9 | 25.6 | 29.0 | 30.5 | 28.1 |
| 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.3 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.1 | 8.5 |
| 7.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.3 |
| .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 |
| 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 |
| 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.5 |
| 2.4 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.2 |
| .3 | .3 | .3 | .4 | .3 | .3 | .2 | .3 | .3 | .2 |

Nutrition.—The quantities derived from the Family Expenditure Enquiry and shown on the preceding pages enabled approximate calculations to be made of the nutritive value of the average diet in each income group and in six broad divisions of the family types. Allowance was made for wastage in the preparation of foods and in cooking and for the varying inedible proportions of fruits and other foods. The calculations were then made of calories, proteins (animal and vegetable), calcium, and iron. No attempt was made to measure the intake of vitamins. Vitamin contents of foods may be lost so rapidly through staleness or wrong cooking that a Family Budget of this kind cannot hope to give useful results.

The following table shows the results.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF AVERAGE QUEENSLAND DIET.
(DAILY INTAKE PER HEAD.)

| Family Type. | | Weekly Income Per Head. | | | | | | Average All Income Groups. |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Earners. | De-pendants. | Under 20s. | 20s. and Under 25s. | 25s. and Under 30s. | 30s. and Under 40s. | 40s. and Under 50s. | 50s. and Over. | |
| ANIMAL PROTEINS. | | | | | | | | |
| | | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 61.7 | 49.6 | 67.2 | 71.2 | 64.8 | 65.8 |
| 1 | 2 | 62.9 | 44.5 | 51.0 | 47.9 | 58.6 | 61.9 | 54.1 |
| 1 | 3 | 36.2 | 44.4 | 45.0 | 52.5 | 42.5 | 47.5 | 45.9 |
| 1 | 4+ | 35.1 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 44.9 | 51.7 | 58.5 | 41.2 |
| 2 | 1+ | 47.6 | 48.2 | 53.1 | 51.5 | 67.0 | 63.4 | 57.1 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 43.7 | 47.4 | 43.3 | 45.1 | 49.6 | 58.2 | 49.5 |
| All Family Types | | 38.8 | 46.0 | 47.4 | 49.8 | 57.9 | 61.7 | 50.8 |
| VEGETABLE PROTEINS. | | | | | | | | |
| | | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 73.8 | 40.8 | 63.5 | 52.0 | 47.0 | 49.8 |
| 1 | 2 | 45.7 | 37.6 | 39.9 | 36.9 | 39.1 | 37.4 | 38.4 |
| 1 | 3 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 32.0 | 35.2 | 37.7 | 33.6 | 35.2 |
| 1 | 4+ | 33.2 | 34.3 | 37.0 | 34.8 | 43.6 | 26.2 | 34.3 |
| 2 | 1+ | 41.8 | 34.8 | 37.0 | 36.4 | 36.7 | 44.1 | 39.4 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 39.7 | 46.3 | 40.9 | 42.5 | 39.6 | 43.5 | 42.4 |
| All Family Types | | 36.0 | 38.1 | 36.3 | 37.7 | 41.0 | 42.4 | 38.3 |
| ALL PROTEINS. | | | | | | | | |
| | | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 135.5 | 90.4 | 130.7 | 123.2 | 111.8 | 115.6 |
| 1 | 2 | 108.6 | 82.1 | 90.9 | 84.8 | 97.7 | 99.3 | 92.5 |
| 1 | 3 | 74.1 | 81.5 | 87.0 | 87.7 | 80.2 | 81.1 | 81.1 |
| 1 | 4+ | 68.3 | 79.9 | 83.1 | 79.7 | 95.3 | 84.7 | 75.5 |
| 2 | 1+ | 89.4 | 83.0 | 90.1 | 87.9 | 103.7 | 107.5 | 96.5 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 83.4 | 93.7 | 84.2 | 87.6 | 89.2 | 101.7 | 91.9 |
| All Family Types | | 74.8 | 84.1 | 83.7 | 87.5 | 98.9 | 104.1 | 89.1 |

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF AVERAGE QUEENSLAND DIET—*continued.*

(DAILY INTAKE PER HEAD.)

| Family Type. | | Weekly Income Per Head. | | | | | | Average All Income Groups. |
|------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Earners. | De-pendants. | Under 20s. | 20s. and Under 25s. | 25s. and Under 30s. | 30s. and Under 40s. | 40s. and Under 50s. | 50s. and Over. | |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 4,533 | 3,592 | 5,109 | 4,446 | 4,102 | 4,250 |
| 1 | 2 | 4,068 | 2,789 | 3,269 | 3,157 | 3,404 | 3,628 | 3,362 |
| 1 | 3 | 3,029 | 3,037 | 3,034 | 3,224 | 3,181 | 2,968 | 3,092 |
| 1 | 4+ | 2,630 | 3,029 | 3,141 | 2,893 | 3,743 | 2,834 | 2,852 |
| 2 | 1+ | 3,516 | 3,054 | 3,361 | 3,227 | 3,682 | 3,834 | 3,520 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 3,185 | 3,366 | 3,441 | 3,329 | 3,265 | 3,726 | 3,418 |
| All Family Types | | 2,895 | 3,098 | 3,200 | 3,244 | 3,601 | 3,778 | 3,311 |

CALORIES.

| | | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | .. | 4,533 | 3,592 | 5,109 | 4,446 | 4,102 | 4,250 |
| 1 | 2 | 4,068 | 2,789 | 3,269 | 3,157 | 3,404 | 3,628 | 3,362 |
| 1 | 3 | 3,029 | 3,037 | 3,034 | 3,224 | 3,181 | 2,968 | 3,092 |
| 1 | 4+ | 2,630 | 3,029 | 3,141 | 2,893 | 3,743 | 2,834 | 2,852 |
| 2 | 1+ | 3,516 | 3,054 | 3,361 | 3,227 | 3,682 | 3,834 | 3,520 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 3,185 | 3,366 | 3,441 | 3,329 | 3,265 | 3,726 | 3,418 |
| All Family Types | | 2,895 | 3,098 | 3,200 | 3,244 | 3,601 | 3,778 | 3,311 |

FATS.

| | | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. | gms. |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | .. | 100.9 | 100.5 | 136.5 | 165.3 | 153.8 | 152.0 |
| 1 | 2 | 130.3 | 102.5 | 110.9 | 118.7 | 129.1 | 143.9 | 124.9 |
| 1 | 3 | 95.0 | 104.6 | 108.0 | 125.9 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 111.5 |
| 1 | 4+ | 85.5 | 115.5 | 106.6 | 102.4 | 116.6 | 117.6 | 98.2 |
| 2 | 1+ | 102.6 | 116.1 | 126.9 | 128.1 | 146.8 | 144.7 | 132.4 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 108.8 | 113.1 | 126.4 | 109.8 | 120.3 | 149.3 | 124.1 |
| All Family Types | | 91.3 | 107.9 | 112.4 | 119.9 | 134.3 | 145.0 | 120.3 |

CALCIUM.

| | | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. |
|------------------|----|---------|-------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 1 | .. | 910.9 | 855.9 | 1,014.6 | 1,011.8 | 1,093.9 | 1,055.4 |
| 1 | 2 | 1,164.7 | 883.9 | 763.0 | 904.5 | 1,016.9 | 1,200.3 | 976.3 |
| 1 | 3 | 589.7 | 816.7 | 826.7 | 919.4 | 762.2 | 976.2 | 832.1 |
| 1 | 4+ | 679.4 | 903.0 | 785.8 | 914.9 | 758.6 | 1,277.2 | 788.9 |
| 2 | 1+ | 915.0 | 843.8 | 880.7 | 892.3 | 1,125.0 | 973.8 | 952.6 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 887.1 | 774.4 | 875.7 | 737.1 | 870.5 | 921.3 | 834.0 |
| All Family Types | | 740.5 | 844.1 | 812.0 | 897.5 | 950.4 | 1,059.9 | 896.5 |

IRON.

| | | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. | mgms. |
|------------------|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 | 1 | .. | 26.01 | 18.04 | 27.13 | 26.80 | 23.01 | 24.09 |
| 1 | 2 | 18.57 | 13.84 | 17.20 | 15.97 | 18.25 | 18.31 | 17.20 |
| 1 | 3 | 13.61 | 15.54 | 15.64 | 15.88 | 15.56 | 14.85 | 15.45 |
| 1 | 4+ | 13.03 | 15.10 | 15.83 | 14.21 | 19.01 | 13.91 | 14.18 |
| 2 | 1+ | 15.55 | 15.39 | 16.65 | 15.61 | 20.29 | 20.36 | 17.91 |
| 3+ | 1+ | 15.26 | 17.82 | 15.55 | 16.36 | 17.83 | 19.05 | 17.51 |
| All Family Types | | 13.83 | 15.69 | 16.21 | 16.12 | 19.72 | 20.11 | 16.93 |

For comparative purposes, the following table shows the average requirements per head per day of the chief nutritive elements from two independent sources, and also the actual amounts available for consumption in some other countries.

AVERAGE REQUIREMENTS OF NUTRIENTS AND CONSUMPTION PER HEAD PER DAY.

| Particulars. | Source. | Calories. | Protein. | | | Fat (Grams). | Calcium (Grams). | Iron (Milligrams). |
|---|---|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | Animal (Grams). | Vegetable (Grams). | Total (Grams). | | | |
| Average Requirements per Head of Population | Stiebeling—U.S. Dept. of Agric.—Miscell. Pub. No. 183 | 2,810 | | | 68 | | .90 | 13-14 |
| | Institute of Statistics, Oxford, Bulletin Vol. 6, Jul. 1944, No. 9 | 2,550 | | | 66 | | .80 | 10 |
| Queensland, 1939-40 | Family Expenditure Enquiry | 3,311 | 51 | 38 | 89 | 120 | .90 | 17 |
| Brisbane, 1936 | C'wealth Advisory C'neil on Nutrition ^a | 2,900 | 49.5 | 37.5 | 87 | 113 | .85 | |
| Great Britain, 1934 | Sir John Orr, Food, Health and Income | 2,317 | 22 | 41 | 63 | 72 | .37 | 8 |
| Poorest 10% | | 2,768 | 32 | 44 | 76 | 99 | .52 | 10 |
| Next 20% | | 2,962 | 40 | 44 | 84 | 110 | .61 | 11 |
| Next 20% | | 3,119 | 46 | 44 | 90 | 121 | .71 | 12 |
| Next 20% | | 3,249 | 52 | 43 | 95 | 131 | .83 | 13 |
| Wealthiest 10% | | 3,326 | 58 | 40 | 98 | 142 | .95 | 14 |
| United Kingdom | Inst. of Statis., Oxford, above | 2,980 | 43 | 38 | 81 | 130 | .69 | 13 |
| 1939 | | 2,830 | 40 | 47 | 87 | 113 | 1.05 | 16 |
| U.S.A., 1913 | R. Pearl, The Nation's Food .. | 4,394 | 66 | 57 | 123 | 165 | | |
| 1939 | Inst. of Statis., Oxford, above | 3,080 | 51 | 38 | 89 | 132 | .87 | 14 |
| 1943 | | 3,130 | 56 | 39 | 95 | 138 | 1.00 | 16 |
| Canada | Inst. of Statis., Oxford, above | 3,020 | 49 | 39 | 88 | 122 | .83 | 15 |
| 1939 | | 3,120 | 57 | 40 | 97 | 133 | .96 | 16 |
| 1943 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany, 1934-35 | H. Decken Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung, 1937-38 | 3,296 | 38 | 48 | 86 | 109 | | |
| Italy, 1926-30 | Spina, Metron, 1932 | | 31 | 77 | 108 | 71 | | |
| China, 1929-33 | Buck, Land Utilisation in China .. | 3,295 | 4 | 96 | 100 | 32 | .44 | 27 |

^a These figures were supplied by Dr. F. W. Clements, Director of the Australian Institute of Anatomy.

Fat requirements have not been given in the table, but are estimated by Sir John Orr at 98 grams per head per day and by a special Committee on Fats of the National Research Council of U.S.A. (June, 1942) at 84 grams per day. It is generally held that at least half of the protein requirements should be obtained from animal rather than vegetable sources.

Nutrition in Queensland, judged by the results shown above, appears to be generally satisfactory. The poorest group, i.e., those with large families and an income of under £1 per head per week, are obtaining satisfactory quantities of protein and iron. In calories, they appear to be below the Stiebeling average standard, but this is because the proportion of children in these families is, of course, greater than in the population as a whole. In fats they appear to be below the English standards, but in view of the much warmer climate it is doubtful whether such standards are fully necessary in Queensland. Judged by the American standard, their intake of fats is sufficient.

In the case of calcium, on the other hand, it appears that one-third of all the families are distinctly below the requisite consumption. By far the best sources of calcium are milk and cheese. The consumption of these products needs to be increased. The promotion of a greater consumption of cheese in particular should be most beneficial, since the wide variations in its form, texture, and flavour, and the many uses for it in cookery, ensure its appeal to all palates and its suitability for all constitutions.

Consumption.—When adjustments were made for the inaccuracies and omissions of the crude budget data, the *total consumption throughout the State* of goods and services in each of the budget categories could be calculated. The dissection of the total expenditure of £97·2 m. on private consumption is shown in the following table.

TOTAL PRIVATE CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40.

| Item. | Value. |
|--|---------|
| | £1,000. |
| Meat and Fish | 5,492 |
| Bread | 2,240 |
| Milk | 1,677 |
| Cakes, Pastry, and Biscuits | 904 |
| Groceries | 14,251 |
| Vegetables | 2,756 |
| Fruit | 2,500 |
| Beer | 4,075 |
| Domestic and Pet Animals' Food | 529 |
| Ice | 285 |
| Confectionery and Soft Drinks | 1,610 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, etc. | 2,167 |
| Wines and Spirits | 1,214 |
| Books, Newspapers, and Periodicals | 1,216 |
| Petrol and Oil (Private Use) | 1,850 |
| Chemists' and Toilet Goods | 1,538 |

TOTAL PRIVATE CONSUMPTION, QUEENSLAND, 1939-40—*continued.*

| Item. | Value. |
|--|---------|
| | £1,000. |
| Electricity | 710 |
| Kerosene, Other Fuel, and Light | 1,565 |
| Clothing | 10,200 |
| Furniture | 2,170 |
| Hardware | 1,186 |
| Radio, Gramophone, and Piano | 737 |
| Refrigerator, Vacuum Cleaner, Sewing Machine | 747 |
| Motor Car, Motor and Pedal Cycles.. .. . | 1,000 |
| Repairs, Tyres, etc., for above | 1,400 |
| Jewellery | 574 |
| Music, Records, etc. | 100 |
| Photographic Equipment | 200 |
| All Other Manufactures for Direct Consumption | 2,300 |
| Picture Shows | 1,298 |
| Other Amusements | 836 |
| Betting and Lotteries | 1,800 |
| Holiday Fares | 942 |
| Holiday Accommodation, etc. | 1,686 |
| Subscriptions to Clubs, Libraries, etc. | 517 |
| Car License, Registration, Insurance | 931 |
| Radio License | 195 |
| Telephone | 516 |
| Doctors, Dentists, Opticians, Hospitals | 2,395 |
| Hairdressing | 600 |
| Laundry and Dry Cleaning | 472 |
| Meals Purchased Away from Home | 920 |
| Fares | 1,500 |
| Residential Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Domestic Service in Private Homes | 655 |
| Gardening Requisites and Gardeners' Wages | 400 |
| Gifts to Friends, Church, Charities | 1,200 |
| Postage, Telegrams, etc. | 649 |
| Trade Union Dues | 280 |
| Repairs to Household Equipment | 280 |
| Imputed Rent of Owner-Occupied Houses | 6,654 |
| House Rent | 2,938 |
| Life Assurance (Administrative Expenses Only) | 650 |
| School and College Fees | 1,273 |
| Friendly Societies | 100 |
| Other Services.. .. . | 320 |
| Total Private Consumption of Goods and Services | 97,200 |

Housing.—From information furnished about rent, instalments on purchase, and other housing costs, and from calculations relating capital costs to rents (actual or imputed), the table on the next page was constructed.

CRUDE BUDGET DATA RELATING TO HOUSING COSTS.

| Weekly Income per Head. | Annual Income of Whole Average Family. | Capital Value (at 1939-40 Market Values) of Dwelling Occupied. | Annual Rental Value (Actual or Imputed) of Dwelling Occupied. | Percentage of Families Renting Houses. | Percentage of Families Owner-Occupying or in Process of Purchasing their Dwellings. | Annual Repair and Maintenance Expenditure Actually Incurred per Owner-Occupying Family. |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | % | % | £ |
| Under 20s. . . | 188.2 | 239 | 36.0 | 31 | 69 | 3.3 |
| 20s. and under 25s. . . | 275.3 | 302 | 43.8 | 46 | 54 | 5.4 |
| 25s. and under 30s. . . | 294.3 | 383 | 47.7 | 36 | 64 | 14.8 |
| 30s. and under 35s. . . | 409.6 | 548 | 56.6 | 21 | 79 | 13.9 |
| 35s. and under 40s. . . | 371.0 | 508 | 53.0 | 33 | 67 | 9.1 |
| 40s. and under 45s. . . | 441.1 | 648 | 65.9 | 22 | 78 | 16.0 |
| 45s. and under 50s. . . | 462.5 | 878 | 72.7 | 25 | 75 | 19.4 |
| 50s. and under 60s. . . | 629.1 | 902 | 78.0 | 39 | 61 | 9.4 |
| 60s. and under 70s. . . | 510.5 | 1,007 | 80.1 | 41 | 59 | 15.8 |
| 70s. and over . . . | 854.6 | 791 | 73.1 | 17 | 83 | 41.2 |
| Average . . . | 367.0 | 476 | 52.2 | 31 | 69 | 16.6 |

It is noteworthy that over two-thirds of all Queensland dwellings are owner-occupied, and that this proportion is fairly constant, the poorest families being apparently just as eager to own their homes as the wealthy ones.

The following table shows the relation between rent paid and family income received by tenanting families. Only those families actually living in rented houses were taken into consideration here, and the amounts paid by them as rent were expressed as percentages of their whole family incomes. The proportion (about 15 per cent.) is fairly constant and bears out the almost world-wide contention that "one day's pay is a fair week's rent."

ACTUAL RENT PAID AS A PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME.^a

| Family Type. | Weekly Income Per Head. | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | Under 20s. | 20s. and Under 25s. | 25s. and Under 30s. | 30s. and Under 40s. | 40s. and Under 50s. | 50s. and Over. | Average All Income Groups. |
| 1 Earner, 1 Dependant . . . | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 1 Earner, 2 Dependents . . . | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 24 | 17 | 18 |
| 1 Earner, 3 Dependents . . . | .. | 10 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 19 | 12 |
| 1 Earner, 4+ Dependents . . . | .. | 20 | 16 | 18 | 18 | 13 | 15 |
| 2 Earners, 1+ Dependents . . . | .. | 14 | 15 | 11 | 12 | .. | .. |
| 3+ Earners, 1+ Dependents . . . | .. | 10 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 16 | 11 |
| Average All Family Types . . . | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 9 | 5 |
| | 14 | 14 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 13 | 15 |

^a Tenanting families only.

Burden of Taxation.—Calculations were made as to the increase in the retail price of the various commodities due to customs duties, excise, sales tax, and other indirect charges, and also as to the excess in the cost of Australian-made articles sheltered from world competition by the tariff walls or by "home market prices" in the case of certain primary products. The total burden of these indirect taxes and of the excess cost of sheltered Australian-produced goods was then calculated for each income group, by relating the increase in the retail price of each commodity to the varying quantities of that commodity used by the different income groups. The table below summarises the results.

BURDEN OF TAXATION AND OF EXCESS COSTS OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

| Weekly Income Per Head. | Annual Income of Whole Average Family. | Annual Burden per Family of Indirect Taxation and Excess Costs. | Percentage of Total Family Income Absorbed by Indirect Taxation and Excess Costs. | Annual Burden per Family of Direct Taxation. | Percentage of Total Family Income Absorbed by Direct Taxation. | Annual Burden per Family of All Taxation and Excess Costs. | Percentage of Total Family Income Absorbed by All Taxation and Excess Costs. |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | £ | £ | % | £ | % | £ | % |
| Under 20s. | 188.2 | 25.8 | 13.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 27.5 | 14.6 |
| 20s. and under 25s. | 275.3 | 32.3 | 11.7 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 35.3 | 12.8 |
| 25s. and under 30s. | 294.3 | 32.7 | 11.1 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 37.6 | 12.8 |
| 30s. and under 35s. | 409.6 | 59.8 | 14.6 | 7.6 | 1.9 | 67.4 | 16.5 |
| 35s. and under 40s. | 371.0 | 44.3 | 11.9 | 9.2 | 2.5 | 53.5 | 14.4 |
| 40s. and under 45s. | 441.1 | 47.0 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 2.5 | 58.1 | 13.2 |
| 45s. and under 50s. | 462.5 | 51.8 | 11.2 | 14.7 | 3.2 | 66.5 | 14.4 |
| 50s. and under 60s. | 629.1 | 53.1 | 8.4 | 28.6 | 4.6 | 81.7 | 13.0 |
| 60s. and under 70s. | 510.5 | 47.4 | 9.3 | 21.8 | 4.3 | 69.2 | 13.6 |
| 70s. and over | 854.6 | 77.3 | 9.0 | 77.6 | 9.1 | 154.9 | 18.1 |
| Average | 367.0 | 41.4 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 3.4 | 53.8 | 14.7 |

This table brings out the regressive nature of indirect taxation which bore most harshly on low incomes, and resulted in a fairly constant percentage for the total burden of all taxation.

Of the total burden of indirect taxation and excess costs, $\frac{1}{4}$ fell on food, $\frac{1}{4}$ on clothing, and $\frac{1}{4}$ on personal luxuries (beer, spirits, tobacco, etc.). This explains why it bears so heavily on low incomes, since a high proportion of these is spent on necessary food and clothing.

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 national 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. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170 m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

From Census records, it was estimated that, in 1933, 41,409 persons in Queensland, or 10.9 per cent. of the working population, were engaged in the transport and communication industries (see pages 275 and 276). Corresponding figures for Australia were 272,502 persons and 10.3 per cent. At the Civilian Registration of 1943, 41,825 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and communication in Queensland, equivalent to 11.4 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to the 41,825 persons engaged in operating transport and communication services, there were 6,497 persons engaged in the construction and maintenance of roads, railways, etc., 5,098 employed in railway and tramway workshops, and 6,296 in manufacture and maintenance of motor and other vehicles and ships. Thus, the operation and maintenance of transport and communication services occupied at least 59,716 persons, or 16.3 per cent. of the total working population.

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 in the Australian trade 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 of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

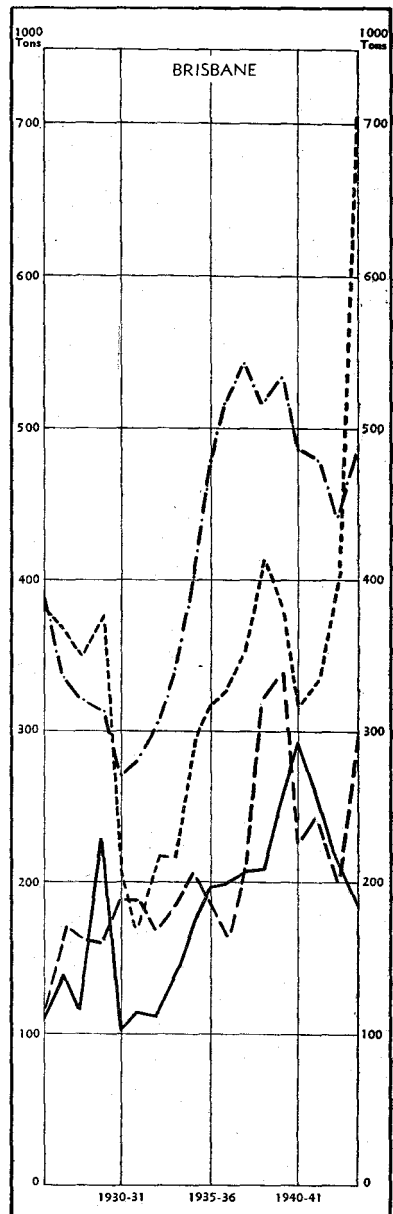
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 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 overseas 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.

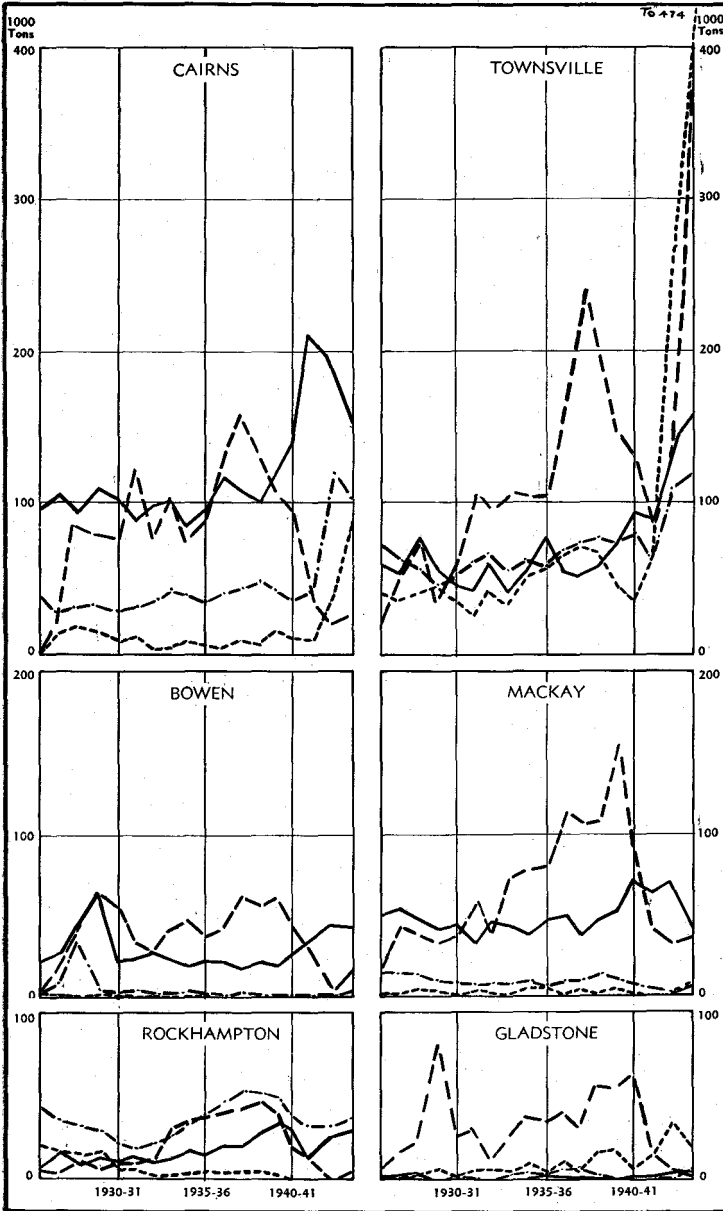
Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

Trade at



Cargo Shipped to—Overseas ————

Queensland Ports—1926-27 to 1943-44



Other States ——— Discharged from—Overseas - - - - - Other States - . - . -

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 shipping company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The 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 accounts of the Brisbane Harbour, which is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1944, was £1,122,221, and the Working Account had a credit of £111,115.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

| Year. | Harbour Dues. | Total Receipts. | Working Expenses. | Total Expenditure. <i>a</i> | Credit Balance. |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1939-40 .. | 165 | 173 | 56 | 132 | 36 |
| 1940-41 .. | 137 | 150 | 56 | 134 | 52 |
| 1941-42 .. | 129 | 153 | 77 | 156 | 49 |
| 1942-43 .. | 108 | 121 | 46 | 125 | 45 |
| 1943-44 .. | 156 | 175 | 30 | 109 | 111 |

a Including interest and redemption.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1944, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £7,507, *Dr.* £374, and *Cr.* £16,662 respectively.

Ten smaller harbours are also controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1944, totalled £126,762, of which Innisfail accounted for £108,009. Debits totalled £74,193.

Harbour Boards' Finances.—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1944.

| Harbour Board. | Wharfrage and Harbour Dues. | Total Receipts, Excluding Loans. | Working Expenses. | Total Expenditure, Excluding Loans. | Loan Indebted- ness, 31st Dec., 1944. |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bowen .. | 9,862 | 12,250 | 7,904 | 14,917 | 271,582 |
| Bundaberg .. | 2,995 | 12,421 | 10,190 | 12,915 | 5,326 |
| Cairns .. | 157,100 | 198,053 | 61,973 | 190,854 | 166,459 |
| Gladstone .. | 26,204 | 28,506 | 3,133 | 23,574 | 94,028 |
| Mackay .. | 62,212 | 85,740 | 7,607 | 63,128 | 385,089 |
| Rockhampton .. | 14,717 | 41,044 | 16,034 | 32,659 | 504,534 |
| Townsville .. | 317,319 | 360,058 | 63,122 | 90,447 | 89,401 |
| Total .. | 590,409 | 738,072 | 169,963 | 428,494 | 1,516,419 |

Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the Government.

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton and Bowen Harbour Boards has been beyond their capacity to pay interest and redemption. In 1943-44, the State Government wrote off arrears of penalty interest of £30,301 and £8,787 for Bowen and Gladstone respectively, and arrears of interest of £13,176 due from Gladstone were liquidated. In 1945-46, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively are to be written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen is to be waived. These adjustments wipe out all the arrears of indebtedness of these ports.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped.—The following table shows the quantity of cargo moving into and out of Queensland ports, other than purely intra-state movements, during the five years ended 1943-44. 1939-40 was approximately a normal year, according to pre-war levels, but it will be seen that, while during the war cargo sent out of the State declined a little but subsequently regained its pre-war level, arrivals of war supplies caused discharges of cargo practically to double during the period.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

| Year. | Cargo Discharged. | | | Cargo Shipped. | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Oversea. | Interstate. | Total. | Oversea. | Interstate. | Total. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1939-40 .. | 468,017 | 716,644 | 1,184,661 | 920,685 | 559,053 | 1,479,738 |
| 1940-41 .. | 376,216 | 661,568 | 1,037,784 | 651,010 | 675,729 | 1,326,739 |
| 1941-42 ^b .. | 434,086 | 623,882 | 1,057,968 | 454,205 | 688,824 | 1,143,029 |
| 1942-43 .. | 743,659 | 707,758 | 1,451,417 | 397,098 | 716,396 | 1,113,494 |
| 1943-44 .. | 1,290,890 | 765,933 | 2,056,823 | 761,598 | 638,389 | 1,399,987 |

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

^b These figures are below actual tonnage of cargo, owing to the absence, on account of war conditions, of some or all particulars for certain ports.

The next table compares the amounts of cargo passing through the various ports (excluding intra-state movements).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1943-44.

| Port. | Cargo Discharged. | | | Cargo Shipped. | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Oversea. | Interstate. | Total. | Oversea. | Interstate. | Total. |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Brisbane .. | 704,500 | 485,957 | 1,190,457 | 299,681 | 186,345 | 486,026 |
| Maryborough .. | 202 | 3,616 | 3,818 | 3,036 | 20,827 | 23,863 |
| Bundaberg .. | .. | 485 | 485 | .. | .. | .. |
| Gladstone .. | 19,635 | 7,304 | 26,939 | 3,482 | 5,225 | 8,707 |
| Rockhampton .. | .. | 30,786 | 30,786 | 6,215 | 26,953 | 33,168 |
| Mackay .. | 6,400 | 5,460 | 11,860 | 33,958 | 44,946 | 78,904 |
| Bowen .. | 328 | 5,040 | 5,368 | 15,227 | 43,430 | 58,657 |
| Townsville .. | 474,855 | 119,433 | 594,288 | 374,149 | 157,040 | 531,189 |
| Cairns .. | 84,970 | 107,852 | 192,822 | 25,850 | 153,623 | 179,473 |
| Total .. | 1,290,890 | 765,933 | 2,056,823 | 761,598 | 638,389 | 1,399,987 |

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

Shipping.—The following table shows the shipping entering Queensland ports. With the exception of the last column, the table excludes Public Vessels, i.e., vessels carrying war supplies only.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1943-44.

| Port. | On Voyages Beyond Queensland. | | | | On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland. | Total, including Public Vessels. | Total, including Public Vessels. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Oversea Direct. | Oversea via States. | Other States Direct. | Coastwise. ^a | | | |
| NUMBER OF VESSELS. | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane .. | 67 | 50 | 215 | 114 | 19 | 465 | 1,495 |
| Maryborough .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 31 | 5 | 44 | 48 |
| Bundaberg .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 38 |
| Gladstone .. | 6 | 3 | 14 | 53 | 40 | 116 | 228 |
| Rockhampton .. | 2 | 1 | 7 | 43 | 3 | 56 | 58 |
| Mackay .. | 8 | .. | 3 | 35 | .. | 46 | 46 |
| Bowen .. | 15 | 1 | 44 | 86 | 8 | 154 | 245 |
| Townsville .. | 138 | 15 | 54 | 157 | 32 | 396 | 1,040 |
| Cairns .. | 51 | 1 | 44 | 169 | 466 | 731 | 1,022 |
| Total .. | 287 | 72 | 389 | 701 | 576 | 2,025 | 4,220 |

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|-------|
| Brisbane .. | 291 | 283 | 293 | 157 | 8 | 1,032 | 3,937 |
| Maryborough .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 21 | 2 | 29 | 29 |
| Bundaberg .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 13 |
| Gladstone .. | 18 | 22 | 25 | 107 | 4 | 176 | 436 |
| Rockhampton .. | 10 | 8 | 3 | 36 | 1 | 58 | 60 |
| Mackay .. | 22 | .. | 6 | 77 | .. | 105 | 105 |
| Bowen .. | 34 | 5 | 76 | 134 | 5 | 254 | 329 |
| Townsville .. | 518 | 83 | 136 | 337 | 17 | 1,091 | 2,440 |
| Cairns .. | 99 | 2 | 76 | 306 | 63 | 546 | 1,248 |
| Total .. | 992 | 405 | 620 | 1,180 | 101 | 3,298 | 8,597 |

^a "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland ports since arriving from other States or overseas.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1943-44.

| Port. | On Voyages Beyond Queensland. | | | | On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland. | Total, excluding Public Vessels. | Total, including Public Vessels. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Oversea Direct. | Oversea via States. | Other States Direct. | Coastwise. ^a | | | |
| NUMBER OF VESSELS. | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane.. .. | 147 | 12 | 198 | 131 | 15 | 503 | 1,495 |
| Maryborough .. | .. | .. | 24 | 14 | 4 | 42 | 48 |
| Bundaberg .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 3 | 18 | 38 |
| Gladstone .. | 15 | 1 | 21 | 34 | 39 | 110 | 228 |
| Rockhampton .. | .. | 2 | 15 | 29 | 6 | 52 | 58 |
| Mackay .. | 10 | 1 | 12 | 20 | .. | 43 | 46 |
| Bowen .. | 12 | .. | 51 | 64 | 7 | 134 | 245 |
| Townsville .. | 155 | 1 | 71 | 163 | 27 | 417 | 1,040 |
| Cairns .. | 54 | 2 | 57 | 142 | 460 | 715 | 1,022 |
| Total .. | 393 | 19 | 449 | 612 | 561 | 2,034 | 4,220 |

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|----|-----|-----|----|-------|-------|
| Brisbane.. .. | 676 | 61 | 336 | 192 | 8 | 1,273 | 3,937 |
| Maryborough .. | .. | .. | 18 | 6 | 1 | 25 | 29 |
| Bundaberg .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 7 | 13 |
| Gladstone .. | 62 | 3 | 32 | 39 | 4 | 140 | 436 |
| Rockhampton .. | .. | 13 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 42 | 60 |
| Mackay .. | 31 | 4 | 27 | 35 | .. | 97 | 105 |
| Bowen .. | 21 | .. | 80 | 94 | 4 | 199 | 329 |
| Townsville .. | 537 | 6 | 193 | 375 | 14 | 1,125 | 2,440 |
| Cairns .. | 152 | 1 | 103 | 207 | 60 | 523 | 1,248 |
| Total .. | 1,479 | 88 | 798 | 971 | 95 | 3,431 | 8,597 |

^a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland ports before proceeding to other States or overseas.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, 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 oversea ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea Direct" clearance. Purely local voyages within the State had, owing to the war-time curtailment of coastal shipping services, fallen in 1943-44 to less than half their 1938-39 number and tonnage. Similarly, voyages by coastal vessels to other States, "Other States Direct," had decreased in number by about 30 per cent. This table, like the preceding ones, excludes Public Vessels, except in the last column.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

| Year. | On Voyages Beyond Queensland. | | | | On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland. | Total, excluding Public Vessels. | Total, including Public Vessels. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Oversea Direct. | Oversea via States. | Other States Direct. | Coastwise. ^a | | | |
| NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED. | | | | | | | |
| 1934-35 | 253 | 247 | 587 | 1,651 | 908 | 3,646 | 3,646 |
| 1935-36 | 272 | 267 | 567 | 1,806 | 850 | 3,762 | 3,762 |
| 1936-37 | 261 | 267 | 599 | 1,482 | 1,300 | 3,909 | 3,909 |
| 1937-38 | 278 | 306 | 652 | 1,565 | 1,233 | 4,034 | 4,034 |
| 1938-39 | 292 | 287 | 639 | 1,728 | 1,165 | 4,111 | 4,111 |
| 1939-40 | 255 | 209 | 574 | 1,463 | 1,334 | 3,835 | 3,835 |
| 1940-41 | 239 | 97 | 514 | 1,212 | 1,503 | 3,565 | 3,565 |
| 1941-42 | 190 | 89 | 480 | 880 | 1,100 | 2,739 | 2,997 |
| 1942-43 | 225 | 43 | 401 | 799 | 556 | 2,024 | 3,678 |
| 1943-44 | 287 | 72 | 389 | 701 | 576 | 2,025 | 4,220 |
| NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED. | | | | | | | |
| 1934-35 | 220 | 281 | 587 | 1,652 | 912 | 3,652 | 3,652 |
| 1935-36 | 254 | 277 | 571 | 1,795 | 867 | 3,764 | 3,764 |
| 1936-37 | 270 | 237 | 628 | 1,493 | 1,287 | 3,915 | 3,915 |
| 1937-38 | 306 | 260 | 648 | 1,577 | 1,243 | 4,034 | 4,034 |
| 1938-39 | 291 | 279 | 657 | 1,705 | 1,171 | 4,103 | 4,103 |
| 1939-40 | 273 | 184 | 597 | 1,448 | 1,345 | 3,847 | 3,847 |
| 1940-41 | 222 | 93 | 551 | 1,188 | 1,506 | 3,560 | 3,560 |
| 1941-42 | 187 | 67 | 504 | 887 | 1,103 | 2,748 | 2,997 |
| 1942-43 | 262 | 22 | 401 | 841 | 544 | 2,070 | 3,678 |
| 1943-44 | 393 | 19 | 449 | 612 | 561 | 2,034 | 4,220 |

^a "Coastwise" means having called at or calling at other Queensland ports since arriving from or proceeding to other States or overseas.

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. There are, however, 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.

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 commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six 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 1932. The mileage includes the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track).

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 to other trains of its type in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930, as the first step towards uniform gauge railway communication between the capitals of the mainland States. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. Of the total cost, Queensland's share was £625,000, and the Commonwealth's £4,371,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

Primarily as a matter of national defence, the Commonwealth Government proposes to convert, in co-operation with the States, all Australian railways to the standard (4 ft. 8½ in.) gauge. The scheme, if proceeded with, will be effected in two parts. The first part, as far as Queensland is concerned, involves linking the New South Wales systems with the western ends of the Queensland south-western and central lines by a new standard gauge line, and conversion to standard gauge of the Queensland northern inland line and its inland link with the central line. This is estimated to cost approximately £21½m. The second part of the scheme will convert all the remaining Queensland lines, at an estimated cost of roughly £80m. The complete scheme of unification for the Commonwealth is estimated to cost over £200m.

At present the Queensland railway system is divided into four divisions for administrative purposes. The Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement.

The following table shows the miles of route operated, capital account, and financial results of working in each division during 1943-44. It should be noted that capital account shown on the first four lines of the table represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. Rates of profit on capital, and profit after meeting interest, must be read with this qualification in mind. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only a proportion of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of the uniform gauge line (see above).

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Section. | Gauge. | Lines Open. | Capital Account. <i>b</i> | Profit on Working. | | Profit after meeting Interest. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | Amount. | Proportion of Capital. | |
| | Ft. In. | Miles. | £1,000. | £1,000. | % | £1,000. |
| South-Eastern Division .. | 3 6 | 1,235 | 12,505 | 1,155 | 9.2 | 679 |
| South-Western Division .. | 3 6 | 1,584 | 6,959 | 64 | 0.9 | —201 |
| Central Division .. | 3 6 | 1,673 | 9,754 | 1,300 | 13.3 | 928 |
| Northern Division <i>a</i> .. | 3 6 | 2,006 | 10,981 | 421 | 3.8 | 3 |
| South Brisbane - Border Railway | 4 8½ | 69 | 540 | 343 | <i>b</i> | <i>b</i> |
| Total | .. | 6,567 | 40,739 | 3,283 | 7.3 | 1,409c |

a Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

b See comment preceding table.

c Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Average charges per ton-mile will be noticed to have risen by 1942-43 to 30 per cent. above their pre-war level, due to the great increase during the war in the proportion of more expensive freights carried.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Passenger Journeys. | Goods and Live Stock Carried. | Goods and Live Stock Receipts per Ton-Mile. <i>a</i> | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Capital Account. <i>b</i> | Net Earnings as Proportion of Capital Account. |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | 1,000. | 1,000 Tons. | d. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | % |
| 1934-35 | 24,328 | 4,879 | 1.73 | 7,167 | 5,069 | 37,273 | 5.63 |
| 1935-36 | 25,244 | 4,664 | 1.72 | 6,697 | 5,196 | 37,985 | 3.95 |
| 1936-37 | 25,527 | 4,975 | 1.73 | 7,092 | 5,449 | 38,540 | 4.26 |
| 1937-38 | 25,688 | 5,061 | 1.69 | 7,383 | 5,871 | 39,108 | 3.87 |
| 1938-39 | 24,639 | 5,234 | 1.73 | 7,798 | 6,176 | 39,512 | 4.10 |
| 1939-40 | 24,638 | 5,472 | 1.76 | 8,090 | 6,352 | 39,938 | 4.35 |
| 1940-41 | 26,194 | 5,600 | 1.67 | 8,415 | 6,692 | 40,318 | 4.27 |
| 1941-42 | 29,099 | 5,761 | 2.00 | 11,654 | 8,472 | 40,249 | 7.91 |
| 1942-43 | 33,263 | 6,706 | 2.23 | 18,027 | 11,383 | 40,324 | 16.48 |
| 1943-44 | 38,154 | 6,567 | 1.96 | 16,430 | 13,147 | 40,739 | 8.06 |

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

b Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000 from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways, before the war, made substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. Thus, the capacity of the railway system

is, in peace time, greatly in excess of the traffic offering. During the war years, however, movements of essential military and civil traffic used the railways to capacity, and pre-war losses changed temporarily into substantial profits, after meeting interest charges.

The Queensland railways played a very important part in the war effort of Australia. Owing to greatly reduced shipping services, the railways had to haul to North Queensland the greater part of the traffic from the Southern States, as well as all goods landed from overseas in South Queensland and the Southern States.

The total ton-miles in 1943-44 showed an increase of 70 per cent. over the figure for 1938-39, while goods train miles increased by 50 per cent. Passenger journeys rose by 55 per cent. The average net load of goods and live stock trains increased by 13 per cent. and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock rose to the extent of 45 per cent. Therefore, not only was there a substantial increase in the tonnage conveyed, but the average distance that tonnage had to be hauled was considerably longer.

The bulk of this traffic, of course, was carried over the North Coast Line from Brisbane to Cairns, a distance of 1,043 miles, of which only 40 miles are duplicated. The gross ton-miles over this section in 1943-44 were 125 per cent. greater than in 1938-39 and came within 10 per cent. of the total gross ton-miles for the whole State in 1938-39.

This large increase in traffic made great demands upon the locomotive power and rolling stock, and, as a result, the Department was compelled to go outside the State to obtain new stock. To 30th June, 1944, 20 American-built engines, and 15 Garratt locomotives built in the Southern States, were brought into the Queensland service, as well as 500 40-ft. flat-top wagons. These were in addition to wagons constructed in the Department's workshops.

Passenger Traffic.—During 1943-44, the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways was 38,153,717, first class passengers totalling 1,398,242 and second class 36,755,475. Suburban railways accounted for 530,716, or 38·0 per cent., of the first class passengers, and 28,168,437, or 76·6 per cent., of the second class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 25·0 per cent. of the total revenue in 1943-44, compared with 20·1 per cent. in 1938-39. Since 1938-39, the total number of passengers carried increased by 55 per cent., due almost entirely to the movement of troops, as accommodation available for civilians was restricted. Receipts from passenger traffic increased by 126 per cent. during the same period, the higher percentage increase in receipts, compared with the number of passengers carried, indicating a longer distance travelled by each passenger. The percentage of passengers travelling first class decreased by 6·3 per cent. and passengers travelling on season tickets decreased by 4·7 per cent. These figures were also affected by movements of troops, who would usually travel second class on ordinary ticket.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1943-44.

| Section. | Class of Travel. | Passengers Carried. | | | Receipts from Passenger Traffic. |
|--|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | | On Ordinary Tickets. | On Season Tickets. | Total. | |
| | | No. | No. | No. | £ |
| South-Eastern Division— Suburban .. | First | 201,614 | 329,102 | 530,716 | } 554,603 |
| | Second | 11,141,815 | 17,026,622 | 28,168,437 | |
| Other | First | 280,808 | 278,194 | 558,802 | } 1,769,657 |
| | Second | 2,493,765 | 1,592,178 | 4,085,943 | |
| South-Western Division | First | 61,866 | 7,040 | 68,906 | } 302,446 |
| | Second | 536,142 | 73,838 | 609,980 | |
| Central Division .. | First | 57,418 | 18,580 | 75,998 | } 382,165 |
| | Second | 816,489 | 175,372 | 991,861 | |
| Northern Division | First | 47,321 | 17,790 | 65,111 | } 889,024 |
| | Second | 1,855,786 | 629,612 | 2,485,398 | |
| South Brisbane— Border Railway | First | 98,709 | .. | 98,709 | } 207,823 |
| | Second | 407,616 | 6,240 | 413,856 | |
| Total .. | First | 747,536 | 650,706 | 1,398,242 | } 4,105,718 |
| | Second | 17,251,613 | 19,503,862 | 36,755,475 | |

Goods Traffic.—Goods and mineral, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1943-44 in each of the various administrative sections of the Queensland railways is shown in the following table.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1943-44.

| Section. | Goods and Minerals. | | Live Stock. | | Parcels and Miscellaneous Receipts. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| | Weight (Paying). | Receipts. | Weight (Paying). | Receipts. | |
| | Tons. | £ | Tons. | £ | £ |
| South-Eastern Division | 2,429,741 | 4,946,560 | 118,252 | 120,934 | 717,369 |
| South-Western Division | 751,527 | 1,216,066 | 201,681 | 338,534 | 102,779 |
| Central Division | 724,592 | 1,038,361 | 153,375 | 241,950 | 315,891 |
| Northern Division | 1,515,217 | 2,257,214 | 103,426 | 192,169 | 274,139 |
| South Brisbane— Border Railway .. | 569,113 | 489,537 | 113 | 228 | 72,792 |
| Total .. | 5,990,190 | 9,947,738 | 576,847 | 893,845 | 1,482,970 |

Goods traffic in Queensland provided 75.0 per cent. of the total revenue in 1943-44, compared with 79.9 per cent. in 1938-39, whilst the total earnings from goods traffic increased by 97.9 per cent. during the same period. The weight of goods and minerals carried increased by 27.3 per cent., and the total receipts from this source by 111.8 per cent., indicating a longer haul per ton of goods carried. This was caused by a shortage of shipping, due to war conditions which necessitated the carrying of all goods for the north the whole distance from Brisbane by rail. The weight of live stock carried increased by 9.3 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 15.1 per cent. Revenue from parcels traffic and miscellaneous receipts increased by 96.7 per cent.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At the 30th June, 1944, there were 143 miles of private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these have been built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 104 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 79 miles were operated by Local Authorities;—the Aramac Tramway, 42 miles (Aramac Shire) carrying general goods and sheep; the Beaudesert Tramway, 32 miles (Beaudesert Shire) carrying timber, cattle and pigs, and general merchandise; and the Mount Crosby Tramway, 5 miles, serving the pumping station of the Brisbane Water and Sewerage Department. (The Beaudesert Tramway was closed down on 30th September, 1944, and has been dismantled.) The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 21 miles were operated by four private companies; two to serve mines in the north of the State—Trekellano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine; and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, Local Government Authorities operated 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 1941-42, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, Queensland Local Authorities' and private railways carried 4,000 passengers and 221,000 tons of merchandise.

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 Commonwealth 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 Australian Capital Territory.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| Government. | Lines of Each Gauge. | | | | Rolling Stock. | | | Staff. |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 5' 3" | 4' 8½" | 3' 6" | All. | Loco- natives. | Coach- ing. | Goods. | |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| New South Wales | .. | 6,127 | .. | 6,127 | 1,147 | 2,822 | 24,368 | 49,030 |
| Victoria .. | 4,634 | .. | .. | 4,748 ^a | 591 | 2,425 | 19,774 | 25,814 |
| Queensland .. | .. | 69 | 6,468 | 6,567^b | 769 | 1,298 | 20,724 | 21,965 |
| South Australia | 1,480 | .. | 1,067 | 2,547 | 324 | 635 | 7,463 | 13,070 |
| Western Australia | .. | .. | 4,380 | 4,380 | 393 | 432 | 10,950 | 8,499 |
| Tasmania .. | .. | .. | 642 | 642 | 98 | 215 | 2,246 | 2,539 |
| Commonwealth .. | .. | 1,113 | 1,088 | 2,201 | 166 | 124 | 1,934 | 3,506 |
| Total .. | 6,114 | 7,309 | 13,645 | 27,212 | 3,488 | 7,951 | 87,459 | 124,423 |

^a Including 114 miles of 2' 6" gauge. ^b Including 30 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, 1943-44.

| Government. | Train Miles. | Passenger Journeys. | Goods, &c. Carried. | Earnings. | Working Expenses. | Capital Account. ^a |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| New South Wales | 1,000. | 1,000. | 1,000tons | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| Victoria .. | <i>n</i> | 250,566 | 18,603 ^b | 34,501 | 27,535 ^c | 152,145 |
| Victoria .. | 16,413 | 194,138 | 8,294 | 15,882 | 13,213 ^d | 50,867 |
| Queensland .. | 19,544^e | 38,154 | 6,567 | 16,430 | 13,147 | 40,739 |
| South Australia .. | 6,792 | 27,356 | 3,673 | 6,002 | 6,476 ^f | 29,908 |
| Western Australia | 6,132 | 18,773 | 2,560 | 4,387 | 3,796 | 26,736 |
| Tasmania .. | 2,185 | 3,131 | 978 | 871 | 1,009 | 2,389 |
| Commonwealth .. | 3,453 | 522 | 516 | 3,459 | 2,521 | 17,824 |
| Total .. | <i>n</i> | 532,640 | 41,191 | 81,532 | 7,697 | 320,608 |

^a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £25,684(000), £28,000(000), and £4,738(000) respectively from their original figures.

^b Excluding live stock. ^c Including £3,020(000), transferred to reserve funds.

^d Excluding £19(000), charged to other accounts.

^e Excluding South Brisbane-Border uniform gauge railway.

^f Including £160(000), paid to Sinking Fund. ⁿ Not available.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

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, the receipts frequently failing 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 the Government railways and by motor bus services operated by the City Council or licensed private proprietors.

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. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1934-35 .. | 57-53 | 304 | 1,501 | 6,714 | 77,053 | 735 | 530 | 2,108 |
| 1935-36 .. | 58-18 | 328 | 1,572 | 7,209 | 82,583 | 773 | 573 | 2,206 |
| 1936-37 .. | 59-90 | 354 | 1,590 | 7,465 | 86,096 | 800 | 595 | 2,291 |
| 1937-38 .. | 60-05 | 370 | 1,662 | 7,874 | 89,534 | 818 | 612 | 2,341 |
| 1938-39 .. | 60-15 | 375 | 1,675 | 8,100 | 91,444 | 831 | 632 | 2,391 |
| 1939-40 .. | 61-59 | 381 | 1,720 | 8,164 | 93,431 | 869 | 641 | 2,443 |
| 1940-41 .. | 61-59 | 392 | 1,678 | 8,390 | 97,982 | 916 | 656 | 2,432 |
| 1941-42 .. | 62-92 | 398 | 1,766 | 8,744 | 112,448 | 1,056 | 734 | 2,420 |
| 1942-43 .. | 62-92 | 403 | 1,827 | 9,467 | 135,480 | 1,249 | 824 | 2,397 |
| 1943-44 .. | 62-92 | 406 | 1,997 | 10,017 | 157,432 | 1,455 | 896 | 2,350 |

5. ROADS.

Certain major roads are constructed and maintained by the Main Roads Commission (see pages 207 and 208) with assistance from the Local Authorities, while roads of local importance are constructed and maintained solely by Local Authorities. In many cases construction is subsidised by the State Government, by means of Treasury loans to Local Authorities, which are subsidised out of Government funds. 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 as at 30th June, 1940. This is the latest date at which a tabulation of roads has been made from Local Authorities' returns. During the war years, however, an inland defence road to North Queensland and other strategic roads were built. This is reflected in the figures in the table at the foot of this page, which show an increase from 1940 to 1944 of 1,988 miles in improved roads under the control of the Main Roads Commission.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1940.

| Local Authority Area. | Formed Roads. | | | | Uncon- structed. | Total. |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|----------|--------|---------------------|---------|
| | Concrete. | Bitumen. | Macadam. | Other. | | |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Brisbane | 11 | 262 | 753 | 385 | 510 | 1,921 |
| Other Cities | 6 | 398 | 154 | 635 | 414 | 1,607 |
| Towns | 1 | 99 | 101 | 151 | 141 | 493 |
| Shires | 46 | 1,619 | 5,279 | 32,765 | 81,365 | 121,074 |
| Total | 64 | 2,378 | 6,287 | 33,936 | 82,430 | 125,095 |

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 Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing eight heads. Its operations during the last ten 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 High- ways. | Main. | Develop- mental. | Tourist Roads. | Other. | Total. | |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| 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 |
| 1940 | 5,428 | 9,424 | 248 | 255 | 682 | 16,037 | 6,209 |
| 1941 | 5,733 | 9,261 | 244 | 278 | 762 | 16,278 | 6,955 |
| 1942 | 5,880 | 9,201 | 250 | 274 | 841 | 16,446 | 7,273 |
| 1943 | 5,910 | 9,172 | 250 | 274 | 847 | 16,453 | 7,806 |
| 1944 | 6,232 | 9,060 | 249 | 246 | 858 | 16,645 | 8,197 |

a Excluding those under construction.

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 Local 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 |
| Farmers' 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 authority.

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, during the last two years, from the Developmental Works and Projects 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. During the later war years, the finances of the Commission have been dominated by contributions from the Commonwealth for defence roads. Receipts and expenditure of the Commission during the last five years are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Receipts—</i> | | | | | |
| Government Loan .. | 438,000 | 478,500 | 472,145 | 165,708 | 246,489 |
| Special Employment Works and State Development Tax Fund | 316,000 | 300,000 | 367,100 | .. | .. |
| Developmental Works and Projects Fund | .. | .. | .. | 512,745 | 622,250 |
| Port Development Fund | .. | .. | .. | 296,791 | 420,152 |
| Federal Aid Grants | 845,100 | 662,427 | 410,232 | 301,979 | 337,152 |
| Commonwealth Defence Scheme .. | 307,136 | 284,731 | 1,607,057 | 11,135,819 | 8,769,411 |
| Motor Vehicle Registrations | 908,351 | 905,532 | 780,875 | 633,416 | 689,783 |
| Transport Licensing Fees | 53,348 | 59,508 | 43,579 | 48,685 | 58,393 |
| Maintenance Payments by Local Authorities | 99,745 | 120,269 | 109,993 | 116,018 | 93,368 |
| Other | 71,047 | 89,500 | 94,121 | 152,742 | 157,479 |
| Total .. | 3,038,727 | 2,900,467 | 3,885,102 | 13,363,903 | 11,394,477 |
| <i>Expenditure—</i> | | | | | |
| Permanent Works ^a | 1,753,973 | 1,471,471 | 1,032,194 | 1,059,312 | 457,892 |
| Maintenance ^b .. | 429,769 | 430,247 | 391,636 | 351,843 | 420,804 |
| Commonwealth Defence Works .. | 183,798 | 303,064 | 2,060,924 | 9,373,576 | 9,267,981 |
| Port Development.. | .. | .. | .. | 314,019 | 403,730 |
| To Consolidated Revenue | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | .. | .. |
| Invested in Inscribed Stock | .. | .. | .. | 250,000 | 250,000 |
| Payments of Transport Licensing Fees to Local Authorities and Consolidated Revenue .. | 54,997 | 53,348 | 59,508 | 43,579 | 48,685 |
| Interest and Redemption | 148,956 | 158,947 | 184,688 | 238,567 | 269,290 |
| Administration .. | 171,421 | 162,178 | 177,973 | 185,992 | 175,281 |
| Other ^c | 92,765 | 75,737 | 193,245 | 644,683 | Cr. 134,252 |
| Total .. | 3,085,679 | 2,904,992 | 4,350,168 | 12,461,571 | 11,159,411 |

^a Including investigations and surveys.

^b Including plant maintenance.

^c Including plant, machinery, buildings, tools and materials, furniture and fittings.

In addition, during 1939-40 Local Authorities spent on road works £1,225,908 from their own revenue. Expenditure for later years is not yet available.

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 in the next table.

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. | £ |
| 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 |
| 1940 .. | 75,548 | 1,489 | 385 | 44,304 | 8,031 | 129,757 | 2,525 | 1,026,463 |
| 1941 .. | 73,068 | 1,469 | 406 | 45,367 | 8,129 | 128,439 | 2,881 | 1,029,161 |
| 1942 .. | 59,765 | 1,164 | 435 | 42,594 | 5,566 | 109,524 | 2,797 | 878,592 |
| 1943 .. | 63,645 | 1,060 | 459 | 45,244 | 5,432 | 115,840 | 3,088 | 738,949 |
| 1944 .. | 67,188 | 1,059 | 498 | 50,290 | 6,103 | 125,138 | 3,780 | 809,721 |

During the year 1943-44, new vehicles registered were as follows:—cars and taxis, 22; buses, 53; trucks, 2,591; and motor cycles, 19. Corresponding figures for 1938-39 show the effect the war has had on the availability of vehicles for private purposes, especially cars and cycles. In 1938-39, the numbers of new vehicles registered were:—cars and taxis, 7,604; buses, 50; trucks, 5,280; and motor cycles, 1,090.

Motor vehicles registered in the various States are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

| State or Territory. | Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June. ^a | | | | | Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1943-44. <i>b</i> |
|----------------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ |
| N. S. Wales .. | 308,237 | 300,861 | 258,729 | 261,773 | 276,184 | 2,070,935 |
| Victoria .. | 266,677 | 256,734 | 224,930 | 233,629 | 244,161 | 1,440,104 |
| Queensland .. | 129,757 | 128,439 | 109,524 | 115,840 | 125,138 | 692,880 |
| S. Australia .. | 89,301 | 86,907 | 77,143 | 82,629 | 87,927 | 510,297 |
| W. Australia .. | 70,856 | 68,611 | 54,829 | 55,170 | 57,488 | 325,779 |
| Tasmania .. | 26,184 | 26,054 | 21,871 | 23,880 | 25,634 | 181,018 |
| N. Territory .. | 1,620 | 1,651 | 1,896 | 1,229 | 1,779 | 1,878 |
| A. C. Territory .. | 2,391 | 2,285 | 1,911 | 1,846 | 1,909 | 9,881 |
| Total .. | 895,023 | 871,542 | 750,833 | 775,996 | 820,220 | 5,232,772 |

^a Including motor cycles.

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

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 Acts, 1938 to 1943* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 2s. 4½d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 2s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 3s. 9d. 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. Registration fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 2s. 4½d. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 3s. 9d. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year.

The fees payable, exclusive of driver's license, on *motor cars* range from £1 15s. on "Baby" Austins to approximately £10 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £5 to over £6 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £6 to over £8 for 1½ tons capacity, £6 to over £9 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £12 for 5 ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged 19s., or £1 8s. with a side car. This excludes the rider's license.

Drivers.—Every driver must 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.

Under the *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act, 1936*, 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 an unlimited insurance 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.

Transport Licensing Fees.—Under the *State Transport Acts, 1938 to 1943*, 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 210, are those routes carrying traffic in competition with the railways.

The Acts are designed to control the operations of passenger and goods services engaging in competitive services. Portion of the fees received from licenses is 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 also discretionary exemptions. The principal exemption is that which excludes from the licensing provisions of the Act any vehicle used for the carrying of goods on journeys of not more than 15 miles, some portion of which is on a traffic route.

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 used for the carriage of passengers are required to produce evidence of insurance for a minimum amount of £50 per passenger to cover liability in respect of injury 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 those charged under the repealed *Heavy Vehicles Act* (see 1939 *Year Book*).

7. TRAFFIC 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 since 1938-39 for reporting accidents were drawn up in accordance with the recommendations of a League of Nations Committee.

The total number of accidents reported in 1943-44, 6,417, was 38 per cent. less than in 1938-39, probably because of the smaller number of vehicles registered and petrol rationing. The lowest level of accidents was in 1941-42, when accidents reported were 43 per cent. less than in 1938-39.

Time of Occurrence.—The greatest number of accidents, 1,031, occurred on Friday, and there were about 950 each on Thursday and Saturday. Monday to Wednesday had about 850 each, while Sunday was much lower, with 425. Before the war, Sunday's accidents were as numerous as those on week days. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.; another peak, at a much lower level, occurred between 11 a.m. and noon.

Road Conditions.—The cause of 95 accidents, 38 of them serious, was attributed to road conditions, but another 121 accidents occurred where road conditions were reported as bad, which may have been a contributing factor.

Type of Accident.—The following table shows accidents classified according to types of vehicles, etc., involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1943-44.

| Type of Accident. | City of Brisbane. | | | | Queensland. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------|
| | Accidents Report ^d . | | Persons Killed or Injured. | | Accidents Reported. | | Persons Killed or Injured. | |
| | Total. | Serious. <i>a</i> | Killed. | Injured. | Total. | Serious. <i>a</i> | Killed. | Injured. |
| Pedestrian &— | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicle .. | 366 | 341 | 21 | 340 | 546 | 516 | 39 | 507 |
| Motor Cycle .. | 38 | 35 | .. | 41 | 60 | 57 | 2 | 67 |
| Pedal Cycle .. | 36 | 32 | .. | 36 | 60 | 56 | 2 | 61 |
| Tram | 94 | 88 | 5 | 87 | 94 | 88 | 5 | 87 |
| Other Vehicle .. | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 9 |
| Motor Vehicle alone | 357 | 131 | 11 | 212 | 773 | 395 | 58 | 644 |
| Motor Cycle alone | 24 | 22 | 1 | 26 | 45 | 43 | 1 | 51 |
| Pedal Cycle alone | 35 | 35 | 1 | 38 | 59 | 59 | 1 | 63 |
| Tram alone .. | 225 | 216 | 9 | 210 | 225 | 216 | 9 | 210 |
| Other Vehicle alone | 17 | 12 | .. | 17 | 34 | 27 | 2 | 31 |
| Collision between— | | | | | | | | |
| Motor Vehicles | 1,328 | 117 | 5 | 190 | 2,061 | 291 | 37 | 524 |
| Motor Cycles .. | 4 | 3 | .. | 6 | 6 | 4 | .. | 8 |
| Motor Vehicle & Motor Cycle .. | 159 | 108 | 6 | 117 | 257 | 182 | 17 | 189 |
| Motor Vehicle & Pedal Cycle .. | 189 | 119 | 9 | 113 | 406 | 289 | 26 | 271 |
| Motor Vehicle & Tram .. | 598 | 60 | 11 | 129 | 598 | 60 | 11 | 129 |
| Motor Vehicle & Other Vehicle | 61 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 154 | 55 | 9 | 91 |
| Pedal Cycle & Other Vehicle | 16 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 32 | 26 | 3 | 28 |
| Motor Cycle & Other Vehicle | 12 | 9 | .. | 13 | 47 | 33 | .. | 49 |
| Other Vehicles | 28 | 13 | .. | 37 | 31 | 14 | .. | 38 |
| Motor Vehicle & Obstruction .. | 503 | 21 | .. | 27 | 800 | 48 | 5 | 71 |
| Other Vehicle & Obstruction .. | 81 | 24 | .. | 36 | 119 | 47 | 1 | 60 |
| Total .. | 4,175 | 1,412 | 84 | 1,701 | 6,417 | 2,516 | 230 | 3,188 |

a Accidents involving death or injury.

Causes of Accidents.—The table on the two following pages shows road accidents classified according to the main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC

| Cause. | City of | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | Accidents Reported. | | Persons Killed | | |
| | Total. | Serious. <i>a</i> | Pedestrians. | Motor Drivers. | Motor Cyclists. |
| Drivers, excluding Pedal Cyclists— | | | | | |
| Excessive Speed | 117 | 49 | 9 | 23 | 14 |
| Failure to Keep on Correct Side of Road | 62 | 30 | 3 | 6 | 12 |
| Failure to Observe Right of Way | 30 | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Overtaking Improperly | 134 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Skidding | 21 | 7 | .. | 4 | 3 |
| Dazzled by Lights of Another Vehicle Turning into or Crossing Roads | 18 | 9 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Carelessly | 555 | 122 | 6 | 27 | 42 |
| Inattentive | 901 | 122 | 26 | 19 | 22 |
| Losing Control | 55 | 28 | 4 | 10 | 9 |
| Under the Influence of Drink | 84 | 30 | 9 | 13 | 4 |
| Other | 905 | 99 | 17 | 24 | 18 |
| Pedal Cyclists— | | | | | |
| Failure to Keep on Correct Side of Road | 9 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Failure to Observe Right of Way | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swerving Negligently | 11 | 9 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Turning into or Crossing Roads Carelessly | 31 | 23 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Inattentive | 35 | 23 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| Losing Control | 32 | 27 | .. | .. | .. |
| Under the Influence of Drink | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other | 27 | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| Pedestrians— | | | | | |
| Crossing Roadway Carelessly | 309 | 287 | 296 | 1 | 3 |
| Stepping into Roadway Carelessly | 43 | 39 | 38 | .. | .. |
| Boarding Vehicle Carelessly | 70 | 69 | 70 | .. | .. |
| Under the Influence of Drink | 38 | 37 | 37 | .. | .. |
| Children under Seven Years Rendering Accident Unavoidable or Children Inadequately Supervised | 34 | 34 | 34 | .. | .. |
| Other | 24 | 22 | 22 | .. | .. |
| Vehicles— | | | | | |
| Mechanical Defect or Failure | 175 | 52 | 3 | 19 | 4 |
| Other | 113 | 37 | 15 | 7 | 3 |
| Tramways | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Obstructions | 30 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Road Conditions | 33 | 8 | .. | 4 | 3 |
| Weather Conditions | 21 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | | |
| Animal in Roadway | 66 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Passenger Alighting Carelessly | 95 | 94 | .. | .. | .. |
| Passenger Falling from Moving Vehicle | 68 | 62 | .. | .. | .. |
| Passenger Riding Improperly on Vehicle | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 4,175 | 1,412 | 598 | 165 | 146 |

a Accidents involving death or injury.

ACCIDENTS, 1943-44.

| Brisbane. | | | Queensland. | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| or 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> |
| 45 | .. | 91 | 262 | 149 | 17 | 73 | 27 | 152 | 10 | 279 |
| 47 | 5 | 74 | 169 | 82 | 7 | 20 | 22 | 123 | 8 | 184 |
| 1 | .. | 4 | 79 | 25 | .. | 6 | 11 | 22 | 1 | 40 |
| 19 | 2 | 28 | 197 | 48 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 50 | 14 | 86 |
| 2 | .. | 9 | 70 | 34 | .. | 16 | 9 | 40 | 1 | 66 |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 69 | 43 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 54 |
| 85 | 13 | 177 | 846 | 226 | 10 | 50 | 62 | 160 | 41 | 330 |
| 87 | 16 | 176 | 1,129 | 191 | 37 | 29 | 33 | 137 | 35 | 277 |
| 21 | .. | 44 | 96 | 56 | 6 | 26 | 12 | 58 | .. | 102 |
| 29 | .. | 56 | 165 | 74 | 15 | 36 | 4 | 62 | 5 | 123 |
| 66 | 7 | 134 | 1,215 | 169 | 26 | 44 | 33 | 102 | 15 | 223 |
| .. | 7 | 8 | 25 | 21 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 20 | 23 |
| .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .. | 9 | 10 | 19 | 16 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 16 | 17 |
| 1 | 23 | 25 | 78 | 54 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | 54 | 58 |
| 1 | 21 | 25 | 61 | 42 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 46 |
| 6 | 25 | 31 | 48 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 38 | 44 |
| .. | 3 | 3 | 14 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 11 |
| 1 | 15 | 16 | 60 | 45 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 46 | 49 |
| .. | 3 | 303 | 384 | 359 | 370 | 1 | 4 | .. | 6 | 381 |
| .. | 1 | 39 | 60 | 56 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 58 |
| .. | .. | 70 | 74 | 73 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 |
| .. | .. | 37 | 60 | 59 | 59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 |
| .. | .. | 34 | 64 | 64 | 64 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 |
| .. | 1 | 23 | 36 | 34 | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 35 |
| 54 | 7 | 89 | 335 | 140 | 8 | 58 | 10 | 142 | 15 | 235 |
| 7 | 8 | 41 | 193 | 75 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 57 | 17 | 121 |
| 3 | .. | 4 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 |
| 1 | .. | 2 | 61 | 6 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| 4 | 1 | 12 | 95 | 38 | .. | 12 | 6 | 32 | 10 | 61 |
| 2 | 3 | 6 | 47 | 21 | 3 | 7 | .. | 12 | 6 | 29 |
| 9 | 3 | 34 | 184 | 62 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 7 | 76 |
| 94 | .. | 94 | 102 | 101 | .. | .. | .. | 101 | .. | 101 |
| 61 | .. | 62 | 88 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. | 82 |
| 14 | .. | 14 | 14 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 15 |
| 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 |
| 662 | 178 | 1,785 | 6,417 | 2,516 | 843 | 419 | 263 | 1,397 | 429 | 3,418 |

b Including "Others."

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 rates, the age distribution at the 1933 Census has been applied to the 1943-44 mean population.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Age. | Pedestrians. | Motor Drivers. | Motor Cyclists. | Pedal Cyclists. | Passengers. | Others. <i>a</i> | Total. | Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age. |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Under 7 | 83 | .. | .. | 2 | 61 | .. | 146 | 10.7 |
| 7-14 | 89 | .. | 1 | 69 | 61 | 3 | 223 | 13.4 |
| 15-19 | 43 | 26 | 38 | 107 | 122 | 12 | 348 | 34.4 |
| 20-24 | 89 | 79 | 118 | 36 | 290 | 1 | 613 | 63.9 |
| 25-29 | 82 | 101 | 49 | 27 | 236 | 9 | 504 | 58.2 |
| 30-44 | 163 | 118 | 41 | 71 | 291 | 15 | 699 | 30.5 |
| 45-59 | 142 | 75 | 15 | 78 | 193 | 13 | 516 | 34.4 |
| 60 and Over .. | 145 | 20 | .. | 38 | 103 | 14 | 320 | 34.6 |
| Total <i>b</i> .. | 836 | 419 | 262 | 428 | 1,357 | 67 | 3,369 | 31.8 |

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

b Excluding 49, whose ages were not recorded; including these, the total rate per 10,000 of population was 32.3.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table 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 which 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.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Age. | Private Motor Cars. | Taxi and Service Cars. | Commercial Motor Vehicles. | Motor Cycles. | Pedal Cycles. | Other Vehicles. <i>a</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Under 15 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 85 | 4 |
| 15-19 | 56 | .. | 193 | 54 | 109 | 26 |
| 20-24 | 218 | 10 | 694 | 122 | 33 | 33 |
| 25-29 | 253 | 16 | 698 | 63 | 19 | 60 |
| 30-34 | 212 | 15 | 368 | 29 | 20 | 102 |
| 35-39 | 190 | 11 | 260 | 12 | 19 | 117 |
| 40-44 | 183 | 21 | 200 | 7 | 15 | 122 |
| 45-49 | 182 | 23 | 145 | 10 | 21 | 122 |
| 50-54 | 141 | 17 | 106 | 3 | 20 | 69 |
| 55-59 | 97 | 14 | 60 | 2 | 18 | 52 |
| 60 and Over .. | 133 | 7 | 65 | 1 | 20 | 36 |
| Not Known .. | 86 | 3 | 143 | 5 | 9 | 32 |
| Total <i>b</i> .. | 1,751 | 137 | 2,932 | 309 | 388 | 775 |

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

b Excluding 125 accidents where no vehicle was involved, or where type of vehicle was not known.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the six years from 1938-39, when detailed tabulations were first made.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Age Group. | | | | | | | | All Ages. ^b |
|----------------------|------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | Under 7. | 7-14. | 15-19. | 20-24. | 25-29. | 30-44. | 45-59. | 60 and Over. | |
| PEDESTRIANS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 .. | 7.4 | 7.2 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 10.6 | 20.6 | 8.1 |
| 1939-40 .. | 7.2 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 12.8 | 19.7 | 8.3 |
| 1940-41 .. | 7.8 | 6.9 | 4.9 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 10.3 | 18.7 | 8.0 |
| 1941-42 .. | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 10.3 | 17.3 | 7.0 |
| 1942-43 .. | 6.0 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 12.9 | 22.9 | 9.8 |
| 1943-44 .. | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 9.5 | 15.7 | 8.0 |
| MOTOR DRIVERS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 .. | .. | .. | 4.8 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 9.2 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 6.3 |
| 1939-40 .. | .. | .. | 4.6 | 10.8 | 13.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 5.8 |
| 1940-41 .. | .. | .. | 3.0 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 |
| 1941-42 .. | .. | .. | 1.6 | 5.8 | 7.2 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| 1942-43 .. | .. | .. | 2.2 | 8.4 | 11.3 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 4.5 |
| 1943-44 .. | .. | .. | 2.6 | 8.2 | 11.7 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 2.2 | 4.0 |
| MOTOR CYCLISTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 .. | .. | .. | 8.9 | 20.7 | 7.2 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| 1939-40 .. | .. | .. | 9.3 | 17.0 | 6.8 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 3.5 |
| 1940-41 .. | .. | .. | 8.2 | 16.5 | 9.5 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.6 |
| 1941-42 .. | .. | .. | 4.9 | 9.5 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 0.3 | .. | 2.2 |
| 1942-43 .. | .. | .. | 4.1 | 13.0 | 6.9 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 2.9 |
| 1943-44 .. | .. | .. | 3.8 | 12.3 | 5.7 | 1.8 | 1.0 | .. | 2.5 |
| PEDAL CYCLISTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 .. | 0.2 | 12.9 | 28.2 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.2 | 3.5 | 8.4 |
| 1939-40 .. | 0.2 | 13.0 | 28.7 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 2.4 | 7.9 |
| 1940-41 .. | 0.3 | 11.5 | 24.2 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 6.0 | 4.1 | 7.4 |
| 1941-42 .. | 0.3 | 9.4 | 20.6 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 6.3 |
| 1942-43 .. | 0.1 | 8.9 | 14.2 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 6.2 | 3.2 | 5.8 |
| 1943-44 .. | 0.1 | 4.1 | 10.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| OTHERS. ^c | | | | | | | | | |
| 1938-39 .. | 5.6 | 6.8 | 22.4 | 29.2 | 22.3 | 13.8 | 14.9 | 13.1 | 15.0 |
| 1939-40 .. | 4.9 | 7.1 | 21.3 | 25.4 | 19.6 | 14.2 | 14.8 | 13.0 | 14.0 |
| 1940-41 .. | 3.7 | 5.3 | 16.2 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 9.8 | 12.4 | 10.9 | 10.9 |
| 1941-42 .. | 2.4 | 4.1 | 11.8 | 17.0 | 12.7 | 6.9 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 8.0 |
| 1942-43 .. | 3.9 | 3.8 | 12.0 | 26.0 | 24.1 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 11.8 | 12.6 |
| 1943-44 .. | 4.5 | 3.8 | 13.2 | 30.4 | 28.3 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 12.7 | 13.8 |

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

^b Including persons whose ages were not known.

^c Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Comparing 1938-39 and 1943-44, the death-and-injury rate for pedestrians, taking all age groups together, was little changed. There was, however, a marked rise in the rate for persons aged from 20 to 29 years,

presumably because more pedestrians of military age were about the streets. Similarly, the rate for "others" (passengers in vehicles, tram crews, &c.) was little changed. On the other hand, accidents to motor drivers, motor and pedal cyclists decreased sharply, and this applies to all significant age groups. The conclusion would seem to be that the decline in traffic by light civilian vehicles, motor cycles, and pedal cycles, was offset by an increase in military and other heavy traffic sufficient to inflict as much damage to pedestrians and passengers in other vehicles, trams, &c., as was done before the war, while the drivers of such heavy vehicles were less liable to suffer personal injury than were the drivers and riders of the corresponding civilian cars and cycles before the war.

Accident rates generally tend to be lowest amongst pedestrians in their twenties and thirties, rising steeply amongst pedestrians over 60 years. On the other hand, accidents to passengers, tram crews, &c., are highest amongst persons from 20 to 24 years.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

A short description of the development of air transport in this State, together with the principal services operating, is contained in the 1940 issue of the *Year Book*.

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. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Registered Aircraft | | | | | |
| Owners No. | 137 | 120 | 119 | 128 | 116 |
| Registered Aircraft .. No. | 288 | 202 | 192 | 184 | 185 |
| Licensed Pilots— | | | | | |
| Private No. | 1,225 ^b | 502 | 240 | 171 | 159 |
| Commercial .. No. | 324 ^b | 187 | 181 | 233 | 305 |
| Licensed Ground | | | | | |
| Engineers .. No. | 651 ^b | 617 | 717 | 924 | 1,039 |
| Aerodromes— | | | | | |
| Government .. No. | 73 | 79 | 72 | 69 | 69 |
| Public No. | 224 | 212 | 207 | 207 | 206 |
| Government Emergency | | | | | |
| Grounds No. | 141 | 116 | 116 | 96 | 78 |
| Hours Flown No. | 120,133 | 79,164 | 69,302 | 58,185 | 84,274 |
| Approximate Mileage 1,000 | 12,823 | 9,700 | 8,925 | 7,517 | 10,082 |
| Passengers Carried— | | | | | |
| Paying No. | 121,700 | 145,666 | 149,791 | 130,878 | 232,161 |
| Non-paying .. No. | 21,097 | 8,593 | 5,422 | 2,647 | 3,614 |
| Total No. | 142,797 | 154,259 | 155,213 | 133,525 | 235,775 |
| Goods Carried 1,000 Lb. | 1,771 | 2,115 | 2,588 | 2,066 | 3,132 |
| Mails Carried ^a 1,000 Lb. | 416 | 547 | 879 | 1,660 | 2,438 |
| Accidents— | | | | | |
| Persons Killed .. No. | 11 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Persons Injured .. No. | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |

^a Including gross weight of oversea mail.

^b Including licenses issued for New Guinea.

9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, 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 Postmaster-General's Department in the various States.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| State. | Earnings. | | | | | Total Expenditure. | Surplus. |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Postal. | Telegraph. | Telephone. | Wireless. | Total. | | |
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| N. S. Wales ^a .. | 4,136 | 1,170 | 4,841 | 261 | 10,408 | 7,836 | 2,572 |
| Victoria .. | 3,016 | 717 | 3,525 | 196 | 7,454 | 5,679 | 1,775 |
| Queensland .. | 2,079 | 818 | 1,759 | 81 | 4,737 | 3,684 | 1,053 |
| S. Australia ^b .. | 1,024 | 339 | 1,012 | 69 | 2,444 | 1,896 | 548 |
| W. Australia .. | 732 | 314 | 670 | 47 | 1,763 | 1,491 | 272 |
| Tasmania .. | 314 | 64 | 306 | 23 | 707 | 630 | 77 |
| Australia .. | 11,301 | 3,422 | 12,113 | 677 | 27,513 | 21,216 | 6,297 |

^a Including Australian Capital Territory. ^b Including Northern 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 and Postcards. ^b | Newspapers, etc. ^c | Registered Articles. ^d | Parcels. | Telegrams and Cablegrams. |
|------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1870 .. | 1,438,007 | 767,398 | <i>e</i> | .. | 81,483 |
| 1880 .. | 4,252,342 | 3,464,046 | <i>e</i> | .. | 523,073 |
| 1890 .. | 14,663,582 | 8,936,130 | <i>e</i> | .. | 1,197,620 |
| 1900 .. | 25,347,534 | 9,355,721 | <i>e</i> | 246,405 | 1,364,147 |
| 1910 .. | 51,555,247 | 15,989,363 | <i>e</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 |
| 1939-40 .. | 111,165,200 | 24,023,900 | 1,219,722 | 1,885,300 | 3,401,859 |
| 1940-41 .. | 108,965,100 | 25,830,000 | 1,308,257 | 2,155,800 | 3,559,062 |
| 1941-42 .. | 113,469,000 | 24,022,400 | 1,513,252 | 2,446,700 | 4,242,778 |
| 1942-43 .. | 115,591,500 | 22,291,100 | 2,235,300 | 3,188,900 | 6,711,044 |
| 1943-44 .. | 118,069,300 | 22,158,300 | 2,851,200 | 3,369,300 | 7,817,791 |

^a These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

^b Until 1939-40, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters."

^c Until 1939-40, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles."

^d Other than registered parcels. ^e Included under other headings.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,177 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1943-44 were:—879,039,000 letters, &c., 157,591,000 newspapers, 17,330,000 registered articles, 18,594,000 parcels, and 34,721,000 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. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Postal Notes— | | | | | |
| Issued— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 2,467,981 | 2,403,553 | 2,471,200 | 2,959,913 | 3,611,844 |
| Value £ | 940,426 | 949,523 | 1,005,099 | 1,497,371 | 2,053,994 |
| Commission£ | 21,452 | 20,601 | 21,108 | 19,950 | 19,162 |
| Paid— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 2,800,820 | 2,587,548 | 2,506,252 | 2,434,768 | 2,602,111 |
| Value £ | 1,020,606 | 982,257 | 987,636 | 1,065,613 | 1,194,158 |
| Money Orders— | | | | | |
| Issued— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 557,975 | 553,705 | 603,234 | 659,919 | 637,693 |
| Value £ | 2,876,188 | 2,986,688 | 4,270,988 | 4,830,067 | 5,293,154 |
| Commission£ | 19,483 | 22,675 | 18,800 | 24,059 | 24,973 |
| Paid— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 497,162 | 506,838 | 572,213 | 589,463 | 544,683 |
| Value £ | 2,702,204 | 2,851,398 | 4,130,925 | 4,250,995 | 4,425,875 |

Telegraph business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1943-44 were £817,799, out of £3,421,313 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £485,299, out of £2,362,208.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Messages Sent to | | | | | |
| Places— | | | | | |
| In Australia— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 3,373,939 | 3,514,562 | 4,119,962 | 6,258,397 | 7,438,894 |
| Value £ | 236,752 | 236,290 | 289,241 | 463,927 | 514,851 |
| Overseas— | | | | | |
| Number .. | 27,920 | 44,500 | 122,816 | 452,647 | 378,897 |
| Value £ | 19,889 | 23,481 | 83,957 | 269,743 | 183,091 |
| Total Value £ | 256,641 | 259,771 | 373,198 | 733,670 | 697,942 |
| Messages Received | | | | | |
| from Overseas | No. | | | | |
| | 25,793 | 43,677 | 64,762 | 142,118 | 58,988 |

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1943-44 in Queensland were £1,759,062, out of an Australian total of £12,113,815, and working expenses £1,134,140, out of £7,522,791.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Calls— | | | | | |
| Local .. 1,000 | 73,820 | 75,482 | 75,331 | 77,508 | 86,848 |
| Trunk .. 1,000 | 7,484 | 7,595 | 7,762 | 8,412 | 9,120 |
| Earnings .. £ | 1,176,015 | 1,205,016 | 1,346,184 | 1,531,940 | 1,759,062 |
| Exchanges at End of | | | | | |
| Year No. | 1,075 | 1,079 | 1,098 | 1,100 | 1,087 |
| Lines Connected .. No. | 64,120 | 65,920 | 65,224 | 66,655 | 69,422 |
| Instruments Connected .. No. | 85,847 | 88,722 | 89,773 | 95,601 | 103,734 |

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. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Broadcasting Stations— | | | | | |
| National ^a | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Commercial | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Broadcast Listeners— | | | | | |
| Ordinary | 151,110 | 168,216 | 172,527 | 174,783 | 176,358 |
| Supplementary ^b | .. | .. | .. | 3,063 | 3,732 |
| Coast | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Ship | 14 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 10 |
| Aircraft | 5 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 7 |
| Land | 62 | 67 | 74 | 80 | 92 |
| Experimental | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Portable | 8 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 |
| Special | 21 | 23 | 22 | 27 | 29 |

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener.

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 1943-44, these stations sent 986 service messages of 57,554 words, 9,291 weather messages of 136,171 words, and 2,430 paying messages of 69,595 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 11s. 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, 1944, there were twenty-six broadcasting stations in Queensland, including seven stations (three at Brisbane, including a short-wave station, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, and Atherton) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and 14s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum, but were suspended during the war.

The number of licenses issued in the various States is shown in the following table.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1944.

| State. | Stations. | | | Listeners' Licenses. <i>e</i> | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| | National. | | Commer- cial. | Whole State. | Metropolis. | Per 1,000 of Population. | | |
| | Short Wave. | Medium Wave. | | | | Whole State. | Metro- polis. <i>f</i> | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | |
| N. S. Wales <i>a</i> .. | .. | 8 | 34 | 538,151 | 305,588 | 187 | 219 | |
| Victoria .. | .. | 4 <i>d</i> | 19 | 391,542 | 254,922 | 196 | 218 | |
| Queensland <i>b</i> .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 176,358 | 83,893 | 166 | 226 | |
| S. Australia <i>c</i> .. | .. | 3 | 8 | 144,939 | 94,679 | 231 | 261 | |
| W. Australia .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 95,884 | 62,742 | 198 | 239 | |
| Tasmania .. | .. | 3 | 8 | 48,016 | 15,599 | 196 | 220 | |
| Total .. | .. | 6 | 29 | 98 | 1,394,890 | 817,423 | 191 | 225 |

a Including Australian Capital Territory.

b Including Papua.

c Including Northern Territory.

d Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

e Excluding licenses issued for receivers in excess of one; 3732 in Queensland, and 59,412 in all States.

f Calculated on population at 31st December, 1943.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Exports consist almost entirely of primary produce.

In peace time about two-thirds of the exports went overseas and one-third interstate. Imports, however, are approximately two-thirds interstate and one-third overseas. Queensland thus provides an important market for the manufactured products of the Southern States.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales and Queensland-South Australia borders 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. This trade could not be carried on during the war years but is now being resumed. Cairns is the outlet of the mining and sugar districts of the North, and for the production of the Atherton Tableland, and Townsville is the port 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 smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. 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. Since the latter date, interstate trade has been tabulated in accordance with a modified list of commodities. (See section 3, page 232.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m. for exports, and £7·2m. for imports. By 1909, exports were £14·8m. and imports £10·2m., and, in 1938-39, exports were £44·8m. and imports £32·8m. In 1943-44, exports amounted to £37·4m., and imports to £45·0m. 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, and were £35 6s. 2d. in 1943-44. External trade is large in proportion to production.

During the war years, loss of markets in enemy countries, restrictions on oversea exports of goods to available markets, lack of shipping facilities, and interstate transport restrictions, resulted in a considerable decline in the value of exports from Queensland. It fell from £51·2m. in 1939-40 to £37·4m. in 1943-44. Against this decline in value of actual shipments must be taken into account the fact that Great Britain contracted for the purchase of much otherwise exportable produce, for which payment was made on delivery notwithstanding that the goods remained unshipped and were sometimes consumed here. In addition, a considerable quantity of goods was used for the maintenance of the Armed Forces overseas and in neighbouring islands in the Pacific, but was not passed through the Customs as exports. The presence in Queensland of large numbers of Australian and Allied Servicemen led to much exportable produce being consumed locally. The value of all these exportable goods would probably more than make up the decline shown by recorded figures of actual shipments.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. 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 £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and normally now approximate £1m. annually. During the war years, the border crossing exports of live stock reached very large proportions.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the

establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date, a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, special war duty and war-time import licensing regulations and export control will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 35, pages 375 to 394).

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 Acts* for the payment of duty. They are approximately the value of the goods, e.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.

Exports.—Details of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1943-44, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 226.

A comparative table showing the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years is given on page 227.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed usually at a much lower level by butter. When meat and sugar are added to wool and butter, the remaining items are normally of relatively little significance. Due to factors previously mentioned, any comparison of exports during war years with those prior thereto would be meaningless. National requirements, not markets, dictated the quantity and destination of goods exported.

Before the war, in 1938-39, £21,148,625 (73·8 per cent.) of Queensland's oversea exports of £28,651,842 went to the United Kingdom, which took £3,853,199, or 89·9 per cent., of the meat, £3,380,596, or 39·7 per

cent., of the wool, £7,343,482, or 97·6 per cent., of the butter, £3,685,747, or 88·7 per cent., of the raw sugar, and £1,524,219, or 75·6 per cent., of all minerals. £470,038 worth of raw sugar went to other British countries (mainly Canada). Largest items amongst exports to foreign countries were:—wool, £5,139,394, for which France and Belgium with over £1m. each were the biggest customers, and copper concentrates, £398,990, all to U.S.A.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Item. | United Kingdom. | Other British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. | Total. |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Pastoral— | £A. | £A. | £A. | £A. |
| Meat—Beef (incl. Veal) .. | 17,702 | 358,186 | 327,777 | 703,665 |
| Mutton | 42,377 | 15,199 | 563 | 58,139 |
| Other | 350,893 | 266,323 | 3,689 | 620,905 |
| Hides & Skins (not Furred) | 23,198 | .. | 39,535 | 62,733 |
| Leather | 3,197 | 287 | .. | 3,484 |
| Tallow | 1,366 | .. | 166,483 | 167,849 |
| Wool | 1,244,523 | 141,357 | 7,716,580 | 9,102,460 |
| Other Pastoral Products .. | 4,079 | 822 | 3,401 | 8,302 |
| Total Pastoral | 1,687,335 | 782,174 | 8,258,028 | 10,727,537 |
| Agriculture and Dairying— | | | | |
| Bacon and Hams | 6,931 | 14,950 | .. | 21,881 |
| Butter | 2,586,939 | 33,370 | 2,008 | 2,622,317 |
| Cheese | 99,437 | 30,608 | 766 | 130,811 |
| Eggs | .. | 5,963 | .. | 5,963 |
| Fruits and Vegetables (including Preserved) .. | .. | 262,125 | .. | 262,125 |
| Pork | 55,137 | 4,020 | 804 | 59,961 |
| Sugar | .. | 1,077,472 | 167,061 | 1,244,533 |
| Other Agricultural Products .. | .. | 97,762 | 8,248 | 106,010 |
| Other Dairying Products .. | 600 | 75,530 | 6,906 | 83,036 |
| Total Agriculture and Dairying | 2,749,044 | 1,601,800 | 185,793 | 4,536,637 |
| Mineral— | | | | |
| Lead | 77,900 | .. | .. | 77,900 |
| Zinc | .. | .. | 224,346 | 224,346 |
| Other Minerals | 225,997 | .. | 155,640 | 381,637 |
| Total Mineral | 303,897 | .. | 379,986 | 683,883 |
| Miscellaneous— | | | | |
| Fish | .. | 22,912 | .. | 22,912 |
| Furred Skins | .. | .. | 49,108 | 49,108 |
| Timber | .. | 1,148 | .. | 1,148 |
| All Other | 2,322 | 1,821,188 | 44,469 | 1,867,979 ^a |
| Total Miscellaneous | 2,322 | 1,845,248 | 93,577 | 1,941,147 |
| Total Exports | 4,742,598 | 4,229,222 | 8,917,384 | 17,889,204 |

^a Mainly re-export for the Services in the Islands of commodities previously imported, principally petrol.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

| Item. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| QUANTITY. | | | | | |
| Butter .. Cwt. | 953,094 | 671,190 | 383,968 | 401,196 | 358,705 |
| Bacon, Hams, and Pork .. Cwt. | 289,921 | 264,911 | 127,777 | 340 | 18,197 |
| Beef, Frozen and Chilled Cwt. | 2,010,195 | 1,571,294 | 896,824 | 126,309 | 270,170 |
| Lead .. Tons | 44,566 | 29,718 | 44,078 | 29,689 | 2,603 |
| Sugar .. Tons | 522,343 | 372,525 | 195,866 | 60,332 | 82,967 |
| Tallow .. Cwt. | 146,634 | 117,130 | 110,594 | 7,796 | 119,412 |
| Wool, Greasy 1,000 Lb. | 153,286 | 106,216 | 111,013 | 145,382 | 100,374 |
| Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb. | 12,419 | 7,311 | 11,738 | 7,442 | 9,159 |
| VALUE (£A). | | | | | |
| Butter | 6,527,239 | 4,581,557 | 2,686,527 | 2,797,254 | 2,622,317 |
| Hides and Skins | 232,751 | 136,151 | 56,480 | 87,575 | 111,841 |
| Bacon, Hams, and Pork | 1,037,933 | 985,405 | 512,882 | 1,739 | 81,842 |
| Beef, Frozen and Chilled | 3,775,083 | 3,347,257 | 2,108,233 | 338,157 | 702,886 |
| Other Meat .. | 1,086,068 | 1,207,543 | 1,702,697 | 1,178,086 | 679,823 |
| Lead | 1,295,751 | 882,933 | 1,313,122 | 881,987 | 77,900 |
| Sugar | 6,146,143 | 4,833,848 | 2,574,934 | 874,559 | 1,244,533 |
| Tallow | 138,262 | 114,131 | 111,256 | 11,601 | 167,849 |
| Wool, Greasy .. | 8,939,869 | 6,949,533 | 7,211,208 | 10,399,261 | 7,990,882 |
| Wool, Scoured .. | 1,164,380 | 730,650 | 1,246,716 | 851,502 | 1,111,578 |
| Other | 1,851,847 | 1,478,379 | 1,772,845 | 1,201,786 | 3,097,753b |
| Total | 32,195,326 | 25,247,387 | 21,296,900 | 18,623,507a | 17,889,204a |

a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed. b Including petrol, £1,482,949.

Imports.—The table on page 228 shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1943-44 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries.

In the table on page 229 a comparison of the oversea imports for the four years 1939-40 to 1942-43 is given. The effect of the war on the importation of the various commodities can be seen. A comparison between this table and oversea imports in 1943-44 shows the effect the intensification of the Pacific War had on certain imports, e.g., oils, petrols, vehicles (including aircraft), mainly from U.S.A.

In 1938-39, the last complete pre-war year, oversea imports were valued at £7,955,818 stg., of which 42·7 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 15·5 per cent. from other British countries, and 41·8 per cent. from foreign countries. Principal imports from U.K. were motor vehicles, machinery, hardware, drugs and chemicals, textiles and piece goods, paper and stationery, and various manufactured articles. The largest items supplied by other British countries were motor vehicles and paper, chiefly from Canada, while petroleum, motor vehicles and machinery, and textiles were the main items from foreign countries.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Item. | United Kingdom. | Other British Possessions. | Foreign Countries. | Total. |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | £ Stg. | £ Stg. | £ Stg. | £ Stg. |
| Apparel, n.e.i. | 122 | .. | 76 | 198 |
| Asphalt, Bitumen | 90 | .. | 138,367 | 138,457 |
| Boots and Shoes | 92 | .. | 81 | 173 |
| Brushware, Brooms . . . | 318 | .. | 12 | 330 |
| Drapery, Haberdashery . . | 97,271 | .. | 1,277 | 98,548 |
| Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers . . | 48,355 | 23,249 | 283,619 | 355,223 |
| Earthenware, China, Glass . . | 41,496 | 440 | 541 | 42,477 |
| Fibres, Manufactured | 6,243 | 72,695 | 8,028 | 86,966 |
| Fish, Fresh and Preserved . . . | .. | 1,843 | .. | 1,843 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved | 13 | 5,013 | 3,977 | 9,003 |
| Groceries, n.e.i. | 951 | 4,837 | 3,632 | 9,420 |
| Hardware, Metal Manufactures | 162,719 | 7,686 | 380,727 | 551,132 |
| Hats and Caps | .. | .. | 254 | 254 |
| Jewellery, Fancy Goods | 2,148 | 3,713 | 5,497 | 11,358 |
| Kerosene | .. | 23,685 | 243,717 | 267,402 |
| Leather, Leather Goods | 234 | .. | 264 | 498 |
| Machinery and Appliances— | | | | |
| Electrical | 90,290 | 207 | 20,830 | 111,327 |
| Other | 91,267 | 28 | 289,267 | 380,562 |
| Meat, All Kinds ^a | 300 | 3,123 | 6,097 | 9,520 |
| Motors, Cycles, and Parts | 31,824 | 30,252 | 140,046 | 202,122 |
| Musical Instruments and Parts . . | 54 | 265 | 29 | 348 |
| Oil, Lubricating Mineral | .. | 57 | 910,263 | 910,320 |
| Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral) | 382 | 34,684 | 1,701,607 | 1,736,673 |
| Paints and Varnishes | 1,576 | .. | 833 | 2,409 |
| Paper and Stationery | 143,379 | 44,201 | 96,243 | 283,823 |
| Petroleum Spirit | .. | 111,637 | 4,000,789 | 4,112,426 |
| Rubber Goods | 1,739 | 18,887 | 2,672 | 23,298 |
| Scientific Apparatus | 22,050 | 12 | 14,984 | 37,046 |
| Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs | 194 | 1,447 | 12 | 1,653 |
| Sporting Goods and Materials . . | 256 | .. | 99 | 355 |
| Tea | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Textiles and Piece Goods | 754,315 | 327,227 | 63,921 | 1,145,463 |
| Timber | .. | 22,358 | 3,333 | 25,691 |
| Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts | 2,233 | 1 | 1,283,913 | 1,286,147 |
| Wine, Beer, Spirits | 9,595 | .. | 219 | 9,814 |
| Wood and Wicker Manufactures . . | 334 | 121 | 265 | 720 |
| Miscellaneous ^b | 30,007 | 97,047 | 889,324 | 1,016,378 |
| Total | 1,539,847 | 834,715 | 10,494,815 | 12,869,377 |

^a Including sausage casings, £8,843.

^b Including outside packages, £751,693, shown under Foreign Countries, of which £152,078 were from United Kingdom.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

| Item. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | £ Stg. | £ Stg. | £ Stg. | £ Stg. |
| Apparel, n.e.i. | 22,784 | 10,424 | 44,352 | 1,555 |
| Asphalt, Bitumen | 39,296 | 25,327 | 16,849 | 24,087 |
| Boots and Shoes | 22,859 | 13,705 | 7,340 | 605 |
| Brushware, Brooms | 4,552 | 3,832 | 3,007 | 727 |
| Drapery, Haberdashery | 154,068 | 126,340 | 135,574 | 90,400 |
| Drugs, Chemicals, Fertilisers | 440,997 | 376,337 | 166,920 | 159,171 |
| Earthenware, China, Glass | 169,083 | 118,744 | 130,647 | 49,963 |
| Fibres, Manufactured | 120,889 | 120,049 | 63,093 | 40,607 |
| Fish, Fresh and Preserved | 150,204 | 64,313 | 17,796 | 2,559 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, Fresh and Preserved | 56,040 | 37,186 | 36,994 | 29,664 |
| Groceries, n.e.i. | 51,483 | 45,483 | 29,466 | 26,096 |
| Hardware, Metal Manufactures | 752,466 | 761,537 | 1,014,842 | 924,668 |
| Hats and Caps | 12,371 | 6,762 | 7,638 | 4 |
| Jewellery, Fancy Goods | 57,375 | 28,832 | 29,030 | 13,076 |
| Kerosene | 190,939 | 152,251 | 200,851 | 233,323 |
| Leather, Leather Goods | 3,042 | 1,511 | 1,246 | 754 |
| Machinery and Appliances— | | | | |
| Electrical | 351,596 | 297,637 | 237,784 | 95,098 |
| Other | 651,756 | 428,975 | 430,528 | 196,718 |
| Meat, All Kinds | 26,182 | 11,763 | 32,857 | 26,696 |
| Motors, Cycles, and Parts | 1,111,393 | 390,936 | 801,019 | 274,830 |
| Musical Instruments and Parts | 16,316 | 2,946 | 1,750 | 200 |
| Oil, Lubricating Mineral | 216,863 | 168,353 | 173,214 | 236,370 |
| Oil (exclusive of Kerosene, Petroleum, and Lubricating Mineral) | 151,010 | 193,710 | 288,044 | 499,737 |
| Paints and Varnishes | 10,707 | 9,896 | 9,439 | 4,549 |
| Paper and Stationery | 547,312 | 390,328 | 282,574 | 112,577 |
| Petroleum Spirit | 1,101,498 | 557,742 | 980,721 | 2,706,530 |
| Rubber Goods | 55,218 | 66,120 | 50,080 | 7,984 |
| Scientific Apparatus | 121,151 | 109,540 | 95,620 | 25,420 |
| Seeds, Plants, and Bulbs | 6,631 | 7,118 | 4,732 | 4,349 |
| Sporting Goods and Materials | 9,451 | 2,424 | 1,725 | 610 |
| Tea | 61,294 | 71,208 | 115,491 | 118,565 |
| Textiles and Piece Goods | 1,477,525 | 1,283,316 | 1,267,896 | 1,205,301 |
| Timber | 21,252 | 11,608 | 6,756 | 28,770 |
| Vehicles, Other, and Aircraft, and Parts | 17,182 | 4,602 | 6,777 | 1,895 |
| Wine, Beer, Spirits | 44,063 | 28,895 | 20,087 | 10,705 |
| Wood and Wicker Manufactures | 21,744 | 17,031 | 7,461 | 2,909 |
| Miscellaneous | 487,356 | 392,105 | 346,588 | 391,470 |
| Total | 8,755,948 | 6,338,886 | 7,066,788 | 7,548,542 |

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 QUEENSLAND PORTS.

| Port. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | £A. | £A. | £A. | £A. | £A. |
| Brisbane | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 9,697,252 | 7,129,351 | 7,807,639 | 7,547,516 | 13,298,951 |
| Exports .. | 21,338,132 | 16,180,774 | 15,847,191 | 15,862,911 | 14,803,028 |
| Maryborough | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 35,432 | 17,869 | 7,876 | 3,469 | 1,591 |
| Exports .. | 9,957 | .. | .. | 5 | 45,230 |
| Bundaberg | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 24,270 | 15,176 | 7,265 | 4,218 | 4,049 |
| Exports .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gladstone | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 150,107 | 52,007 | 122,641 | 208,947 | 261,359 |
| Exports .. | 1,859,448 | 1,702,701 | 856,788 | 809,688 | 620,227 |
| Rockhampton | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 264,090 | 190,835 | 340,298 | 67,322 | 45,927 |
| Exports .. | 1,262,524 | 1,065,617 | 613,216 | 82,592 | 252,397 |
| Mackay | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 38,923 | 26,086 | 14,495 | 5,242 | 95,771 |
| Exports .. | 1,743,058 | 1,170,760 | 522,696 | 503,960 | 545,868 |
| Bowen | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 884 | 927 | 2,885 | 46 | 1,182 |
| Exports .. | 871,173 | 752,201 | 415,401 | 109,856 | 306,104 |
| Townsville | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 576,044 | 384,342 | 428,382 | 1,267,922 | 1,975,619 |
| Exports .. | 3,539,053 | 3,103,162 | 2,481,449 | 1,012,982 | 1,021,934 |
| Cairns | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 163,571 | 108,497 | 110,829 | 349,867 | 434,446 |
| Exports .. | 1,485,167 | 1,214,685 | 502,521 | 241,513 | 294,416 |
| Thursday Is. | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 16,252 | 14,364 | 8,844 | .. | .. |
| Exports .. | 86,814 ^b | 57,487 ^c | 57,638 | .. | .. |
| Total | | | | | |
| Imports .. | 10,966,825 | 7,939,454 | 8,851,154 | 9,454,549 | 16,118,895 |
| Exports .. | 32,195,326 | 25,247,387 | 21,296,900 ^a | 18,623,507 ^a | 17,889,204 ^a |

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

^b Including Cooktown, £816; Karumba, £8,092.

^c Including Cooktown, £1,174; Karumba, £3,299.

The oversea import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war. About 70 per cent. of the exports are normally handled through Brisbane, but some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades.

Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat, hides, and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, sugar, and wool; Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl and trochus shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion 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 oversea 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.

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 234. The last four years reflect the effects of the war.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Total Oversea Trade. | Imports. | Exports. | Excess of Exports. |
|---------------|----------------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | £A. | £A. | £A. | £A. |
| 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 |
| 1939-40 | 43,162,151 | 10,966,825 | 32,195,326 | 21,228,501 |
| 1940-41 | 33,186,841 | 7,939,454 | 25,247,387 | 17,307,933 |
| 1941-42 | 30,148,054 | 8,851,154 | 21,296,900 ^a | 12,445,746 |
| 1942-43 | 28,078,056 | 9,454,549 | 18,623,507 ^a | 9,168,958 |
| 1943-44 | 34,008,099 | 16,118,895 | 17,889,204 ^a | 1,770,309 |

^a Excluding certain Government exports for which Customs entries were not passed.

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total oversea trade of Australia, excluding specie and bullion, for the past ten years, is shown in the following table. Under contracts made during the war period, Australia receives

payment for some exportable commodities irrespective of when the goods are shipped. Export figures shown in the table relate only to goods actually shipped. Therefore payments for exportable goods since 1939-40 will be somewhat larger than the recorded value of exports, and payments relating to the balance of trade will be more favourable than is indicated by the figures shown. Further, the fact that recorded figures do not include the value of "Stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels must be taken into consideration. During the last five years, the value of "Stores" amounted respectively to £2.5m., £3.5m., £5.8m., £6.0m., and £8.5m. In addition, many otherwise exportable goods were, during the war years, consumed in Australia on account of overseas Governments. The great increase in imports is due to war materials brought here under "Lend-Lease" arrangements.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | Merchandise. | | Specie and Bullion. | | Balance of Exports. | |
|------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Imports. | Exports. | Merchandise. | Total. |
| | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. |
| 1934-35 .. | 90,707 | 103,067 | 2,127 | 10,456 | 12,360 | 20,689 |
| 1935-36 .. | 104,610 | 123,408 | 2,168 | 13,556 | 18,798 | 30,186 |
| 1936-37 .. | 113,466 | 147,796 | 2,566 | 14,580 | 34,330 | 46,344 |
| 1937-38 .. | 139,946 | 140,633 | 2,808 | 16,947 | 687 | 14,826 |
| 1938-39 .. | 124,390 | 121,533 | 3,561 | 18,963 | -2,857 | 12,545 |
| 1939-40 .. | 144,884 | 148,750 | 5,161 | 21,684 | 3,866 | 20,389 |
| 1940-41 .. | 136,084 | 134,738 | 4,092 | 22,426 | -1,346 | 16,988 |
| 1941-42 .. | 187,068 | 159,328 ^a | 3,318 | 9,649 | -27,740 | -21,409 |
| 1942-43 .. | 265,664 | 125,552 ^a | 2,925 | 5 | -140,112 | -143,932 |
| 1943-44 .. | 263,061 | 146,672 ^a | 5,255 | 10 | -116,389 | -121,634 |

^a Including estimated value of exports on Government account for which no Customs entries were passed, which for these three years has been estimated for Australia at £12.6m., £2.5m., and £10.0m., respectively. No attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Statistician to distribute these amounts among the figures for the various States.

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. From February, 1940, returns were again collected in some detail, and the table on the next page gives particulars for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1944.

The last item includes wool, textile yarns, metal bars, timber other than building timber, leather, fuels, lubricants, raw sugar, minerals, and all commodities for use in manufacture.

INTERSTATE TRADE, QUEENSLAND, TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1944.

| Item. | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|------------|-------------------------|
| Goods Ready for Sale to Users or Consumers— | £ | £ |
| Meats and Fish (Fresh) | 144,978 | 219,768 |
| Groceries | 4,092,222 | 1,505,466 |
| Confectionery and Soft Drinks | 327,393 | 13,170 |
| Fresh Fruit | 796,858 | 851,608 |
| Fresh Vegetables | 236,501 | 239,547 |
| Beer | 177,196 | 292 |
| Wine and Spirits | 542,444 | 43,151 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, and Smokers' Accessories | 2,730,629 | 91,319 |
| Gardening Equipment, Seeds, Plants, &c. | 41,229 | 13,877 |
| Clothing, Haberdashery, Boots, and Shoes | 3,661,649 | 111,277 |
| Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Carpets, Linoleum, (except Unfinished) | 313,955 | 8,612 |
| Radio and Gramophones—Complete | 23,123 | 32 |
| Cars and Cycles—Complete | 10,730 | 15,438 |
| Refrigerators—Complete | 25,884 | .. |
| Vacuum Cleaners—Complete | 464 | .. |
| Domestic Hardware, Crockery, Brooms, and Similar Requisites—Complete | 537,322 | 7,916 |
| Printed Books and Periodicals | 240,405 | 13,185 |
| Stationery | 328,950 | 9,695 |
| Jewellery, Ornaments, Clocks, Watches, Fancy Goods | 259,413 | 3,490 |
| Toys, Games, and Sporting Equipment | 81,412 | 1,503 |
| Surgical, Optical, Scientific, and Other Instruments | 73,832 | 30,391 |
| Photographic Goods | 140,708 | 1,219 |
| Cosmetics and Toilet Goods | 800,380 | 17,679 |
| Drugs and Medicines | 715,868 | 45,052 |
| Musical Instruments, Music, Records | 56,445 | 560 |
| Other Goods Ready for Sale | 1,618,930 | 59,008 |
| Farmers' and Pastoralists' Requirements— | | |
| Dips, Sprays, &c. | 76,210 | 2,217 |
| Fodders and Stock Licks | 207,945 | 174,359 |
| Farming and Pastoral Machinery and Imple- ments—Complete | 449,751 | 20,481 |
| Wire and Wire-Netting | 25,494 | 673 |
| Fertilisers | 195,418 | 181 |
| Other | 286,105 | 3,993 |
| Goods for Trade Use or Sale— | | |
| Textile Piece Goods | 817,573 | 81,070 |
| Builders' (including Painters' and Plumbers') Materials, Hardware, &c. | 1,462,828 | 296,510 |
| Radio and Gramophone Parts | 144,454 | 314 |
| Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)— Complete | 302,561 | 204,891 |
| Machinery (not Farming and Pastoral)—Parts | 271,205 | 6,204 |
| Farming and Pastoral Machinery—Parts | 243,773 | 10,029 |
| Car and Cycle Parts, Tyres and Tubes | 915,648 | 24,700 |
| Structural Iron and Steel Ready for Erection | 52,078 | 1,086 |
| Other Goods for Trade Use or Sale | 5,473,871 | 15,342,501 ^a |
| Total | 28,903,834 | 19,472,464 |

^a Including raw sugar, £7,077,654; gold, £542,333; and net export of live stock and wool overland, £3,339,449.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

The collection of interstate trade statistics for 1931-32 was in such detail as to give the oversea imports and exports of Queensland coming or going through other States. Since then collections have not been in such detail. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect oversea trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect oversea imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12·6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40·5 per cent. of direct oversea imports. Indirect oversea exports were only 1·2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

In the following statement an attempt has been made to set out for the last ten years a complete statement of Queensland's trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect oversea trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

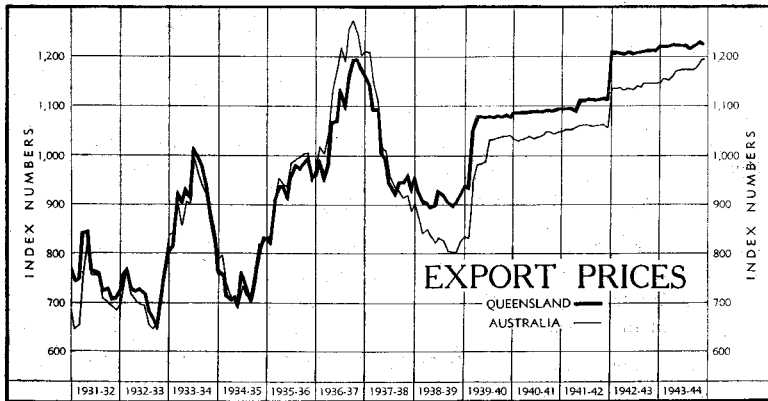
| Year. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | | | Total Trade. | Favourable Visible Balance of Trade. |
|------------|----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Over-sea. a | Inter-state. | Total. | Over-sea. a | Inter-state. b | Gold Produced. c | Total. | | |
| | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. |
| 1934-35 .. | 7,887 | 17,924 | 25,811 | 18,824 | 12,049 | 981 | 31,854 | 57,665 | 6,043 |
| 1935-36 .. | 8,638 | 19,461 | 28,099 | 19,552 | 12,590 | 934 | 33,076 | 61,175 | 4,977 |
| 1936-37 .. | 8,647 | 21,267 | 29,914 | 23,881 | 13,732 | 1,029 | 38,642 | 68,556 | 8,728 |
| 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 .. | 10,967 | 25,097 | 36,064 | 32,195 | 17,540 | 1,440 | 51,175 | 87,239 | 15,111 |
| 1940-41 .. | 7,939 | 26,051 | 33,990 | 25,245 | 20,053 | 1,162 | 46,460 | 80,450 | 12,470 |
| 1941-42 .. | 8,841 | 25,228 | 34,069 | 21,296 | 21,644 | 1,226 | 44,166 | 78,235 | 10,097 |
| 1942-43 .. | 9,455 | 26,913 | 36,368 | 18,624 | 22,842 | 829 | 42,295 | 78,663 | 5,927 |
| 1943-44 .. | 15,976 | 28,904 | 44,880 | 17,889 | 18,930 | 542 | 37,361 | 82,241 | -7,519 |

a Excluding specie. For the years 1941-42 to 1943-44 excluding Government exports for which no Customs entries were passed, the value of which is not available for Queensland.

b Including 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.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balance of 1943-44 was due to—(i) a large increase of imports caused by the importation of war supplies for Australian and Allied Forces, the cost of which would not be a charge against Queensland funds, and (ii) a decrease in exports on account of shipping difficulties and the consumption by Australian and Allied Forces of foodstuffs, &c., which would normally have been exported. In normal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.



5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the following table. These index numbers are calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities, based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 85 per cent. of all exports, 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.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

(Base: Average 3 years ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

| Year. | Australia. | | Queensland. | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Excluding Gold. | Including Gold. | Excluding Gold. | Including Gold. |
| 1931-32 | 715 | 718 | 757 | 759 |
| 1932-33 | 698 | 705 | 715 | 716 |
| 1933-34 | 959 | 896 | 909 | 910 |
| 1934-35 | 741 | 753 | 741 | 745 |
| 1935-36 | 942 | 945 | 931 | 933 |
| 1936-37 | 1,155 | 1,144 | 1,082 | 1,078 |
| 1937-38 | 1,024 | 1,022 | 1,012 | 1,010 |
| 1938-39 | 821 | 834 | 906 | 912 |
| 1939-40 | 964 | 980 | 1,048 | 1,054 |
| 1940-41 | 1,026 | 1,039 | 1,084 | 1,090 |
| 1941-42 | 1,047 | 1,059 | 1,105 | 1,108 |
| 1942-43 | 1,137 | 1,142 | 1,209 | 1,209 |
| 1943-44 | 1,169 | 1,171 | 1,224 | 1,225 |

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

During the past thirty years Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, making it possible for the Minister for Agriculture and Stock to establish marketing authorities for any agricultural product unless a majority of the producers voted against it in a poll. The Marketing Boards generally consist of one Government representative and producers' representatives. Legislation in 1923 set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

The policy underlying this legislation is the protection of the primary producer from unfair exploitation.

The Marketing Boards do not and cannot aim at securing monopolistic benefits for the producer, for the reason that in nearly all forms of primary production Queensland is an exporting State, and the price of the commodity depends on the world market (or on the Australian market where an Australia-wide pooling scheme is in operation).

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, dried fruits, and in recent years, wheat, Australia-wide schemes are in operation whereby a low export price is pooled with a comparatively high internal consumption price, and the proceeds distributed among all producers.

The next important objective of Queensland Marketing Boards is grading, and this is now recognised to be of advantage to producer and consumer alike. In an unorganised market the quality of each consignment is uncertain, and under these circumstances neither producer nor consumer gains.

Where excessive production stimulated by high home prices threatens to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, or where increased exports are prevented by external circumstances, control of production becomes necessary. This is the case with sugar, wheat, and peanuts. The amount of sugar which may be delivered from each mill is controlled by *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts Amendment Act of 1939*, and each mill, in turn, makes arrangements with its own cane suppliers for control of production. Sugar cane may not be grown except on land "assigned" by the Cane Prices Board, and no fresh assignments have been made since 1925.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the war compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the Southern States, and tremendous demands from Europe now to be met, has produced a serious shortage, and expansion of wheat acreage was encouraged for 1945-46, although the Commonwealth restrictions were not entirely lifted.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Act, 1939, makes provision for the licensing of growers and the restriction of the tonnage which each may deliver.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were unsuccessfully sought in a Referendum in 1944.

Before the war, home consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in one State, output and sales can be controlled by that State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers. (See Section 11 of this chapter.)

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth Parliament in 1940 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending till 1945* legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government also provides that refined sugar shall be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton. The Commonwealth Government also signed the International Sugar Agreement of May, 1937, whereby (until the outbreak of war) Australian sugar exports were limited to 400,000 tons per year. During the course of the war the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments were parties to an agreement with the British Government for exporting such quantities of sugar as the shipping position made possible. (See page 255 for arrangements for sale of 1941 to 1944 war-time crops.)

Subject to the above undertakings regarding the price in the Australian market and the limitation of the volume of exports, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For the 1944 season a Proclamation was issued by the State Government acquiring the mill peak quotas aggregating 737,000 tons. This was the amount fixed by a Royal Commission in 1939 and has not been altered since. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the Millaquin Sugar Company as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services, usually about £23 per ton, and of export

* Now extended for a further five years.

sales (at prices which have ranged from £8 to £15 per ton during recent years) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land realises export prices, but if from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Fifteen of the mills are co-operatively owned by the cane farmers and the whole net proceeds, after provision for reserves, are returned to the farmers. The remaining eighteen mills are owned by companies. The terms of sale of sugar cane to them by farmers are controlled by the Cane Prices Board, a Government authority whose object is to prevent any excessive profit making by the mills, but, on the other hand, to allow them substantial incentives to improvements in efficiency. Mill efficiency has improved enormously during the last twenty years.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board since 1923. The decreases during the war years have been due to lack of labour and fertilisers, and a bad season in 1943 contributed to the very low figure in that season.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION—RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

| Season. | Thousands of Tons Sold. | | | Per Cent. Exported. | " Excess " Sugar. | |
|------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Australia. | Overseas. | 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 |
| 1940 | 400 | 406 | 806 | 50 | 64 | 16 |
| 1941 | 441 | 304 ^a | 745 | 41 | 8 | 3 |
| 1942 | 442 | 207 ^a | 649 | 32 | 7 | 3 |
| 1943 | 434 | 90 | 524 | 17 | .. | .. |
| 1944 | 454 | 216 ^a | 670 | 32 | 13 | 6 |

^a Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1944. Similar figures for all seasons since 1923, when exports for the first time became large and imports negligible, will be found on page 221 of the 1939 *Year Book*.

RAW SUGAR—NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

| Season. | Value of Sales. | | | Average Net Price per Ton. | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------|---------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | Australia. | Oversea. | Total. | Australian Sales. | Oversea Sales. | Average. a | Average. b |
| | £A1,000 | £A1,000 | £A1,000 | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1940 .. | 9,237 | 4,581 | 13,818 | 23 1 0 | 11 5 6 | 17 11 9 | 17 2 8 |
| 1941 .. | 9,987 | 3,323 | 13,310 | 22 13 0 | 10 18 9 | 17 18 4 | 17 18 4c |
| 1942 .. | 10,050 | 2,241 | 12,291 | 22 14 6 | 10 16 3 | 19 1 0 | 19 0 6 |
| 1943 .. | 9,779 | 1,177 | 10,956 | 22 10 6 | 13 2 6 | 21 1 3 | 21 1 3c |
| 1944 .. | 10,035 | 3,240 | 13,275 | 22 2 0 | 15 0 6 | 19 18 1 | 19 16 1 |

a Excluding "excess" sugar.

c No "excess" sugar acquired.

b Including "excess" sugar.

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 exactly coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ended 30th June, 1944.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

| Particulars. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| Sales in Australia | 14,115 | 13,908 | 13,659 |
| Sales Oversea | 4,170 ^b | 1,897 | 2,713 |
| Total Sales | 18,285 | 15,805 | 16,372 |
| Stocks at End of Year | 1,179 | 1,969 | 661 |
| Charges on Australian Sales ^a — | | | |
| Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. | 1,073 | 1,347 | 1,231 |
| Refining | 1,189 | 1,336 | 1,332 |
| Managing | 535 | 534 | 503 |
| Selling | 156 | 154 | 139 |
| Trade Discounts, &c. | 189 | 173 | 161 |
| Syrup and Treacle Packages | 90 | 156 | 107 |
| Refined Sugar, &c., Freights | 70 | 98 | 67 |
| Charges on Oversea Sales— | | | |
| Freights, Port Handling, &c. | 1,017 | 170 | 165 |
| Sacks and Exchange | 134 | 46 | 86 |
| Insurance, Commission, &c. | 57 | 23 | 20 |
| Contribution to Fruit Industries | 216 | 216 | 216 |
| Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures | 255 ^c | 1 | .. |
| Administration and Sundries | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Total Expenses | 4,985 | 4,259 | 4,033 |
| Raw Sugar Purchases | 13,375 | 12,291 | 10,957 |
| Percentage of Expenses to— | % | % | % |
| Gross Receipts | 27·3 | 26·9 | 24·6 |
| Purchases | 37·3 | 34·7 | 36·8 |

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

b Including sales for emergency stocks and sales to distilleries.

c Including £72(000) paid to Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee in respect of sugar content of jam exported.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £73,848 was carried forward at 30th June, 1944, and the total excess of assets was then £258,710.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese.—The Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards, operates with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria in the voluntary marketing of butter and cheese. Quotas are decided for local, interstate, and oversea sales, and proceeds are pooled. See Section 11 for War-time Marketing.

The Queensland Butter Board.—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

Butter Statistics.—For production statistics see Chapter 7. The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, and average pool prices, according to the records of the Queensland Butter Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER.

| Year. | Australian Sales. | | Overseas Sales. | | Total Sales. | Percentage Sold Overseas. | Average Pool Price per lb. |
|---------------|-------------------|--------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Queensland. | Other. | Great Britain. | Other. ^a | | | |
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | % | d. |
| 1934-35 | 11,589 | 1,195 | 43,576 | 2,082 | 58,442 | 78.1 | 10.87 |
| 1935-36 | 12,638 | 2,603 | 33,184 | 1,866 | 50,291 | 69.7 | 12.63 |
| 1936-37 | 12,912 | 1,292 | 22,074 | 827 | 37,105 | 61.7 | 13.41 |
| 1937-38 | 13,138 | 2,712 | 33,620 | 1,357 | 50,827 | 68.8 | 14.74 |
| 1938-39 | 13,148 | 2,032 | 52,582 | 1,618 | 69,380 | 78.1 | 14.62 |
| 1939-40 | 13,352 | 2,528 | 44,876 | 2,075 | 62,831 | 74.7 | 15.25 |
| 1940-41 | 13,698 | 4,039 | 32,306 | 1,863 | 51,906 | 65.8 | 15.34 |
| 1941-42 | 13,970 | 6,931 | 18,178 | 3,085 | 42,164 | 50.4 | 15.72 |
| 1942-43 | 19,323 | 10,946 | 18,904 | 1,461 | 50,634 | 40.2 | 16.35 |
| 1943-44 | 22,683 | 3,995 | 18,325 | 369 | 45,372 | 41.2 | 16.40 |

^a Including butter sold to tinnners for export, and butter for ships' stores.

Butter production in 1943-44 was less than in the previous year, and sales by butter factories were worth £7m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories, amounting to £1½m. The average net price returned to factories (1s. 4½d. per lb.) was the same as in 1942-43, but 1½d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, was low in 1934-35 at 12,888 tons, and had risen by 1943-44 to 22,808 tons.

The recorded consumption of butter per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 29.8 lb., which was somewhat less than the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. Recorded consumption includes factory butter sold in local markets and butter made on farms and stations as stated by primary producers in their annual statistical returns. It is probable that the latter is understated, and the actual consumption may have been some pounds greater per head than the recorded consumption. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces. The civilian per capita ration allowance for 1943-44 was 26 lb., but the consumption per capita after making allowance for catering establishments, industrial users, &c., was 29.2 lb. for Queensland and 29.3 lb. for Australia. Including butter made on farms and omitting the quantity of butter issued to servicemen on leave and billeted out, the consumption per capita in Queensland was 30.2 lb. Omitting, further, the consumption in catering establishments, which in Queensland towns would be mainly consumed by Service personnel, the average per head was 28.1 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19.5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944.

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 LB.

| Year. | London. | | Brisbane. | Australian Equalisation Value. |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Sterling. | £ Aust. | £ Aust. | £ Aust. |
| 1934-35 | <i>d.</i> 8-09 | <i>d.</i> 10-11 | <i>d.</i> 15-00 | <i>d.</i> 11-25 |
| 1935-36 | 10-36 | 12-95 | 15-00 | 12-96 |
| 1936-37 | 11-06 | 13-83 | 15-00 | 13-58 |
| 1937-38 | 12-79 | 15-97 | 16-06 | 15-03 |
| 1938-39 | 12-17 | 15-21 | 17-00 | 15-03 |
| 1939-40 | 12-97 | 16-21 | 17-00 | 15-20 |
| 1940-41 | 12-98 | 16-23 | 17-00 | 15-33 |
| | 12-98 | 16-23 | 17-28 | 15-58 |
| 1941-42 | | | | |
| 1942-43 | 13-46 | 16-83 | 17-88 | 16-29 |
| 1943-44 | 13-46 | 16-83 | 17-88 | 16-37 |

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced as from 1st July, 1942. During 1942-43, £588,776 subsidy was paid on butter produced in Queensland, and £1,678,877 during 1943-44. The amount of subsidy paid was 8s. 1d. per cwt., or 0.9d. per lb., of butter in 1942-43, and 35s. 5.5d. per cwt., or 3.8d. per lb., in 1943-44. This subsidy was equivalent to a return to the producer of 1d. per lb. on the butter-fat content of cream in 1942-43, and 4.6d. in 1943-44.

In April, 1944, the basis of payment of the subsidy was altered, and, for two years commencing from this date, the subsidy was to be paid on the butter-fat content of cream, instead of on commercial butter content as previously. The rate was 6·4d. per lb. butter-fat from April to November, and 4·3d. from December to March, the equivalent over the period of 4·5d. per lb. of commercial butter. However, the price position was substantially altered by a long-term contract with the United Kingdom, which resulted in an increase in the net market or equalisation return and made the objective price to the producer possible at a lower subsidy rate. A new scheme of subsidy was, therefore, commenced on 1st April, 1945, which provided for a general subsidy throughout the year of approximately 2d. per lb. of commercial butter and an additional subsidy of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat for production during the months of March to September. This subsidy was designed to bring the price of commercial butter to the producer to 1s. 9d. per lb. Pending final consideration of costs by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner, a further subsidy of 2·4d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May to August, 1945, and 1·2d. for September and October.

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States. The Queensland Cheese Board fixes intra-state prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

During 1941-42, considerable expansion of the industry took place as a result of Britain's call for more cheese and less butter. Consequently, production in 1942-43 was 12,724 tons and in 1943-44 (notwithstanding that butter had again become first priority) was 10,728 tons. The pre-war average production was approximately 6,000 tons annually. Average Equalisation price for 1943-44 was 10·12d. per lb., compared with 9·91d. in the previous year. Local wholesale prices were 1s. 0d. per lb. for medium sizes (40 lb.) and 1s. 1d. for loaf sizes (10 lb.) during both years. For processing, the rate was 10·5d. per lb. for the Australian market and approximately 8·75d. for cheese used in oversea contracts.

A Commonwealth subsidy was paid in respect of cheese production from July, 1942. From July, 1942, to March, 1943, subsidy was at the rate of 4s. 10d. per cwt., or 0·5d. per lb., of cheese, and from April, 1943, to March, 1944, 16s. 6·15d. per cwt., or 1·8d. per lb., of cheese. During 1942-43, £79,366 subsidy was paid on Queensland produced cheese, and during 1943-44, £193,996.

In April, 1944, the basis of subsidy payment was changed to butter-fat content. Until November, 1944, the rate was approximately 6·4d. per lb. butter-fat, which is equivalent to 2·2d. per lb. of cheese. From December, 1944, to March, 1945, it was 4·25d. per lb. butter-fat. From April, 1945, the subsidy rate and method of payment was again changed, and a general subsidy of 1·1d. per lb. of cheese was made throughout the year with an additional seasonal subsidy from April to June, 1945, of 2·66d. per lb. butter-fat. In addition, a special subsidy at the rate of 2·4d. per lb. butter-fat was paid for the months of May and June, 1945.

Eggs.—The Egg Board is a grower-controlled organisation constituted in 1923 under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*.

As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of National Security (Egg Industry) Regulations, and from that date the Board has functioned only as a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. The Board employs agents in six of the main country centres, but handles most of the commodity at its premises in Brisbane.

Eggs handled by the Egg Board include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks. Under the Regulations all owners of 40 or more adult female fowls are required to register. Uncontrolled production is more than twice the controlled production, and the average civilian consumption of eggs per head in Queensland is about 5 per week.

Receipts by the Board and its agents in 1942-43 totalled 7,351,715 dozen, including 128,040 dozen imported from New South Wales. Receipts in 1943-44 were:—Queensland production, 6,446,200 dozen; imports from New South Wales, 1,615,470 dozen.

Owing to the heavy demands of the Services, the total Queensland production during these years was fully absorbed within the State, and it became necessary to import eggs from New South Wales to assist in meeting to some extent the deficiency in respect to Service and civilian requirements.

Gross payments to producers in 1943-44 amounted to £542,097, and the average net payment for all grades was 17-29d. per dozen.

Selling prices are now fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner and the charges to producers for handling eggs are determined by the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies.

Honey.—This Board was established in 1929 and employs two agents in Brisbane and one in Maryborough who receive and dispose of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. A levy is imposed of 1½ per cent. on proceeds, and also on the commission allowed the agent amounting to another 1½ per cent. on sales. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. The Board has made provision for grading honey to four or five grades, which has effected a substantial improvement in marketing. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1943-44, 25,613 60-lb. tins, compared with 8,190 in the previous year, were sold at from 3d. to 7½d. per lb., according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 10,518 lb. being sold during the year at 2s. 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, and the yield fluctuates greatly from year to year.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see Section 11—War-time Marketing); but as an agreement had been made between the millers and growers in the State for the Queensland crop, the Commonwealth Government decided that this agreement should not be disturbed apart from minor variations arising from Commonwealth conditions. The State Wheat Board was appointed as the agent and sole licensed receiver in this State of the Australian Board, and is allowed a commission to cover cost of services in receiving and handling the crop. The Board's standard price for third-grade milling wheat for 1944-45 was fixed on the basis of 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane. Owing to expansion of human and animal consumption of wheat, it was necessary to import a large proportion of Queensland's requirements from other States, and this special price arrangement was made to obviate an increase in the price of bread which would have been inevitable had the price been based as formerly on the Sydney Darling Harbour price of bagged wheat plus the freight costs on the imported wheat. This overall price provided for both Queensland and imported wheat, and made allowance for an average premium payment equivalent to 3d. and 1½d. per bushel for first and second grades respectively. Darling Downs mills received a 25s. per ton advantage in the selling price of flour, but paid an extra 2½d. per bushel for wheat represented in flour sold locally or above "The Range" or south of Ipswich.

The 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 overseas 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, from 1933 to 1938 on occasions partly by Commonwealth bounties, and since 1939 by Commonwealth guarantee through the Australian Wheat Board.

5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, cake, and linters. Its oil mill treated 3,328 short tons of cotton seed in 1944.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased thirty-fold from 3,000 bales of lint to 90,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. The quantity of lint produced has not increased since 1936, and, in spite of efforts to extend production during the war years, 1943 and 1944 seasons showed a heavy decrease. In 1944, lint production was 6,055 bales, only one-fifteenth of total consumption by spinners.

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 crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The Commonwealth Government, in 1940, extended the cotton bounty for five years. The basic bounty rates were to be related to a Liverpool spot price of 6d. per lb., decreasing from 4½d. per lb. in 1941 to 3½d. per lb. in 1945. As the Liverpool price rose or fell, the bounty payable to growers would fall or rise by a similar amount, but the bounty was not to exceed 5½d. A maximum amount of £150,000 was to be made available each year. Early in 1941 world prices for raw cotton fell, and the Commonwealth Government, to ensure a profitable return to growers, amended the foregoing to the extent of guaranteeing for 1941 and 1942 an average return of 12½d. per lb. to the grower. World prices have since risen considerably, and in September, 1941, another amendment assured to growers a minimum average net return of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton delivered at grower's nearest railway station. This minimum guaranteed average net return came into force on the 1st January, 1942, and will remain in operation for one year after the termination of hostilities with Germany. The average net returns paid to growers for raw cotton and seed cotton respectively have risen from 11-24d. per lb. in 1939 to 15-48d. in 1944 and 3-96d. per lb. to 5-36d. Consequently no distribution of the Commonwealth bounty has been made since the 1942 season, when the average net return reached 15-07d. per lb.

For the 1944 season about 8½ million lb. of seed cotton was received, and 2,946,478 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers amounted to £190,069, averaging 5-36d. per lb. of seed cotton. 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.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

| Season. | Seed Cotton. | Percentage of Lint. | Australian Consumption of Lint. (Estimated.) | |
|------------|--------------|---------------------|--|--------|
| | | | Lint. | |
| | 1,000 Lb. | | Bales. | Bales. |
| 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 |
| 1940 | 12,108 | 34·1 | 8,370 | 50,000 |
| 1941 | 15,869 | 35·5 | 11,437 | 65,000 |
| 1942 | 14,057 | 35·0 | 9,962 | 80,000 |
| 1943 | 9,539 | 35·1 | 6,814 | 90,000 |
| 1944 | 8,515 | 34·6 | 6,055 | 90,000 |

6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. In 1943-44, the Board charged £12 19s. 11d. per ton for maize sold in North Queensland, £11 19s. 6d. for Melbourne sales, and £11 10s. for Sydney sales, giving an average return to growers of £10 17s. 3d. £2 5s. 1d. per ton was deducted from the selling price 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, pig, and cattle foods. The district has a local 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.

During the 1944-45 season, maize delivered to the Board was subject to a Commonwealth Government guarantee and subsidy scheme under which maize was made available to essential users north of St. Lawrence at

4s. 3d. per bushel at buyer's siding, and the Board was paid a subsidy at the rate of 2s. per bushel when sold in truck lots of not less than 6 tons.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE BOARD.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Maize Received at Silos (gross) .. | 16,778 | 15,326 | 16,529 | 12,230 | 14,553 |
| Northern Sales .. | 8,159 | 8,990 | 9,192 | 5,641 | 8,991 |
| Payments to Growers per Ton <i>a</i> .. | £ s. d. 6 2 4 | £ s. d. 6 10 7 | £ s. d. 6 2 6 | £ s. d. 9 15 0 | £ s. d. 10 17 3 |
| Expenses per Ton .. | 1 14 10 | 1 19 11 | 2 4 4 | 2 17 7 | 2 5 1 |
| Loan Liability to Government (approx.) | £ 57,000 | £ 54,000 | £ 53,000 | £ 52,000 | £ 53,000 |

a Actual payments vary according to grade.

Northern Pig Board.—This 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.

Since June, 1943, the operations of the Board have been brought within the control of measures provided under National Security (Meat Industry Control) Regulations, and the price for pig meats has been stabilised for various grades. Producers were assured that the guaranteed prices would operate for at least two years and that twelve months' notice would be given of any withdrawal of the guarantee. The following table shows the operations of the Board over the last five years.

NORTHERN PIG BOARD.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Pigs Handled and Graded No. | 12,912 | 14,270 | 14,252 | 14,749 | 12,486 |
| Pigs Bought by Butchers No. | 874 | 614 | 526 | 520 | 208 |
| Average Weight, First Grade Pigs Lb. | 103 | 104 | 104 | 114 | 131 |
| Average Price, First Grade Pigs d. per lb. | 6-1 | 6-1 | 5-9 | 7-7 | 8-9 |
| Amount Paid to Growers £ | 33,538 | 37,029 | 34,377 | 51,004 | 60,237 |

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 £18,672 at 30th June, 1944.

Legislation is now in force to restrict the production of peanuts and to confine production and merchandising to authorised persons. This licensed tonnage may be sold through No. 1 Pool, which gets the proceeds of the remunerative market for whole peanuts. There is a less remunerative market for peanuts for crushing for oil. Farmers may, if they wish, produce surplus above the prescribed tonnages, which is disposed of for crushing.

Since 1943, the crop has been under control of National Security Regulations. The Commonwealth Government lets contracts for manufacture into peanut products which are chiefly used for essential purposes. A quota is provided for civilian consumption mostly as peanut butter.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. In the 1939 and the 1943 seasons there was only one pool.

THE PEANUT BOARD.

| Particulars. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Quantity Received | 5,609 | 4,986 | 5,429 | 5,050 | 7,807 |
| | d. per lb. | d. per lb. | d. per lb. | d. per lb. | d. per lb. |
| Price Realised | 3.05 | 3.68 | 3.89 | 4.14 | 4.77 |
| Paid to Growers | 2.18 | 2.71 | 2.89 | 3.06 | 4.13 |
| Working Expenses | 0.87 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 1.08 | 0.61 |

a No. 1 Pool.

Canary Seed.—This commodity was at first controlled through the Wheat Board, but a separate Board was constituted in 1925. By effluxion of time the Board ceased to exist on 30th June, 1943. The product is protected by a tariff which operates on a sliding scale so that the landed cost in Australia is approximately £35 per ton.

Queensland produces approximately 80 per cent. of Australian requirements and the greatest demand is in markets outside the State. The Australian market, which consumes about 2,500 tons a year, was over-supplied in 1938-39 and 1939-40, and growers were advised not to plant for 1940-41 and 1941-42. An agreement operated with growers of other States, but interstate sales outside the pool increased the difficulties of the Board.

The receipts for 1939-40 amounted to 1,783 tons, but dropped to 27 tons for the 1940-41 season and none for the 1941-42 season. Plantings were light and on account of drought conditions many crops failed or were fed off. This and other difficulties mentioned above led to the abandonment of the crop control scheme.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland malting barley in November, 1942 (see Section 11—War-time Marketing). The Queensland Board, which has operated since

1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which it acquired the Queensland crop; but, from 1942-43, it has again become the marketing authority for the Queensland crop. Queensland does not produce the whole of its barley requirements.

In 1943-44, 55,807 bushels were received, which is much below the peak of 138,217 bushels for the 1939-40 season. This drop is mainly due to adverse seasonal conditions and lack of manpower.

Arrowroot.—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs had a limited market before the war (about 800 tons), chiefly in other States, and sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices had a depressing effect upon the price obtained. Before the war, between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs per annum were milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour. The war-time demand of 2,000 tons of flour mainly for essential industrial purposes has not been met, adverse seasonal conditions and shortage of manpower being the factors responsible for the low yield. The 1943 crop produced 541 tons of flour, and 592 tons were produced from the 1944 crop. The selling price for the 1943 crop was £38 per ton of flour and a subsidy of £1 per ton was granted on flour produced. No subsidy was granted for the 1944 crop and the average price per ton was £41.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all local requirements, the balance being obtained from Southern States. As a result of small crops since 1937-38, the Board has not insisted on the harvest being pooled. In 1942-43, 45 tons were sold for £3,232, and receipts for 1943-44, 85 tons, were sold for £6,431.

8. FRUIT.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, or the "C.O.D.," constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit to Southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers daily of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To maintain wholesale selling floors in certain cities, and extend the service as opportunity offers.
- (iv) To maintain a selling agency for Queensland fruits in Sydney and Melbourne.
- (v) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.
- (vi) To act on behalf of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture in supplying fruit and vegetables to the Australian and Allied Forces in Queensland. This was a war-time service.

In addition, it engages upon scientific investigations, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana and tomato ripening, sale of requisites to growers and of case fruit to western consumers.

During 1944, the C.O.D. organised approximately 180 special trains for fruit transport to Sydney and Melbourne, collecting fruit from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year a number of these trains left from Stanthorpe. The following table shows the principal fruits carried in the special trains for each month of 1944. Strawberries are sent to Southern States by passenger trains.

PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1944.

| Month. | Avocados. | Bananas. | Citrus. | Custard Apples. | Mangoes. | Papaws. | Passion Fruit. | Pineapples. |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. | bush. | $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. | bush. | $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. | $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. |
| January | .. | 1,797 | .. | .. | 292 | 367 | 162 | 22,377 |
| February | .. | 1,982 | .. | .. | 5 | 60 | 1 | 60,429 |
| March .. | 192 | 2,203 | 2,088 | 625 | .. | 223 | .. | 74,471 |
| April .. | 271 | 1,971 | 10,910 | 1,242 | .. | 515 | .. | 31,112 |
| May .. | 503 | 1,966 | 16,970 | 1,975 | .. | 1,071 | 78 | 13,660 |
| June .. | 189 | 1,445 | 30,463 | 1,876 | .. | 2,016 | 119 | 37,444 |
| July .. | 172 | 1,537 | 2,811 | 216 | .. | 1,670 | 19 | 32,690 |
| August .. | 183 | 2,382 | 501 | 12 | .. | 3,536 | 69 | 60,017 |
| September | 32 | 1,993 | 36 | 23 | .. | 4,916 | 21 | 55,277 |
| October | 93 | 2,630 | 12 | .. | 75 | 7,272 | 8 | 56,261 |
| November | 37 | 3,162 | 58 | .. | 2,981 | 5,610 | 45 | 23,721 |
| December | .. | 2,381 | 17 | .. | 8,401 | 3,700 | 787 | 15,908 |
| Total | 1,672 | 25,449 | 63,866 | 5,969 | 11,754 | 30,956 | 1,309 | 483,367 |

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY C.O.D., 1944.

| Month. | Beans. | Carrots. | Cucumbers. | Marrows. | Peas. | Pumpkins. | Tomatoes. |
|------------|----------------------|----------|------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|---------------------|
| | $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. | cwt. | bush. | $1\frac{1}{2}$ bush. | bush. | cwt. | $\frac{1}{2}$ bush. |
| January | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | 1,065 | 105 |
| February | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 707 | 7,644 |
| March .. | 645 | .. | 18 | .. | .. | 719 | 1,459 |
| April .. | 285 | .. | 98 | 314 | .. | 9 | 1,604 |
| May .. | 3,664 | .. | 814 | 115 | .. | .. | 28,127 |
| June .. | 10,640 | .. | 1,986 | 129 | 2 | 4 | 133,953 |
| July .. | 8,399 | .. | 1,207 | 333 | 7 | 60 | 112,741 |
| August .. | 20,303 | .. | 2,089 | 269 | 10 | 521 | 161,117 |
| September | 18,213 | 189 | 7,720 | 3,635 | 296 | 5,566 | 98,424 |
| October .. | 8,660 | 2,517 | 28,035 | 11,755 | 26 | 7,533 | 79,526 |
| November | 310 | 2,318 | 25,020 | 8,141 | .. | 5,361 | 32,440 |
| December | .. | 643 | 1,729 | 600 | .. | 4,730 | 425 |
| Total .. | 71,120 | 5,667 | 68,753 | 25,291 | 341 | 26,275 | 657,565 |

The C.O.D. has a half interest in Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd., its share of the capital being provided by a levy on pineapples supplied to factories.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1943-44 being pineapples, 10,990 tons (41 per cent. of the total crop); papaws, 380 tons; citrus, 1,134 tons; figs, 114 tons; strawberries, 13½ tons; apples, 337 tons; plums, 431 tons; tomatoes, 145 tons; and passion fruit, 21 tons.

Ginger.—Production of ginger in Queensland is a war-time development. The Ginger Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association was appointed the Board's agent for the handling and pre-treatment of ginger. Australian consumption of ginger is approximately 1,500 tons per annum, the bulk of which was imported from China before the war. Production from Buderim has increased from 14 tons in the 1941-42 season to 297 tons for the 1944-45 season. In 1943-44, 180 tons were produced, and £10,077 was distributed to the growers, which is equivalent to 6d. per lb. for green ginger root.

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. All production of plywood was controlled by the Commonwealth Timber Controller during the war.

The Board is, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. In 1943-44 the output of pine plywood was 65,400,654 square feet, valued at £531,380.

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 1943-44 were 18,504,317 square feet, valued at £150,347.

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 1943-44 amounted to £7,013. 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. Under regulations made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act, 1939*, price fixing became a Commonwealth function for the duration of the war and the State Commissioner became Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

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 £4,936 was made in 1943-44. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1944, was £21,681.

The Meat Industry Board.—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Commonwealth 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 metropolitan area. All sales are conducted on its premises, and it slaughters as agent for the individual owners. The Board also kills for export, though it has not a monopoly in this field. 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 1939 were made from the Brisbane Abattoir.

Since the outbreak of war, export of chilled meat has been discontinued and meat has all been exported either frozen or preserved. During 1943-44, Queensland exported 14.5 per cent. of all meat exports from Australia, but Queensland's export of frozen beef was 65 per cent. of the Australian total.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services and sales of products. At 30th June, 1944, the capital value of its works was £713,871, and its excess of assets over liabilities was given as £652,071. The following table gives particulars of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir for the last five years.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Cattle Treated— | 1,000. | 1,000. | 1,000. | 1,000. | 1,000. |
| For Domestic Markets .. | 89 | 88 | 91 | 123 | 101 |
| For Interstate Markets .. | 9 | 45 | 34 | 37 | 1 |
| For Oversea Markets .. | 121 | 82 | 89 | 87 | 78 |
| Total | 219 | 215 | 214 | 247 | 180 |
| Other Animals Treated ^a — | | | | | |
| For Domestic Markets .. | 522 | 617 | 742 | 866 | 873 |
| For Oversea Markets .. | 341 | 220 | 191 | 294 | 281 |
| Total | 863 | 837 | 933 | 1,160 | 1,154 |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Surplus Revenue | 26,131 | 17,250 | 20,898 | 68,348 ^b | 37,580 ^b |
| Applied for Scientific Research | 8,361 | 8,371 | 8,350 | 8,350 | 6,684 |

^a Calves decreased from 189(000) in 1939-40 to 109(000) in 1943-44. Pigs decreased from 95(000) in 1939-40 to 70(000) in 1943-44. Sheep provide the largest numbers.

^b Including reserve for post-war development; £45,000 in 1942-43, and £15,000 in 1943-44.

11. WAR-TIME MARKETING.

When 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 arrangements are set out in the following paragraphs.

Wool.—The United Kingdom agreed to purchase for the duration of the war, plus one clip thereafter, the whole Australian clip (less the amount used in Australia) at a flat rate price of 13.4375d. (Australian) per lb., plus 50 per cent. of the profits derived from the sale of wool for use outside the United Kingdom. An amount of 3d. (Australian) per lb. is also paid to cover all costs from wool store to ship. The arrangement provided that the price could be reviewed at the instance of either Government in May of any year. The Commonwealth Government in May, 1942,

sought a review, with the result that the United Kingdom Government agreed to the price being increased by 15 per cent. Since the season commencing 1st July, 1942, the price per lb. has therefore been 15.4531d. (Australian) per lb.

Meat.—The United Kingdom Government agreed to purchase Australia's available surplus of beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, and canned meats for the twelve months ended September, 1945.

The Commonwealth Government is now negotiating a long-term arrangement with the Government of the United Kingdom to cover the purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats up to June, 1948. Such prices as are now agreed upon will be subject to review in June, 1946.

Butter and Cheese.—The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia will make available for sale to the Government of the United Kingdom in the period commencing 1st July, 1944, and ending 30th June, 1948, all butter and cheese in excess of that required—

- (a) to satisfy the needs of Australia, including those of the Australian Forces;
- (b) to provide requirements of the Forces of the U.S.A. in such quantities as the Government of Australia, following consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agrees to supply;
- (c) to provide supplies which the Government of Australia, subject to consultation with the Government of the United Kingdom, agrees to make available to U.N.R.R.A.; and
- (d) for sale to other markets, subject to prior consultation with and the agreement of the Government of the United Kingdom.

The prices specified in the agreement, which range from 184s. 8½d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 165s. for whey butter of pastry grade and 107s. 6d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 102s. 6d. according to grade for cheese, apply to butter and cheese shipped from production up to 30th June, 1946, and then shall apply up to 30th June, 1948, unless either Government shall require the consideration of such prices on substantial grounds.

The United Kingdom undertakes responsibility for storage costs and advances, if it is unable to provide ships to lift the butter after a period of 90 days.

Eggs.—The contract for eggs in shell was renewed until 1942. Owing to lack of refrigerated shipping space, arrangements were made to convert exportable surplus into egg powder which for two years was exported to the United Kingdom. More recently the whole of the egg production has been disposed of in Australia.

Sugar.—Arrangements were concluded by the Queensland Government at the commencement of each season for the sale to the British Ministry of Food of surplus production of raw sugar from 1941, 1942, 1943, and 1944 crops as shown in the following table.

AGREED SUGAR SALES TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

| Season. | Quantity Indicated. | Price (sterling) per Ton c.i.f. U.K. Ports, Basic 96° Pol. |
|---------|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. |
| 1941 .. | Up to 290,000 tons | 12 12 6 |
| 1942 .. | Up to 100,000 tons | 13 15 0 |
| 1943 .. | Up to 100,000 tons | 14 5 0 |
| 1944 .. | The exportable surplus of the 1944 season crop | 15 5 0 |

The above prices include the British Tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar.

Shipments of sugar from Queensland under these arrangements were made to Empire and Allied consuming countries in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Food, as and when sugar and suitable freight were available.

Apples and Pears.—The Australian Apple and Pear Marketing Board was appointed to control the marketing and disposal of apple and pear crops acquired by the Commonwealth. In 1940, 1941, and 1942 the whole of the commercial crops of these fruits in all States were acquired, but for the 1943 and subsequent seasons acquisition has been restricted to apples and pears produced in Western Australia and Tasmania.

Canned Fruits.—The United Kingdom Government undertook purchases of canned apricots, peaches, and pears from the 1940 and 1941 seasons' packs. Since that date, increasingly heavy Governmental requirements for canned fruits to meet Service and ancillary demands necessitated the virtual cessation of normal exports, and purchases by the United Kingdom authorities have been restricted to quotas allocated to specific war zones.

Dried Vine Fruits.—Since the outbreak of war, the whole of the available surplus of the pack of currants, sultanas, and lexias has been purchased by the United Kingdom Government. The first contract was entered into in respect of the surplus from the 1940 pack, and similar arrangements have been made covering all subsequent seasons.

Wheat and Flour.—All war-time crops of wheat in Australia have been acquired by the Commonwealth, and marketed through the Australian Wheat Board with separate Pools for each crop. Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales, and they are guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made on the various Pools are as follows:—

- 1938-39 crop—2s. 9·9d., bagged basis less freight.
- 1939-40 crop—3s. 7·9d., bagged basis, less freight.
- 1940-41 crop—3s. 11¼d., bagged basis, less freight.
- 1941-42 crop—4s. 0½d., bagged basis, less freight.
- 1942-43 crop—4s. 0d., quota; 3s. 6d., non-quota; net at grower's siding, bagged basis.
- 1943-44 crop—4s. 1½d., quota; 3s. 1½d., non-quota; net at grower's siding, bagged basis.
- 1944-45 crop—4s. 1½d., quota; 3s. 0d., non-quota; net at grower's siding, bagged basis.

The Pools for 1941-42 and later crops are not yet complete. Quota payments apply to 3,000 bushels delivered by each grower.

For the 1945-46 season there is a guaranteed first advance of 4s. 3d. a bushel, bagged, at grower's siding.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board controls the purchase and marketing of this crop. Payments to growers are according to the grade of their produce. Barley crops in all States were acquired in 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, and marketed by the Australian Barley Board. For the 1942-43 season, acquisition by the Commonwealth applied only in South Australia and Victoria. Since 1943-44, barley is grown under contract to the Commonwealth in South Australia and Victoria, with a specified first advance, and further advances according to the returns from the Pool. The crop in other States is not marketed by the Australian Barley Board, but in Queensland and Western Australia is handled by the State Marketing Boards.

Hides and Leather.—The Australian Hide and Leather Industries Board acquires at appraised prices all cattle hides, yearlings' and calves' skins in Australia. The Board allocates to Australian tanners the approved requirements of the tanning industry at fixed Australian domestic prices, and the balance of the hides and skins is sold for export. The Board also controls leather production in Australia.

Rabbit Skins.—The Australian Rabbit Skins Board controls the marketing of all Australian rabbit skins. The object of this control is to ensure to Australian fur felt hat manufacturers their raw skin requirements at fixed domestic prices, which enable wholesale and retail hat prices to be maintained at reasonable levels.

Potatoes.—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. The crop is grown under contract in all States, and production has been increased with the aid of the Agricultural Departments in all States. Marketing and distribution is regulated to spread supplies, and the sale of potatoes is subsidised in accordance with the Price Stabilisation Plan, so as to keep down the cost of living. Acreage for Australia has increased from 102,173 in 1941-42 to 278,000 estimated for 1944-45, and the crop from 335,270 tons in 1941-42 to 800,000 tons estimated in 1944-45. For Queensland, the figures are 9,550 acres in 1941-42 to 18,000 in 1944-45, and 19,000 tons in 1941-42 to 33,600 for 1944-45.

Potato growers participate in control of the industry through representatives on the Australian Potato Committee and State Advisory Committees.

Chapter 11.—PRICES.

I. 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 (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and 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 260 of this chapter the Commonwealth Statistician's wholesale price index for Australia 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 live stock 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. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Cattle—</i> | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Bullocks | 11 4 4 | 11 0 11 | 11 4 8 | 13 4 9 | 14 13 6 |
| Cows | 7 6 10 | 7 1 6 | 7 8 5 | 7 19 2 | 8 18 10 |
| Steers | 9 6 5 | 9 7 2 | 8 19 5 | 10 0 6 | 11 10 0 |
| Heifers | 7 0 3 | 7 4 4 | 8 10 5 | 8 11 11 | 9 14 5 |
| Vealers and Yearlings | 4 8 3 | 4 9 3 | 4 8 2 | 4 18 9 | 5 10 4 |
| Calves | 0 13 10 | 0 13 1 | 0 16 4 | 0 19 7 | 1 0 10 |
| <i>Sheep—</i> | | | | | |
| Wethers (Merino) .. | 0 14 9 | 0 15 0 | 0 13 7 | 0 18 8 | 0 16 9 |
| Wethers (Crossbred) | 1 0 6 | 0 19 0 | 0 18 1 | 1 0 2 | 1 2 4 |
| Wethers (All Kinds) | 0 14 8 | 0 15 2 | 0 14 0 | 0 18 1 | 0 17 1 |
| Ewes (Merino) .. | 0 11 5 | 0 11 0 | 0 11 7 | 0 12 3 | 0 14 2 |
| Ewes (Crossbred) .. | 0 18 1 | 0 15 3 | 0 13 1 | 0 18 4 | 0 18 5 |
| Ewes (All Kinds) .. | 0 11 10 | 0 11 6 | 0 11 4 | 0 12 1 | 0 14 2 |
| Hoggets | 0 13 7 | 0 13 11 | 0 10 10 | 0 16 11 | 0 15 1 |
| Lambs | 0 17 10 | 0 17 9 | 1 0 5 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 |
| Rams | 0 10 7 | 0 12 9 | 0 9 7 | 0 16 0 | 0 15 10 |
| <i>Pigs—</i> | | | | | |
| Backfatters | 3 14 5 | 3 11 1 | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> | <i>a</i> |
| Baconers | 3 7 10 | 2 18 8 | 3 19 4 | 4 12 11 | 5 3 11 |
| Porkers | 2 4 0 | 1 18 8 | 2 9 4 | 3 2 7 | 3 6 6 |
| Stores | 1 4 1 | 0 19 3 | 0 19 6 | 1 17 7 | 2 5 2 |

a No demand for backfatters.

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. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <i>Agricultural Produce—</i> | | | | | | |
| Barley— | | | | | | |
| Malting | bush. | <i>s. d.</i> 3 10 | <i>s. d.</i> 4 11 | 3 9 | 3 3 | 3 4 |
| Other | bush. | 3 6 | 5 6 | 3 9 | 3 3 | 4 1 |
| Beans—Green | 28 lb. | 6 1 | 7 4 | 11 2 | 15 7 | 17 6 |
| Cabbages | doz. | 3 9 | 4 4 | 6 5 | 7 3 | 9 9 |
| Cauliflowers | doz. | 6 10 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 19 2 | 19 8 |
| <i>Chaff—</i> | | | | | | |
| Lucerne | cwt. | 8 4 | 8 7 | 10 9 | 11 8 | 12 11 |
| Oaten | cwt. | 7 2 | 8 11 | 10 5 | 10 2 | 10 8 |
| Mixed | cwt. | 6 9 | 7 5 | 9 5 | 9 10 | 10 0 |
| Hay—Lucerne | cwt. | 6 2 | 6 7 | 8 8 | 8 6 | 9 10 |
| Maize | bush. | 4 5 | 4 1 | 5 11 | 6 3 | 6 8 |
| Onions | cwt. | 12 5 | 18 4 | 31 0 | 15 2 | 18 7 |
| Peas—Green | 28 lb. | 7 4 | 8 6 | 13 7 | 20 0 | 18 8 |
| <i>Potatoes—</i> | | | | | | |
| English | cwt. | 12 4 | 10 1 | 18 7 | 12 11 | 7 11 |
| Sweet | cwt. | 5 9 | 4 6 | 20 8 | 11 9 | 10 8 |
| Pumpkins | cwt. | 6 8 | 5 7 | 12 3 | 7 5 | 11 11 |
| Tomatoes | $\frac{1}{2}$ -bush. | 4 6 | 5 2 | 9 3 | 10 8 | 9 4 |
| <i>Fruit—</i> | | | | | | |
| Apples | bush. | 8 3 | 9 9 | 12 6 | 20 4 | 17 4 |
| Bananas | doz. | 0 5 | 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 3 |
| Grapes | lb. | 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 4 |
| Lemons | bush. | 11 2 | 10 5 | 17 4 | 20 8 | 16 3 |
| Mandarins | bush. | 7 10 | 9 4 | 15 8 | 21 5 | 18 11 |
| Mangoes | bush. | 7 6 | 7 8 | 12 9 | 14 7 | 19 9 |
| Oranges | bush. | 7 6 | 7 2 | 15 10 | 21 3 | 15 3 |
| Papaws | bush. | 3 9 | 4 8 | 7 3 | 8 0 | 12 11 |
| Passion Fruit | $\frac{1}{2}$ -bush. | 8 11 | 8 1 | 11 9 | 17 8 | 22 0 |
| Peaches | $\frac{1}{2}$ -bush. | 4 6 | 4 3 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 11 9 |
| Pineapples | doz. | 3 1 | 2 8 | 5 7 | 8 2 | 9 0 |
| Strawberries | doz. | 8 0 | 8 4 | 12 7 | 22 8 | 21 5 |
| | boxes | | | | | |
| <i>Mill Produce—</i> | | | | | | |
| Bran | ton | 118 2 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 125 0 |
| Flour <i>a</i> | ton | 283 2 | 252 6 | 252 10 | 260 8 | 261 6 |
| Pollard | ton | 135 8 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 |
| <i>Dairy Produce—</i> | | | | | | |
| Bacon | lb. | 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 11 | 1 0 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| Butter | lb. | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| Cheese | lb. | 0 11 | 0 11 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 |
| Eggs | doz. | 1 3 | 1 4 | 1 7 | 1 9 | 1 6 |
| Ham | lb. | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 7 |
| Honey | lb. | 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 5 | 0 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 0 7 | 0 8 |
| Milk <i>b</i> | gal. | 1 1 | 1 2 | 1 5 | 1 6 | 1 6 |
| Pork | lb. | 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>d</i> |
| <i>Live Poultry—</i> | | | | | | |
| Ducks | pair | 5 8 | 5 11 | 8 7 | 10 6 | 1 2 <i>c</i> |
| Fowls | pair | 5 10 | 6 2 | 9 0 | 12 11 | 1 2 <i>c</i> |
| Geese | pair | 6 0 | 6 8 | 8 11 | 10 0 | 1 5 <i>c</i> |
| Turkey Cocks | pair | 24 7 | 26 5 | 37 6 | 39 4 | 1 7 <i>c</i> |
| Turkey Hens | pair | 11 10 | 12 5 | 17 6 | 19 0 | 1 7 <i>c</i> |

a Including Flour Tax.*b* Prices charged to retail milk vendors.*c* Price per lb.*d* No pork available for civilian consumption.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. The Government Statistician of New South Wales published, until 1943, a wholesale price index for Sydney, and a table showing fluctuations of this index appeared in previous issues of this *Year Book*. Since 1912, the Commonwealth Statistician has computed a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and figures for this index, going back to 1861 and coming up to date, are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. This index is considered to give an indication of long-term trends over the past 84 years which it covers, but as neither the component items nor the weighting have been varied since it was first computed, the index no longer serves as a measure of price variations from month to month, or from year to year, of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. A new wholesale price index, covering basic materials and foodstuffs, in which the items have been regrouped and reweighted, has therefore been computed by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. The price quotations have been in the main obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants, and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home produced building materials, coal, and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of fluctuations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the Commonwealth Statistician's *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.
(Average for 3 years ended June, 1939 = 1,000.)

| Year. | Metals and Coal. | Oils, Fats, and Waxes. | Textiles. | Chemicals. | Rubber and Hides. | Building Materials. | Foodstuffs and Tobacco. | Goods Princip- ally Imported. | Goods Princip- ally Home Produced. | All Groups. |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1928-29 .. | 1,269 | 1,064 | 1,288 | 1,214 | 1,148 | 948 | 1,070 | 911 | 1,183 | 1,103 |
| 1936-37 .. | 962 | 984 | 1,185 | 988 | 1,106 | 989 | 974 | 991 | 980 | 984 |
| 1937-38 .. | 1,013 | 1,012 | 1,000 | 1,001 | 969 | 1,041 | 997 | 1,018 | 1,000 | 1,005 |
| 1938-39 .. | 1,025 | 1,004 | 815 | 1,011 | 925 | 970 | 1,029 | 991 | 1,020 | 1,011 |
| 1939-40 .. | 1,051 | 1,152 | 1,038 | 1,068 | 1,163 | 1,084 | 1,012 | 1,106 | 1,025 | 1,047 |
| 1940-41 .. | 1,074 | 1,374 | 1,105 | 1,236 | 1,256 | 1,284 | 1,069 | 1,325 | 1,060 | 1,140 |
| 1941-42 .. | 1,173 | 1,509 | 1,184 | 1,372 | 1,350 | 1,352 | 1,169 | 1,525 | 1,123 | 1,242 |
| 1942-43 .. | 1,288 | 1,667 | 1,471 | 1,422 | 1,379 | 1,628 | 1,279 | 1,760 | 1,212 | 1,373 |
| 1943-44 .. | 1,310 | 1,695 | 1,501 | 1,432 | 1,398 | 1,743 | 1,287 | 1,824 | 1,217 | 1,396 |
| 1944-45 .. | 1,307 | 1,676 | 1,518 | 1,428 | 1,398 | 1,747 | 1,308 | 1,819 | 1,232 | 1,405 |

During the war period, from 1938-39 to 1944-45, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 39 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1945, in the "All Items" retail price index for Queensland of 24 per cent. (see page 270). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 27 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 14 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 86 per cent., against 71 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

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 changes in 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 time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. 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 comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered 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. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions approximate to those of average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 262 and 263.

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 enabled 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 articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was 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 some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 264 and 265. 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 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ 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, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, 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 following 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.

*Effects of War Conditions.**—Under war-time conditions scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grade due to standardisation have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this

* Taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 33, in which will be found a fuller discussion of war-time and other problems of index number construction.

has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the index. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. In themselves, such substitutions are not injurious to the index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The index continues to measure price variations, and price variations only. Just as in the pre-war period, application of multipliers serves to neutralize those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use. The net effect of this process is that the price of the old item is taken as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In normal times, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups in the regimen is changed only at long intervals. In war time, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing and kindred factors actually produce substantial changes in usage both long term and short term. The weights of the retail price indexes have not been changed and continue as in pre-war years.

The "C" series retail price index measures the aggregate variation in prices of the regimen of items adopted in peace time in peace-time proportion. This ensures comparability of the index on that specific basis. Its practical significance under war conditions is limited because a single index cannot take into account all changes that occur.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland cities during the year ended 31st December, 1944, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGE DURING 1944.

| Article. | Unit. | Brisbane. | Bundaberg. | Rockhampton. | Toowoomba. | Townsville. | Warwick. |
|----------------------|--------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| | | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| <i>Groceries—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Bread | 2 lb. | 5.50 | 5.75 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Flour | 2 lb. | 4.09 | 4.50 | 5.38 | 4.55 | 5.40 | 4.60 |
| Flour (Self-raising) | 2 lb. | 8.61 | 9.60 | 9.86 | 9.36 | 9.50 | 9.66 |
| Tea | 1 lb. | 27.05 | 27.97 | 27.97 | 27.50 | 27.70 | 28.01 |
| Sugar | 1 lb. | 3.98 | 3.97 | 4.02 | 4.23 | 4.65 | 4.33 |
| Rice | 1 lb. | 3.57 | 4.00 | 4.25 | 3.83 | 4.20 | 4.00 |
| Sago | 1 lb. | 6.63 | 7.00 | 6.75 | 7.25 | 7.00 | 6.83 |
| Jam (Plum) .. . | 1½ lb. | 12.42 | 12.85 | 14.46 | 13.17 | 14.39 | 13.16 |
| Golden Syrup .. | 2 lb. | 6.86 | 7.52 | 8.00 | 7.71 | 8.19 | 7.65 |
| Oats (Flaked) .. | 1 lb. | 3.99 | 4.25 | 4.68 | 4.08 | 4.25 | 3.98 |

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1944—continued.

| Article. | Unit. | Brisbane. | Bundaberg. | Rockhampton. | Toowoomba. | Townsville. | Warwick. |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| | | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| <i>Groceries—contd.</i> | | | | | | | |
| Raisins (Seeded) .. | 1 lb. | 12-70 | 13-30 | 13-68 | 13-64 | 14-04 | 12-29 |
| Currants .. | 1 lb. | 11-23 | 11-35 | 11-57 | 11-31 | 11-53 | 11-50 |
| Apricots (Dried) .. | 1 lb. | 17-25 | 16-00 | 18-00 | 18-00 | 18-00 | 18-75 |
| Peaches (Canned) .. | 30 oz. tin | 14-22 | 14-62 | 15-80 | 15-30 | 14-50 | 14-67 |
| Pears (Canned) .. | 30 oz. tin | 14-69 | 15-25 | 16-25 | 15-74 | 14-90 | 15-68 |
| Salmon (in Tins) .. | 1 lb. | 21-33 | 21-00 | 20-50 | 24-63 | 24-00 | 22-33 |
| Potatoes .. | 7 lb. | 8-41 | 8-77 | 9-33 | 8-85 | 10-19 | 8-78 |
| Onions (Brown) .. | 1 lb. | 2-98 | 3-09 | 3-34 | 2-89 | 3-33 | 2-93 |
| Soap .. | 1 lb. | 7-03 | 7-26 | 7-38 | 7-43 | 7-47 | 7-10 |
| Kerosene .. | 1 quart | 5-70 | 6-34 | 7-10 | 6-36 | 7-46 | 6-70 |
| <i>Dairy Produce—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Butter (Factory) .. | 1 lb. | 19-90 | 19-80 | 20-14 | 19-93 | 21-60 | 20-00 |
| Cheese (Mild) .. | 1 lb. | 15-01 | 15-37 | 15-68 | 15-21 | 16-93 | 15-60 |
| Eggs (New Laid) .. | 1 doz. | 25-93 | 21-25 | 25-38 | 23-13 | 27-11 | 24-93 |
| Bacon (Rashers) .. | 1 lb. | 21-86 | 21-99 | 22-16 | 21-94 | 21-80 | 22-28 |
| Milk (Condensed) .. | 1 tin | 9-77 | 10-04 | 10-55 | 9-84 | 10-23 | 9-98 |
| Milk (Fresh) .. | 1 quart | 7-10 | 8-00 | 6-86 | 6-75 | 9-50 | 6-67 |
| <i>Meat—</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Beef—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Sirloin .. | 1 lb. | 12-01 | 11-80 | 10-57 | 12-04 | 11-83 | 11-57 |
| Rib .. | 1 lb. | 6-22 | 8-90 | 7-25 | 7-63 | 7-01 | 7-98 |
| Steak (Rump) .. | 1 lb. | 16-95 | 14-00 | 14-00 | 17-00 | 15-00 | 14-00 |
| Steak (Chuck) .. | 1 lb. | 7-72 | 9-40 | 7-86 | 8-42 | 7-40 | 7-58 |
| Sausages .. | 1 lb. | 7-83 | 9-10 | 8-14 | 9-41 | 7-80 | 8-00 |
| <i>Beef (Corned)—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Silverside .. | 1 lb. | 10-77 | 10-20 | 10-43 | 11-00 | 10-00 | 10-00 |
| Brisket .. | 1 lb. | 7-83 | 9-11 | 8-66 | 8-63 | 7-00 | 8-49 |
| <i>Mutton—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Leg .. | 1 lb. | 8-45 | 10-40 | 9-11 | 9-21 | 10-00 | 8-88 |
| Shoulder .. | 1 lb. | 5-10 | 8-00 | 6-32 | 5-21 | 6-00 | 5-67 |
| Loin .. | 1 lb. | 7-53 | 10-00 | 8-97 | 9-05 | 8-00 | 8-68 |
| Chops (Loin) .. | 1 lb. | 8-58 | 10-00 | 9-11 | 9-01 | 8-00 | 8-68 |
| Chops (Leg) .. | 1 lb. | 7-76 | 10-09 | 9-11 | 9-35 | 8-40 | 8-83 |
| <i>Pork—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Leg .. | 1 lb. | 16-07 | 15-80 | 15-86 | 15-00 | 15-56 | 12-00 |
| Loin .. | 1 lb. | 15-86 | 15-80 | 15-86 | 15-00 | 12-89 | 12-00 |
| Chops .. | 1 lb. | 16-00 | 16-80 | 15-86 | 15-00 | 12-89 | 12-00 |

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1920, all years from 1921 to 1944, and for each month of 1944. Weighted averages for the six capital cities are included for comparison.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

| Period. | Brisbane. | Bundaberg. <i>a</i> | Rockhampton. | Toowoomba. | Townsville. | Warwick. | Queensland. <i>b</i> | Australia. <i>c</i> |
|----------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Year.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 1901 | 540 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 544 |
| 1912 | 616 | 723 | 639 | 615 | <i>n</i> | 640 | 628 | 631 |
| 1914 | 603 | 708 | 641 | 609 | <i>n</i> | 609 | 616 | 640 |
| 1918 | 836 | 951 | 852 | 837 | <i>n</i> | 874 | 848 | 847 |
| 1920 | 1,148 | 1,193 | 1,156 | 1,118 | 1,253 | 1,144 | 1,149 | 1,175 |
| 1921 | 1,014 | 1,063 | 1,026 | 959 | 1,152 | 1,016 | 1,014 | 1,064 |
| 1922 | 899 | 950 | 904 | 861 | 1,030 | 883 | 900 | 942 |
| 1923 | 947 | 1,020 | 972 | 939 | 1,059 | 938 | 951 | 1,009 |
| 1924 | 945 | 1,030 | 939 | 895 | 1,041 | 909 | 943 | 969 |
| 1925 | 970 | 1,049 | 978 | 936 | 1,077 | 933 | 970 | 998 |
| 1926 | 1,000 | 1,135 | 1,048 | 990 | 1,146 | 1,004 | 1,008 | 1,023 |
| 1927 | 940 | 1,139 | 1,005 | 912 | 1,134 | 969 | 951 | 1,000 |
| 1928 | 935 | 1,087 | 970 | 891 | 1,106 | 930 | 940 | 985 |
| 1929 | 951 | 1,102 | 1,011 | 929 | 1,111 | 971 | 965 | 1,044 |
| 1930 | 844 | 966 | 912 | 846 | 976 | 877 | 851 | 941 |
| 1931 | 778 | 902 | 843 | 764 | 919 | 798 | 788 | 826 |
| 1932 | 738 | 876 | 808 | 729 | 860 | 770 | 749 | 796 |
| 1933 | 699 | 802 | 749 | 678 | 804 | 727 | 706 | 751 |
| 1934 | 727 | 807 | 766 | 694 | 823 | 732 | 730 | 783 |
| 1935 | 763 | 849 | 803 | 732 | 867 | 754 | 765 | 806 |
| 1936 | 791 | 880 ^a | 846 | 761 | 887 | 781 | 795 | 825 |
| 1937 | 828 | 869 | 863 | 794 | 901 | 797 | 834 | 851 |
| 1938 | 838 | 884 | 879 | 794 | 931 | 814 | 846 | 886 |
| 1939 | 864 | 912 | 904 | 823 | 961 | 860 | 872 | 927 |
| 1940 | 889 | 931 | 921 | 852 | 969 | 873 | 895 | 939 |
| 1941 | 911 | 958 | 931 | 862 | 981 | 900 | 915 | 947 |
| 1942 | 972 | 1,024 | 992 | 951 | 1,048 | 958 | 979 | 1,031 |
| 1943 | 975 | 1,033 | 995 | 975 | 1,041 | 965 | 982 | 1,037 |
| 1944 | 964 | 1,026 | 1,002 | 1,003 | 1,049 | 984 | 977 | 1,026 |
| <i>Months, 1944.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| January | 963 | 1,017 | 996 | 995 | 1,037 | 971 | 974 | 1,020 |
| February | 971 | 1,034 | 1,004 | 1,006 | 1,050 | 982 | 983 | 1,019 |
| March | 971 | 1,032 | 1,007 | 1,008 | 1,052 | 982 | 983 | 1,021 |
| April | 969 | 1,032 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,052 | 981 | 982 | 1,020 |
| May | 965 | 1,029 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,051 | 994 | 979 | 1,022 |
| June | 966 | 1,033 | 1,006 | 1,001 | 1,051 | 988 | 979 | 1,036 |
| July | 966 | 1,030 | 1,002 | 1,005 | 1,052 | 989 | 979 | 1,040 |
| August | 966 | 1,021 | 1,000 | 1,004 | 1,052 | 984 | 978 | 1,039 |
| September | 960 | 1,019 | 997 | 994 | 1,042 | 985 | 972 | 1,029 |
| October | 961 | 1,021 | 997 | 1,000 | 1,054 | 985 | 974 | 1,027 |
| November | 957 | 1,023 | 997 | 1,003 | 1,047 | 985 | 971 | 1,020 |
| December | 958 | 1,025 | 999 | 1,005 | 1,047 | 986 | 972 | 1,019 |

^a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column until 1936; from 1937 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

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

^c Weighted average of six 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 the years 1935, 1938, and 1941. Compilation of these indexes for places other than the six principal cities shown in the preceding table was suspended from November, 1941, on account of war conditions.

The towns have been grouped according to the Basic Wage Districts in which they are situated. The weighted average is given for each District, but in the South-Eastern District, Brisbane was omitted when calculating the averages for the District. The basic wages in operation at the three dates are also shown.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

| Town. | Nov., 1935. | Nov., 1938. | Nov., 1941. | Town. | Nov., 1935. | Nov., 1938. | Nov., 1941. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>S. Eastern.</i> | | | | <i>Mackay.</i> | | | |
| Brisbane .. | 780 | 824 | 920 | Mackay .. | 872 | 916 | 989 |
| Bundaberg .. | 803 | 875 | 970 | | | | |
| Dalby .. | 807 | 835 | 951 | | | | |
| Gayndah .. | 851 | 895 | 992 | Basic Wage .. | 79 6 | 86 6 | 94 6 |
| Gladstone .. | 827 | 903 | 969 | | | | |
| Goondiwindi .. | 889 | 893 | 990 | <i>N. Eastern.</i> | | | |
| Gympie .. | 857 | 859 | 970 | Ayr .. | 825 | 913 | 1,008 |
| Ipswich .. | 785 | 824 | 927 | Bowen .. | 885 | 961 | 1,025 |
| Maryborough | 794 | 849 | 945 | Cairns .. | 887 | 949 | 1,012 |
| Mount Morgan | 855 | 902 | 979 | Charters | | | |
| Nambour .. | 834 | 883 | 924 | Towers .. | 876 | 933 | 981 |
| Rockhampton | 839 | 863 | 935 | Chillagoe .. | 900 | 944 | 1,070 |
| Stanthorpe .. | 803 | 898 | 989 | Cooktown .. | 963 | 1,003 | 1,072 |
| Toowoomba .. | 751 | 781 | 879 | Innisfail .. | 943 | 978 | 1,026 |
| Warwick | 792 | 822 | 911 | Townsville .. | 887 | 933 | 985 |
| Weighted Av. <i>a</i> | 804 | 841 | 931 | Weighted Av. | 884 | 939 | 998 |
| | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| Basic Wage .. | 74 0 | 81 0 | 89 0 | Basic Wage .. | 84 0 | 91 0 | 99 0 |
| <i>S. Western.</i> | | | | <i>N. Western.</i> | | | |
| Barcaldine .. | 938 | 993 | 1,055 | Cloncurry .. | 1,030 | 1,050 | 1,106 |
| Charleville .. | 949 | 970 | 1,073 | Hughenden .. | 919 | 989 | 1,045 |
| Cunnamulla .. | 927 | 951 | 1,024 | Winton .. | 931 | 1,021 | 1,071 |
| Longreach .. | 978 | 1,009 | 1,098 | | | | |
| Roma .. | 877 | 921 | 995 | Weighted Av. | 958 | 1,019 | 1,073 |
| Weighted Av. | 934 | 969 | 1,051 | | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | Basic Wage .. | 91 4 | 98 4 | 106.4 |
| Basic Wage .. | 81 4 | 88 4 | 96 4 | | | | |

a Excluding Brisbane.

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 of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland). This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different cities throughout Australia.

In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who supply regular returns to the Field Officer. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural alterations of premises are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards of accommodation, and only measures changes from time to time in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. Thus, the average rent of all rented houses has probably risen since 1933 more than the rent index shows, on account of an increasing proportion of houses of higher accommodation standard being available, as community housing standards have improved. Particularly also since 1939, tenants have been occupying a number of houses and subdivisions of houses, which had not been let previously, and for which they are paying high rents.

The information in the next two tables, showing rents being paid for unfurnished houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE 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. | 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 All Items ("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.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the All Items Index and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1944-45, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), and the June, 1943, quarter, when the Commonwealth Price Stabilisation policy commenced to operate.

It will be seen that the combined index number for all six capital cities together rose by 25 per cent. between September, 1939, and June, 1943. For Brisbane, the rise was also 25 per cent. In the two years following June, 1943, the index number fell slightly both for Brisbane and for all capitals together. Between September, 1939, and June, 1943, similar increases in retail prices of "all items" were experienced in Great Britain (28 per cent.), South Africa (25 per cent.), and U.S.A. (24 per cent.). Increases were somewhat less in Canada (17 per cent.) and New Zealand (14 per cent.).

In all Queensland cities, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane clothing prices, between September, 1939, and June, 1943, rose by 72 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 18 per cent.; food by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

| Quarter Ended. | Brisbane. | Bundaberg. | Rockhampton. | Toowoomba. | Townsville. | Queensland. ^a | Australia. ^b |
|--------------------------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| FOOD AND GROCERIES. | | | | | | | |
| September, 1939 .. | 855 | 904 | 892 | 812 | 950 | 863 | 920 |
| June, 1943 .. | 998 | 1,056 | 1,018 | 989 | 1,056 | 1,004 | 1,058 |
| September, 1944 .. | 964 | 1,024 | 1,000 | 1,001 | 1,049 | 976 | 1,036 |
| December, 1944 .. | 959 | 1,023 | 998 | 1,003 | 1,049 | 972 | 1,022 |
| March, 1945 .. | 967 | 1,030 | 1,018 | 1,009 | 1,058 | 981 | 1,028 |
| June, 1945 .. | 969 | 1,032 | 1,024 | 1,016 | 1,063 | 984 | 1,037 |
| HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS). | | | | | | | |
| September, 1939 .. | 855 | 642 | 753 | 851 | 861 | 841 | 967 |
| June, 1943 .. | 862 | 667 | 767 | 859 | 865 | 849 | 975 |
| September, 1944 .. | 863 | 672 | 767 | 859 | 865 | 850 | 975 |
| December, 1944 .. | 863 | 672 | 767 | 860 | 865 | 850 | 975 |
| March, 1945 .. | 863 | 672 | 767 | 860 | 865 | 850 | 975 |
| June, 1945 .. | 863 | 674 | 768 | 860 | 865 | 850 | 975 |
| CLOTHING. | | | | | | | |
| September, 1939 .. | 834 | 846 | 847 | 831 | 845 | 836 | 836 |
| June, 1943 .. | 1,433 | 1,450 | 1,484 | 1,443 | 1,480 | 1,441 | 1,466 |
| September, 1944 .. | 1,429 | 1,440 | 1,457 | 1,404 | 1,458 | 1,432 | 1,433 |
| December, 1944 .. | 1,430 | 1,439 | 1,449 | 1,404 | 1,454 | 1,432 | 1,442 |
| March, 1945 .. | 1,429 | 1,432 | 1,442 | 1,399 | 1,445 | 1,429 | 1,421 |
| June, 1945 .. | 1,427 | 1,409 | 1,456 | 1,400 | 1,428 | 1,427 | 1,416 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
| September, 1939 .. | 955 | 992 | 969 | 979 | 995 | 962 | 961 |
| June, 1943 .. | 1,126 | 1,161 | 1,164 | 1,170 | 1,184 | 1,137 | 1,158 |
| September, 1944 .. | 1,137 | 1,171 | 1,171 | 1,168 | 1,185 | 1,146 | 1,164 |
| December, 1944 .. | 1,134 | 1,165 | 1,169 | 1,167 | 1,183 | 1,143 | 1,163 |
| March, 1945 .. | 1,133 | 1,164 | 1,167 | 1,167 | 1,177 | 1,142 | 1,161 |
| June, 1945 .. | 1,133 | 1,167 | 1,169 | 1,164 | 1,179 | 1,142 | 1,161 |
| ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES). | | | | | | | |
| September, 1939 .. | 866 | 843 | 861 | 853 | 912 | 867 | 916 |
| June, 1943 .. | 1,083 | 1,068 | 1,086 | 1,089 | 1,124 | 1,086 | 1,143 |
| September, 1944 .. | 1,071 | 1,057 | 1,074 | 1,084 | 1,117 | 1,075 | 1,129 |
| December, 1944 .. | 1,069 | 1,056 | 1,071 | 1,084 | 1,116 | 1,073 | 1,126 |
| March, 1945 .. | 1,071 | 1,056 | 1,077 | 1,086 | 1,117 | 1,075 | 1,123 |
| June, 1945 .. | 1,072 | 1,053 | 1,083 | 1,088 | 1,115 | 1,076 | 1,125 |

^a Weighted average for five Queensland cities.

^b Weighted average for six capital cities.

The first section of the table on the next page shows the All Items Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the second portion gives the weighted average of these index numbers for the capital and four provincial cities of each State. Figures for the capital cities for each year of the period 1928-29 to 1938-39 were included in the 1940 *Year Book*.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1937 = 1,000.)

| Period. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. <i>b</i> |
|---|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| CAPITAL CITIES. | | | | | | | |
| <i>Year.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1907 <i>c</i> | 548 | 495 | 442 | 524 | 594 | 508 | 520 |
| 1911 <i>c</i> | 606 | 539 | 500 | 618 | 672 | 542 | 578 |
| 1914 <i>c</i> | 687 | 616 | 554 | 671 | 679 | 621 | 648 |
| 1914 <i>d</i> | 712 | 671 | 611 | 699 | 707 | 687 | 687 |
| 1921 <i>d</i> | 1,046 | 1,003 | 923 | 989 | 1,008 | 1,070 | 1,013 |
| 1928-29 | 1,055 | 1,002 | 922 | 1,030 | 1,027 | 989 | 1,020 |
| 1938-39 | 928 | 914 | 863 | 901 | 893 | 897 | 912 |
| 1944-45 | 1,142 | 1,136 | 1,071 | 1,099 | 1,107 | 1,104 | 1,126 |
| <i>Quarter.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 3rd, 1944 | 1,146 | 1,140 | 1,071 | 1,101 | 1,110 | 1,110 | 1,129 |
| 4th, 1944 | 1,142 | 1,138 | 1,069 | 1,098 | 1,104 | 1,106 | 1,126 |
| 1st, 1945 | 1,138 | 1,132 | 1,071 | 1,098 | 1,104 | 1,101 | 1,123 |
| 2nd, 1945 | 1,141 | 1,134 | 1,072 | 1,100 | 1,108 | 1,099 | 1,125 |
| CAPITAL AND PROVINCIAL CITIES. <i>a</i> | | | | | | | |
| <i>Year.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1928-29 | 1,050 | 996 | 920 | 1,023 | 1,026 | 974 | 1,013 |
| 1929-30 | 1,058 | 994 | 903 | 1,006 | 1,013 | 977 | 1,011 |
| 1930-31 | 970 | 893 | 826 | 885 | 935 | 912 | 918 |
| 1931-32 | 885 | 824 | 784 | 813 | 865 | 847 | 845 |
| 1932-33 | 841 | 791 | 756 | 786 | 833 | 823 | 810 |
| 1933-34 | 834 | 794 | 759 | 799 | 833 | 824 | 810 |
| 1934-35 | 842 | 813 | 769 | 807 | 846 | 839 | 822 |
| 1935-36 | 861 | 828 | 786 | 824 | 853 | 843 | 838 |
| 1936-37 | 874 | 857 | 828 | 845 | 883 | 857 | 861 |
| 1937-38 | 896 | 880 | 847 | 872 | 889 | 875 | 882 |
| 1938-39 | 925 | 910 | 864 | 896 | 907 | 888 | 909 |
| 1939-40 | 945 | 933 | 883 | 909 | 923 | 911 | 929 |
| 1940-41 | 1,002 | 984 | 938 | 957 | 978 | 966 | 982 |
| 1941-42 | 1,058 | 1,042 | 996 | 1,021 | 1,035 | 1,018 | 1,040 |
| 1942-43 | 1,138 | 1,131 | 1,064 | 1,094 | 1,101 | 1,090 | 1,120 |
| 1943-44 | 1,142 | 1,129 | 1,075 | 1,095 | 1,112 | 1,095 | 1,123 |
| 1944-45 | 1,138 | 1,133 | 1,075 | 1,095 | 1,115 | 1,088 | 1,122 |
| <i>Quarter.</i> | | | | | | | |
| 3rd, 1944 | 1,142 | 1,136 | 1,075 | 1,096 | 1,118 | 1,094 | 1,125 |
| 4th, 1944 | 1,138 | 1,134 | 1,073 | 1,093 | 1,112 | 1,089 | 1,122 |
| 1st, 1945 | 1,135 | 1,129 | 1,075 | 1,094 | 1,113 | 1,085 | 1,120 |
| 2nd, 1945 | 1,138 | 1,131 | 1,076 | 1,096 | 1,117 | 1,085 | 1,122 |

a Weighted average of capital city and four provincial cities in each State. In Queensland the provincial cities were Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

b Weighted average of six capital cities in the first section, and of the thirty cities in the second section.

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

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

The following table gives a comparison among the cities of Queensland of the All Items Index for the month of November, 1921, and for each year from 1928-29.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, ALL ITEMS ("C" SERIES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

| Year. | Brisbane. | Bundaberg. | Charters Towers. | Rockhampton. | Toowoomba. | Townsville. | Warwick. |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| 1921 <i>a</i> | 923 | <i>n</i> | 1,025 | 972 | 949 | <i>n</i> | 994 |
| 1928-29 | 922 | <i>n</i> | 937 | 905 | 912 | <i>n</i> | 924 |
| 1929-30 | 902 | <i>n</i> | 921 | 895 | 909 | <i>n</i> | 916 |
| 1930-31 | 822 | <i>n</i> | 849 | 832 | 848 | <i>n</i> | 843 |
| 1931-32 | 780 | <i>n</i> | 808 | 792 | 800 | <i>n</i> | 798 |
| 1932-33 | 752 | <i>n</i> | 776 | 761 | 779 | <i>n</i> | 763 |
| 1933-34 | 757 | <i>n</i> | 759 | 758 | 785 | 850 | 759 |
| 1934-35 | 768 | <i>n</i> | 765 | 761 | 785 | 849 | 763 |
| 1935-36 | 786 | <i>n</i> | 808 | 791 | 782 | 855 | 772 |
| 1936-37 | 828 | 802 | 814 | 823 | 832 | 879 | 783 |
| 1937-38 | 844 | 819 | 826 | 847 | 840 | 892 | 782 |
| 1938-39 | 863 | 841 | 860 | 861 | 851 | 912 | 822 |
| 1939-40 | 882 | 857 | 901 | 880 | 870 | 928 | 846 |
| 1940-41 | 937 | 909 | 945 | 933 | 927 | 977 | 898 |
| 1941-42 | 995 | 975 | 1,006 | 994 | 990 | 1,037 | 963 |
| 1942-43 | 1,061 | 1,044 | <i>n</i> | 1,058 | 1,064 | 1,102 | 1,038 |
| 1943-44 | 1,071 | 1,057 | <i>n</i> | 1,075 | 1,083 | 1,116 | 1,059 |
| 1944-45 | 1,071 | 1,056 | <i>n</i> | 1,076 | 1,086 | 1,116 | 1,061 |

a Month of November only.

n Not available.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter include Census data and estimates based on Civilian Registration, 1943, and other sources, 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, industrial accidents and workers' compensation, and unemployment benefit.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. 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 is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. 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.

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 Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was 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.

Census Data for Industries.—The table on the next page shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to 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> | | | |
| Fruit Growing | 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> | 18,261 | 6,667 | 24,928 |
| <i>Pensioners</i> | 17,570 | 16,110 | 33,680 |
| <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 Including unemployed persons for whom an industry was not stated, also persons of independent means.

^b Including pensioners, and those of no industry or industry not stated.

Estimated Working Population in Industries.—Estimates of the working population of Queensland, based on Census records for 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933, are given in the next table. For comparability, and to allow for differences in economic conditions at the dates of the various Censuses, certain adjustments have been made to recorded Census figures. (For this reason, the figures shown below for 1933 differ from those in the preceding table). The estimates of working population include employers, persons working on own account, employees, and unemployed, but exclude those whose grade of employment was "not applicable" and workers not receiving remuneration. Further, 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 distribution was 40 per cent. to the first group, and 30 per cent. to each of the other two.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION^a BY INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND.

| Industry Group. | Census, 1901. | Census, 1911. | Census, 1921. | Census, 1933. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Primary (excluding Mining) | 67,268 | 71,944 | 90,180 | 111,324 |
| Mining | 16,870 | 17,211 | 9,422 | 8,836 |
| Manufacturing | 35,926 | 46,151 | 54,349 | 67,607 |
| Building and Construction .. | 13,257 | 17,296 | 21,010 | 28,669 |
| Transport and Communication | 21,002 | 24,941 | 34,935 | 41,409 |
| Property and Finance | 3,537 | 3,397 | 5,065 | 6,679 |
| Commerce | 22,969 | 28,775 | 36,891 | 48,365 |
| Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment | 14,020 | 16,546 | 24,978 | 33,487 |
| Personal and Domestic | 25,210 | 25,315 | 27,969 | 33,858 |
| Total Working Population | 220,059 | 251,576 | 304,799 | 380,234 |

^a For description, see above.

The following table shows the distribution of the working population for Australia for each Census since 1901. These figures have been obtained by the same method as those for Queensland.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.

| Industry Group. | Census, 1901. | Census, 1911. | Census, 1921. | Census, 1933. |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Primary (excluding 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 Working Population | 1,600,677 | 1,805,212 | 2,169,607 | 2,635,594 |

The figures for Queensland and Australia as shown in the preceding tables have been reduced to a percentage basis in the two tables which follow.

PROPORTION OF WORKING POPULATION IN EACH INDUSTRY, QUEENSLAND.

| Industry Group. | Census, 1901. | Census, 1911. | Census, 1921. | Census, 1933. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| Primary (excluding Mining) | 30.6 | 28.6 | 29.6 | 29.3 |
| Mining | 7.7 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 16.3 | 18.3 | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| Building and Construction | 6.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.5 |
| Transport and Communication | 9.5 | 9.9 | 11.5 | 10.9 |
| Property and Finance | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Commerce | 10.4 | 11.4 | 12.1 | 12.7 |
| Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment | 6.4 | 6.6 | 8.2 | 8.8 |
| Personal and Domestic | 11.5 | 10.1 | 9.2 | 8.9 |
| Total Working Population | 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.

PROPORTION OF WORKING POPULATION IN EACH INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.

| Industry Group. | Census, 1901. | Census, 1911. | Census, 1921. | Census, 1933. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | % | % | % | % |
| Primary (excluding 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 Working Population | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.—The Census data for working population shown above include the unemployed and a considerable number who described themselves as part-time workers. For comparison with later estimates of employment, the unemployed, together with

one-third of the part-time workers, have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in full-time employment in 1933 which follow. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 and 1943 estimates have been made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939, the Civilian Registration of 1943, and other relevant statistics.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

| Industry Group. | June, 1933. | July, 1939. | June, 1943. |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Primary (excluding Mining) | 106,900 | 116,000 | 100,300 |
| Mining | 7,400 | 10,100 | 6,900 |
| Manufacturing | 49,900 | 70,700 | 73,600 |
| Building and Construction | 18,000 | 27,900 | 22,400 |
| Transport and Communication | 33,500 | 36,400 | 41,800 |
| Property and Finance | 6,400 | 6,400 | 6,200 |
| Commerce | 43,100 | 52,400 | 42,200 |
| Public Administration, Professions, and Entertainment | 31,800 | 39,400 | 50,200 |
| Personal and Domestic | 29,900 | 36,700 | 23,700 |
| Total in Employment | 326,900 | 396,000 | 367,300 |

The large increase between 1933 and 1939 in the total number of persons in employment was due in part to recovery of industry from the depressed conditions in the earlier year. This increase was widely distributed amongst the various industries.

From 1939 to 1943, the decrease in total persons in employment was due to the departure of large numbers of male workers to the Defence Forces, partly offset by the employment of additional females in wartime. The industries which were most severely cut back to serve the needs of war are seen to have been primary production (including mining), building, commerce (which includes retail stores), and personal and domestic services. War conditions required a substantial increase in public administration, and in transport and communication, and, to a lesser extent in this State, in manufacturing. The greater part of building and construction employment after the end of 1941 was attributable to defence works.

Occupations.—Data classifying the working population into occupations, as defined on page 273, became available for the first time in 1933. As the classification then used has already been subjected to two revisions for purposes of the National Register, 1939, and the Occupation Survey, 1945, and is being further revised for the next Census, no tables have been compiled for inclusion in this section.

Grades of Employment.—The preceding tables in this section have dealt with all persons who normally seek employment irrespective of the grade, or industrial status, under which such employment is performed. The next table shows such grades of employment as recorded at the 1933 Census. Further details regarding employment of wage and salary earners only are given in the next section.

GRADES OF EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 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 Including pensioners, persons of private means not in business, persons engaged in home duties, scholars, and other dependants.

3. EMPLOYMENT.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—Like the old Bureau of Industry series of employment estimates based on contributions to Unemployed Workers' Insurance, a new series compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician and shown on the next page for July, 1939, 1941-42, and succeeding years, covers all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, or workers on own account.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1941-42 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly by the Commonwealth Statistician from Pay-Roll Tax data. This data has several advantages, namely:—

- (i.) Male and female employment can be tabulated separately;
- (ii.) The data can be classified by industry groups; and
- (iii.) The collection is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-Roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries, and, therefore, covers all but the smallest businesses. Agriculture is very incompletely covered, while Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all. The Commonwealth Statistician makes estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the Civilian Register tabulation of June, 1943, and monthly returns of employment from Government Departments. In some cases where the assumption seems justified, the portion of an industry not covered is assumed to move in proportion to the Pay-Roll figures for the industry. Annual agricultural statistics and Civilian Register data are used to estimate rural

and private domestic employment, and they also provide the basis for estimates of the numbers of employers and workers on own account.

The figures now shown are higher than the series previously published. The main reasons for this are, firstly, the inclusion here of C.C.C. men as employees, and secondly, numbers of females in work, as disclosed by the Civilian Register tabulations, being higher than had previously been estimated. Figures for quarters are not corrected for seasonal variation.

Unemployment has not been estimated, because it became almost non-existent and the chance variations in the figures from month to month had no significance, and because of indefiniteness in the total employment field caused by the war-time attraction of persons into work who would not normally have been seeking gainful occupations. This has been estimated for Australia at 60,000 males and 106,500 females, in March, 1944, but the male figure had been up to about 75,000 in the middle of 1943.

QUEENSLAND EMPLOYMENT.

| Period. | Employees. | Total in Work. |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|
| July, 1939 | 289,800 | 396,000 |
| Year— | | |
| 1941-42 | 286,300 | 377,100 |
| 1942-43 | 289,100 | 369,200 |
| 1943-44 | 294,600 | 376,700 |
| Quarter— | | |
| 3rd, 1943 | 293,500 | 373,800 |
| 4th, 1943 | 296,200 | 377,800 |
| 1st, 1944 | 295,000 | 377,800 |
| 2nd, 1944 | 293,600 | 377,600 |
| 3rd, 1944 | 291,200 | 376,100 |
| 4th, 1944 | 285,800 | 371,400 |

Latest figures in the above series are published each month in *Economic News*.

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—The Commonwealth Statistician prepares estimates each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. A brief outline of the method of estimation is given in the preceding section. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland for certain selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published monthly in a Press Notice issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first two columns of estimates in the table have been selected to show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively. The industrial structure of Queensland, as of other States, was not seriously disturbed until after November, 1941. From that date, however, can be seen the effect of intense war organisation, resulting in a decrease in employment of persons of both sexes in less essential activities, such as retail trade, while employment in services of a high war-time priority was increased or maintained.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

| Industrial Group. | July, 1939. <i>a</i> | November, 1941. | June, 1942. | June, 1943. | June, 1944. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| MALES (THOUSANDS). | | | | | |
| Forestry, Fishing, Trapping | 6.3 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 |
| Factories and Works .. | 51.2 | 51.4 | 51.6 | 50.6 | 51.5 |
| Building and Construction.. | 23.8 | 19.5 | 20.5 | 23.4 | 15.8 |
| Shipping and Stevedoring .. | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 6.8 |
| Rail, Road, and Air Transport | 20.0 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 23.0 | 24.6 |
| Communication | 3.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Retail Trade | 33.2 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| Other Commerce | | 15.6 | 14.1 | 11.6 | 12.0 |
| Governmental, n.e.i. .. | | 5.0 | 6.2 | 10.4 | 14.3 |
| Other Industries | 17.3 | 17.1 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 15.0 |
| Total Males | 172.8 | 167.9 | 165.8 | 167.5 | 166.0 |
| FEMALES (THOUSANDS). | | | | | |
| Factories and Works .. | 10.8 | 15.4 | 15.8 | 17.7 | 16.4 |
| Rail, Road, and Air Transport | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Communication | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 |
| Retail Trade | 13.4 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.1 |
| Other Commerce | | 5.8 | 6.5 | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| Governmental, n.e.i. .. | | 1.0 | 2.5 | 5.5 | 6.9 |
| Other Industries ^b | 25.8 | 21.7 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 24.9 |
| Total Females | 53.2 | 60.7 | 65.5 | 72.2 | 75.7 |
| PERSONS (THOUSANDS). | | | | | |
| Forestry, Fishing, Trapping | 6.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Mining and Quarrying .. | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.1 |
| Factories and Works .. | 62.0 | 66.8 | 67.4 | 68.3 | 67.9 |
| Building and Construction.. | 23.9 | 20.1 | 21.2 | 24.3 | 16.7 |
| Shipping and Stevedoring .. | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.2 |
| Rail, Road, and Air Transport | 21.0 | 24.1 | 23.7 | 25.2 | 27.1 |
| Communication | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Retail Trade | 46.6 | 26.5 | 23.4 | 21.6 | 21.6 |
| Other Commerce | | 21.4 | 20.6 | 18.7 | 19.1 |
| Governmental, n.e.i. .. | | 6.0 | 8.7 | 15.9 | 21.2 |
| Other Industries | 42.9 | 37.8 | 36.2 | 36.6 | 38.5 |
| Total Persons | 226.0 | 228.6 | 231.3 | 239.7 | 241.7 |

^a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

^b Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total persons figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

| State. | July, 1939. | November, 1941. | June, 1942. | June, 1943. | June, 1944. |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| MALES (THOUSANDS). | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 529.9 | 555.4 | 533.6 | 523.8 | 522.2 |
| Victoria | 357.5 | 405.1 | 375.6 | 355.3 | 351.1 |
| Queensland | 172.8 | 167.9 | 165.8 | 167.5 | 166.0 |
| South Australia | 106.7 | 121.9 | 116.9 | 110.6 | 110.4 |
| Western Australia | 82.9 | 83.2 | 71.7 | 70.4 | 70.7 |
| Tasmania | 37.4 | 39.4 | 37.5 | 36.9 | 38.9 |
| Australia <i>a</i> | 1,293.1 | 1,381.3 | 1,309.5 | 1,273.9 | 1,271.5 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| FEMALES (THOUSANDS). | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 168.0 | 224.5 | 230.3 | 249.7 | 250.4 |
| Victoria | 142.9 | 191.8 | 197.5 | 204.4 | 202.0 |
| Queensland | 53.2 | 60.7 | 65.5 | 72.2 | 75.7 |
| South Australia | 34.0 | 45.4 | 51.1 | 52.5 | 51.2 |
| Western Australia | 26.2 | 32.2 | 33.1 | 34.6 | 35.5 |
| Tasmania | 11.6 | 14.7 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 17.0 |
| Australia <i>a</i> | 437.1 | 571.0 | 594.8 | 631.3 | 633.8 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| PERSONS (THOUSANDS). | | | | | |
| New South Wales | 697.9 | 779.9 | 763.9 | 773.5 | 772.6 |
| Victoria | 500.4 | 596.9 | 573.1 | 559.7 | 553.1 |
| Queensland | 226.0 | 228.6 | 231.3 | 239.7 | 241.7 |
| South Australia | 140.7 | 167.3 | 168.0 | 163.1 | 161.6 |
| Western Australia | 109.1 | 115.4 | 104.8 | 105.0 | 106.2 |
| Tasmania | 49.0 | 54.1 | 53.2 | 53.1 | 55.9 |
| Australia <i>a</i> | 1,730.2 | 1,952.3 | 1,904.3 | 1,905.2 | 1,905.3 |

a Including N. Territory and A.C. Territory.

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.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last ten years are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

| Nature of Transaction. | 1935. | 1936. | 1937. | 1938. | 1939. | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Applications for New Awards, Variation, Rescission or Interpretation .. | 320 | 185 | 244 | 209 | 195 | 140 | 194 | 227 | 246 | 356 |
| Applications for Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes | 24 | 17 | 15 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 16 | 18 | 28 | 17 |
| Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers | 71 | 66 | 48 | 59 | 47 | 45 | 32 | 15 | 11 | 7 |
| Applications for Deregistration of Industrial Union | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates | 25 | 29 | 46 | 37 | 39 | 41 | 24 | 22 | 23 | 23 |
| Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts | 4 | 8 | 13 | 19 | 14 | 14 | 16 | 10 | 15 | 4 |
| Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 12 |
| Miscellaneous Applications | 24 | 34 | 35 | 30 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 10 | 25 | 31 |
| Cases Filed at Townsville Registry <i>a</i> | 12 | 31 | 26 | 22 | 13 | 9 | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total Cases | 484 | 377 | 430 | 404 | 337 | 285 | 330 | 312 | 354 | 450 |

a Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The Court was first established in 1918 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1945*. 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 most other States.

Since 10th February, 1942, the Court has been governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations under which no increased rates of pay could be granted except as follows:—

- (i.) Variation of an award, the claim for which was lodged prior to 10th February, 1942.
- (ii.) To the extent of the increase in the cost of living.
- (iii.) Where the Court found that the rates of remuneration were anomalous.

Under new Regulations, issued in February, 1945, the Court was empowered to hold a preliminary hearing to determine whether there was

evidence that an alteration in the rates of remuneration was necessary to remove an anomaly, or to compensate employees for a change of circumstances in their employment. If evidence was found that an alteration was necessary, the Court was to submit a statement to the Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. If the Judge agreed with the opinion of the Court, and was satisfied that it was not opposed to the national interest to do so, he was empowered to make an order authorising the Court to make such alteration, subject to such limitations as he thought fit.

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 shown 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 ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Disputes. | Establishments Involved. | Workpeople Involved. | | | Working Days Lost. | Total Estimated Loss of 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 |
| 1940 .. | 4 | 8 | 3,013 | 14 | 3,027 | 131,628 | 157,673 |
| 1941 .. | 17 | 113 | 3,392 | 280 | 3,672 | 47,826 | 48,574 |
| 1942 .. | 6 | 6 | 370 | 52 | 422 | 2,702 | 2,145 |
| 1943 .. | 20 | 114 | 8,990 | 302 | 9,292 | 58,895 | 62,629 |
| 1944 .. | 23 | 32 | 8,493 | .. | 8,493 | 63,084 | 67,301 |

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1944.

| State or Territory. | Disputes. | Establishments Involved. | Workpeople Involved. | | | Working Days Lost. | Total Estimated Loss of Wages. |
|----------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Directly. | In-directly. | Total. | | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | £ |
| N. S. Wales .. | 800 | 924 | 212,858 | 8,175 | 221,033 | 575,305 | 760,380 |
| Victoria .. | 53 | 89 | 13,348 | 294 | 13,642 | 72,618 | 73,223 |
| Queensland .. | 23 | 32 | 8,493 | .. | 8,493 | 63,084 | 67,301 |
| S. Australia .. | 30 | 71 | 18,250 | 3,230 | 21,480 | 76,086 | 80,614 |
| W. Australia .. | 29 | 74 | 7,142 | 2,917 | 10,059 | 89,984 | 93,601 |
| Tasmania .. | 4 | 4 | 533 | .. | 533 | 35,675 | 36,510 |
| N. Territory .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 939 | 1,194 | 260,624 | 14,616 | 275,240 | 912,752 | 1,111,629 |

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 Acts, 1932 to 1945*. 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 tables give particulars of membership of registered unions, showing separately each union which at 31st December, 1944, had 1,000 or more members. The number of unions at 31st December, 1944, were:—employees' 77, and employers' 18.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

| Name of Union. | Membership in Queensland at 31st December. | | | | |
|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Australian Workers' (Q'land) | 66,017 | 59,624 | 63,110 | 49,879 | 47,632 |
| Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q'land) | 11,517 | 12,595 | 13,966 | 15,536 | 16,123 |
| Aust. Railways Union (Q'land) | 7,524 | 7,847 | 8,450 | 8,647 | 9,221 |
| Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners .. | 8,744 | 9,303 | 10,085 | 9,865 | 8,675 |
| Aust. Meat Industry (Q'land) | 7,648 | 8,360 | 7,181 | 7,437 | 7,824 |
| Amalgamated Engineering .. | 4,629 | 5,310 | 5,777 | 6,893 | 7,107 |
| Queensland State Service .. | 4,650 | 4,925 | 5,464 | 5,631 | 5,899 |
| Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) .. | 3,274 | 3,547 | 4,315 | 5,165 | 5,702 |
| Federated Engine Drivers and Firemen's .. | 3,932 | 4,061 | 4,556 | 4,874 | 5,108 |
| Queensland Teachers' .. | 4,574 | 4,673 | 4,848 | 4,928 | 5,024 |
| Q'land Shop Assistants' .. | 4,991 | 5,701 | 5,107 | 4,446 | 4,780 |
| Waterside Workers' Federation (Q'land) .. | 2,702 | 2,830 | 3,770 | 4,010 | 4,609 |
| Amalgamated Foodstuffs .. | 3,544 | 3,664 | 3,297 | 3,610 | 4,582 |
| Clothing and Allied Trades .. | 7,650 | 5,349 | 6,218 | 6,764 | 4,549 |
| Transport Workers' (Q'land) | 4,361 | 4,207 | 3,863 | 4,096 | 4,352 |
| Fed. Ironworkers' (Q'land) .. | 1,378 | 1,305 | 2,418 | 2,672 | 3,216 |
| United Bank Officers' (Q'land) | 2,374 | 2,570 | 3,014 | 2,989 | 3,036 |

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

| Name of Union. | Membership in Queensland at 31st December. | | | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Queensland Colliery | 2,800 | 2,848 | 2,835 | 2,842 | 2,839 |
| Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q'land) | 3,191 | 3,336 | 3,254 | 2,767 | 2,401 |
| Electrical Trades (Q'land).. | 2,044 | 2,152 | 2,307 | 2,330 | 2,381 |
| Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen | 1,948 | 1,979 | 2,097 | 2,231 | 2,349 |
| Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q'land) | 1,911 | 1,991 | 1,790 | 2,087 | 2,308 |
| Aust. Builders Labourers' Federation (Q'land) | 1,915 | 1,711 | 2,250 | 2,900 | 2,212 |
| Queensland Railway Traffic | 1,809 | 1,914 | 2,018 | 2,269 | 2,110 |
| Printing Industry (Q'land).. | 2,107 | 2,000 | 1,973 | 1,959 | 2,011 |
| Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q'land) | 1,492 | 1,518 | 1,512 | 1,519 | 2,010 |
| Vehicle Builders Fed. of Aust., Q'land Branch | 1,705 | 1,399 | 1,475 | 2,380 | 1,844 |
| Federated Furnishing Trade (Q'land) | 1,673 | 1,817 | 1,723 | 1,795 | 1,785 |
| Theatrical and Amusement (Q'land) | 1,765 | 1,788 | 2,088 | 1,895 | 1,781 |
| Brisbane Tramways | 1,150 | 1,248 | 1,489 | 1,709 | 1,748 |
| Q'land Railway Maintenance | 1,639 | 1,773 | 1,809 | 1,771 | 1,746 |
| Queensland Police | 1,387 | 1,421 | 1,511 | 1,567 | 1,601 |
| Sheet Metal Workers' (Q'land) | 436 | 491 | 825 | 1,028 | 1,458 |
| Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q'land) | 1,266 | 1,340 | 1,401 | 1,430 | 1,419 |
| Seamans' (Q'land) | 799 | 900 | 864 | 1,500 | 1,385 |
| Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q'land) | 1,157 | 1,316 | 1,397 | 1,378 | 1,381 |
| Fed. Liquor Trade (Q'land) | 1,027 | 1,128 | 1,161 | 1,082 | 1,341 |
| Q'land Railway Salaried .. | 1,011 | 1,093 | 1,136 | 1,142 | 1,158 |
| Boilermakers' (Q'land) .. | 738 | 854 | 982 | 1,052 | 1,147 |
| Queensland Government Professional Officers' | 1,062 | 1,088 | 1,050 | 1,075 | 1,074 |
| Other Unions | 9,646 | 9,990 | 9,550 | 9,306 | 9,717 |
| Total | 195,187 | 192,966 | 203,936 | 198,456 | 198,645 |

Particulars of employers' unions for the last five years are shown in the next table.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

| Name of Union. | Membership in Queensland at 31st December. | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Queensland Cane Growers' .. | 7,861 | 7,748 | 7,606 | 7,656 | 7,186 |
| United Graziers' Association | 2,521 | 2,591 | 2,647 | 2,870 | 3,236 |
| Other | 2,808 | 3,403 | 3,932 | 4,908 | 4,863 |
| Total | 13,190 | 13,742 | 14,185 | 15,434 | 15,285 |

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplies the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. At the 31st December, 1940, there were 381 separate unions in Australia,

and the number had decreased to 370 at 31st December, 1944. Membership had increased from 955,862 to 1,218,778. The latter membership represented 349 per 1,000 male and female breadwinners (using the 1933 Census proportion of breadwinners), compared with 392 in Queensland.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

| Industrial Group. | At 31st December. | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1940. | 1941. | 1942. | 1943. | 1944. |
| Wood, Furniture, &c. .. | 29,520 | 28,656 | 25,017 | 28,099 | 29,289 |
| Engineering, Metal Works, &c. .. | 112,230 | 153,911 | 199,698 | 206,791 | 209,105 |
| Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c... .. | 77,229 | 79,456 | 77,731 | 75,361 | 75,404 |
| Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c... .. | 73,489 | 86,824 | 96,450 | 102,406 | 102,369 |
| Books, Printing, &c. .. | 22,997 | 24,049 | 23,574 | 23,810 | 25,127 |
| Other Manufacturing .. | 62,185 | 86,443 | 100,069 | 95,116 | 84,782 |
| Building | 53,998 | 58,812 | 69,843 | 71,645 | 64,780 |
| Mining, Quarrying, &c. .. | 49,921 | 47,048 | 44,462 | 41,956 | 40,282 |
| Railway & Tramway Services | 101,940 | 111,922 | 120,672 | 121,044 | 124,763 |
| Other Land Transport .. | 18,315 | 21,290 | 20,403 | 21,688 | 21,920 |
| Shipping, &c. .. | 29,173 | 29,740 | 32,013 | 32,342 | 35,936 |
| Pastoral, Agricultural, &c... .. | 44,524 | 43,242 | 45,742 | 37,730 | 36,168 |
| Domestics, Hotels, &c. .. | 16,805 | 20,381 | 20,073 | 22,167 | 28,382 |
| Public Service | 92,688 | 102,552 | 115,954 | 127,341 | 76,645 |
| Banking, Insurance, and | | | | | |
| Clerical | 42,439 | 48,451 | 56,176 | 65,577 | 122,750 |
| Retail and Wholesale .. | 35,119 | 36,416 | 34,516 | 35,346 | 36,781 |
| Municipal, Sewerage, and | | | | | |
| Labouring | 47,673 | 45,083 | 47,533 | 45,205 | 46,428 |
| Other | 45,617 | 51,404 | 52,491 | 51,239 | 57,867 |
| Total | 955,862 | 1,075,680 | 1,182,417 | 1,204,863 | 1,218,778 |

5. WAGES.

Commonwealth Basic Wage.—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "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 retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

Since 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, from 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. Since 1940, any variation is effective from the commencement of the second month after the end of each quarter.

The following table gives the annual average of male basic wages applicable from 1921 to 1944, and the current rates operating since 1st November, 1941.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

| Year. | Average Male Wage. <i>a</i> | Basic Wage Rates since 1st November, 1941. | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | | Commencing Date. | Male Wage. <i>a</i> |
| | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| 1921 | 3 18 0 | 1st November, 1941 .. | 4 4 0 |
| 1925 | 3 15 4 | 1st February, 1942 .. | 4 6 0 |
| 1929 | 4 0 5 | 1st May, 1942 .. | 4 8 0 |
| 1932 | 2 18 0 | 1st August, 1942 .. | 4 9 0 |
| | | 1st November, 1942 .. | 4 11 0 |
| 1934 | 3 1 0 | 1st February, 1943 .. | 4 11 0 |
| 1935 | 3 2 2 | 1st May, 1943 .. | 4 12 0 |
| 1936 | 3 4 2 | 1st August, 1943 .. | 4 14 0 |
| 1937 | 3 8 8 | 1st November, 1943 .. | 4 13 0 |
| 1938 | 3 14 7 | 1st February, 1944 .. | 4 13 0 |
| 1939 | 3 15 10 | 1st May, 1944 .. | 4 13 0 |
| 1940 | 3 18 0 | 1st August, 1944 .. | 4 13 0 |
| 1941 | 4 2 7 | 1st November, 1944 .. | 4 13 0 |
| 1942 | 4 7 11 | 1st February, 1945 .. | 4 13 0 |
| 1943 | 4 12 4 | 1st May, 1945 .. | 4 13 0 |
| 1944 | 4 13 0 | 1st August, 1945 .. | 4 13 0 |

a The female rate is generally 54 per cent. of the 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. This is the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special “Court” Index Number, obtained by multiplying the “C” Series 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.

On 12th April, 1943, a Commonwealth Prices Regulation Order fixed a "Price Ceiling"; that is, prices actually being charged by individual traders on that date were declared to be a maximum. The general scheme has been supplemented by a number of specific Price Orders, and in the case of some commodities, when required to prevent the "ceiling" price being exceeded, subsidies are being paid; while employers are re-imbursed for wage rises caused by movements of the retail price index above the level prevailing when the "ceiling" was instituted. The effect of this policy has been to stabilise the retail price index, and it will be seen that the Commonwealth Basic Wage for Brisbane remained unchanged at £4 13s. from November, 1943.

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.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the table which follows) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State, while allowances are added for various districts 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 Basic Wage Districts, see map facing page 1.

The next table gives the date of each Basic Wage Declaration in Queensland by the State Industrial Court, with the amounts for 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 |
| 31st March, 1941 | 4 | 9 0 | 2 | 8 0 |
| 4th May, 1942 | 4 | 11 0 | 2 | 9 6 |
| 3rd August, 1942 | 4 | 12 0 | 2 | 10 0 |
| 21st October, 1942 | 4 | 14 0 | 2 | 11 6 |
| 21st April, 1943 | 4 | 15 0 | 2 | 12 6 |
| 2nd August, 1943 | 4 | 17 0 | 2 | 14 6 |

a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

Comparison of State Basic Wages.—The following table shows the actual basic wages declared by the various State wage-fixing authorities, and also a comparison between the relative purchasing powers of these basic wages. The actual basic wages shown are those declared by the State Industrial Courts in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. In New South Wales, the Commonwealth Basic Wage is operative under awards of the State Industrial Commission, and the appropriate Commonwealth Basic Wage rates are shown for that State. In Victoria and Tasmania, where no basic wage is declared, the rates shown are those of the Commonwealth Court, which are followed to a large extent by the State wage-fixing tribunals.

The amounts in the column headed "Equivalent of Queensland State Basic Wage" show the sums which would be required in each of the other Capital Cities (or States) to give the same standard of living as the State Basic Wage in Brisbane (or Queensland) provides, calculated according to relative price levels as measured by the "C Series" Index Number. The last column shows the difference in each case between the actual State Basic Wage and the amount required locally to provide the same standard of living as the Queensland State Basic Wage provides. These margins indicate the advantage in purchasing power which the Queensland rates have over those of other States.

COMPARISON OF STATE BASIC WAGES, DECEMBER QUARTER, 1944.

| City or State. | Price Index Number. (C Series). | Equivalent of Queensland State Basic Wage. <i>a</i> | Actual State Basic Wage. | Margin in Favour of Queensland. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| METROPOLITAN. | | | | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Brisbane | 1069 | 4 17 0 | 4 17 0 | .. |
| Sydney | 1142 | 5 3 7 | 4 19 0 | 0 4 7 |
| Melbourne | 1138 | 5 3 3 | 4 18 0 | 0 5 3 |
| Adelaide | 1098 | 4 19 8 | 4 14 0 | 0 5 8 |
| Perth | 1104 | 5 0 2 | 4 19 11 | 0 0 3 |
| Hobart | 1106 | 5 0 4 | 4 14 0 | 0 6 4 |
| STATE AVERAGE. <i>b</i> | | | | |
| | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Queensland | 1073 | 4 17 8 | 4 17 8 | .. |
| New South Wales .. | 1138 | 5 3 7 | 4 19 0 | 0 4 7 |
| Victoria | 1134 | 5 3 3 | 4 17 10 | 0 5 5 |
| South Australia .. | 1093 | 4 19 6 | 4 14 0 | 0 5 6 |
| Western Australia .. | 1112 | 5 1 3 | 5 0 6 | 0 0 9 |
| Tasmania | 1089 | 4 19 1 | 4 12 0 | 0 7 1 |

a For explanation, see text preceding table.

b Average for five principal cities in each State, weighted by population.

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. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages considerably.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES. ^a

| Date. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| 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 | 86 7 | 81 0 | 83 0 |
| 31 Dec., 1936 .. | 85 6 | 83 1 | 88 7 | 79 6 | 90 7 | 83 3 | 85 0 |
| 31 Dec., 1937 .. | 92 1 | 88 1 | 92 8 | 85 10 | 93 1 | 87 0 | 90 4 |
| 31 Dec., 1938 .. | 95 0 | 91 2 | 95 10 | 87 1 | 99 1 | 88 5 | 93 5 |
| 31 Dec., 1939 .. | 96 7 | 94 0 | 97 5 | 88 11 | 100 6 | 89 5 | 95 3 |
| 31 Dec., 1940 .. | 99 7 | 97 0 | 97 9 | 92 11 | 104 0 | 92 7 | 98 1 |
| 31 Dec., 1941 .. | 105 4 | 104 5 | 101 9 | 100 3 | 110 2 | 99 3 | 104 3 |
| 31 Dec., 1942 .. | 118 3 | 116 7 | 110 2 | 112 3 | 117 7 | 108 2 | 115 8 |
| 31 Dec., 1943 .. | 121 3 | 119 7 | 116 10 | 113 9 | 122 2 | 116 9 | 119 5 |
| 31 Mar., 1944 .. | 121 2 | 118 9 | 116 11 | 113 4 | 120 11 | 116 2 | 119 0 |
| 30 June, 1944 .. | 121 2 | 118 8 | 116 11 | 113 4 | 121 3 | 116 5 | 119 0 |
| 30 Sept., 1944 .. | 121 3 | 119 4 | 117 2 | 113 3 | 121 6 | 115 9 | 119 3 |
| 31 Dec., 1944 .. | 121 4 | 119 6 | 118 0 | 113 7 | 121 10 | 116 6 | 119 6 |

^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 Factories and Shops 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.

The 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. |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1940 .. | 43.70 | 44.28 | 43.46 | 45.23 | 44.09 | 44.92 | 44.04 |
| 1941 .. | 43.68 | 44.12 | 43.43 | 44.49 | 43.13 | 44.42 | 43.83 |
| 1942 .. | 43.52 | 43.94 | 43.32 | 44.25 | 43.11 | 43.51 | 43.65 |
| 1943 .. | 43.52 | 43.94 | 43.18 | 44.21 | 43.11 | 43.37 | 43.62 |
| 1944 .. | 43.50 | 43.91 | 43.18 | 44.21 | 43.16 | 43.39 | 43.61 |

7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Apprenticeship.—Under the *Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1945*, provision is 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 19 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 8 Advisory Committees in country centres. There are also special Group Committees which deal with railway apprentices and electrical workers apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship 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, 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, 1944, there were 2,038 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 1,010 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 499 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1943, the numbers were 2,244, 1,163, and 683

respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations has decreased considerably since 1938 when 85.2 per cent. was reached. After dropping to 69.7 in 1940 and remaining at that level in 1941, the percentage has gradually risen, the figures being 69.9 in 1942, 73.0 in 1943, and 79.5 in 1944.

In the following table apprentices are shown according to the various trades, and the total number indentured in each trade as at 30th June, 1944, has been divided according to the year of indenture which apprentices are serving. Other details are also given.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Trade. | Indentured during Year. | Indentures Completed during Year. | Indentures Cancelled during Year. | Apprentices at 30th June, 1944. | | | | | Total. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | | | | First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. | Fourth Year. | Fifth Year. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Bread and Pastry | | | | | | | | | |
| Making | 56 | 10 | 10 | 54 | 38 | 36 | 89 | .. | 217 |
| Boot | 24 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 19 | 27 | 30 | 22 | 120 |
| Building— | | | | | | | | | |
| Carpentry and | | | | | | | | | |
| Joinery | 90 | 24 | 11 | 84 | 52 | 26 | 62 | 129 | 353 |
| Painting | 6 | .. | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 16 |
| Plastering | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| Plumbing | 57 | 13 | 5 | 54 | 33 | 42 | 56 | 45 | 230 |
| Other | 15 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 24 | 23 | 31 | 101 |
| Coach and Motor | 30 | 11 | 2 | 24 | 25 | 2 | 7 | 39 | 97 |
| Clothing | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | 7 | 18 |
| Electrical | 144 | 54 | 17 | 140 | 113 | 136 | 106 | 138 | 633 |
| Engineering— | | | | | | | | | |
| Boilermaking .. | 71 | 23 | 9 | 59 | 37 | 52 | 89 | 55 | 292 |
| Fitting and Turning | 199 | 96 | 15 | 197 | 105 | 287 | 219 | 190 | 998 |
| Motor Mechanic .. | 130 | 29 | 10 | 125 | 59 | 69 | 54 | 57 | 364 |
| Other | 110 | 34 | 6 | 105 | 53 | 114 | 96 | 107 | 475 |
| Furniture | 67 | 8 | 7 | 66 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 39 | 186 |
| Hairdressing | 98 | 12 | 22 | 94 | 42 | 33 | 29 | 73 | 271 |
| Leather | 6 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 18 |
| Printing— | | | | | | | | | |
| Composing | 22 | 3 | 3 | 21 | 34 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 86 |
| Other | 19 | 2 | 3 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 7 | 18 | 80 |
| Sheet Metal Working | 21 | 12 | .. | 21 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 72 |
| Other | 72 | 10 | 4 | 71 | 47 | 57 | 25 | 43 | 243 |
| Total | 1,239 | 354 | 134 | 1,184 | 735 | 982 | 941 | 1,036 | 4,878 |

The number of apprentices indentured and the number under indentures at the end of each year is shown in the table on the next page. The number of apprentices indentured at the end of the year does not include those indentures temporarily suspended when youths were called up for military service.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Number Indentured. | Number at 30th June. | Year. | Number Indentured. | Number at 30th June. |
|---------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1934-35 | 713 | n | 1939-40 | 1,213 | 4,839 |
| 1935-36 | 1,162 | n | 1940-41 | 1,239 | 5,711 |
| 1936-37 | 1,219 | n | 1941-42 | 1,407 | 6,358 |
| 1937-38 | 1,278 | n | 1942-43 | 1,401 | 5,064 |
| 1938-39 | 1,303 | 5,175 | 1943-44 | 1,239 | 4,878 |

n Not available.

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. An office 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.

Prior to 1943 registration with the Bureau was voluntary and open to boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 years. From 1943 registration of juveniles with the Bureau was made compulsory under the National Security (Man Power) Regulations, and was restricted to youths between the ages of 14 and 18 years. Registration and placement of juveniles was handled by the Juvenile Employment Bureau in Brisbane and through National Service Officers in the country.

In Brisbane there are three sections of the Bureau, the Commercial, the Industrial, and the Rural. The Commercial Section is primarily concerned with the placement of juveniles as junior clerks, steno-typists, &c. The Industrial Section deals with the placement of juveniles as apprentices to the skilled trades, factory hands, waitresses, &c., and the Rural Section places boys on farms, sheep or cattle stations.

The table below shows the number of placements in Brisbane for the last five years dissected into the three types of employment for each year.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, BRISBANE PLACEMENTS.

| Year. | All Placements. | | | Commercial. | | | Industrial. | | | Rural. |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. | M. | F. | T. | M. |
| 1940 | 2,728 | 898 | 3,626 | 464 | 675 | 1,139 | 1,459 | 223 | 1,682 | 805 |
| 1941 | 2,507 | 807 | 3,314 | 296 | 632 | 928 | 1,560 | 175 | 1,735 | 651 |
| 1942 | 3,920 | 959 | 4,879 | 253 | 662 | 915 | 3,208 | 297 | 3,505 | 459 |
| 1943 | 4,328 | 2,571 | 6,899 | 208 | 945 | 1,153 | 3,762 | 1,626 | 5,388 | 358 |
| 1944 | 5,053 | 4,079 | 9,132 | 385 | 1,459 | 1,844 | 4,182 | 2,620 | 6,802 | 486 |

The figures for the industrial placements include a number of youths who became indentured apprentices and are included in the apprenticeship figures in the foregoing tables.

8. INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

| Year. | New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Australia. |
|-------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
|-------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|

PERSONS KILLED.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 1940 .. | 61 | 17 | 12 | 16 | 30 | 2 | 138 |
| 1941 .. | 73 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 32 | 6 | 150 |
| 1942 .. | 66 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 127 |
| 1943 .. | 71 | 18 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 8 | 128 |
| 1944 .. | 54 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 111 |

PERSONS INCAPACITATED. ^a

| | | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|
| 1940 .. | 10,675 | 1,395 | 687 | 291 | 1,740 | 159 | 14,947 |
| 1941 .. | 14,503 | 1,971 | 743 | 245 | 1,656 | 92 | 19,210 |
| 1942 .. | 17,867 | 1,835 | 1,126 | 341 | 1,517 | 100 | 22,786 |
| 1943 .. | 20,781 | 2,143 | 921 | 285 | 1,268 | 90 | 25,488 |
| 1944 .. | 20,710 | 2,019 | 879 | 224 | 1,097 | 104 | 25,033 |

^a In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included, in other States more than 14 days.

Workers' Compensation Insurance.—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but does not include certain specified diseases.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation), or persons whose remuneration exceeds £750 a year.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £800 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £200), plus £25 for each dependent child under 16 years of age. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £150.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £1,000. During the period of incapacity, a weekly rate of compensation is payable, ranging

from £3 3s. for a single worker without dependants to £5 for a married man with two or more totally dependent children. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £1 a week, plus 10s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £2 10s. The total of all payments cannot exceed £800 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £200). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £1 a week, plus 10s. for each child, and 5s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £2 15s. Aggregate compensation cannot exceed £1,000.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.</i> | | | | | |
| Claims Settled— | | | | | |
| Fatal Accidents .. No. | 180 | 166 | 153 | 178 | 159 |
| Non-fatal Accidents .. No. | 20,971 | 20,576 | 22,414 | 21,476 | 20,714 |
| Industrial Diseases— | | | | | |
| Claims Admitted .. No. | 376 | 714 | 368 | 392 | 395 |
| Compensation Paid .. £ | 524,056 | 545,970 | 557,964 | 504,385 | 542,055 |
| Premiums Received .. £ | 724,434 | 701,350 | 688,817 | 785,873 | 776,628 |
| <i>Miners' Phthisis Department. ^a</i> | | | | | |
| Claims Admitted .. No. | 55 | 57 | 44 | 38 | 47 |
| Compensation Recipients ^b — | | | | | |
| Incapacitated No. | 178 | 170 | 182 | 192 | 197 |
| Dependent No. | 204 | 187 | 197 | 207 | 228 |
| Compensation Paid .. £ | 16,806 | 14,987 | 15,480 | 16,376 | 21,495 |
| Premiums Received .. £ | 34,550 | 33,539 | 33,763 | 28,314 | 22,330 |

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

^b At 30th June.

9. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme has been replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefits financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefits.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Unemployment and sickness rates are:—For unmarried persons, 15s. a week if under 18 years of age, £1 between 18 and 21, and £1 5s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £1 for a dependent wife or husband and 5s. for one dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to 5s. a week under 17 years, 10s. under 18, 15s. under 21, and £1 in all other cases. Sick pay from Friendly Societies up to £1 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the whole family group is considered.)

Queensland System.—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 was made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

The system covered 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., and other classes of persons were admitted to the scheme. Sustenance benefits were paid to eligible persons for a period calculated according to the amount of contributions made during the previous twelve months. The maximum period allowed was 15 weeks. Sustenance was 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 were 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 6s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Higher payments were made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 18s. 3d., 12s. 6d., and 7s. in the North-Western district.

Finance.—During the first four years the Unemployed Workers' Insurance 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. Temporary reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and since 1931-32 it has steadily increased. The almost complete disappearance of unemployment during the war years caused benefits paid to fall to a negligible amount and the credit balance of the Fund increased substantially. By 30th June, 1945, it had become £2,681,215. This balance is to be held as a special Fund for Post-War Reconstruction.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.

| Item. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| <i>Receipts.</i> | | | | | |
| Employees' Contributions .. | 213,261 | 212,194 | 211,555 | 191,391 | 188,042 |
| Employers' Contributions— | | | | | |
| Government | 43,676 | 43,935 | 45,028 | 43,773 | 41,736 |
| Other .. | 169,584 | 168,258 | 166,527 | 147,618 | 146,307 |
| Government Endowment .. | 213,393 | 212,500 | 211,661 | 193,402 | 187,054 |
| Other | 144 | 133 | 130,089 ^a | 186 | 19 |
| Total .. | 640,058 | 637,020 | 764,860 | 576,370 | 563,158 |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Sustenance Benefits | 591,328 | 471,708 | 255,855 | 22,603 | 5,944 |
| Administration | 31,581 | 32,408 | 30,959 | 23,075 | 15,040 |
| Other | 37 | 42 | 27 | 5 | 53 |
| Total .. | 622,946 | 504,158 | 286,841 | 45,683 | 21,037 |
| Credit Balance of Fund | 450,782 | 583,644 | 1,061,665 | 1,586,352 | 2,128,473 |

^a Including £130,000 repayment of amount paid into the Special Employment Works Fund in 1938-39.

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 indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in Section 6 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local government finance is briefly stated in Section 7. Section 8 gives a comprehensive summary for other State, semi-government, and public bodies. Section 9 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. On account of war-time arrears in the compilation of Local Authority statistics, which have not yet been overtaken, the information in these sections refers to 1939-40.

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.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States received from such collections an annual reimbursement equivalent to the total State taxation levied on incomes in 1941-42, the last year of separate State Income Taxes. A similar arrangement was made with regard to Entertainment Tax, and reimbursements on account of these taxes now form the greater part of transfers of Commonwealth revenue to the States.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four 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.
- (d) Payments in lieu of Income Tax under the war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth assumed the sole right of collecting tax on income.

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 58 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 four years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

| State. | Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act. | Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement. | | | | | Interest Saving on Transferred Properties. |
|-----------|---|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| | | 1927-28. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| N.S.W. | 2,917,411 | 3,213,771 | 3,559,197 | 3,569,201 | 3,572,852 | 3,564,733 | 71,820 |
| Vic. . . | 2,127,159 | 2,306,253 | 2,430,390 | 2,433,205 | 2,428,177 | 2,428,314 | 34,543 |
| Q'land. . | 1,096,235 | 1,228,627 | 1,304,686 | 1,307,538 | 1,311,926 | 1,307,751 | 23,410 |
| S.A. . . | 703,816 | 811,690 | 885,024 | 886,349 | 888,124 | 888,636 | 15,535 |
| W. A. . . | 560,639 | 551,991 | 650,855 | 655,240 | 656,727 | 657,354 | 11,046 |
| Tas. . . | 266,859 | 295,457 | 311,509 | 313,176 | 314,904 | 315,796 | 7,511 |
| Total. . | 7,672,119 | 8,407,789 | 9,141,661 | 9,164,709 | 9,172,710 | 9,162,584 | 163,865 |

a Including 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.—Loans were usually floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the recent war, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased, and the amount raised was much higher. In the five years ended 30th June, 1944, there were four Liberty Loans, one Austerity Loan, and one Victory Loan, for war purposes, totalling £545 m., and also a War and Conversion Loan of £100 m. In 1943-44 loans were raised in August, October, January, and March. The following table gives particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities by State Governments, during the last five years.

| | Amount | Amount | Average Net Yield |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Invited. | Raised. | |
| | £ | £ | Per Cent. |
| 1939-40 .. | 54,604,800 | 55,352,030 | 3 6 11 |
| 1940-41 .. | 76,469,982 | 77,846,752 | 3 0 6 |
| 1941-42 .. | 203,030,400 | 218,870,380 | 2 14 3 |
| 1942-43 .. | 216,686,403 | 222,945,053 | 3 1 10 |
| 1943-44 .. | 293,694,840 | 294,831,730 | 2 17 0 |

Two Conversion Loans were raised during the year 1943-44, totalling £17,882,830, of which £8,604,190 had an interest rate of 2½ per cent., maturing in 1947-48. The remainder bore an interest rate of 3¼ per cent., maturing in 7 to 15 years. £276,948,900 was raised for war purposes, £226,747,470 bearing interest at 3¼ per cent., maturing from 1950 to 1960, and £50,201,430 at 2½ per cent. for 4 to 5 years. In addition, £2,579,775 was raised on behalf of the States at varying interest rates, for public works, redemptions, &c. All loans raised during the year were issued at par.

An interest free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount, it was decided to

let the loan remain open for the duration of the war. The net proceeds to 30th June, 1944, totalled £6,351,580.

In March, 1940, 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. The face value of certificates sold up to 30th June, 1944, was £62,898,479.

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 borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

Commonwealth Payments to States.—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes. The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 299. The taxation transfers do not represent any benefit to the States which they would not have enjoyed in normal times in the absence of such an agreement. 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 findings 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. For 1943-44, the special grants were:—South Australia, £900,000; Western Australia, £850,000; and Tasmania, £720,000; and £20,000 was paid to South Australia under the Port Augusta-Port Pirie Railway Agreement. From 1935-36, an amount of £100,000 annually was made available to the States to provide portion of the interest and redemption charges on loans for public works undertaken by Local Authorities and other bodies. This grant was made available for ten years, 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 was made a subsidy by the State, and the balance a loan to the Local Authority, one-half of the interest and redemption thereon being provided by the Commonwealth Grant, the Local Authority paying the other half.

The next table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1943-44.

| 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) Reimbursements of Taxation—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Income Tax | 14,558 | 6,318 | 5,616 | 2,276 | 2,406 | 873 | 32,047 |
| Entertainment Tax .. | 161 | 374 | .. | 97 | 98 | 36 | 766 |
| Total | 14,719 | 6,692 | 5,616 | 2,373 | 2,504 | 909 | 32,813 |
| <i>(b) Direct Payments—</i> | | | | | | | |
| By Financial Agreement— | | | | | | | |
| Interest | 2,918 | 2,127 | 1,096 | 704 | 473 | 267 | 7,585 |
| Sinking Fund | 647 | 301 | 212 | 185 | 184 | 49 | 1,578 |
| Federal Aid Roads .. | 131 | 330 | 360 | 209 | 362 | 95 | 1,487 |
| Special Grants | .. | .. | .. | 900 | 850 | 720 | 2,470 |
| Grants for Public Works | 39 | 27 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 100 |
| Contribution towards Interest on Drought Relief Loans | 11 | 6 | .. | 3 | 7 | .. | 27 |
| Total | 3,746 | 2,791 | 1,683 | 2,010 | 1,883 | 1,134 | 13,247 |
| <i>(c) Assistance for Producers Bounties—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Tractor | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Wine Export | 2 | 1 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | 22 |
| Wire Netting | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Wheat Industry | 1,467 | 710 | 160 | 806 | 500 | 2 | 3,645 |
| Wheat Acreage Restriction | .. | .. | .. | .. | 599 | .. | 599 |
| Special Payment during Operation of Flour Tax | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 | 45 |
| Apple and Pear Industry | 20 | 53 | 6 | 10 | 53 | 230 | 372 |
| Dairy Industry | 1,832 | 2,614 | 2,146 | 339 | 285 | 130 | 7,346 |
| Stock Feeding | 218 | 215 | 127 | 42 | 41 | 28 | 671 |
| Corn Sacks | 103 | 54 | 18 | 74 | 32 | .. | 281 |
| Cattle Tick Control .. | 27 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | 53 |
| Superphosphate Subsidy | 164 | 405 | 21 | 255 | 374 | 84 | 1,303 |
| Total | 3,837 | 4,054 | 2,504 | 1,545 | 1,885 | 519 | 14,344 |
| <i>(d) Other Payments—</i> | | | | | | | |
| National Fitness Campaign | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 31 |
| National Health Campaign | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 18 |
| Medical Research | 10 | 9 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 22 |
| Grants for Other Research | 11 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 38 |
| Trans-Australian Railway | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | 20 |
| Total | 30 | 28 | 12 | 36 | 12 | 11 | 129 |
| Total All Payments .. | 22,332 | 13,565 | 9,815 | 5,964 | 6,284 | 2,573 | 60,533 |

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1944, to the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES—FIVE YEARS.

| State. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|------------------|
| REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION. | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| N. S. Wales .. | .. | .. | .. | 11,266,758 | 14,719,083 |
| Victoria .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,439,005 | 6,690,918 |
| Queensland .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,105,900 | 5,616,472 |
| S. Australia .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,214,334 | 2,373,476 |
| W. Australia .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,176,187 | 2,503,910 |
| Tasmania .. | .. | .. | .. | 803,699 | 909,270 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,005,883 | 32,813,129 |

OTHER PAYMENTS FROM REVENUE.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| N. S. Wales .. | 5,842,239 | 5,481,200 | 5,099,398 | 5,137,645 | 7,613,055 |
| Victoria .. | 3,724,422 | 3,727,738 | 3,963,030 | 3,937,270 | 6,873,802 |
| Queensland .. | 2,390,287 | 2,145,216 | 1,913,746 | 2,241,091 | 4,198,197 |
| S. Australia .. | 3,016,374 | 3,023,045 | 3,075,575 | 2,603,032 | 3,590,029 |
| W. Australia .. | 2,620,578 | 2,647,089 | 2,392,211 | 2,828,792 | 3,780,898 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,097,344 | 1,236,641 | 1,603,868 | 1,118,742 | 1,664,055 |
| Total .. | 18,691,244 | 18,260,929 | 18,047,828 | 17,866,572 | 27,720,036 |

FROM LOAN FUND.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----|
| N. S. Wales .. | 210,000 | 725,000 | 200,000 | 135,000 | .. |
| Victoria .. | 210,000 | 395,000 | 205,000 | 30,000 | .. |
| Queensland .. | 100,000 | 115,000 | 40,000 | 20,000 | .. |
| S. Australia .. | 100,000 | 215,000 | 40,000 | 26,000 | .. |
| W. Australia .. | 100,000 | 315,000 | 277,000 | 24,000 | .. |
| Tasmania .. | 30,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 750,000 | 1,770,000 | 762,000 | 235,000 | .. |

TOTAL.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| N. S. Wales .. | 6,052,239 | 6,206,200 | 5,299,398 | 16,539,403 | 22,332,138 |
| Victoria .. | 3,934,422 | 4,122,738 | 4,168,030 | 9,406,275 | 13,564,720 |
| Queensland .. | 2,490,287 | 2,260,216 | 1,953,746 | 7,366,991 | 9,814,669 |
| S. Australia .. | 3,116,374 | 3,238,045 | 3,115,575 | 4,843,366 | 5,963,505 |
| W. Australia .. | 2,720,578 | 2,962,089 | 2,669,211 | 5,028,979 | 6,284,808 |
| Tasmania .. | 1,127,344 | 1,241,641 | 1,603,868 | 1,922,441 | 2,573,325 |
| Total .. | 19,441,244 | 20,030,929 | 18,809,828 | 45,107,455 | 60,533,165 |

Of the total payments of £163,922,621 shown in the above table, £3,517,000 came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of this, £45,762,631 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £59,819,012 as reimbursement of income and entertainment tax, £11,115,000 as special grants of various kinds, £13,659,170 for roads, and £33,566,808 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

The total for 1943-44 is the highest annual amount yet to be paid to the States by the Commonwealth. However, it includes £32,047,342 transferred as income tax reimbursement, and £765,787 as entertainment tax reimbursement, which commenced in 1942-43. Further, there are other large items, which first appeared subsequent to 1941-42, and are expenditures made by the Commonwealth through the States as part of its war policy. These are the Dairy Industry Subsidy, £7,346,120; and Wheat Acreage Restriction payments, £599,348. Deducting all the foregoing items from the total Commonwealth payments to States in 1943-44, a balance of £19,774,568 remains, compared with a corresponding amount of £16,380,266 in 1942-43, and total payments of £18,809,828, £20,030,929, £19,441,244, and £20,266,377, in the years 1941-42, 1940-41, 1939-40, and 1938-39 respectively.

Other items included in the 1943-44 payments which have increased greatly since 1941-42, figures for which year are shown in brackets, were:— Assistance to Wheat Industry, £3,645,302 (£1,599,536); Assistance to Stock Feeders, £670,679 (nil); and Superphosphate Subsidy, £1,303,152 (£779,817). Partially offsetting these increases have been decreases in some items, notably:—Federal Aid Roads, £1,486,891 (£2,128,344), and Apple and Pear Industry, £371,521 (£1,600,000).

2. STATE REVENUE.

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. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 310.

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. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the

total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1943-44.

| Particulars. | Consolidated Revenue Fund. | Trust Funds. | Total. |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| RECEIPTS. | | | |
| Taxation— | £ | £ | £ |
| Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement) | 5,821,000 | .. | 5,821,000 |
| Motor | 64,926 | 742,918 | 807,844 |
| Other ^a | 2,076,408 | 77,516 | 2,153,924 |
| Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours)— | | | |
| Railways | 16,249,388 | <i>Dr. 123,988</i> | 16,125,400 |
| Other | 63,156 | 2,975,061 | 3,038,217 |
| Land Revenue | 1,576,603 | 677,582 | 2,254,185 |
| Interest on Loans and Public Balances | 623,756 | 289,198 | 912,954 |
| Commonwealth Payments | 1,096,235 | 12,980,968 | 14,077,203 |
| Unemployment Insurance | .. | 376,104 | 376,104 |
| Other | 1,005,421 | 2,806,120 | 3,811,541 |
| Net Total Receipts | 28,576,893 | 20,801,479 | 49,378,372 |
| Gross Total Receipts ^b | 28,968,146 | 25,452,804 | 54,420,950 |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| General Administration ^c | 2,159,891 | 329,594 | 2,489,485 |
| Education | 1,899,416 | 14,082 | 1,913,498 |
| Public Health and Recreation | 1,035,703 | 250,243 | 1,285,946 |
| Social Amelioration | 457,738 | 92,205 | 549,943 |
| Business Undertakings (inc. Harbours) | | | |
| Railways | 10,922,091 | .. | 10,922,091 |
| Other | 101,579 | 2,903,346 | 3,004,925 |
| Roads and Bridges | 1,714 | 566,167 | 567,881 |
| Land Settlement | 221,154 | 193,262 | 414,416 |
| Forestry | 152,875 | 728,519 | 881,394 |
| Agriculture | 156,649 | 110,889 | 267,538 |
| Debt Charges | 6,712,094 | 329,330 | 7,041,424 |
| Other | 385,693 | 13,950,155 ^d | 14,335,848 |
| Net Total Expenditure | 24,206,597 | 19,467,792 | 43,674,389 |
| Gross Total Expenditure ^b | 28,854,422 | 19,862,545 | 48,716,967 |

^a For details, see page 319.

^b This is the gross total of all funds—no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

^c Including law, order, and public safety.

^d Including £12,001,850 Allied Works, £949,918 Defence Works, £720,000 invested by State Government Insurance Office, and £104,750 advanced to Local Bodies by State Government Insurance Office.

In the following table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the years from 1936-37, when they were first compiled, on the same basis as the figures, with transfers eliminated, shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

| Year. | Net Receipts. | | | Net Expenditure. | | |
|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------------|--------------|---------|
| | Consolidated Revenue Fund. | Trust Funds. | Total. | Consolidated Revenue Fund. | Trust Funds. | Total. |
| 1936-37 | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1937-38 | 16,074 | 8,192 | 24,266 | 16,452 | 7,902 | 24,354 |
| 1938-39 | 16,876 | 9,388 | 26,264 | 17,184 | 8,674 | 25,858 |
| 1939-40 | 18,870 | 8,589 | 27,459 | 18,328 | 9,056 | 27,384 |
| 1940-41 | 20,021 | 7,924 | 27,945 | 19,185 | 8,487 | 27,672 |
| 1941-42 | 20,774 | 8,161 | 28,935 | 20,358 | 7,352 | 27,710 |
| 1941-42 | 22,610 | 9,837 | 32,447 | 21,923 | 9,540 | 31,463 |
| 1942-43 | 28,894 | 21,239 | 50,133 | 22,617 | 18,591 | 41,208 |
| 1943-44 | 28,577 | 20,801 | 49,378 | 24,206 | 19,468 | 43,674 |

It will be seen from the above table that receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the recent war. These increases were the direct result of war activities in Queensland. Railways, included in Consolidated Revenue, and Commonwealth defence moneys, in Trust Funds, were the main factors accounting for the increases. During the war years, exceptionally large quantities of goods were carried by rail, and railway earnings showed a large surplus over working expenses. Portion of this surplus was placed in a Post-War Reconstruction Fund, where it has been apportioned to the rehabilitation of the railways and to railway maintenance work which was not carried out during these years. In the last two years, £3m. was paid by the railways into this Fund. Certain transfers have also been made from other revenue, and the balance of the Fund at 30th June, 1944, was £8½m.

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 relatively 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 106, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways"; but, in normal times, most of this is absorbed in working expenses.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 303, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax," while 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. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Taxation— | | | | | |
| Probate and Succession Duties .. | 658,298 | 550,806 | 605,375 | 631,929 | 746,629 |
| Other Stamp Duties .. | 605,490 | 538,131 | 489,166 | 427,869 | 502,012 |
| Land Tax | 408,640 | 407,673 | 400,987 | 391,268 | 387,475 |
| Income Tax | 3,452,653 | 3,886,399 | 3,823,033 | 5,842,575 ^d | 5,821,000 ^d |
| State Develop. Tax .. | 2,255,197 | 2,369,883 | 2,370,565 | 15,075 | .. |
| Lottery Tax | 85,125 | 80,000 | 64,125 | 76,875 | 128,000 |
| Racing Taxes | 94,029 | 90,971 | 78,413 | 79,313 | 132,920 |
| Motor Taxes | 67,819 | 67,333 | 56,955 | 60,192 | 64,926 |
| Liquor Taxes | 88,058 | 95,314 | 92,552 | 113,054 | 127,220 |
| Licenses and Other Taxes | 54,187 | 53,698 | 53,191 | 53,263 | 52,152 |
| Total Taxation .. | 7,769,496 | 8,140,208 | 8,034,362 | 7,691,413 | 7,962,334 |
| Railways | 7,918,487 | 8,242,298 | 10,444,982 | 16,953,905 | 16,249,388 |
| Lands— | | | | | |
| Rents | 1,095,955 | 1,082,566 | 1,067,625 | 1,095,314 | 1,088,457 |
| Forestry | 397,652 | 465,871 | 439,678 | 415,777 | 442,013 |
| Other | 57,022 | 66,548 | 75,858 | 79,976 | 75,729 |
| Total Lands | 1,550,629 | 1,614,985 | 1,583,161 | 1,591,067 | 1,606,199^c |
| Interest | 1,250,188 | 1,288,021 | 1,289,928 | 1,060,157 | 961,279^c |
| Commonwealth Govt. Main Roads Fund | 1,096,235 | 1,096,235 | 1,096,235 | 1,096,235 | 1,096,235 |
| Transfer | 250,000 | 250,000 | 250,000 | .. | .. |
| Loan Fund Transfer ^a | 100,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | .. | .. |
| Fees for Services .. | 286,207 | 273,638 | 247,870 | 231,525 | 257,239 |
| Other ^b | 534,262 | 534,364 | 616,409 | 659,770 | 835,472 |
| Total Receipts .. | 20,755,504 | 21,539,749 | 23,662,947 | 29,284,072 | 28,968,146 |

^a Portion of loan repayments from Local Authorities, &c., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for application towards Sinking Fund payments.

^b Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, &c.

^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 305 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

^d Including income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 308-9 shows expenditure during the last five 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. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the Government Department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under "Other Development of State Resources" and deducted from the Railway Department, expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from the Gatton College, is under "Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying" and not with the Education Department.

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 £636 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.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

| Function. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Legislative and General Administration— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Parliament, including Governor .. | 92,781 | 90,657 | 91,899 | 90,345 | 93,028 |
| Electoral | 10,057 | 34,242 | 6,287 | 11,808 | 35,465 |
| Royal Commissions and Enquiries .. | 1,444 | 640 | 38 | 2,092 | 1,534 |
| Other | 955,438 | 965,705 | 1,028,188 | 870,981 | 928,703 |
| Total | 1,059,720 | 1,091,244 | 1,126,412 | 975,226 | 1,058,730 <i>a</i> |
| Law, Order, Public Safety— | | | | | |
| Police | 627,547 | 645,192 | 691,536 | 783,800 | 848,745 |
| Prisons | 37,139 | 38,944 | 41,449 | 49,151 | 49,858 |
| Other | 287,109 | 293,859 | 400,716 <i>b</i> | 629,141 <i>b</i> | 417,402 <i>b</i> |
| Total | 951,795 | 977,995 | 1,133,701 | 1,462,092 | 1,316,005 |
| Regulation of Trade and Industry— | | | | | |
| Factories and Shops | 27,689 | 28,852 | 27,461 | 28,967 | 29,905 |
| Labour Legislation | 21,113 | 21,416 | 24,776 | 39,078 | 38,178 |
| Weights and Measures .. | 9,620 | 9,505 | 8,583 | 7,667 | 7,349 |
| Transport Control | 10,356 | 10,258 | 9,410 | 8,923 | 9,716 |
| Liquor Lic. Control | 3,395 | 3,623 | 3,383 | 3,480 | 4,087 |
| Other | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 |
| Total | 72,323 | 73,804 | 73,763 | 88,265 | 89,385 |
| Education— | | | | | |
| State Schools .. | 1,614,466 | 1,615,952 | 1,608,120 | 1,538,093 | 1,639,397 |
| Technical Colleges | 135,484 | 138,974 | 144,178 | 138,384 | 147,952 |
| University .. | 39,212 | 41,286 | 49,842 | 55,660 | 56,213 |
| Agricultural .. | 45,241 | 44,883 | 42,934 | 43,259 | 35,100 |
| Other | 18,353 | 20,173 | 18,680 | 18,235 | 20,754 |
| Total | 1,852,756 | 1,861,268 | 1,863,754 | 1,793,631 | 1,899,416 |
| Science and Art— | | | | | |
| Libraries, Museum | 7,652 | 7,994 | 7,623 | 6,840 | 6,875 |
| Art Gallery .. | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| Total | 8,352 | 8,694 | 8,323 | 7,540 | 7,575 |

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

| Function. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------------|
| Public Health and Recreation— | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Govt. and Public Hospitals .. | 210,191 | 280,763 | 371,850 | 460,245 | 542,875 |
| Mental Hospitals .. | 255,574 | 262,081 | 280,025 | 279,461 | 326,743 |
| Baby Clinics .. | 27,524 | 27,864 | 32,348 | 37,087 | 49,541 |
| Other .. | 94,503 | 94,932 | 97,854 | 107,103 | 116,544 |
| Total .. | 587,792 | 665,640 | 782,077 | 883,896 | 1,035,703 |
| Social Amelioration— | | | | | |
| Child Welfare .. | 192,939 | 191,396 | 181,237 | 164,735 | 170,204 |
| Aboriginals .. | 72,201 | 85,724 | 84,452 | 66,531 | 88,478 |
| Unemployment .. | 331,080 | 757,302 | 547,225 | 306,951 | 266,902 |
| Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated .. | 97,552 | 99,551 | 114,057 | 108,220 | 119,208 |
| Total .. | 1,193,772 | 1,133,973 | 926,971 | 646,437 | 644,792 ^a |
| Development of State Resources— | | | | | |
| Land Settlement .. | 247,205 | 245,739 | 265,803 | 204,374 | 221,154 |
| Mining .. | 94,796 | 89,392 | 82,511 | 81,877 | 80,269 |
| Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying | 207,004 | 249,273 | 233,038 | 205,166 | 185,154 |
| Forestry .. | 43,226 | 227,441 | 243,104 | 162,350 | 152,875 |
| Transfer to Trust Funds ^c .. | 848,916 | 300,000 | 375,921 | 5,731,250 | 4,170,855 |
| Other .. | 118,681 | 329,714 | 270,645 | 273,983 | 127,510 |
| Total .. | 1,559,828 | 1,441,559 | 1,471,022 | 6,659,000 | 4,937,817 |
| Business Undertakings (Gross)— | | | | | |
| Railways .. | 6,229,515 | 6,608,796 | 8,358,769 | 9,725,479 | 10,922,091 |
| State Batteries .. | 4,779 | 5,686 | 4,103 | 1,671 | 636 |
| Total .. | 6,234,294 | 6,614,482 | 8,362,872 | 9,727,150 | 10,922,727 |
| Public Debt Charges— | | | | | |
| Interest .. | 5,251,147 | 5,272,666 | 5,061,309 | 4,962,152 | 4,913,218 |
| Exchange and Commission .. | 915,412 | 1,102,943 | 1,251,987 | 821,253 | 817,081 |
| Sinking Fund .. | 673,020 | 716,309 | 753,973 | 799,111 | 981,795 |
| Total .. | 6,839,579 | 7,091,918 | 7,067,269 | 6,582,516 | 6,712,094 |
| Other .. | 379,538 | 550,736 | 783,011 | 356,297 | 230,178 |
| Total Expenditure .. | 20,739,749 | 21,511,313 | 23,599,175 | 29,182,050 | 28,854,422 |

^a Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, *e.g.*, for superannuation, unemployment insurance subsidy, &c., are included here under "General Administration, &c.," and "Social Amelioration," although on page 305 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

^b Including expenditure on Air Raids Precautions and Civil Emergency operations.

^c These amounts were expended principally on Roads, Forestry, and Land Settlement. During the last two years £8,420,000 has been transferred for Post-War Reconstruction and Development.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND.

| Fund. | 1942-43. | | 1943-44. | | Balance 30th June, 1944. |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Agricultural Bank <i>a b</i> | 337,133 | 204,356 | 469,718 | 231,198 | 533,876 |
| Banana Industry .. | 6,548 | 4,927 | 5,143 | 4,865 | .. |
| Chillagoe State Smelters Reconstruction | 383,892 | 270,065 | 124,111 | 21,106 | — 14,444 |
| Dairy Cattle Improvement | 5,057 | 4,992 | 5,057 | 5,316 | 3,923 |
| Defence Works .. | 959,476 | 955,272 | 1,026,540 | 949,918 | 31,086 |
| Federal Aid Rehabilitation | 63,264 | 43,188 | 54,250 | 26,993 | 114,482 |
| Forestry & Lumbering | 512,048 | 495,961 | 652,265 | 666,115 | — 6,009 |
| Harbour Dues .. | 145,671 | 138,104 | 198,019 | 121,417 | 172,465 |
| Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare .. | 333,880 | 215,185 | 556,879 | 243,673 | 431,901 |
| Land Act Improvem't | 10,608 | 7,585 | 4,826 | 13,412 | 8,114 |
| Main Roads | 2,334,077 | 2,054,580 | 2,221,025 | 1,306,004 | 1,351,890 |
| Main Roads — Allied Works | 11,332,759 | 10,464,265 | 11,530,761 | 12,001,850 | 615,155 |
| Police Superannuation | 97,342 | 97,094 | 101,312 | 101,162 | 1,013 |
| Port Development .. | 786,229 | 390,129 | 406,611 | 546,231 | 256,480 |
| Post-war Reconstruction | 5,251,500 | .. | 3,249,841 | .. | 8,501,341 |
| Public Service Superannuation | 262,626 | 76,587 | 273,841 | 89,056 | 2,986,267 |
| Workers' Dwellings <i>a</i> | 527,810 | 228,246 | 668,500 | 205,133 | 991,073 |
| State Coal Mines .. | 380,490 | 381,219 | 385,030 | 399,864 | — 47,638 |
| State Coke Works .. | 44,960 | 49,998 | 34,057 | 25,845 | — 10,480 |
| State Enterprises .. | 7,339 | 1,423 | 7,064 | 983 | 143,026 |
| State Insurance <i>c</i> .. | 2,002,861 | 1,999,727 | 2,085,984 | 2,086,869 | 8,352,960 |
| State Transport, Road | 49,313 | 43,486 | 58,305 | 49,317 | 58,393 |
| Stock Diseases .. | 187,625 | 51,466 | 64,144 | 53,753 | — 26,626 |
| Stock Routes Improvement, &c. .. | 13,164 | 14,472 | 17,206 | 12,919 | 7,075 |
| Sugar Cane Prices .. | 24,003 | 28,179 | 18,616 | 25,870 | — 531 |
| Sugar | 19,035 | 16,080 | 17,700 | 16,134 | 32,956 |
| Unemp. Insurance .. | 576,370 | 45,683 | 563,158 | 21,037 | 2,128,473 |
| Wire and Wire-Netting | 20,781 | 14,580 | 20,316 | 14,580 | 28,822 |
| Workers' Homes <i>a</i> .. | 118,275 | 72,202 | 133,112 | 67,975 | 192,144 |
| Other | 1,002,743 | 605,200 | 499,413 | 553,950 | 1,325,719 <i>d</i> |
| Total | 27,796,879 | 18,974,251 | 25,452,804 | 19,862,545 | 28,162,906<i>e</i> |

a Excluding advances and repayments from and to the Loan Fund.

b From 1st January, 1939, to 25th November, 1943, this fund was named the Bureau of Rural Development.

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

d Including Life Assurance Companies' Cash Deposits, £680,145, and Grafton-Kyogle-South Brisbane Suspense Account, £275,897.

e Cash, £9,545,003, and securities, £18,617,903.

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, 1944, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Head of Expenditure. | Expenditure during 1943-44. | | Aggregate Expenditure to Date. |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| | Gross. | Net. | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Railways | 837,273 | 408,451 | 40,359,606 |
| Reduction of Railway Capital | .. | .. | 26,453,419 ^a |
| Telegraphs | .. | .. | 524,388 |
| Industrial Undertakings | 2,000 | — 8,983 | 4,080,418 |
| Public Buildings | 90,877 | 86,024 | 7,570,436 |
| Roads and Bridges | .. | .. | 960,339 |
| Main Roads Commission | 245,064 | 163,781 | 4,499,342 |
| Harbours and Marine | 198,114 | 197,977 | 3,503,580 |
| Mining | 1,258 | 416 | 194,514 |
| Forestry | 22,734 | 22,687 | 1,356,319 |
| Immigration | .. | .. | 2,763,071 |
| Agriculture | .. | 567 | 49,988 |
| Land Resumptions | 8,777 | 46,678 | 3,374,682 |
| Prickly-pear Lands | 13,452 | 6,290 | 907,815 |
| Water Supply, Irrigation | — 863,095 ^b | — 878,938 | 2,909,552 |
| Agricultural Bank | .. | — 43,901 | 1,667,962 |
| Advances to Settlers | 1,715 | — 15,284 | 264,785 |
| Wire Netting | .. | — 19,460 | 242,257 |
| Central Sugar Mills | .. | — 27,733 | 426,838 |
| State Advances Corporation— | | | |
| Workers' Dwellings | 10,000 | — 52,839 | 2,711,665 |
| Workers' Homes | .. | — 20,344 | 873,857 |
| Building Improvement | 16 | — 6,366 | 9,029 |
| Soldier Settlement | 3,741 | — 56,498 | 1,043,912 |
| Loans to Local Authorities | 1,124,402 | 570,825 | 13,797,074 |
| Subsidies to Local Authorities | 77,020 | 75,310 | 5,810,706 |
| Deficits Funded, &c. | .. | .. | 8,683,421 |
| Miscellaneous | 4 | — 103,858 | 2,038,745 |
| Total | 1,773,352 | 344,802 | 137,077,720 |
| <i>Add</i> Deficits on Loans | .. | .. | 5,820,936 |
| <i>Less</i> Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds | .. | .. | 13,058,432 |
| <i>Less</i> Debit Balance Loan Account | .. | .. | 661,158 |
| Gross Public Debt | .. | .. | 129,179,066 |

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b The credit figure for gross loan expenditure in 1943-44 is due to the transference of part of the liabilities and assets of the Stanley River Works Board to the Brisbane and Ipswich City Councils, and a corresponding amount is therefore included in the figure for Loans to Local Authorities.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year is shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Gross Expenditure. | Net Expenditure. | Aggregate Expenditure to Date. | Gross Public Debt. |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1939-40 .. | 3,962,021 | 2,708,727 | 132,271,668 | 129,033,217 |
| 1940-41 .. | 3,357,358 | 2,322,626 | 134,594,294 | 130,094,593 |
| 1941-42 .. | 3,031,934 | 1,684,053 | 136,278,347 | 131,171,642 |
| 1942-43 .. | 1,963,813 | 454,571 | 136,732,918 | 128,568,475 |
| 1943-44 .. | 1,773,352 | 344,802 | 137,077,720 | 129,179,066 |

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, 1944, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1944.

| Rate of Interest Per Cent. | Public Debt. | Interest Payable. |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|
| £ s. d. | £ | £ |
| 6 0 0 | 2,054,865 | 123,292 |
| 5 0 0 | 21,888,861 | 1,094,443 |
| 4 10 0 | 1,025,106 | 46,130 |
| 4 0 0 | 18,509,136 | 740,264 |
| 3 17 6 | 7,615,514 | 294,675 |
| 3 15 0 | 12,563,726 | 471,083 |
| 3 12 6 | 568,000 | 20,590 |
| 3 10 0 | 29,058,807 | 1,016,978 |
| 3 9 9 | 5,543,790 | 191,475 |
| 3 7 6 | 1,303,740 | 44,001 |
| 3 5 0 | 9,005,577 | 292,593 |
| 3 2 6 | 70,000 | 2,187 |
| 3 2 0 | 2,123,829 | 65,605 |
| 3 0 0 | 15,822,604 | 473,923 |
| 2 18 1 | 5,100 | 148 |
| 2 15 0 | 281,000 | 7,728 |
| 2 14 3 | 352,915 | 9,573 |
| 2 10 0 | 1,331,526 | 33,288 |
| 2 6 6 | 54,750 | 1,273 |
| Treasury Bonds, 6½% .. | 220 | 8 |
| Gross Public Debt .. | 129,179,066 | 4,929,257 |
| Less Sinking Funds .. | 1,844,961 | Average Rate per £100. |
| Net Public Debt.. .. | 127,334,105 | £3 16s. 4d. |

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under the *Wire and Wire Netting Advances Act of 1927* and £7,205 under the *Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act of 1940*, which is not included

in the foregoing statement. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £129,179,066 was payable as follows:—

| | £ | % |
|-------------------|------------|------|
| Australia | 61,130,251 | 47.3 |
| London | 62,777,871 | 48.6 |
| America | 5,270,944 | 4.1 |

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 53 and 47 per cent., compared with 43 and 57 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together, and 12 and 88 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, £2,177,605; London, £2,472,681; America, £278,971; representing average interest rates of 3.56, 3.94, and 5.29 per cent., respectively.

The net public debt of Queensland reached a maximum of £130,048,962 at 30th June, 1942. During the preceding five years, it had increased by £6,233,888, but, since 1942, a decrease has been caused by restricted raisings of loans for other than war purposes and the buoyancy of State revenue. The decrease during the two years ended 30th June, 1944, amounted to £2,714,857.

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. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|--|---|---------|---------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1934-35 | 873 | 770 | 584 | 1,372 | 1,863 | 5,462 |
| 1935-36 | 694 | 306 | 661 | 1,431 | 1,978 | 5,070 |
| 1936-37 | 524 | 238 | 513 | 1,297 | 1,568 | 4,140 |
| 1937-38 | 650 | 266 | 445 | 1,337 | 1,152 | 3,850 |
| 1938-39 | 510 | 276 | 401 | 1,158 | 1,148 | 3,493 |
| 1939-40 | 521 | 370 | 545 | 1,028 | 1,498 | 3,962 |
| 1940-41 | 655 | 410 | 125 | 943 | 1,224 | 3,357 |
| 1941-42 | 634 | 381 | 38 | 791 | 1,188 | 3,032 |
| 1942-43 | 492 | 72 | 29 | 545 | 826 | 1,964 |
| 1943-44 | 837 | 245 | 15 | 1,201 | -525 | 1,773 |
| Net Loan Expendi- ture to Date .. | 66,813 | 5,460 | 6,813 | 19,608 | 38,384 | 137,078 |

a With the exception of special projects all loan expenditure on roads and bridges is carried out through the Main Roads Commission, whose expenditure is shown here.

b Including Agricultural Bank, State Advances Corporation, and Soldier Settlement.

About one half of the gross public debt has been incurred in the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water and sewerage) have taken £19.6 m. Since 1930-31, loans and subsidies to local bodies, mainly to be spent on roads, have been the largest single avenue of loan expenditure, displacing railways which previously absorbed the greatest percentage.

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. Up to 1939-40, customs and excise were the most fruitful source of taxation revenue, yielding about 50 per cent. of the gross receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; but since the Commonwealth Government has been the sole taxing agent on income, income tax has far exceeded the revenue received from customs and excise. In 1943-44, income tax alone amounted to 53.7 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total taxation collections of £183,799,169, £32,047,342 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1943-44 accounted for 48.8 per cent. of Consolidated Revenue receipts, compared with 12.5 per cent. before the war.

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. |
| 1934-35 | 37,870 | 8,554 | 8,762 | 1,281 | 2,288 | 14,300 | 4,314 | 77,369 |
| 1935-36 | 41,438 | 9,432 | 8,775 | 1,327 | 2,645 | 15,249 | 3,337 | 82,203 |
| 1936-37 | 42,993 | 8,008 | 8,556 | 1,435 | 1,781 | 16,248 | 3,787 | 82,808 |
| 1937-38 | 48,383 | 8,024 | 9,398 | 1,368 | 1,875 | 17,189 | 3,221 | 89,458 |
| 1938-39 | 47,632 | 9,308 | 11,883 | 1,489 | 3,725 | 17,892 | 3,136 | 95,065 |
| 1939-40 | 53,825 | 12,196 | 16,430 | 1,646 | 5,914 | 18,485 | 3,418 | 111,914 |
| 1940-41 | 53,780 | 19,793 | 43,305 | 3,191 | 5,315 | 19,975 | 5,123 | 150,482 |
| 1941-42 | 56,781 | 26,830 | 77,564 | 3,691 | 14,569 | 23,386 | 7,220 | 210,041 |
| 1942-43 | 64,878 | 28,846 | 141,027 | 3,873 | 18,520 | 28,008 | 9,307 | 294,459 |
| 1943-44 | 67,291 | 27,909 | 183,799 | 3,819 | 20,849 | 30,281 ^a | 8,240 | 342,188 |

^a Post Office, £26,679 (000) ; Railways, £3,602 (000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—The information in the table on the next page 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 following table. "Defence" in the table

does not include amounts placed in Trust Fund from excess receipts and spent as follows:—1934-35, Defence, £933,899; 1935-36, Defence, £1,294,155; 1936-37, Defence, £1,076,188; 1937-38, Defence, £1,452,250, Civil Aviation, £117,253; 1938-39, Defence, £3,072,325, Civil Aviation, £173,422; 1939-40, Defence, £2,017,414, Civil Aviation, £57,111; 1940-41, Defence, £2,964,185; and 1941-42, Civil Aviation, £52,214. "Social Services" include payments into the National Welfare Fund: 1943-44, £25,525,398.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

| Year. | Defence and War. <i>a</i> | 1914-1918 War. <i>b</i> | Business Under-takings. <i>a</i> | Social Services. <i>c</i> | Direct Payments to or for States. | Other. | Total. |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1934-35 | 4,766 | 19,018 | 13,441 | 12,091 | 13,782 | 13,560 | 76,658 |
| 1935-36 | 5,886 | 18,241 | 15,298 | 13,133 | 14,574 | 11,504 | 78,636 |
| 1936-37 | 7,381 | 18,724 | 16,590 | 14,369 | 15,022 | 9,445 | 81,531 |
| 1937-38 | 6,515 | 18,948 | 17,554 | 16,199 | 15,989 | 10,758 | 85,963 |
| 1938-39 | 9,984 | 19,257 | 20,222 | 16,428 | 15,649 | 12,897 | 94,437 |
| 1939-40 | 24,884 <i>d</i> | 18,835 | 18,201 | 16,876 | 15,697 | 14,492 | 108,985 |
| 1940-41 | 65,681 <i>d</i> | 18,603 | 18,808 | 17,773 | 14,926 | 14,691 | 150,482 |
| 1941-42 | 109,234 <i>d</i> | 18,618 | 21,410 | 30,918 | 13,731 | 16,130 | 210,041 |
| 1942-43 | 159,478 <i>d</i> | 18,721 | 25,753 | 36,593 | 13,091 | 40,823 <i>f</i> | 294,459 |
| 1943-44 | 167,843 <i>d</i> | 19,604 | 28,581 <i>e</i> | 64,674 | 13,247 | 48,239 <i>f</i> | 342,188 |

a Including new works paid for from Revenue.

b Including war pensions, debt charges, repatriation, etc.

c Invalid and Old-age Pensions, Maternity Allowances, Child Endowment from 1941-42, Widows' Pensions from 1942-43, and National Welfare from 1943-44.

d Including services and pensions on account of 1939-1945 War.

e Post Office, £25,415(000); Railways, £3,166(000).

f Including income tax and entertainment tax reimbursement to States.

Defence expenditure until 1938-39 included ordinary defence expenditure, but since then includes all revenue expenditure in connection with the 1939-1945 War, including pensions. 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, special "non-recurring" grants, and taxation reimbursements to the States are included amongst "Other."

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 1914-1918 War, for which the Commonwealth Government owes an additional £255 m.

The table on page 317 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £116 m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £1,232 m. of the following table is accounted for by taking from the latter £1,122 m. spent from loans since June, 1939, on the recent war, leaving £110 m. for loan expenditure on non-war purposes. To this must be added the cost of railways and properties transferred from the States, £17 m.; funding of deficits, £16 m.; and cost of raising loans, £3 m.; while £30 m. must be deducted for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

| Year. | Defence and War Services. <i>a</i> | Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>b</i> | Post Office. | Railways. | Australian Capital Territory. | Other. | Total. |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 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 |
| 1939-40 | 28,814 | 750 | 1,853 | .. | - 11 | - 51 | 31,355 |
| 1940-41 | 101,581 | 1,770 | 1,910 | - 2 | - 4 | - 46 | 105,209 |
| 1941-42 | 210,877 | 762 | 1,185 | - 18 | - 7 | 7 | 212,806 |
| 1942-43 | 402,852 | 212 | .. | - 35 | - 5 | - 7 | 403,017 |
| 1943-44 | 377,157 | .. | .. | - 10 | - 6 | 222 | 377,363 |
| Total to date .. | 1,130,189 | 13,241 | 40,137 | 13,816 | 8,469 | 26,022 | 1,231,874 |

a Excluding expenditure on 1914-1918 War.

b Wheat Bounty, Farmers Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

War Expenditure.—The total of the 1939-1945 War and defence expenditure from all sources from 1st July, 1939, to 30th June, 1945, was £1,655 m., of which £533 m. was provided from Revenue. 4

5. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1944, 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 £575,939,397, or 24.3 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 313. The real interest bill was 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 £657,008 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £17,142,161,

interest on the balance of £79,724,220 having been remitted by the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table are taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Finance Bulletin, No. 35.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1944.

| States, &c. | Gross Public Debt. | | Annual Interest Payable. | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | Total. | Per Head. | Total, <i>a</i> | Per Head. |
| | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d. |
| New South Wales .. | 351,971,024 | 122 11 11 | 12,408,808 | 4 6 5 |
| Victoria | 174,762,413 | 87 9 7 | 6,387,771 | 3 3 11 |
| Queensland | 129,179,046 | 121 4 11 | 4,932,858 | 4 12 7 |
| South Australia .. | 108,305,240 | 174 2 6 | 3,985,785 | 6 8 2 |
| Western Australia .. | 96,478,295 | 198 15 2 | 3,450,674 | 7 2 2 |
| Tasmania | 30,063,802 | 122 9 10 | 1,030,730 | 4 4 0 |
| Total on Account of States— | | | | |
| Maturing Overseas | 398,920,312 | 54 14 11 <i>d</i> | 15,573,869 | 2 2 9 <i>d</i> |
| Maturing in Australia | 491,839,508 | 67 9 11 <i>d</i> | 16,622,757 | 2 5 7 <i>d</i> |
| Total | 890,759,820 | 122 4 10 <i>d</i> | 32,196,626 | 4 8 4 <i>d</i> |
| On Account of Commonwealth— | | | | |
| War— | | | | |
| Maturing Overseas | 96,866,381 <i>b</i> | 13 5 2 | 657,008 | 0 1 10 |
| Maturing in Australia | 1,262,888,748 <i>c</i> | 172 16 10 | 32,915,054 | 4 10 1 |
| Works and Other— | | | | |
| Maturing Overseas | 80,152,704 | 10 19 5 | 3,391,877 | 0 9 3 |
| Maturing in Australia | 36,190,330 | 4 19 1 | 1,029,891 | 0 2 10 |
| Total Commonwealth | 1,476,098,163 | 202 0 6 <i>e</i> | 37,993,830 | 5 4 0 <i>e</i> |
| Grand Total .. | 2,366,857,983 | 323 18 8 <i>e</i> | 70,190,456 | 9 12 2 <i>e</i> |

a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

b Including £347,000 interest-free loans.

c Including £6,004,580 interest-free loans.

d Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

e Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure, during 1943-44 and the aggregate to date, for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth figures for 1943-44 include expenditure on war and defence work; and the aggregate excludes expenditure on the 1914-1918 War.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1943-44.

| Government. | During 1943-44. | | | Aggregate to End of 1943-44. |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Public Works. | Other. <i>a</i> | Total. | |
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| New South Wales | 1,411 | -6,465 | -5,054 | 391,382 |
| Victoria | 128 | .. | 128 | 229,002 |
| Queensland .. | 345 | .. | 345 | 142,899 |
| South Australia | 476 | .. | 476 | 123,364 |
| Western Australia | 106 | -38 | 68 | 116,194 |
| Tasmania | 499 | 1,176 | 1,675 | 35,506 |
| Total States .. | 2,965 | -5,327 | -2,362 | 1,038,347 |
| Commonwealth | 206 | 377,157 | 377,363 | 1,231,874 ^b |
| Total Australia .. | 3,171 | 371,830 | 375,001 | 2,270,221 |

^a The amount shown in this column for Commonwealth is for War Services, while Tasmania's £1,176(000) includes £1,067(000) discounts and flotation expenses on loans and the New South Wales credit figure of £6,465(000) is accounted for by the repayment of deficiency Treasury Bills from cash.

^b See pages 316 and 317 for full details of Commonwealth Government loan expenditure and indebtedness.

6. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

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 more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the war was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The State shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war, the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes. Reimbursements of income tax are made to all States, and of entertainment tax to those States which had previously levied this tax. Since July, 1941, a Pay-Roll Tax has been collected by the Commonwealth. This tax was instituted to meet the costs of Child Endowment.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were 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. Since the institution of the War-time Uniform Income Tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income.

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, 1943-44.

| Tax. | Total Amount. | | | Amount per Head. | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | State. | Commonwealth. | Total. | State. | Commonwealth. | Total. |
| Consld. Revenue— | £ | £ | £ | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> | <i>s. d.</i> |
| Income ^a | 5,821,000 | 15,835,252 | 21,656,252 | 110 0 | 299 4 | 409 4 |
| Land | 387,475 | 74,991 | 462,466 | 7 4 | 1 5 | 8 9 |
| Probate, Succession, and Estate | 746,629 | 197,228 | 943,857 | 14 1 | 3 9 | 17 10 |
| Other Stamp Duty | 502,012 | 22,941 | 524,953 | 9 6 | 0 5 | 9 11 |
| Customs | .. | 2,159,260 | 2,159,260 | .. | 40 10 | 40 10 |
| Excise | .. | 4,013,020 | 4,013,020 | .. | 75 10 | 75 10 |
| Sales | .. | 2,991,648 | 2,991,648 | .. | 56 7 | 56 7 |
| Flour | .. | 313,514 | 313,514 | .. | 5 11 | 5 11 |
| Entertainment .. | .. | 817,383 | 817,383 | .. | 15 5 | 15 5 |
| Pay-roll | .. | 1,353,250 | 1,353,250 | .. | 25 7 | 25 7 |
| Transport | 64,926 | .. | 64,926 | 1 3 | .. | 1 3 |
| Liquor | 127,220 | .. | 127,220 | 2 5 | .. | 2 5 |
| Betting | 132,920 | .. | 132,920 | 2 6 | .. | 2 6 |
| Lottery | 128,000 | .. | 128,000 | 2 5 | .. | 2 5 |
| Other | 52,152 | -14,705 | 37,447 | 1 0 | -0 3 | 0 9 |
| Trust Funds— | | | | | | |
| Motor Veh. Reg... .. | 684,613 | .. | 684,613 | 12 11 | .. | 12 11 |
| Transport Lic. Fees | 58,305 | .. | 58,305 | 1 1 | .. | 1 1 |
| Other | 77,516 | .. | 77,516 | 1 6 | .. | 1 6 |
| Total | 8,782,768 | 27,763,782 | 36,546,550 | 166 0 | 524 10 | 690 10 |

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £5,821,000 reimbursed to State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

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.

A reliable indication of the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid before the war by each State was obtained by the Commonwealth Grants Commission by allocating customs and excise duties and sales tax on a population basis, and by distributing central office assessments of income, land, and estate taxes. For the year 1938-39, the Commission calculated the amount of Commonwealth taxation paid by Queensland as £9,853,000 as against £6,731,000 collected in Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole taxing authority on income in Australia, and, therefore, figures for States comparable with those published in earlier editions of the *Year Book* are not available.

After Uniform Taxation in Australia was introduced, the rates of tax on income were raised gradually until the highest practicable level was reached. With the increasing amount of tax payable, it became obvious that some new method of collection was necessary, since many taxpayers would fail to save sufficient during the year to meet their assessments at the end of the year. Therefore a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. This was satisfactory for those taxpayers whose income varied little from year to year. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction in 1944 of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation.

In April, 1944, an amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax is based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year is now deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment is made after the end of the year, when the assessment is issued. This Act also made provision that, in the transition period, taxpayers would be allowed a rebate of three-quarters of the tax payable on income earned in the year 1943-44. Thus the tax payable for that year was deducted in the three months, April, May, and June, 1944. Deductions made during the twelve months ended March, 1944, were used in payment of tax assessed on income earned in 1942-43. 1944-45 was the first full year that "Pay as You Earn" taxation operated.

Uniform Income Taxation Rates.—The following rates of tax were imposed on income earned during 1944-45.

| Taxable Income (T). | | Personal Exertion Income. | | Rate of Tax. | |
|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|
| £ | d. in £. | £ | d. in £. | £ | d. in £. |
| 1- 300 .. | Up to | £100 : | 6-0 .. | Balance : | 30-0 + .165 (T-100) |
| 301-1000 .. | First | £300 : | 44-0 .. | Balance : | 96-0 + .01 (T-300) |
| 1001-2000 .. | First | £1000 : | 85-3 .. | Balance : | 110-0 + .033 (T-1000) |
| 2001-3000 .. | First | £2000 : | 114-15 .. | Balance : | 176-0 + .015 (T-2000) |
| 3001-5000 .. | First | £3000 : | 139-76 .. | Balance : | 206-0 + .004 (T-3000) |
| 5001 & over .. | First | £5000 : | 169-46 .. | Balance : | 222-0 |

Property Income.

| Taxable Income (T). | | Rate of Tax. | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| £ | d. in £. | £ | d. in £. |
| 1- 200 .. Up to | £100 : 6-0 .. | Balance : | 30-0 + .165 (T-100) |
| 201- 300 .. First | £200 : 26-25 .. | Balance : | 75-5 + .24 (T-200) |
| 301-1000 .. First | £300 : 50-6 .. | Balance : | 123-5 + .01 (T-300) |
| 1001-2000 .. First | £1000 : 106-55 .. | Balance : | 137-5 + .034 (T-1000) |
| 2001-5000 .. First | £2000 : 139-025 .. | Balance : | 205-5 + .00275 (T-2000) |
| 5001 & over .. First | £5000 : 183-86 .. | Balance : | 222-0 |

The following table shows uniform taxation figures levied on Queensland residents during the year 1942-43 for 1941-42 income year.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1942-43.

| Grade of Taxable Income. | Taxpayers. | Taxable Income. | | | Net Tax Assessed. |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------|
| | | Personal Exertion. | Property. | Total. | |
| £ | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 157 to 300 | 91,985 | 20,584,479 | 979,182 | 21,563,661 | 886,085 |
| 301 to 500 | 72,774 | 26,030,902 | 1,067,858 | 27,098,760 | 2,117,380 |
| 501 to 1,000 | 17,727 | 10,314,474 | 1,293,713 | 11,608,187 | 1,654,440 |
| 1,001 to 2,000 | 4,152 | 4,691,832 | 888,386 | 5,580,218 | 1,430,245 |
| 2,001 to 3,000 | 858 | 1,688,052 | 374,757 | 2,062,809 | 808,668 |
| 3,001 to 5,000 | 413 | 1,202,364 | 324,987 | 1,527,351 | 779,867 |
| 5,001 and Over | 141 | 878,300 | 239,270 | 1,117,570 | 771,442 |
| Total .. | 188,050 | 65,390,403 | 5,168,153 | 70,558,556 | 8,448,127 |

For the year 1943-44 the statutory exemption was reduced to £104.

Concessional Allowances (Income Tax).—As part of the Uniform Tax Plan, the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax instead of deductions from assessable income. The rebates of tax are calculated by applying to the amounts allowable the personal exertion rate appropriate to the total taxable income of the taxpayer.

The maximum amount of each concessional allowance for the calculation of the rebate allowable is as follows:—Wife, £100; mother, £50; children under 16, £75 for eldest child, £30 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent or housekeeper who has care of a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £100; invalid child aged sixteen years and over, £75; children between sixteen and eighteen years attending school, £75; medical expenses, £50; dental expenses, £10; funeral expenses, £20; assurance, &c., £100; gifts to patriotic funds of £1 and upwards. In addition, a rebate of tax is allowable on amounts paid by a taxpayer for artificial limbs and eyes.

Under the Uniform Tax Plan, refunds are paid to the States to reimburse them to the extent of the tax they would have collected had the

Commonwealth not been the sole taxing authority. The amounts specified to be payable by the Commonwealth to the States are:—

| | £ |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| New South Wales | 15,356,000 |
| Victoria | 6,517,000 |
| Queensland | 5,821,000 |
| South Australia | 2,361,000 |
| Western Australia | 2,546,000 |
| Tasmania | 888,000 |
| All States | £33,489,000 |

Company Tax.—Income tax on companies has altered considerably since the commencement of the recent war, and there is also an additional War-Time (Company) Tax. State income tax on companies has been suspended, the Commonwealth rates being the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown above allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period while the Commonwealth is the only income taxing authority.

The rates for 1944-45 are as follow:—

Ordinary Tax: 72d. for every £1 of taxable income or, in the case of a mutual life assurance company, 60d.

Super Tax: 12d. for every £1 of the taxable income in excess of £5,000.

Tax on Undistributed Income: Public Companies—24d. in the £1 payable on that portion of the taxable income which has not been distributed as dividends. Private Companies—Levied on that portion of the distributable income which has not been distributed as dividends. The amount of tax is equivalent to the aggregate amount of additional tax which would have been payable by its share-holders if the company had paid the undistributed portion as a dividend.

War-Time (Company) Tax: Rate commences at 6 per cent. of the first 1 per cent. of capital employed by which profits, after deduction of ordinary income tax, exceeds 5 per cent. of capital employed. It increases by steps of 6 per cent. to a maximum rate of 78 per cent. when taxable profit exceeds 17 per cent. of capital employed. The tax applies to public companies, but not to private companies or mutual life assurance companies.

Private companies are liable for ordinary income tax and undistributed profits tax; public companies for ordinary income tax, undistributed profits tax, and super tax or war-time profits tax (whichever is the greater).

Land Tax (State).—Returns of the value of freehold land held are required 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.

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption, but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA.

| State. | Rates of Tax. (d. in £ on unimproved values). | Exemptions. |
|----------------------|--|--|
| New South Wales .. | Western areas only : 1 | £240 |
| Victoria | ½ | £250 diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £250 |
| Queensland | Ranges from 1 to 8 on over £75,000 (see above) | 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 |
| South Australia .. | Up to £5,000—¾ Over £5,000—1½ Absentees—20% extra | — |
| Western Australia .. | Land not improved—2 Improved land—1 Absentees—50% extra | Improved land used solely for primary production exempt |
| Tasmania | Rate graduates from 1 on first £2,500 to 5 on excess of value over £80,000 | Rural—£3,500 Other—Nil |
| Commonwealth .. | V = total unimproved value of land. On portion of taxable value up to £75,000— $1 + \frac{V - 5,000}{18,750}$ On portion of taxable value over £75,000—9 Absentees' rates : 1 up to £5,000, rising to 10 for excess over £80,000 Super tax of 20% if taxable value of land over £20,000 | £5,000 Absentees—Nil |

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during the year 1943-44.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Type of Taxpayer. | Taxable Value. | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| | £1-£499. | £500-£1,999. | £2,000-£9,999. | £10,000-£49,999. | £50,000 and over. | Total. |
| TAXPAYERS (NO.) | | | | | | |
| Individuals | 12,124 | 5,872 | 1,793 | 85 | .. | 19,874 |
| Companies | 234 | 358 | 381 | 147 | 25 | 1,150 ^a |
| Total .. | 12,358 | 6,230 | 2,174 | 232 | 25 | 21,024 ^a |
| TAXABLE VALUE (£). | | | | | | |
| Individuals | 2,217,110 | 4,933,134 | 6,355,850 | 1,357,272 | .. | 14,863,366 |
| Companies | 54,989 | 399,831 | 1,697,657 | 3,138,262 | 2,406,131 | 7,993,529 ^b |
| Total .. | 2,272,099 | 5,332,965 | 8,053,507 | 4,495,534 | 2,406,131 | 22,856,895 ^b |
| PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£). | | | | | | |
| Individuals | 9,238 | 33,780 | 67,333 | 21,106 | .. | 131,457 |
| Companies | 229 | 2,792 | 19,396 | 52,139 | 57,914 | 134,942 ^c |
| Total .. | 9,467 | 36,572 | 86,729 | 73,245 | 57,914 | 266,399 ^c |

^a Including 5 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

^b Including £296,659 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

^c Including £2,472 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 £105,946—£46,663 on individuals and £59,283 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £372,345. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1943-44 was £415,157.

Tax on undeveloped land was suspended from 1st July, 1943, to the last day in the financial year commencing after the formal cessation of hostilities.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £387,475, a decrease of £3,793 on the 1942-43 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £1,505 was granted to 29 taxpayers for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £6 10s. 7d. for each £100 collected.

Land Tax (Commonwealth).—The rates payable are summarised on page 323. During 1940-41, tax was levied on land in Queensland with an assessed unimproved value of £12,041,351, of which £11,944,336 was owned by Australian residents and £97,015 by absentees. Town lands were valued at £7,719,665 and country lands at £4,321,686. Tax assessed amounted to £144,728, all except £771 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.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—No duty is imposed where the net value does not amount to £300. £1 for every £100 or part thereof is charged where the net value amounts to £300 and upwards.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage 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.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE.

A = where the successor is Domiciled within—and B = outside Australia.

| Succession Passing upon Death the Value of which is— | | Widow and Lineal Issue. | | Husband Schedule Rates. | | Other Relatives. | | Strangers in Blood. | |
|---|--------|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| | | A. | B. | A. | B. | A. | B. | A. | B. |
| £ | £ | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| 200 but not over | 500 | Nil | 0½ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3¾ | 4 | 5 |
| Over— | | | | | | | | | |
| 500 but not over | 1,000 | 1 | 1½ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3¾ | 4 | 5 |
| 1,000 but not over | 2,500 | 1½ | 1¾ | 3 | 3 | 4½ | 5½ | 6 | 7½ |
| 2,500 but not over | 4,000 | 2½ | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 7½ | 8 | 10 |
| 4,000 but not over | 5,000 | 3 | 3¾ | 4½ | 4½ | 6¾ | 8¾ | 9 | 11½ |
| 5,000 but not over | 6,000 | 5 | 6¼ | 5 | 6¼ | 7½ | 9¾ | 10 | 12½ |
| 6,000 but not over | 7,000 | 5½ | 6¾ | 5½ | 6¾ | 8½ | 10½ | 11 | 13½ |
| 7,000 but not over | 8,000 | 6 | 7¼ | 6 | 7¼ | 9 | 11¼ | 12 | 15 |
| 8,000 but not over | 9,000 | 6½ | 8 | 6½ | 8 | 9¾ | 12¼ | 13 | 16½ |
| 9,000 but not over | 10,000 | 7 | 8½ | 7 | 8½ | 10½ | 13½ | 14 | 17½ |
| 10,000 but not over | 12,500 | 7½ | 9 | 7½ | 9 | 11¼ | 14½ | 15 | 18½ |
| 12,500 but not over | 15,000 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 20 |
| 15,000 but not over | 17,500 | 8½ | 10½ | 8½ | 10½ | 12½ | 15½ | 17 | 21½ |
| 17,500 but not over | 20,000 | 9 | 11¼ | 9 | 11¼ | 13½ | 16¾ | 18 | 22½ |
| 20,000 but not over | 22,500 | 9½ | 11¾ | 9½ | 11¾ | 14½ | 17¾ | 19 | 23½ |
| 22,500 but not over | 25,000 | 10 | 12½ | 10 | 12½ | 15 | 18¾ | 20 | 25 |
| 25,000 but not over | 27,500 | 10½ | 13 | 10½ | 13 | 15½ | 19½ | 21 | 26½ |
| 27,500 but not over | 30,000 | 11 | 13¾ | 11 | 13¾ | 16½ | 20¾ | 22 | 27½ |
| Maximum Rates | | 20 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 30 |

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less the statutory exemption) is under £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £19,999 the rate rises

from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of $\frac{3}{100}$ per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27·9 per cent. at £500,000.

The statutory exemption for widows, children, and grandchildren is £2,000, but diminishes as the value of the estate exceeds £2,000 until it disappears at £12,400; and the exemption for others is £1,000, disappearing at £10,000.

Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt in Australia.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposes a duty on gifts which exceed the value of £500. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those imposed under Federal Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-Roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-Roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all wages, paid or payable, with an exemption where the weekly pay-roll is not more than £20 per week or £1,040 per annum.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, 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 recent legislation fixed the rates at $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 25 per cent., according to prescribed schedules of commodities.

Entertainment Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced by the Commonwealth Government in August, 1942, and the Commonwealth agreed upon payment of compensation to those States which vacated this tax field at its request. The rate of tax imposed commences with 3d. on an admission price of one shilling, and increases at the rate of 2d. for every sixpence increase until the admission price reaches five shillings, and thereafter by 3d. for every sixpence increase or part thereof.

Special rates, approximately 25 per cent. less than the general rates, are provided in the Act to encourage the legitimate stage and other similar entertainments. Exemptions are granted for patriotic purposes.

Flour Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was reintroduced in December, 1938, and is payable by the manufacturer or the importer of flour. The rate varies with the price of wheat, the highest rate having been £6 2s. 9d. per ton, and the lowest £1 12s. 3d. The present rate of £2 8s. 10d. has remained constant since October, 1940.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax has been payable since 1936 on all wool grown in Australia. The rate of tax is 6d. on each bale of wool, 3d. on each butt, and 1d. on each bag of wool.

Gold Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax is imposed on gold delivered to the Commonwealth Bank after September, 1930; and is 50 per cent. of the amount by which the price of gold exceeds £9 per fine oz.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator commission. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 319. The Government's commission amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators: The following table gives particulars of totalisator operations for the last five years.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Racing Clubs with TotalisatorsNo. | 269 | 285 | 287 | 290 | 301 |
| Meetings Held with Totalisators in Use ..No. | 628 | 605 | 445 | 324 | 505 |
| Amount Passed through Totalisators £ | 687,479 | 597,204 | 451,303 | 456,791 | 851,466 |
| Retained by Clubs .. £ | 61,597 | 53,371 | 40,484 | 41,166 | 76,901 |
| Government Commission £ | 34,374 | 29,860 | 22,565 | 22,839 | 42,573 |

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of threepence on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1943-44 was £128,000.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 210 and 211.

7. 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 7,000. 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 24-25, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 35-36, but for details of finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland* for 1939-40. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 330 and 331. 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. Since 1933, many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of, and provision of water on, stock routes.

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.

Local government statistics since 1940 are not yet available and the information given in the following tables is the same as that printed in the 1941 *Year Book*.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the 30th June, 1940.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1940.

| Particulars. | | City of Brisbane. | Other Cities. | Towns. | Shires. | Total. |
|-------------------------|-------|----------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------------------|
| Authorities | No. | 1 | 11 | 11 | 121 | 144 |
| Population ^a | No. | 335,520 | 196,906 | 39,523 | 479,312 | 1,018,477 ^b |
| Ratepayers | No. | <i>n</i> | 44,750 | 12,992 | 117,918 | <i>n</i> |
| Dwellings | No. | 83,304 | 46,289 | 10,300 | 113,179 | 253,072 |
| Rateable Value | £ | 21,134,172 | 6,283,750 | 1,462,813 | 43,961,483 | 72,842,218 |
| Streets and Roads | Miles | 1,921 | 1,607 | 493 | 121,074 | 125,095 |

^a At 31st December, 1939; later populations are shown on pages 35-36.

^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.

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 1939-40 (excluding loan receipts).

No amounts are shown as grants for unemployment relief in 1939-40, as the intermittent relief scheme was superseded by a policy of full-time employment in September, 1938, under which most of the works were carried out by government departments and the Main Roads Commission. Since November, 1938, the Treasury has subsidised loans of Local Authorities for approved works by undertaking to provide for a maximum of 15 years one-third of the annual interest and redemption charges on sewerage loans, and one-fifth of these charges on loans for other works. The Local Authorities are responsible for the full loan charges after 15 years on loans raised for periods exceeding 15 years. The figures for subsidy receipts in the table below include amounts paid on loans raised prior to 1938, when the usual subsidy was approximately one-third of the amount spent on labour. A special Commonwealth-State scheme of subsidy of local works is mentioned on page 301.

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 206, for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.)

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 332).

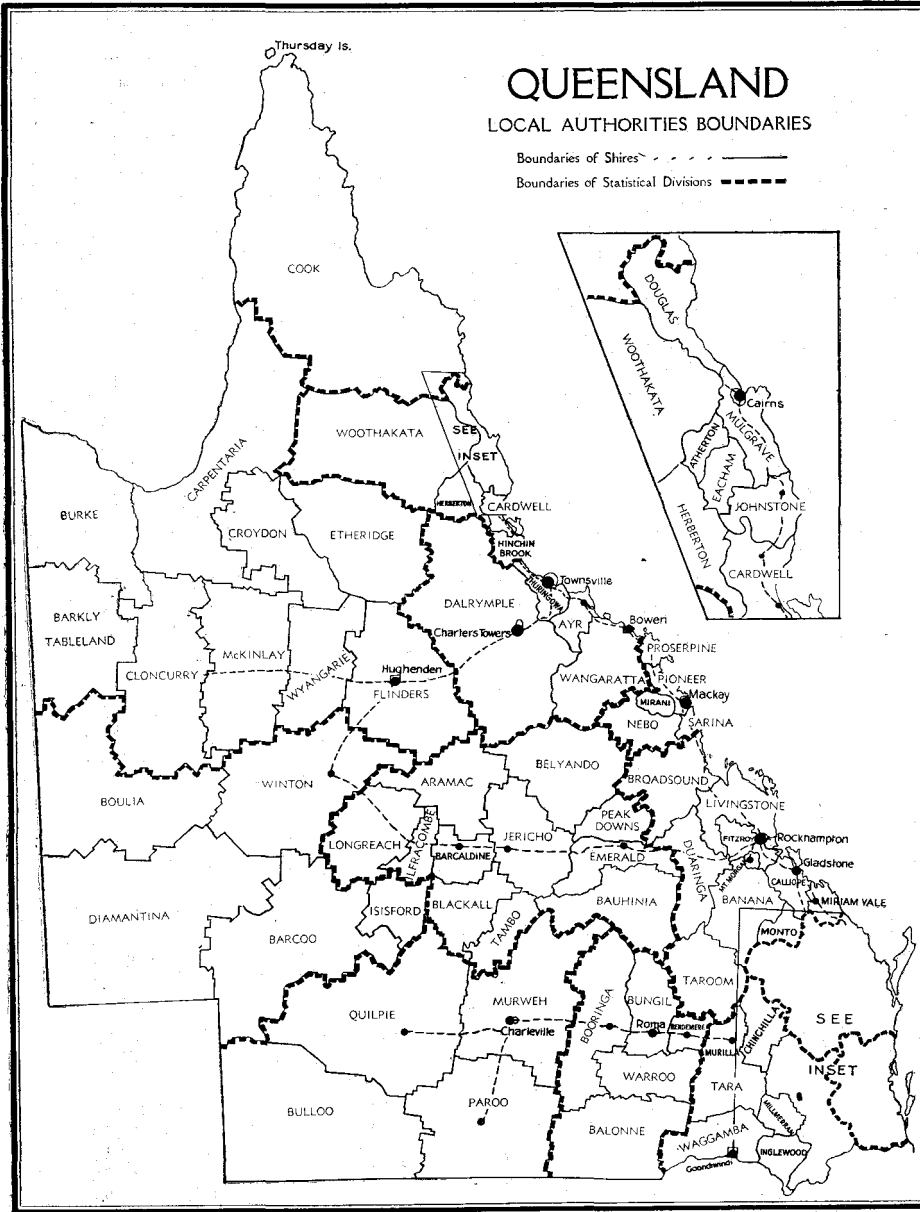
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1939-40.

| Source of Revenue. | City of Brisbane. | Other Cities. | Towns. | Shires. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Taxation— | | | | | |
| Rates | 1,110,031 | 363,435 | 84,302 | 1,235,504 | 2,793,272 |
| Licenses | 19,441 | 6,068 | 1,438 | 6,244 | 33,191 |
| Government Grants— | | | | | |
| Subsidy of Loans.. | .. | 324,024 | 13,240 | 67,736 | 405,000 |
| Main Roads Comm. | .. | 11,189 | 2,972 | 246,925 | 261,086 |
| Other | 35,505 | 15,011 | 2,460 | 14,151 | 67,127 |
| Sanitary and Cleansing Services .. | 154,576 | 107,349 | 21,092 | 121,442 | 404,459 |
| Other Public Works and Services .. | 122,769 | 59,821 | 17,337 | 193,603 | 393,530 |
| Other | 65,250 | 54,025 | 9,950 | 59,201 | 188,426 |
| Total | 1,507,572 | 940,922 | 152,791 | 1,944,806 | 4,546,091 |

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, &c., 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, 1939-40.

| Head of Expenditure. | City of Brisbane. | Other Cities. | Towns. | Shires. | Total. |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Administration .. | 100,605 | 42,718 | 11,523 | 159,724 | 314,570 |
| Debt Services .. | 588,706 | 137,535 | 43,613 | 348,875 | 1,118,729 |
| Roads and Streets— | | | | | |
| New Works .. | 38,650 | 59,015 | 7,314 | 149,059 | 254,038 |
| Maintenance .. | 179,872 | 94,953 | 24,656 | 662,227 | 961,708 |
| Other Public Works— | | | | | |
| New Works .. | 25,729 | 340,123 | 10,368 | 62,137 | 438,357 |
| Maintenance .. | 179,900 | 94,105 | 9,793 | 173,822 | 457,620 |
| Health & Cleansing | 176,327 | 114,462 | 22,678 | 145,148 | 458,615 |
| Other Services .. | 37,850 | 20,542 | 4,951 | 15,583 | 78,926 |
| Grants | 131,764 | 44,000 | 8,182 | 158,131 | 342,077 |
| Other | 32,010 | 34,281 | 3,044 | 45,397 | 114,732 |
| Total | 1,491,413 | 981,734 | 146,122 | 1,920,103 | 4,539,372 |



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 35-36. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The name of the Shire shown above as Degilbo has been changed to Biggenden.

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.

The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of Local Authority business undertakings during 1939-40.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1939-40.

| Particulars. | City of Brisbane. | Other Cities. | Towns. | Shires. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| <i>Water and Sewerage.</i> | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Rates, Sales, and Charges | 779,762 | 231,217 | 33,575 | 60,767 | 1,105,321 |
| Subsidy of Loans .. | 60,021 | 64,979 | 1,620 | 14,820 | 141,440 |
| Other | 60,210 | 24,873 | 2,041 | 4,935 | 92,059 |
| Total | 899,993 | 321,069 | 37,236 | 80,522 | 1,338,820 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Working Expenses .. | 207,509 | 121,802 | 18,955 | 30,556 | 378,822 |
| Construction .. | 77,624 | 84,438 | 2,652 | 16,044 | 180,758 |
| Debt Charges .. | 698,935 | 105,073 | 13,650 | 29,587 | 847,245 |
| Other | 58,052 | 11,380 ^a | 2,270 ^a | 2,993 | 74,695 |
| Total | 1,042,120 | 322,693 | 37,527 | 79,180 | 1,481,520 |
| Surplus | -142,127 | -1,624 | -291 | +1,342 | -142,700 |
| <i>Electricity.</i> | | | | | |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Rates and Sales .. | 706,896 | 205,342 | 63,535 | 155,747 | 1,131,520 |
| Other | 66,270 | 10,563 | 29,859 | 25,518 | 132,210 |
| Total | 773,166 | 215,905 | 93,394 | 181,265 | 1,263,730 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Working Expenses .. | 442,751 | 136,265 | 44,210 | 105,191 | 728,417 |
| Debt Charges .. | 150,259 | 37,231 | 32,397 | 40,326 | 260,213 |
| Other | 99,400 | 53,893 ^a | 12,828 ^a | 33,586 | 199,707 |
| Total | 692,410 | 227,389 | 89,435 | 179,103 | 1,188,337 |
| Surplus | +80,756 | -11,484 | +3,959 | +2,162 | +75,393 |
| <i>Tramways and Bus Services.</i> | | | | | |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Rates and Charges .. | 842,966 | 14,552 | .. | 31,146 | 888,664 |
| Other | 24,016 | 2,946 | .. | 4,484 | 31,446 |
| Total | 866,982 | 17,498 | .. | 35,630 | 920,110 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Working Expenses .. | 579,264 | 10,288 | .. | 24,014 | 613,566 |
| Debt Charges .. | 176,568 | 5,078 | .. | 8,986 | 190,632 |
| Other | 41,510 | 552 | .. | 2,000 | 44,062 |
| Total | 797,342 | 15,918 | .. | 35,000 | 848,260 |
| Surplus | +69,640 | +1,580 | .. | +630 | +71,850 |

^a Including profits transferred to General Funds.

Waterworks are controlled by 60 Local Authorities including all the Cities. Ten 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 (58) are controlled by 38 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see *Statistics of Queensland, 1939-40, Part E*).

Sewerage systems are operating in Brisbane, Cunnamulla, Mackay, and Toowoomba, and systems are in course of construction in Bundaberg, Charleville, Goondiwindi, Ipswich, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Warwick.

In Brisbane there were, in 1939-40, only 36,154 premises connected to the sewerage cut of a total of 91,720 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work will proceed as fast as resources permit.

Electricity is supplied by 47 Local Authorities, but only 35 generate their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers.

Electric tramways and motor bus services are operated by the Brisbane City Council. A bus service is operated by the Rockhampton City Council, and three Shires operate short lengths of steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts. The Beaudesert Tramway operated by Beaudesert Shire was closed on 30th September, 1944, and has been dismantled.

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, 1940, were £32,886,377. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

| | £ | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|------------|----|----|----------------|
| Brisbane | 22,808,780 | or | 67 | 19 7 per head |
| Other Cities and Towns .. | 5,152,124 | or | 21 | 15 10 per head |
| Shires | 4,925,473 | or | 10 | 5 6 per head |

to the following:—

| | £ |
|---------------------------|------------|
| State Government | 10,148,421 |
| Other Fixed Loans | 21,250,720 |
| Bank Overdrafts | 1,103,530 |
| Other Liabilities | 383,706 |

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council, which at 30th June, 1940, owed £5,500,000 in London, and £3,445,963 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government £4,632,445 were to Brisbane, which was also responsible for £575,298

of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £3,214,464 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, 1940:—

| | £ |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Electricity Supply | 2,781,243 |
| Water and Sewerage | 14,274,015 |
| Roads | 6,999,168 |
| Tram and Bus Services | 2,726,877 |
| Other | 4,617,838 |
| Total .. | £31,399,141 |

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 1939-40.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

| Head of Expenditure. | City of Brisbane. | Other Cities. | Towns. | Shires. | Total. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------|---------|-----------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Roads, &c. | 142,203 | 47,743 | 23,304 | 339,262 | 552,512 |
| Other Ordinary Services | 85,138 | 67,916 | 8,002 | 135,770 | 296,826 |
| Water and Sewerage .. | 201,529 | 470,674 | 49,807 | 51,771 | 773,781 |
| Electricity | 94,555 | 37,890 | 14,191 | 66,650 | 213,286 |
| Tram and Bus Services | 106,232 | 3,215 | .. | .. | 109,447 |
| Total | 629,657 | 627,438 | 95,304 | 593,453 | 1,945,852 |

8. 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 twelve 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 10 of this chapter.

The activities included under these heads in the table below are (1) 61 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 Brisbane 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) 36 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 84 hospital boards and hospitals and 76 ambulance brigades, (11) 38 marketing and industry improvement boards, and (12) the Public Curator, the University Works Board, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

The loan and overdraft liabilities of these bodies amounted to £14,552,400 at the 30th June, 1940, £13,135,375 being loan, and £1,417,025 overdraft. Loans due to the State Government amount to £9,559,230; and a number of the bodies which operate as Trust Funds have their overdrafts on the Treasury.

Of the fixed loan indebtedness, £1,295,864 was for water supply authorities, £161,325 for irrigation and drainage, £3,304,880 for harbours, £290,362 for electricity, £5,451,579 for roads and bridges, £375,065 for trading bodies, £120,561 for fire brigades, £1,346,712 for hospitals and ambulances, £529,027 for marketing and industry improvement, and £260,000 for the University Works Board.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1939-40.

| Type of Body. | Revenue Receipts. | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------|------------|
| | Taxation. | Grants from Public Funds. | Sales and Charges. | Other. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Water and Irrigation .. | 26,723 | 12,297 | 46,815 | 1,440 | 87,275 |
| Harbours ^a .. | .. | 120,261 | 435,102 | 59,026 | 614,389 |
| Electricity .. | .. | 595 | 79,175 | 5,027 | 84,797 |
| Roads and Bridges | 961,648 | 1,611,336 | 25,777 | 148,100 | 2,746,861 |
| Trading, n.e.i. .. | .. | 20,000 | 1,356,768 | 5,379 | 1,382,147 |
| Fire Brigades .. | .. | 52,618 | 702 | 42,127 | 95,447 |
| University ^b .. | .. | 38,700 | 39,590 | 24,012 | 102,302 |
| Hospitals and Ambulances .. | .. | 946,836 ^d | 323,986 | 144,275 | 1,415,097 |
| Marketing, &c. ^c .. | 97,791 | 39,352 | 21,862,219 | 18,229 | 22,017,591 |
| Other | .. | 54,800 | 46,345 | 54,504 | 155,649 |
| Total | 1,086,162 | 2,896,795 | 24,216,479 | 502,119 | 28,701,555 |

^a Harbour Boards' figures for the year 1939.

^b Figures for 1939.

^c Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ending during 1939-40.

^d Including proportion of receipts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.

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-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
EXPENDITURE, 1939-40.

| Type of Body. | Expenditure from Revenue. | | | | Revenue Surplus or Deficit. | Loan Expenditure |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | Debt Charges. | Working Expenses. | Other. | Total. | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Water and Irrigation | 66,618 | 32,929 | 20,492 | 120,039 | -32,764 | 236,476 <i>b</i> |
| Harbours <i>a</i> | 135,838 | 205,589 | 158,394 | 499,821 | +114,568 | 363,044 <i>c</i> |
| Electricity .. | 27,130 | 35,616 | 15,199 | 77,945 | +6,852 | 54,290 |
| Roads and Bridges .. | 215,379 | 1,932,707 | 567,890 | 2,715,976 | +30,885 | 533,375 <i>d</i> |
| Trading n.e.i. | 17,657 | 1,020,113 | 397,867 | 1,435,637 | -53,490 | 2,900 |
| Fire Brigades | 13,005 | 78,000 | 5,276 | 96,281 | -834 | 6,135 |
| University <i>a</i> | .. | 106,786 | .. | 106,786 | -4,484 | .. |
| Hospitals & Ambulances | 78,054 | 1,261,665 | 36,224 | 1,375,943 | +39,154 | 107,670 |
| Marketing <i>a</i> | 97,321 | 21,602,086 | 22,806 | 21,722,213 | +295,378 | .. |
| Other .. | .. | 92,132 | 44,924 | 137,056 | +18,593 | 118,472 <i>e</i> |
| Total .. | 651,002 | 26,367,623 | 1,269,072 | 28,287,697 | +413,858 | 1,422,362 |

a See notes *a*, *b*, and *c* to previous table.

b Stanley River Dam, £232,346.

c Including the Works Board, £16,000, and Mackay Harbour Board, £315,162.

d Including Main Roads Commission, £369,756, and Story Bridge Board, £163,619.

e University Works Board.

9. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is here made to show net figures for all government and semi-governmental 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 subsidies from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to hospitals, ambulances, fire brigades, etc. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1939-40.

| Public Authority. | Revenue. | | | | Net Loan Expen- diture. £ |
|--|------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|---|
| | Receipts. | | Expenditure. | Surplus or Deficit. | |
| | Taxation. | Total. | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| State Government | 7,769,496 | 20,755,504 | 20,739,749 | + 15,755 | 2,708,727 |
| Local Authorities— | | | | | |
| Brisbane | 1,326,220 | 4,047,713 | 4,023,285 | + 24,428 | 629,657 |
| Other Cities | 369,545 | 1,495,394 | 1,547,734 | - 52,340 | 627,438 |
| Towns | 89,068 | 283,421 | 273,084 | + 10,337 | 95,304 |
| Shires | 1,257,795 | 2,242,223 | 2,213,386 | + 28,837 | 593,453 |
| Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies <i>a</i> | 1,086,162 | 28,701,555 | 28,287,697 | + 413,858 | 1,422,362 |
| Total (excluding Duplications) .. | 11,898,286 | 54,688,188 | 54,247,313 | + 440,875 | 4,811,962 |

a Taxation includes motor taxes.

10. 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 252). 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, 1944, was £2,087,236, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Fund; and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The properties were disposed of during the depression years and the remaining assets are now valued at £301,079. The net indebtedness of the Treasury at 30th June, 1944, was £1,029,441.

The loss on the cattle stations to 30th June, 1944, totalled £1,647,871, including all charges except interest. The net loss on butchers' shops is given as £39,538. The fishery business showed a net loss of £40,164. The cannery lost £112,627, and the produce agency £19,529. A State hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,929. The Hamilton cold stores (Brisbane) made a profit of £3,643 to 30th June, 1944. In 1930, they were leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at an annual rental of £5,500.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was established in 1923 when it absorbed the activities of institutions previously set up by the Government to make advances to settlers. In 1938 the name was changed to the Bureau of Rural Development, under which title it functioned for five years. During 1943, a new Act was passed, and the Bureau, which reverted to its original name, was given enlarged powers. Further legislation in 1944 again increased the functions of the Bank.

The Agricultural Bank makes advances for all purposes connected with primary production, including purchase of properties, repayment of debts, irrigation, crop production, purchase of stock, improvements, developmental work, &c. The maximum advance on approved security is £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. The security varies according to the purpose for which the advance is made and takes the form of mortgage over the property, bill of sale, or a lien on wool or crops.

Advances are made up to four-fifths of the Bank's valuation of land and improvements, and the full value of certain proposed improvements. Repayments are by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term up to thirty years. In bad seasons, the Bank may extend the repayment term, but the maximum period may not exceed 35 years, including any period when interest payments only have been allowed.

Special advances up to £2,000 may be made for the purchase of farm machinery to be used on a contract basis, but the advance is only up to two-thirds of the purchase price, and is covered by a bill of sale.

A summary of Agricultural Bank advances obtainable is as follows:—

| | |
|--|--|
| Maximum advance to individual farmer | £5,000 |
| Maximum advance for purchase of machinery to be used on farm contract work | £2,000 |
| Maximum repayment term | 30 years exclusive of an interest-only period of not more than five years. |
| Rate of interest | 4% per annum |

Limit of advance:

In general, four-fifths of Bank's valuation of land and permanent improvements and of improvements proposed to be effected with the desired advance.

Up to £1,000 for unspecified purposes to settlers who reside on and personally work their farms.

Up to £1,250 for full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water conservation, etc.

Up to full cost of dairy cattle (£400), dairying plant (£250), agricultural plant (£500), irrigation equipment (£750), pigs (£100), sheep (£1,000), beef cattle (£1,000), farm horses (£100), grass and fodder crop seed (£50), pineapple and banana suckers and approved seeds and plants (£150), crop production (£500).

During the year 1943-44, new advances made by the Agricultural Bank amounted to £118,937, whilst the net indebtedness to the Treasury amounted to £1,132,776 at 30th June, 1944, a decrease of £283,458 on the previous year. In addition, £96,303 was owing on a debenture loan. Since the inception of State advances to settlers and co-operative societies, loans of £8,972,312 have been made in respect of 48,496 applications. These figures include loans to co-operative societies of an amount of £116,359, of which £15,244 was outstanding at 30th June, 1944, from 5 companies. The following table gives a summary of operations for five years.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACT," QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Advances Made <i>a</i> .. £ | 209,498 | 180,981 | 198,303 | 66,746 | 118,937 |
| Interest Paid £ | 75,432 | 73,239 | 75,404 | 84,414 | 71,937 |
| Repayments Made <i>a</i> £ | 171,032 | 201,591 | 202,733 | 216,067 | 289,539 |
| Interest Outstanding £ | 42,416 | 47,185 | 51,456 | 42,657 | 26,301 |
| Principal Outstanding £ | 1,710,467 | 1,685,240 | 1,699,576 | 1,550,008 | 1,389,151 |
| Borrowers No. | 4,569 | 4,362 | 4,317 | 3,982 | 3,589 |
| Average Amount per Borrower Approved during Year .. £ | 258 | 241 | 221 | 237 | 505 |

a Excluding amounts of converted loans.

Agricultural Bank (Discharged Soldier Settlers).—The Agricultural Bank 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, £1,194,959 has been advanced by the Bank, in addition to £1,012,823 advanced by the Lands Department to group settlers between 1917 and 1st March, 1925, which has now been taken over by the Agricultural Bank.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACT," QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Advances Made .. £ | 2,581 | 1,129 | 2,043 | 1,699 | 3,545 |
| Interest Paid .. £ | 18,224 | 16,163 | 15,763 | 17,282 | 16,155 |
| Repayments Made £ | 34,745 | 36,482 | 26,856 | 33,181 | 51,726 |
| Principal Outstanding £ | 437,803 | 399,380 | 372,355 | 337,499 | 285,725 |
| Interest Outstanding £ | 16,708 | 16,759 | 15,833 | 12,073 | 7,857 |
| Borrowers No. | 1,173 | 1,093 | 1,053 | 997 | 889 |

Other Rural Advances.—Advances under *The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935, The Income (State Development) Tax Act, 1938 to 1942, and The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Act, 1942*, are made from a special fund administered by the Rural Assistance Board, and are intended to provide for the financial accommodation of farmers unable to qualify for loans under the Agricultural Bank Acts. Securities for advances are generally crop liens, stock mortgages, and bills of sale. During 1943-44 £1,193 was advanced and £3,319 repaid. Altogether, £68,142 has been advanced; and at 30th June, 1944, there were 156 accounts open, with £9,801 principal outstanding.

State Housing Commission.—The State Advances Corporation was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The Workers' Dwellings Act*. It has also made advances under *The Workers' Homes Act*, and other legislation. A summary of the Corporation's activities under these heads is given in the following paragraphs.

Legislation late in 1945 changed the name of the Corporation to the State Housing Commission, and gave it increased powers to assist in meeting the present housing shortage. The Commission is now empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale to occupiers or for letting.

Workers' Dwellings.—Under *The State Advances Act, 1916*, the State Advances Corporation (now the State Housing Commission) makes 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 have been limited to amounts much below these figures since July, 1936. The maximum advances since 6th December, 1945, have been £625 for the south-eastern portion of the State, and £725 in other parts, plus £15 for a tiled or fibro-cement roof, and £25 if situated in a sewerage area. During the year 1943-44 £100,000 was made available from Consolidated Revenue for advances for home building. Advances are repayable over 20 years in monthly instalments; interest at 4 per cent. is charged on advances. The total amount advanced up to the 30th June, 1944, was £8,941,342.

During 1943-44 the State Advances Corporation acted as the housing authority for Queensland on Commonwealth and State housing schemes, the principal being "The Commonwealth War Housing Scheme" and the State Housing Relief Acts, and also under Regulation 31a of the National Security (Supplementary) Regulations for the control of civil buildings.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACTS."

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>During Year—</i> | | | | | |
| Amount Advanced £ | 293,888 | 291,076 | 237,477 | 14,937 | 5,142 |
| Dwellings Completed .. No. | 522 | 489 | 424 | 24 | 1 |
| <i>At End of Year—</i> | | | | | |
| Dwellings Erected No. | 19,058 | 19,547 | 19,971 | 19,995 | 19,996 |
| Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £ | 8,321,154 | 8,631,742 | 8,871,069 | 8,886,006 | 8,941,342 |
| Dwellings on Books .. No. | 9,019 | 9,089 | 9,074 | 8,497 | 7,619 |
| Total Amount Owning on Dwellings on Books .. £ | 3,324,427 | 3,318,683 | 3,256,977 | 2,882,073 | 2,435,632 |
| Total Arrears (Interest and Redemption) .. £ | 36,590 | 37,589 | 28,641 | 24,576 | 19,410 |

Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1934*, by the State Advances Corporation (State Housing Commission). 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 30 applications being approved during the last five years.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION, "WORKERS' HOMES ACTS."

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Homes Erected to End of Year .. No. | 2,294 | 2,311 | 2,318 | 2,318 | 2,318 |
| Total Cost ^a .. £ | 1,703,945 | 1,746,332 | 1,776,532 | 1,796,933 | 1,815,339 |
| Homes Remaining on Books at End of Year .. No. | 2,005 | 1,973 | 1,926 | 1,868 | 1,741 |
| Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year .. £ | 826,137 | 789,107 | 740,542 | 679,454 | 598,596 |
| Total Arrears (Interest and Unpaid Purchase Money) at End of Year £ | 29,043 | 26,858 | 21,169 | 19,637 | 15,604 |

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, repainting.

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. Advances, repayable over 10 years, are made for improvements to residences, etc.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether advances amounting to £175,301 have been made to 1,552 borrowers. At 30th June, 1944, the amount outstanding was £9,029, the number of accounts still current being 139.

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 59,201 at the 30th June, 1944. 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 £321,838 were held at 30th June, 1944. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £10,912, of which Consolidated Revenue received £5,456. The Public Curator held investments in government securities of £1,083,610, £79,072 in premises and fittings, and £71,726 in bank balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Amounts Held at End of Year | | | | | |
| For Insolvent Estates .. £ | 2,480 | 4,044 | 2,775 | 3,645 | 2,831 |
| For Intestate Estates .. £ | 119,460 | 105,495 | 114,494 | 145,754 | 193,173 |
| For Wills and Trusts .. £ | 508,907 | 493,794 | 511,861 | 600,533 | 696,386 |
| For Mental Patients .. £ | 126,992 | 141,035 | 149,534 | 153,035 | 156,373 |
| For Other Purposes .. £ | 72,981 | 66,715 | 64,390 | 78,684 | 78,248 |
| Total £ | 830,820 | 811,083 | 843,054 | 981,651 | 1,127,011 |
| Amount of Mortgages Held £ | 491,902 | 451,347 | 385,255 | 326,123 | 257,542 |
| Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No. | 2,738 | 2,614 | 4,143 | 2,170 | 2,003 |

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 now engaged in the mining of copper, but, before the war, was a producer of silver, lead, and zinc. The term of the present guarantee is ten years. Approximately 800 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 30th June, 1944, was £83,500.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances outstanding totalled £163,960 on 30th June, 1944. This amount was made up as follows:— tin dredging, £150,000; woollen manufactures, £13,960. The employment provided in these industries at that date amounted to some 300 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 the 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 total cost of the bridge was £1,613,708.

The Works Board, which is re-constructing the Brisbane River frontages at Petrie Bight near the Story Bridge, including wharves, from funds provided by the Treasury. This Board has commenced preliminary work in connection with the St. Lucia Bridge to lead to the University.

The Stanley River Works Board, which is a joint Board representing also the Cities 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, which was constituted to construct University buildings at St. Lucia, and includes representatives of the University and of the Public Works Department. The work is being financed by the Treasury and loans from the Public Curator.

The various Boards ceased construction during the war.

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. 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, during the war, for patriotic purposes. Of the profits for 1943-44, £642,734, £589,401 was paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, and £53,333 was divided equally between the Australian Red Cross, Australian Comforts Fund, Queensland Patriotic Fund, and the Prisoners of War Adoption Scheme.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £5,250,312; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £866,385; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to patriotic funds, £90,000; and to make other grants, etc., £190,175.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Receipts.</i> | | | | | |
| Ticket Sales .. £ | 1,675,000 | 1,600,000 | 1,305,000 | 1,514,975 | 2,560,000 |
| Other £ | 9,793 | 2,323 | 1,828 | 1,587 | 2,487 |
| Total £ | 1,684,793 | 1,602,323 | 1,306,828 | 1,516,562 | 2,562,487 |
| <i>Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Prize Money .. £ | 1,071,350 | 1,017,400 | 830,300 | 967,300 | 1,635,200 |
| Salaries, Commis- sion, &c. . . . £ | 104,777 | 99,077 | 82,744 | 89,539 | 135,881 |
| Office Expenses .. £ | 18,717 | 24,932 | 14,778 | 14,091 | 20,672 |
| State Stamp Duty .. £ | 83,750 ^a | 80,000 ^a | 65,250 ^a | 75,750 | 128,000 |
| To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £ | 406,199 | 370,914 | 303,756 | 353,215 | 589,401 |
| To Patriotic Funds £ | .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | 16,667 | 53,333 |
| Total £ | 1,684,793 | 1,602,323 | 1,306,828 | 1,516,562 | 2,562,487 |
| <i>% of Expenditure.</i> | | | | | |
| Prizes % | 63.59 | 63.50 | 63.54 | 63.78 | 63.81 |
| Administration .. % | 7.33 | 7.74 | 7.46 | 6.83 | 6.11 |
| Stamp Duty % | 4.97 ^a | 4.99 ^a | 4.99 ^a | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Dept. of Health and Home Affairs and Pat- riotic Funds .. % | 24.11 | 23.77 | 24.01 | 24.39 | 25.08 |

^a State Tax until 1941-42, when the tax was replaced by a Stamp Duty.

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 cent. 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, 1943-44.

| Particulars. | | | | Public Service. | Police. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| <i>Receipts—</i> | | | | | | |
| Contributions | £ | 126,301 | 29,712 | 156,013 | | |
| Interest from Government | £ | 142,744 | .. | 142,744 | | |
| Government Subsidy | £ | 4,000 | 68,100 | 72,100 | | |
| Other | £ | 206 | 3,500 | 3,706 | | |
| Total | £ | 273,251 | 101,312 | 374,563 | | |
| <i>Expenditure—</i> | | | | | | |
| Benefits | £ | 61,761 | 100,874 | 162,635 | | |
| Refunds | £ | 32,151 | 288 | 32,439 | | |
| Total | £ | 93,912 | 101,162 | 195,074 | | |
| Funds at End of Year | £ | 2,965,666 | 1,013 | 2,966,679 | | |
| <i>Contributors at End of Year—</i> | | | | | | |
| Males | No. | 7,510 | 1,608 | 9,118 | | |
| Females | No. | 3,572 | .. | 3,572 | | |
| Total | No. | 11,082 | 1,608 | 12,690 | | |

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 (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "Banker's Bank" or Central Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (State banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925, a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and, in 1927, the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war, the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 placed much of this control on a permanent basis.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The Governor is advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government may direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directs the Bank to act as a Central Bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provides for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division may make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continues as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank is given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it may investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which has failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, is likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which must be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits can only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank may also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank may determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances may be made by banks, and a trading bank may not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It may make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision is also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing, of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician must be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking has become inoperative since the new Commonwealth legislation came into force.

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 do almost half the business of the private trading banks in the State.

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, SECOND QUARTER, 1944^a.

| Bank. | Assets. | | Liabilities. | |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Advances. | Total. | Deposits. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Bank of Adelaide .. | 60,805 | 112,623 | 235,942 | 236,387 |
| Bank of Australasia .. | 1,218,698 | 1,596,877 | 4,753,682 | 4,793,399 |
| Bank of N.S.W. .. | 5,909,040 | 7,406,844 | 21,896,404 | 21,973,602 |
| Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd. | 1,257,942 | 2,699,911 | 1,653,662 | 1,662,683 |
| Commercial Bank of Aus. Ltd. | 2,443,041 | 2,972,872 | 7,290,143 | 7,304,638 |
| Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. .. | 2,255,121 | 3,418,376 | 7,136,119 | 7,498,059 |
| E. S. and A. Bank Ltd. | 1,248,130 | 1,763,170 | 4,088,274 | 4,161,586 |
| Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd. | 3,450,656 | 4,670,894 | 9,969,037 | 9,984,913 |
| Q'land. National Bk. Ltd. | 6,513,668 | 20,027,425 | 15,716,777 | 17,258,849 |
| Union Bank of Aust. Ltd. | 1,820,327 | 2,094,557 | 5,657,654 | 5,827,508 |
| Total Private Banks .. | 26,177,428 | 46,763,549 | 78,397,694 | 80,701,624 |
| Commonwealth Bank ^b | 2,143,756 | 30,952,845 | 38,786,286 | 50,107,198 |
| Grand Total | 28,321,184 | 77,716,394 | 117,183,980 | 130,808,822 |

^a Average during the quarter ended 30th June, 1944.

^b Excluding Savings Bank.

As may be seen from the following table, since the commencement of the recent war, liabilities of all banks in Queensland increased 2½ times, assets increased by only 34 per cent., and advances decreased heavily. The latter decrease was due to the mobilisation of funds through the Commonwealth Bank for war needs. The total assets of all *private* banks fell from £49.3 m. in 1940 to £46.8 m. in 1944, and this trend applied to each individual bank, except the two banks with head offices in Brisbane, owing to a large proportion of bank assets being held during war time as special deposits with the Commonwealth Bank outside Queensland. Deposits with the Commonwealth Bank increased from £9.7 m. in 1940 to £38.8 m. in 1944, due largely to increased cash holdings of the State Government and war-time deposits of the Queensland trading banks.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND.

| Quarter Ended 30th June. | Assets. | | Liabilities. | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Advances. | Total. | Deposits. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| 1940 | 42,168,782 | 57,782,151 | 51,073,626 | 55,663,014 |
| 1941 | 41,512,400 | 57,188,424 | 53,925,863 | 57,982,150 |
| 1942 | 40,733,788 | 62,799,864 | 59,157,568 | 63,706,110 |
| 1943 | 33,359,832 | 69,584,461 | 98,721,772 | 103,892,480 |
| 1944 | 28,321,184 | 77,716,394 | 117,183,980 | 130,808,822 |

Bank Clearings.—There is a clearing house in Brisbane to which the several banks send representatives 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 year since 1935.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

| Year. | Average Weekly Clearings. | Year. | Average Weekly Clearings. |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | £ | | £ |
| 1935 | 3,497,860 | 1940 | 4,817,744 |
| 1936 | 3,632,807 | 1941 | 4,676,100 |
| 1937 | 3,932,552 | 1942 | 5,259,488 |
| 1938 | 4,177,247 | 1943 | 6,424,359 |
| 1939 | 4,288,226 | 1944 | 7,073,792 |

These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by price movements and by the inclusion of government loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges.

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, 1945, deposits were £80 m. or £116 13s. 7d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 46 branches and 731 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for the last ten years.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i> | Deposits during Year. <i>b</i> | Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i> | Amount to Credit at End of Year. <i>c</i> | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| | | | | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
| 1935-36 .. | No. 431,964 | £ 27,623,290 | £ 27,190,157 | £ 27,131,659 | £ s. d. 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 |
| 1939-40 .. | 489,565 | 31,272,312 | 32,611,687 | 28,251,873 | 27 9 11 |
| 1940-41 .. | 497,483 | 30,582,642 | 30,288,026 | 29,089,008 | 27 19 11 |
| 1941-42 .. | 513,323 | 28,999,607 | 27,386,614 | 31,214,438 | 29 19 4 |
| 1942-43 .. | 587,221 | 50,927,883 | 37,609,969 | 45,197,165 | 42 19 7 |
| 1943-44 .. | 658,150 | 64,961,263 | 45,664,441 | 65,478,771 | 61 9 2 |
| 1944-45 .. | 686,436 | 63,884,565 | 50,554,714 | 80,093,692 | 74 5 1 |

a Excluding inoperative accounts.

b Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

c Including balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1944. 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 two Trustees Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1944.

| State or Territory. | 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. .. | 1,702,273 <i>b</i> | 162,867,298 <i>b</i> | .. | 162,867,298 | 56 14 7 |
| Victoria .. | 1,576,382 | 31,204,894 | 122,682,048 | 153,886,942 | 77 0 7 |
| Queensland .. | 658,150 | 65,478,771 | .. | 65,478,771 | 61 9 2 |
| S.A. .. | 544,153 | 8,474,038 | 40,117,837 | 48,591,875 | 77 9 7 |
| W.A. .. | 301,225 | 25,790,718 | .. | 25,790,718 | 53 2 8 |
| Tasmania | 179,951 | 4,814,427 | 9,399,235 <i>d</i> | 14,213,662 | 57 18 3 |
| N.T. .. | <i>c</i> | <i>c</i> | .. | <i>c</i> | .. |
| A.C.T. .. | 9,162 | 700,855 | .. | 700,855 | 48 10 5 |
| Total .. | 4,971,296 | 299,331,001 | 172,199,120 | 471,530,121 | 64 10 8 |

a Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

b Including accounts transferred from Papua and New Guinea branches.

c Included with S.A.

d 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.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Sequestrations— | | | | | |
| Debtors' Petitions No. | 42 | 50 | 27 | 16 | 2 |
| Creditors' " No. | 50 | 42 | 49 | 37 | 10 |
| Total .. No. | 92 | 92 | 76 | 53 | 12 |
| Liabilities .. £ | 165,518 | 141,234 | 94,008 | 70,662 | 36,390 |
| Assets .. £ | 83,204 | 108,757 | 79,612 | 45,038 | 24,598 |
| Compositions and | | | | | |
| Schemes of Arrange- | | | | | |
| ment ^a .. No. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 |
| Liabilities .. £ | .. | .. | 1,264 | .. | 1,017 |
| Assets .. £ | .. | .. | 601 | .. | 794 |
| Compositions, Schemes | | | | | |
| of Arrangement, and | | | | | |
| Deeds of Assign- | | | | | |
| ment ^b .. No. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Liabilities .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 6,374 | .. |
| Assets .. £ | .. | .. | .. | 8,671 | .. |
| Deeds of Arrange- | | | | | |
| ment ^c .. No. | 75 | 75 | 54 | 15 | 1 |
| Liabilities .. £ | 158,090 | 81,463 | 121,702 | 17,369 | 2,505 |
| Assets .. £ | 149,287 | 69,714 | 99,493 | 13,229 | 1,545 |

^a Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

^b Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

^c Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3. INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.—At 31st December, 1943, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Three of them had their head offices in Queensland, 11 in other Australian States, and 3 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1943.

| Particulars. | Ordinary Business. | Industrial Business. | Total. |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Discontinuances— | | | |
| By Death and Maturity— | | | |
| Policies No. | 4,904 | 8,298 | 13,202 |
| Sum Assured £1,000 | 1,235 | 357 | 1,592 |
| By Forfeiture and Surrender— | | | |
| Policies No. | 4,729 | 6,564 | 11,293 |
| Proportion of Policies in Force at | | | |
| Beginning of Year % | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Sum Assured £1,000 | 1,632 | 396 | 2,028 |
| Proportion of Sum Assured for all | | | |
| Policies at Beginning of Year % | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| New Business— | | | |
| Policies No. | 15,593 | 29,162 | 44,755 |
| Sum Assured £1,000 | 6,188 | 1,750 | 7,938 |
| Business at End of Year— | | | |
| Policies No. | 251,168 | 323,985 | 575,153 |
| Sum Assured £1,000 | 82,269 | 15,333 | 97,602 |
| Annual Premiums £1,000 | 2,606 | 911 | 3,517 |

Insurance Other than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

There were 31 Australian companies, including the State Government Insurance Office, and 68 other companies, conducting insurance other than life in Queensland in 1943-44. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found on page 294.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £133,558 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £111,349, and other companies £22,209. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £143,902, whilst expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses was £497,451.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Class of Business. | Premiums, less Reinsur- ances and Returns. | Losses, less Reinsur- ances. | Contribu- tions to Fire Brigades. | Taxation Paid. | Total Expendi- ture. a | Losses, as Proportion of Premiums. |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (31). | | | | | | |
| Fire | £ 297,205 | £ 84,450 | £ 26,396 | £ | £ | % |
| Loss of Profits .. | 6,276 | 1,756 | 397 | } 43,962 | } 247,035 | } 28·4 |
| Householders' Com- prehensive, &c. | 3,437 | 846 | 243 | | | |
| Marine | 29,548 | 14,965 | 18 | } 4,000 | } 26,748 | } 50·6 |
| Motor Vehicles .. | 60,688 | 23,525 | 17 | | | |
| Compulsory Third Party | 56,872 | 7,293 | 8 | } 14,055 | } 83,104 | } 38·8 |
| Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation .. | 798,958 | 645,150 | .. | | | |
| Other | 92,039 | 25,468 | 6 | 1,824 | 742,507 | 80·7 |
| | | | | 8,438 | 65,802 | 27·7 |
| Total | 1,345,023 | 803,453 | 27,085 | 72,279 | 1,165,196 | 29·0b |
| OTHER COMPANIES (68). | | | | | | |
| Fire | £ 601,892 | £ 156,009 | £ 51,781 | £ | £ | % |
| Loss of Profits .. | 25,404 | 4,088 | 697 | } 97,379 | } 563,930 | } 25·9 |
| Householders' Com- prehensive, &c. | 10,673 | 203 | 422 | | | |
| Marine | 83,856 | 23,685 | 131 | } 18,420 | } 61,596 | } 28·2 |
| Motor Vehicles .. | 154,670 | 66,823 | .. | | | |
| Compulsory Third Party | 74,939 | 14,539 | .. | } 25,583 | } 178,770 | } 43·2 |
| Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation .. | 1,538 | 68 | .. | | | |
| Other | 70,886 | 20,905 | .. | 247 | 625 | 4·4 |
| | | | | 8,485 | 53,518 | 29·5 |
| Total | 1,023,858 | 286,320 | 53,031 | 150,114 | 858,439 | 28·0b |
| ALL COMPANIES (99). | | | | | | |
| Fire | £ 899,097 | £ 240,459 | £ 78,177 | £ | £ | % |
| Loss of Profits .. | 31,680 | 5,844 | 1,094 | } 141,341 | } 810,965 | } 26·7 |
| Householders' Com- prehensive, &c. | 14,110 | 1,049 | 665 | | | |
| Marine | 113,404 | 38,650 | 149 | } 22,420 | } 88,344 | } 34·1 |
| Motor Vehicles .. | 215,358 | 90,348 | 17 | | | |
| Compulsory Third Party | 131,811 | 21,832 | 8 | } 39,638 | } 261,874 | } 42·0 |
| Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation .. | 800,496 | 645,218 | .. | | | |
| Other | 162,925 | 46,373 | 6 | 2,071 | 743,132 | 80·6 |
| | | | | 16,923 | 119,320 | 28·5 |
| Total | 2,368,881 | 1,089,773 | 80,116 | 222,393 | 2,023,635 | 28·3b |

a Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

b Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. 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. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, NEW REGISTRATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

| Division. | 1938-39. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Southern | 150 | 112 | 44 | 18 | 77 | 195 |
| Central | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Northern | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| Total | 159 | 118 | 50 | 21 | 78 | 195 |

At the 30th June, 1944, there were 3,231 companies on the registers of the State, compared with 3,067 for the previous year. Registration of companies was restricted by National Security Regulations, and the number of new companies registered declined during the war years, having averaged 184 annually during the eight years ended June, 1939.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1944, the number of societies was 26, with 575 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 annual amount paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists is subject to an agreement whereby the amount varies in accordance with changes in the Commonwealth Statistician's Nominal Wage Index. The amount for 1945-46 is 33s. 6d. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five 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.

Before the war, the greater proportion of the societies' funds was invested in mortgages, on account of the greater return from this type of

securities. At 30th June, 1939, £1,158,062, or 57.4 per cent. of total funds, was invested in mortgages, but such investments had decreased to £700,435, or 30.7 per cent., in 1944. Commonwealth and State Government loans had increased from \$422,418 to £1,136,726, or from 20.9 per cent. to 49.8 per cent. of all funds. Investments in property, £174,990, and cash with banks, etc., £268,932, made up the balance of the total funds of £2,281,083 at 30th June, 1944.

Acting in unison, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 73,309, or 7.1 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1944, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is somewhat higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Branches .. No. | 593 | 589 | 583 | 577 | 575 |
| Members— | | | | | |
| Males .. No. | 60,350 | 60,418 | 60,878 | 60,513 | 60,617 |
| Females .. No. | 12,164 | 12,197 | 12,214 | 12,399 | 12,692 |
| Total .. No. | 72,514 | 72,615 | 73,092 | 72,912 | 73,309 |
| Deaths of Members— | | | | | |
| Males .. No. | 729 | 706 | 721 | 763 | 828 |
| Females .. No. | 162 | 131 | 162 | 139 | 175 |
| Total .. No. | 891 | 837 | 883 | 902 | 1,003 |
| Sickness— | | | | | |
| Male Cases .. No. | 14,706 | 13,679 | 14,026 | 12,924 | 12,390 |
| Duration .. Weeks | 141,694 | 139,229 | 138,560 | 129,919 | 125,187 |
| Female Cases .. No. | 1,662 | 1,518 | 1,507 | 1,315 | 1,096 |
| Duration .. Weeks | 12,982 | 12,312 | 11,882 | 10,233 | 9,716 |
| Receipts— | | | | | |
| Members' Dues £ | 253,474 | 254,309 | 251,357 | 234,901 | 233,828 |
| Investments £ | 93,259 | 94,380 | 93,786 | 95,677 | 91,474 |
| Total .. £ | 346,733 | 348,689 | 345,143 | 330,578 | 325,302 |
| Expenditure— | | | | | |
| Sick Pay .. £ | 92,536 | 86,346 | 86,370 | 80,208 | 80,311 |
| Death Benefits £ | 42,968 | 41,894 | 41,989 | 42,216 | 49,187 |
| Medical .. £ | 106,209 | 105,944 | 103,055 | 99,473 | 99,284 |
| Management £ | 56,380 | 55,580 | 56,345 | 46,634 | 47,697 |
| Total .. £ | 298,093 | 289,764 | 287,759 | 268,531 | 276,479 |

Particulars of membership and finances during 1943-44 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the table on the next page.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1943-44.

| Society. | Branches. | Members. <i>a</i> | Receipts. | Expenditure. | | | Total Funds. |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------|---------|--------------|
| | | | | Sick Pay and Death Benefits. | Medical. | Total. | |
| | No. | No. | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| A.N.A. | 15 | 1,480 | 7,190 | 3,035 | 2,393 | 7,131 | 42,354 |
| A.O.F. | | | | | | | |
| N. Q'land Dist. | 5 | 386 | 2,255 | 903 | 513 | 1,752 | 24,497 |
| R'hampton Dist. | 11 | 985 | 4,098 | 1,875 | 1,270 | 3,989 | 28,221 |
| United Bris. Dist. | 39 | 5,098 | 21,933 | 10,106 | 6,904 | 20,562 | 129,531 |
| G.U.O.O.F. | 32 | 3,611 | 18,224 | 8,421 | 5,271 | 16,036 | 118,932 |
| H.A.C.B.S. | | | | | | | |
| N. Q'land Dist. | 12 | 577 | 3,163 | 1,089 | 606 | 2,304 | 29,297 |
| R'hampton Dist. | 15 | 1,212 | 6,255 | 2,631 | 1,736 | 5,212 | 44,218 |
| S. Q'land Dist. | 55 | 6,219 | 35,174 | 14,545 | 9,721 | 29,045 | 222,545 |
| I.O.O.F. | 26 | 2,453 | 10,791 | 3,583 | 3,528 | 9,214 | 59,664 |
| I.O.R. | 68 | 7,017 | 27,698 | 10,098 | 7,903 | 21,383 | 294,399 |
| M.U.L.O.O.F. | | | | | | | |
| N. Q'land Branch | 20 | 1,927 | 8,689 | 4,248 | 2,604 | 8,256 | 87,309 |
| Q'land Branch.. | 158 | 20,004 | 88,400 | 30,276 | 28,295 | 71,987 | 605,325 |
| P.A.F.S. | 73 | 13,080 | 57,449 | 22,368 | 19,309 | 49,847 | 443,029 |
| U.A.O.D. | 34 | 5,846 | 27,068 | 10,275 | 8,729 | 22,456 | 142,796 |
| Other | 12 | 3,414 | 6,915 | 6,045 | 502 | 7,305 | 8,966 |
| Total | 575 | 73,309 | 325,302 | 129,498 | 99,284 | 276,479 | 2,281,083 |

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

| Particulars. | | 1939-40. | 1940-41. | 1941-42. | 1942-43. | 1943-44. |
|--|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Societies | No. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Shareholders | No. | 8,957 | 9,542 | 9,691 | 9,704 | 10,743 |
| Borrowers | No. | 7,564 | 7,856 | 8,230 | 8,132 | 7,720 |
| Income— | | | | | | |
| Repayment of Loans | £ | 380,623 | 439,253 | 476,543 | 456,260 | 513,400 |
| Other | £ | 380,949 | 337,110 | 271,482 | 230,042 | 193,589 |
| Total | £ | 761,572 | 776,363 | 748,025 | 686,302 | 706,989 |
| Loans Granted | £ | 501,367 | 465,803 | 491,178 | 318,419 | 301,403 |
| Total Advances on Mortgages at 30th June | £ | 2,104,406 | 2,156,869 | 2,187,087 | 2,107,776 | 1,971,094 |

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owe about £3 m. to the State Housing Commission. (See page 340). Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, 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 1942-43, returns were furnished by 120 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese) fruit-growing, and 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 which may be 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, and dealings in land are also allowed. The fourteen returns received for 1942-43 included eight co-operative stores, and one home-building society.

The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1943. Particulars for later years are not yet available.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1942-43.

| Particulars. | Producers' Societies. | Consumers' Societies. | Producers' and Consumers' Societies. | Total. |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Societies No. | 119 | 11 | 4 | 134 |
| Branches ^a No. | 63 | 11 | 11 | 85 |
| Members No. | 64,680 | 6,196 | 4,670 | 75,546 |
| Sales £ | 15,551,224 | 467,038 | 1,185,089 | 17,203,351 |
| Other Receipts £ | 445,187 | 5,275 | 8,286 | 458,748 |
| Total Receipts £ | 15,996,411 | 472,313 | 1,193,375 | 17,662,099 |
| Working Expenses £ | 2,833,265 | 50,641 | 178,559 | 3,062,465 |
| Rebates and Bonuses £ | 71,415 | 5,348 | 3,414 | 80,177 |
| Dividends on Share Capital £ | 36,349 | 1,640 | 2,065 | 40,054 |
| Purchases £ | 12,769,421 | 398,423 | 973,498 | 14,141,342 |
| Other Expenditure £ | 109,121 | 3,887 | 2,962 | 115,970 |
| Total Expenditure £ | 15,819,571 | 459,939 | 1,160,498 | 17,440,008 |
| Assets £ | 8,034,250 | 154,276 | 338,104 | 8,526,630 |

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages and Liens on Primary Production.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him that far,

and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop or bring the live stock to maturity is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, or a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip. The mortgage or lien is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

The following table shows the number of mortgages on live stock registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

MORTGAGES ON LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Transactions. | | | Description of Stock. | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| | For which Amount Stated. | Amount Stated. | For which no Amount Stated. | Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. |

MORTGAGES REGISTERED.

| | No. | £ | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
|---------|-----|---------|-------|--------|---------|-----------|-------|
| 1939-40 | 465 | 804,062 | 967 | 14,020 | 314,772 | 1,637,938 | 1,591 |
| 1940-41 | 380 | 606,329 | 1,017 | 11,804 | 216,502 | 1,650,890 | 1,080 |
| 1941-42 | 357 | 502,987 | 770 | 10,549 | 222,198 | 1,300,795 | 1,331 |
| 1942-43 | 192 | 288,961 | 523 | 7,448 | 118,645 | 1,050,488 | 412 |
| 1943-44 | 269 | 368,621 | 723 | 8,513 | 226,243 | 1,119,473 | 1,614 |

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

| | No. | £ | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
|---------|-----|---------|-----|--------|---------|-----------|-----|
| 1939-40 | 191 | 290,041 | 505 | 11,934 | 203,859 | 1,082,963 | 369 |
| 1940-41 | 222 | 310,867 | 578 | 8,747 | 174,304 | 996,973 | 698 |
| 1941-42 | 145 | 218,300 | 469 | 7,899 | 196,269 | 832,626 | 354 |
| 1942-43 | 112 | 159,992 | 482 | 6,292 | 133,816 | 632,374 | 914 |
| 1943-44 | 188 | 229,751 | 584 | 8,916 | 206,417 | 1,226,610 | 469 |

The next table shows the number and value of liens on primary production registered in the Supreme Court during the last five years.

LIENS ON PRIMARY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Wool. | | | | Growing Crops. <i>a</i> | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Liens for which Amount Stated. | Amount Stated. | Liens for which no Amount Stated. | Fleeces Covered by Liens. | Liens for which Amount Stated. | Amount Stated. | Liens for which no Amount Stated. |
| | No. | £ | No. | No. | No. | £ | No. |
| 1939-40 | 258 | 69,149 | 385 | 3,221,754 | 1,941 | 2,016,414 | 2,491 |
| 1940-41 | 314 | 49,376 | 483 | 3,771,094 | 1,841 | 2,169,616 | 2,283 |
| 1941-42 | 300 | 53,165 | 362 | 3,501,862 | 1,753 | 2,212,801 | 2,067 |
| 1942-43 | 220 | 50,523 | 422 | 2,955,875 | 1,295 | 1,628,332 | 1,689 |
| 1943-44 | 217 | 46,223 | 322 | 2,722,665 | 1,020 | 1,562,598 | 1,383 |

a Liens on sugar cane for less than £50 are not included.

Mortgages on Real Property and Bills of Sale.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 and 1877*, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1944.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Registered. | | Released. | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | No. | £ | No. | £ |
| 1939-40 | 11,614 | 4,673,365 | 9,365 | 3,725,256 |
| 1940-41 | 10,860 | 4,222,035 | 9,593 | 3,552,020 |
| 1941-42 | 8,930 | 3,278,611 | 9,089 | 3,449,976 |
| 1942-43 | 4,882 | 1,720,867 | 9,407 | 3,568,897 |
| 1943-44 | 5,170 | 2,461,824 | 11,353 | 4,362,714 |

While the number and value of mortgages registered decreased considerably during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released has remained fairly constant. Government restriction on borrowing has been one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. The value of mortgages registered during 1943-44 increased considerably on 1942-43, but still remained about 50 per cent. lower than the pre-war level. Obligations already incurred at the commencement of war and higher incomes have tended to keep the value of mortgages released up to pre-war levels.

A bill of sale is similar to a mortgage, the only difference being that while mortgages are on land and buildings, bills of sale are taken over machinery, plant, and stock. The following table shows the number of bills of sale registered and released during the last five years.

BILLS OF SALE, QUEENSLAND.

| Year. | Registered. | | Released. | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | No. | £ | No. | £ |
| 1939-40 | 4,335 | 3,312,887 | 588 | 498,608 |
| 1940-41 | 4,309 | 3,413,607 | 561 | 449,727 |
| 1941-42 | 3,761 | 2,738,252 | 389 | 305,801 |
| 1942-43 | 2,714 | 2,669,440 | 343 | 382,808 |
| 1943-44 | 2,906 | 2,881,604 | 382 | 358,690 |

9. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices 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 in 1929 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. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery has been rapid, though held in check by ceiling price restrictions.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.
(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

| Year. | Complete Index. | Industrial Section. | Financial and Trading Section. |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1928 | 101.7 | 102.7 | 100.7 |
| 1929 | 106.5 | 108.7 | 104.3 |
| 1930 | 83.2 | 80.1 | 86.3 |
| 1931 | 69.6 | 67.2 | 72.0 |
| 1932 | 76.5 | 77.2 | 75.8 |
| 1933 | 87.2 | 89.9 | 84.4 |
| 1934 | 100.5 | 105.1 | 95.8 |
| 1935 | 101.6 | 108.3 | 94.9 |
| 1936 | 104.4 | 112.7 | 96.2 |
| 1937 | 106.9 | 116.3 | 97.5 |
| 1938 | 105.3 | 113.1 | 97.4 |
| 1939 | 102.5 | 113.3 | 91.6 |
| 1940 | 100.4 | 114.9 | 85.8 |
| 1941 | 100.4 | 117.9 | 82.9 |
| 1942 | 91.9 | 108.5 | 75.4 |
| 1943 | 108.8 | 130.8 | 86.8 |
| 1944 | 113.5 | 134.5 | 92.5 |

In December, 1945, the complete index stood at 127.6, with the industrial section at 150.9 and the financial and trading section at 104.4.

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 | " | 25,788 | 3,778 | 758 |
| 1865 | 53,292 | 33,629 | 86,921 | " | 80,250 | 11,544 | 1,799 |
| 1870 | 69,221 | 46,051 | 115,272 | " | 112,217 | 2,851 | 3,260 |
| 1875 | 102,161 | 66,944 | 169,105 | " | 161,724 | 12,160 | 2,602 |
| 1880 | 124,013 | 87,027 | 211,040 | " | 208,130 | 641 | 5,179 |
| 1885 | 186,866 | 129,815 | 316,681 | " | 309,134 | 9,657 | 5,437 |
| 1890 | 223,252 | 168,864 | 392,116 | " | 386,803 | 858 | 9,769 |
| 1895 | 248,865 | 194,199 | 443,064 | " | 436,528 | 3,351 | 9,722 |
| 1900 | 274,684 | 219,163 | 493,847 | " | 490,081 | -1,522 | 9,054 |
| 1905 | 291,807 | 239,675 | 531,482 | 525,373 | 528,928 | -1,576 | 8,123 |
| 1906 | 294,063 | 244,910 | 538,973 | 532,200 | 536,200 | -1,433 | 8,924 |
| 1907 | 296,670 | 249,135 | 545,805 | 539,147 | 542,730 | -2,111 | 8,943 |
| 1908 | 302,370 | 254,729 | 557,099 | 547,810 | 553,619 | 2,146 | 9,148 |
| 1909 | 314,481 | 263,364 | 577,845 | 560,800 | 569,950 | 10,722 | 10,024 |
| 1910 | 325,513 | 273,503 | 599,016 | 580,252 | 591,591 | 10,743 | 10,428 |
| 1911 | 338,969 | 284,154 | 623,123 | 602,687 | 614,709 | 13,660 | 10,447 |
| 1912 | 346,511 | 292,242 | 638,753 | 625,170 | 633,244 | 3,793 | 11,837 |
| 1913 | 360,333 | 303,478 | 663,811 | 643,438 | 655,565 | 12,094 | 12,964 |
| 1914 | 369,697 | 312,102 | 681,799 | 667,785 | 679,319 | 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 | 3,820 | 12,835 |
| 1923 | 422,261 | 379,583 | 801,844 | 785,466 | 795,103 | 7,374 | 12,091 |
| 1924 | 431,847 | 390,237 | 822,084 | 804,442 | 814,078 | 7,862 | 12,378 |
| 1925 | 444,330 | 400,512 | 844,842 | 825,313 | 836,844 | 10,202 | 12,738 |
| 1926 | 452,968 | 409,518 | 862,486 | 847,757 | 857,071 | 6,094 | 11,550 |
| 1927 | 460,319 | 416,066 | 876,385 | 864,502 | 870,643 | 2,148 | 11,751 |
| 1928 | 468,323 | 422,554 | 890,877 | 877,753 | 884,815 | 2,685 | 11,807 |
| 1929 | 473,948 | 428,188 | 902,136 | 891,435 | 897,569 | 1,080 | 10,179 |
| 1930 | 481,559 | 435,177 | 916,736 | 903,703 | 910,319 | 3,116 | 11,484 |
| 1931 | 487,932 | 441,794 | 929,726 | 917,830 | 924,825 | 2,682 | 10,308 |
| 1932 | 492,516 | 446,581 | 939,097 | 930,456 | 935,575 | -183 | 9,554 |
| 1933 | 497,468 | 451,563 | 949,031 | 940,628 | 945,454 | 1,138 | 8,796 |
| 1934 | 502,505 | 456,992 | 959,497 | 950,351 | 955,584 | 1,293 | 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 | 519,680 | 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 | 532,410 | 486,723 | 1,019,133 | 1,006,831 | 1,013,710 | 4,165 | 10,818 |
| 1940 | 537,730 | 493,795 | 1,031,525 | 1,020,455 | 1,026,124 | 1,133 | 11,209 |
| 1941 | 539,967 | 500,020 | 1,039,987 | 1,032,303 | 1,037,416 | -3,526 | 11,988 |
| 1942 | 537,584 | 502,952 | 1,040,536 | 1,038,130 | 1,037,972 | -10,995 | 11,544 |
| 1943 | 546,321 | 511,773 | 1,058,094 | 1,042,931 | 1,051,636 | 4,900 | 12,658 |
| 1944 | 552,381 | 519,060 | 1,071,441 | 1,058,094 | 1,065,414 | -1,788 | 15,135 |

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. | Infantile Mortality Rate. | Aboriginal Population at 30th June. | Year. |
|---------|-------------|------------|----------------|---------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| | <i>a</i> | | <i>a</i> | | <i>a</i> | | <i>b</i> | <i>c</i> | |
| 1,236 | 47.9 | 278 | 10.8 | 478 | 18.5 | 141 | 114.0 | <i>n</i> | 1860 |
| 3,532 | 43.6 | 1,074 | 13.3 | 1,733 | 21.4 | 580 | 164.2 | <i>n</i> | 1865 |
| 4,905 | 43.5 | 879 | 7.8 | 1,645 | 14.6 | 526 | 107.2 | <i>n</i> | 1870 |
| 6,706 | 38.9 | 1,487 | 8.6 | 4,104 | 23.8 | 1,025 | 152.8 | <i>n</i> | 1875 |
| 8,196 | 36.9 | 1,547 | 7.0 | 3,017 | 13.6 | 865 | 105.5 | <i>n</i> | 1880 |
| 11,672 | 36.7 | 2,842 | 8.9 | 6,235 | 19.6 | 1,733 | 148.5 | <i>n</i> | 1885 |
| 15,407 | 37.2 | 3,195 | 7.7 | 5,638 | 13.6 | 1,548 | 100.5 | <i>n</i> | 1890 |
| 14,874 | 32.8 | 2,821 | 6.2 | 5,152 | 11.4 | 1,356 | 91.2 | <i>n</i> | 1895 |
| 14,801 | 30.2 | 3,371 | 6.9 | 5,747 | 11.7 | 1,456 | 98.4 | <i>n</i> | 1900 |
| 13,626 | 25.8 | 3,173 | 6.0 | 5,503 | 10.4 | 1,029 | 75.5 | <i>n</i> | 1905 |
| 14,019 | 26.1 | 3,588 | 6.7 | 5,095 | 9.5 | 1,047 | 74.7 | <i>n</i> | 1906 |
| 14,542 | 26.8 | 4,105 | 7.6 | 5,599 | 10.3 | 1,122 | 77.2 | <i>n</i> | 1907 |
| 14,828 | 26.8 | 4,009 | 7.2 | 5,680 | 10.3 | 1,043 | 70.3 | <i>n</i> | 1908 |
| 15,554 | 27.3 | 4,542 | 8.0 | 5,530 | 9.7 | 1,119 | 71.9 | <i>n</i> | 1909 |
| 16,173 | 27.3 | 4,769 | 8.1 | 5,745 | 9.7 | 1,020 | 63.1 | <i>n</i> | 1910 |
| 16,991 | 27.6 | 5,169 | 8.4 | 6,544 | 10.6 | 1,112 | 65.4 | <i>n</i> | 1911 |
| 18,758 | 29.6 | 5,628 | 8.9 | 6,921 | 10.9 | 1,340 | 71.4 | <i>n</i> | 1912 |
| 19,747 | 30.1 | 5,662 | 8.6 | 6,783 | 10.3 | 1,249 | 63.3 | <i>n</i> | 1913 |
| 19,883 | 29.3 | 5,895 | 8.7 | 6,731 | 9.9 | 1,270 | 63.9 | <i>n</i> | 1914 |
| 20,165 | 29.1 | 6,141 | 8.9 | 7,560 | 10.9 | 1,290 | 64.0 | <i>n</i> | 1915 |
| 18,916 | 27.6 | 5,208 | 7.6 | 7,514 | 11.0 | 1,332 | 70.4 | <i>n</i> | 1916 |
| 19,764 | 29.0 | 4,862 | 7.1 | 6,550 | 9.6 | 1,071 | 54.2 | <i>n</i> | 1917 |
| 19,560 | 28.0 | 4,821 | 6.9 | 7,158 | 10.3 | 1,113 | 56.9 | <i>n</i> | 1918 |
| 18,699 | 25.9 | 5,431 | 7.5 | 8,860 | 12.2 | 1,353 | 72.4 | <i>n</i> | 1919 |
| 20,257 | 27.2 | 6,670 | 8.9 | 7,946 | 10.7 | 1,285 | 63.4 | <i>n</i> | 1920 |
| 20,333 | 26.7 | 5,965 | 7.8 | 7,143 | 9.4 | 1,100 | 54.1 | 14,014 | 1921 |
| 19,988 | 25.7 | 5,876 | 7.6 | 7,153 | 9.2 | 1,009 | 50.5 | <i>n</i> | 1922 |
| 19,984 | 25.1 | 5,815 | 7.3 | 7,893 | 9.9 | 1,080 | 54.0 | <i>n</i> | 1923 |
| 19,706 | 24.2 | 6,233 | 7.7 | 7,328 | 9.0 | 1,011 | 51.3 | 15,075 | 1924 |
| 20,282 | 24.2 | 6,471 | 7.7 | 7,544 | 9.0 | 920 | 45.4 | <i>n</i> | 1925 |
| 19,765 | 23.1 | 6,428 | 7.5 | 8,215 | 9.6 | 997 | 50.4 | 13,604 | 1926 |
| 19,830 | 22.8 | 6,278 | 7.2 | 8,079 | 9.3 | 1,080 | 54.5 | 13,523 | 1927 |
| 19,783 | 22.4 | 6,321 | 7.1 | 7,976 | 9.0 | 900 | 45.5 | 13,193 | 1928 |
| 18,487 | 20.6 | 6,169 | 6.9 | 8,308 | 9.3 | 853 | 46.1 | 14,177 | 1929 |
| 18,939 | 20.8 | 6,199 | 6.8 | 7,455 | 8.2 | 762 | 40.2 | 14,042 | 1930 |
| 17,833 | 19.3 | 5,951 | 6.4 | 7,525 | 8.1 | 652 | 36.6 | 13,654 | 1931 |
| 17,367 | 18.6 | 6,415 | 6.9 | 7,813 | 8.4 | 699 | 40.2 | 13,372 | 1932 |
| 17,150 | 18.1 | 6,471 | 6.8 | 8,354 | 8.8 | 731 | 42.6 | 12,532 | 1933 |
| 17,360 | 18.2 | 7,635 | 8.0 | 8,192 | 8.6 | 705 | 40.6 | 12,306 | 1934 |
| 17,688 | 18.3 | 8,280 | 8.6 | 8,851 | 9.2 | 659 | 37.3 | 12,070 | 1935 |
| 18,755 | 19.2 | 8,306 | 8.5 | 8,593 | 8.8 | 679 | 36.2 | 12,337 | 1936 |
| 19,162 | 19.4 | 8,353 | 8.4 | 9,006 | 9.1 | 683 | 35.6 | 12,112 | 1937 |
| 18,992 | 19.0 | 8,853 | 8.8 | 9,201 | 9.2 | 784 | 41.3 | 12,160 | 1938 |
| 20,348 | 20.1 | 9,108 | 9.0 | 9,530 | 9.4 | 722 | 35.5 | 12,030 | 1939 |
| 20,412 | 19.9 | 10,287 | 10.0 | 9,203 | 9.0 | 721 | 35.3 | 12,493 | 1940 |
| 21,518 | 20.7 | 9,885 | 9.5 | 9,530 | 9.2 | 842 | 39.1 | 12,772 | 1941 |
| 21,166 | 20.4 | 11,722 | 11.3 | 9,622 | 9.3 | 736 | 34.8 | <i>n</i> | 1942 |
| 23,234 | 22.1 | 9,979 | 9.5 | 10,576 | 10.1 | 878 | 37.8 | <i>n</i> | 1943 |
| 24,520 | 23.0 | 11,325 | 10.6 | 9,385 | 8.8 | 768 | 31.3 | <i>n</i> | 1944 |

c Full-bloods only, including Torres Straits Islanders.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

| Year. | Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i> | Prisoners in Gaol at 31st December. | | Supreme Court Criminal Convictions. | Divorces Granted. <i>b</i> | Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>c</i> | Schools. <i>d</i> | Scholars Net Enrolment during Year. <i>d</i> | University Students at 31st Dec. |
|---------|--|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| | | Males. | Females. | | | | | | |
| 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 | 873 | 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 | .. |
| 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 | 30 | 1,848 | 1,509 | 127,000 | 263 |
| 1915 | 1,293 | 416 | 34 | 351 | 27 | 1,828 | 1,565 | 129,296 | 265 |
| 1916 | 1,276 | 312 | 37 | 266 | 25 | 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 | 31 | 1,708 | 1,740 | 145,373 | 263 |
| 1920 | 1,215 | 329 | 16 | 203 | 60 | 1,682 | 1,771 | 150,780 | 291 |
| 1921 | 1,173 | 380 | 13 | 338 | 75 | 1,650 | 1,800 | 154,370 | 316 |
| 1922 | 1,180 | 371 | 12 | 378 | 50 | 1,632 | 1,809 | 156,709 | 405 |
| 1923 | 1,209 | 305 | 6 | 278 | 127 | 1,604 | 1,838 | 162,092 | 387 |
| 1924-25 | 1,229 | 250 | 7 | 222 | 139 | 1,587 | 1,874 | 166,959 | 347 |
| 1925-26 | 1,258 | 335 | 9 | 234 | 125 | 1,614 | 1,888 | 167,247 | 457 |
| 1926-27 | 1,247 | 397 | 9 | 269 | 134 | 1,614 | 1,885 | 171,536 | 481 |
| 1927-28 | 1,271 | 385 | 11 | 259 | 123 | 1,623 | 1,897 | 172,593 | 532 |
| 1928-29 | 1,323 | 394 | 12 | 244 | 123 | 1,631 | 1,905 | 175,245 | 588 |
| 1929-30 | 1,311 | 393 | 12 | 193 | 91 | 1,616 | 1,907 | 174,626 | 666 |
| 1930-31 | 1,329 | 349 | 10 | 198 | 122 | 1,598 | 1,897 | 175,344 | 778 |
| 1931-32 | 1,326 | 335 | 6 | 209 | 115 | 1,582 | 1,889 | 176,025 | 799 |
| 1932-33 | 1,331 | 364 | 9 | 198 | 154 | 1,566 | 1,890 | 174,375 | 826 |
| 1933-34 | 1,339 | 356 | 7 | 206 | 136 | 1,545 | 1,903 | 175,021 | 875 |
| 1934-35 | 1,343 | 350 | 6 | 129 | 154 | 1,547 | 1,918 | 176,252 | 1,029 |
| 1935-36 | 1,365 | 328 | 6 | 222 | 152 | 1,541 | 1,925 | 182,682 | 1,090 |
| 1936-37 | 1,401 | 291 | 5 | 154 | 164 | 1,536 | 1,929 | 184,181 | 1,148 |
| 1937-38 | 1,429 | 296 | 5 | 173 | 210 | 1,517 | 1,925 | 181,914 | 1,226 |
| 1938-39 | 1,433 | 266 | 5 | 142 | 201 | 1,504 | 1,940 | 179,586 | 1,404 |
| 1939-40 | 1,493 | 273 | 5 | 214 | 224 | 1,494 | 1,920 | 173,514 | 1,655 |
| 1940-41 | 1,543 | 283 | 4 | 145 | 255 | 1,472 | 1,914 | 171,391 | 1,710 |
| 1941-42 | 1,655 | 290 | 12 | 151 | 248 | 1,469 | 1,885 | 170,870 | 1,718 |
| 1942-43 | 1,749 | 308 | 12 | 155 | 444 | 1,463 | 1,807 | 166,364 | 1,305 |
| 1943-44 | 1,766 | 335 | 21 | 200 | 721 | 1,464 | 1,767 | 166,418 | 1,417 |

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 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, the numbers are for the calendar year ended six months later than the financial year indicated.

c The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

| Expenditure on State Schools. <i>e</i> | Hospitals. ^g | | | | Mental Hospital Patients Treated. | Pensioners at 30th June. ^h | | 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 | |
| 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 | 492 | 1910 |
| 365 | 86 | 1,016 | 28,703 | <i>f</i> | 176 | 2,688 | 10,436 | 989 | 1911 |
| 411 | 87 | 4,088 | 29,972 | <i>f</i> | 208 | 2,728 | 11,221 | 1,510 | 1912 |
| 445 | 91 | 1,238 | 32,577 | <i>f</i> | 232 | 2,775 | 11,758 | 2,023 | 1913 |
| 462 | 95 | 1,324 | 33,494 | <i>f</i> | 246 | 2,864 | 11,924 | 2,430 | 1914 |
| 478 | 97 | 1,359 | 37,426 | <i>f</i> | 259 | 2,806 | 12,049 | 2,954 | 1915 |
| 532 | 101 | 1,398 | 38,931 | <i>f</i> | 275 | 2,886 | 12,313 | 3,349 | 1916 |
| 595 | 100 | 1,435 | 38,766 | <i>f</i> | 297 | 2,819 | 12,360 | 3,679 | 1917 |
| 652 | 104 | 1,499 | 42,841 | <i>f</i> | 333 | 3,029 | 12,317 | 4,051 | 1918 |
| 822 | 103 | 1,656 | 46,716 | <i>f</i> | 384 | 3,197 | 12,722 | 4,624 | 1919 |
| 1,060 | 102 | 1,758 | 48,503 | <i>f</i> | 437 | 3,288 | 13,019 | 4,960 | 1920 |
| 1,084 | 108 | 1,943 | 46,418 | <i>f</i> | 496 | 3,272 | 13,478 | 5,152 | 1921 |
| 1,060 | 111 | 2,066 | 49,396 | <i>f</i> | 534 | 3,368 | 13,812 | 5,359 | 1922 |
| 1,096 | 112 | 2,147 | 52,739 | <i>f</i> | 555 | 3,444 | 14,717 | 5,882 | 1923 |
| 1,158 | 117 | 2,381 | 56,544 | <i>f</i> | 597 | 3,521 | 15,120 | 6,223 | 1924-25 |
| 1,207 | 119 | 2,610 | 59,793 | 3,495 | 643 | 3,553 | 16,250 | 6,800 | 1925-26 |
| 1,244 | 123 | 2,674 | 60,137 | 4,549 | 682 | 3,611 | 17,236 | 7,357 | 1926-27 |
| 1,274 | 124 | 2,843 | 59,220 | 4,577 | 715 | 3,552 | 18,185 | 7,843 | 1927-28 |
| 1,310 | 125 | 2,940 | 62,043 | 4,860 | 709 | 3,603 | 19,295 | 8,553 | 1928-29 |
| 1,344 | 125 | 3,347 | 64,393 | 5,058 | 762 | 3,599 | 20,398 | 9,166 | 1929-30 |
| 1,390 | 122 | 3,173 | 66,500 | 5,985 | 719 | 3,572 | 22,376 | 9,707 | 1930-31 |
| 1,248 | 119 | 3,210 | 71,946 | 6,494 | 659 | 3,712 | 23,736 | 10,237 | 1931-32 |
| 1,223 | 119 | 3,283 | 73,730 | 6,890 | 666 | 3,747 | 22,600 | 10,261 | 1932-33 |
| 1,255 | 118 | 3,400 | 78,723 | 7,235 | 745 | 3,840 | 23,282 | 10,573 | 1933-34 |
| 1,343 | 119 | 3,466 | 80,882 | 7,690 | 871 | 3,923 | 24,346 | 11,029 | 1934-35 |
| 1,385 | 119 | 3,697 | 86,755 | 8,816 | 924 | 3,984 | 25,493 | 11,377 | 1935-36 |
| 1,464 | 118 | 3,910 | 91,731 | 9,570 | 1,026 | 3,993 | 26,855 | 11,610 | 1936-37 |
| 1,530 | 119 | 4,438 | 97,430 | 10,452 | 1,174 | 4,064 | 28,198 | 11,855 | 1937-38 |
| 1,607 | 120 | 4,682 | 99,134 | 12,117 | 1,441 | 4,187 | 29,603 | 12,070 | 1938-39 |
| 1,614 | 118 | 4,792 | 104,547 | 13,065 | 1,408 | 4,205 | 34,159 ^h | 8,677 ^h | 1939-40 |
| 1,616 | 116 | 4,921 | 110,416 | 13,817 | 1,453 | 4,303 | 35,168 | 8,644 | 1940-41 |
| 1,608 | 117 | 5,090 | 110,148 | 14,852 | 1,644 | 4,343 | 35,872 | 9,167 | 1941-42 |
| 1,538 | 117 | 5,334 | 114,175 | 14,499 | 1,588 | 4,579 | 34,834 | 8,815 | 1942-43 |
| 1,639 | 117 | 5,449 | 118,122 | 16,752 | 1,688 | 4,715 | 33,247 | 8,848 | 1943-44 |

^d Including Business Colleges; from 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months previous to the financial year shown.

^e From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

^f Included with general patients.

^g Including sanatoria.

^h Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the old-age pension on reaching the qualifying age.

ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE STOCK

| Year. | Land. | | Live Stock at End of Year. ^a | | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------------|---|-----------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Alienated. | Leased. | Horses. ^b | Cattle. | Sheep. | Pigs. | Camels. |
| | 1,000 Acres. | 1,000 Acres. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1860 | 109 | n | 23,504 | 432,890 | 3,449,350 | 7,147 | n |
| 1865 | 534 | n | 51,091 | 848,346 | 6,594,966 | 14,888 | n |
| 1870 | 935 | n | 83,358 | 1,076,630 | 8,163,818 | 30,992 | n |
| 1875 | 1,745 | n | 121,497 | 1,812,576 | 7,227,774 | 46,447 | n |
| 1880 | 4,560 | n | 179,152 | 3,162,752 | 6,935,967 | 66,248 | n |
| 1885 | 11,101 | n | 260,207 | 4,162,652 | 8,994,322 | 55,843 | n |
| 1890 | 12,317 | n | 365,812 | 5,558,264 | 18,007,234 | 96,836 | n |
| 1895 | 14,212 | n | 468,743 | 6,822,401 | 19,856,959 | 100,747 | n |
| 1900 | 15,910 | 281,232 | 456,788 | 4,078,191 | 10,339,185 | 122,187 | n |
| 1905 | 17,660 | 240,153 | 430,565 | 2,963,695 | 12,535,231 | 164,087 | n |
| 1906 | 18,323 | 247,059 | 452,916 | 3,413,919 | 14,886,438 | 138,282 | n |
| 1907 | 19,703 | 264,114 | 488,486 | 3,892,232 | 16,738,047 | 133,246 | n |
| 1908 | 21,309 | 273,191 | 519,969 | 4,321,600 | 18,348,851 | 124,749 | n |
| 1909 | 22,103 | 282,879 | 555,613 | 4,711,782 | 19,593,791 | 124,803 | 334 |
| 1910 | 23,432 | 294,866 | 593,813 | 5,131,699 | 20,331,838 | 152,212 | 656 |
| 1911 | 24,734 | 308,206 | 618,954 | 5,073,201 | 20,740,981 | 173,902 | 1,023 |
| 1912 | 25,451 | 317,263 | 674,573 | 5,210,891 | 20,310,036 | 143,695 | 888 |
| 1913 | 26,081 | 322,338 | 707,265 | 5,322,033 | 21,786,600 | 140,045 | 751 |
| 1914 | 26,831 | 331,500 | 743,059 | 5,455,943 | 23,129,919 | 166,638 | 977 |
| 1915 | 27,224 | 332,825 | 686,871 | 4,780,893 | 15,950,154 | 117,787 | 855 |
| 1916 | 27,137 | 326,193 | 697,517 | 4,765,657 | 15,524,293 | 129,733 | 829 |
| 1917 | 26,886 | 315,970 | 733,014 | 5,316,558 | 17,204,268 | 172,699 | 874 |
| 1918 | 26,535 | 325,875 | 759,726 | 5,786,744 | 18,220,985 | 140,966 | 660 |
| 1919 | 25,958 | 326,783 | 731,705 | 5,940,433 | 17,379,332 | 99,593 | 379 |
| 1920 | 25,682 | 325,854 | 742,217 | 6,455,067 | 17,404,840 | 104,370 | 740 |
| 1921 | 25,433 | 317,021 | 747,543 | 7,047,370 | 18,402,399 | 145,083 | 936 |
| 1922 | 25,078 | 302,967 | 714,055 | 6,955,463 | 17,641,071 | 160,617 | 463 |
| 1923 | 24,702 | 307,658 | 661,593 | 6,396,514 | 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 | 236,037 | 354 |
| 1930 | 25,592 | 315,389 | 481,615 | 5,463,724 | 22,542,043 | 217,528 | 215 |
| 1931 | 26,714 | 326,193 | 469,474 | 5,550,399 | 22,324,278 | 222,686 | 433 |
| 1932 | 27,933 | 323,012 | 452,486 | 5,535,065 | 21,312,865 | 213,249 | 502 |
| 1933 | 27,968 | 324,582 | 450,024 | 5,781,170 | 20,072,804 | 217,448 | 702 |
| 1934 | 28,023 | 332,048 | 448,604 | 6,052,641 | 21,574,182 | 269,873 | 614 |
| 1935 | 27,991 | 332,949 | 441,913 | 6,033,004 | 18,060,093 | 304,888 | 453 |
| 1936 | 27,933 | 333,539 | 441,536 | 5,950,572 | 20,011,749 | 290,855 | 324 |
| 1937 | 27,905 | 337,307 | 446,777 | 5,959,165 | 22,497,970 | 282,941 | 60e |
| 1938 | 27,872 | 339,393 | 445,296 | 6,097,089 | 23,158,569 | 325,326 | 77 |
| 1939 | 27,853 | 342,063 | 445,810 | 6,198,798 | 24,190,931 | 391,333 | 126 |
| 1940 | 27,833 | 342,912 | 442,757 | 6,210,810 | 23,936,099 | 435,946 | n |
| 1941 | 27,826 | 342,803 | 432,469 ^b | 6,303,467 | 25,196,245 | 352,360 | n |
| 1942 | 27,820 | 345,930 | 392,639 | 6,466,316 | 25,650,231 | 409,348 | n |
| 1943 | 27,815 | 345,956 | 387,018 | 6,524,550 | 23,255,584 | 450,391 | n |

^a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

^b All mules and donkeys, and horses not on rural holdings, are excluded after 1941.

^c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1942 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years, the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State

STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

| Goats. | Wool Production. <i>c</i> (Greasy Equivalent). | | Butter Production. <i>d</i> | | Cheese Production. <i>d</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 ^f | <i>n</i> | 170 ^f | <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> | 70,169 | 2,650 | 20,320 | <i>n</i> | 2,682 | <i>n</i> | 1905 |
| <i>n</i> | 86,111 | 3,389 | 22,747 | <i>n</i> | 2,921 | <i>n</i> | 1906 |
| <i>n</i> | 99,462 | 4,153 | 22,789 | 926 | 2,685 | 81 | 1907 |
| <i>n</i> | 110,546 | 4,193 | 23,838 | 1,085 | 3,200 | 122 | 1908 |
| 173,590 | 129,668 | 5,453 | 24,593 | 1,092 | 3,662 | 77 | 1909 |
| 177,427 | 139,251 | 5,908 | 31,258 | 1,334 | 4,147 | 93 | 1910 |
| 158,136 | 142,382 | 5,580 | 27,859 | 1,243 | 3,718 | 89 | 1911 |
| 161,934 | 136,878 | 5,561 | 30,307 | 1,482 | 3,948 | 119 | 1912 |
| 155,931 | 154,183 | 6,296 | 35,199 | 1,582 | 5,295 | 141 | 1913 |
| 140,510 | 155,479 | 6,090 | 37,230 | 1,726 | 7,932 | 227 | 1914 |
| 131,661 | 130,783 | 6,267 | 25,457 | 1,744 | 4,383 | 169 | 1915 |
| 124,107 | 102,220 | 6,602 | 28,967 | 1,857 | 8,496 | 304 | 1916 |
| 132,947 | 87,426 | 6,284 | 38,931 | 2,673 | 11,142 | 413 | 1917 |
| 128,533 | 113,777 | 8,296 | 32,372 | 2,320 | 8,637 | 347 | 1918 |
| 125,770 | 118,035 | 8,607 | 26,214 | 2,129 | 8,296 | 375 | 1919 |
| 126,203 | 114,810 | 7,176 | 40,751 | 4,200 | 11,512 | 533 | 1920 |
| 138,425 | 132,580 | 7,784 | 60,923 | 5,128 | 15,201 | 794 | 1921 |
| 131,287 | 134,971 | 10,826 | 53,786 | 4,185 | 10,560 | 416 | 1922 |
| 123,763 | 121,913 | 12,191 | 40,660 | 3,374 | 7,221 | 344 | 1923 |
| 134,659 | 140,863 | 15,554 | 70,406 | 4,863 | 12,644 | 467 | 1924 |
| 130,675 | 146,986 | 10,993 | 63,001 | 4,922 | 12,581 | 590 | 1925 |
| 89,355 | 119,848 | 8,939 | 51,403 | 4,176 | 9,260 | 405 | 1926 |
| 97,581 | 126,430 | 10,078 | 72,039 | 5,653 | 14,128 | 637 | 1927 |
| 88,560 | 138,989 | 9,081 | 77,045 | 6,362 | 14,392 | 641 | 1928 |
| 84,575 | 161,088 | 6,887 | 78,796 | 6,003 | 12,331 | 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 | 7,557 | 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 ^e | 174,751 | 10,390 | 118,244 | 7,348 | 11,963 | 381 | 1937 |
| 26,047 | 179,459 | 8,195 | 157,626 | 9,605 | 15,769 | 506 | 1938 |
| 28,839 | 195,770 | 10,033 | 142,846 | 9,086 | 13,849 | 461 | 1939 |
| <i>n</i> | 214,704 | 11,773 | 119,940 | 7,648 | 11,733 | 399 | 1940 |
| <i>n</i> | 204,119 | 11,635 | 97,623 | 6,271 | 16,360 | 608 | 1941 |
| <i>n</i> | 213,966 | 13,608 | 113,211 | 7,785 | 28,541 | 1,148 | 1942 |
| <i>n</i> | 194,355 | 12,656 | 103,032 | 7,329 | 24,051 | 998 | 1943 |

records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

d From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown.

e Numbers on pastoral holdings only from 1937 onwards.

f Estimated.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

| Season. | Sugar. | | | | Maize. | | Wheat. | |
|---------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Area Cut for Crushing. | Cane Pro- duced. | Sugar Mills. <i>a</i> | Raw Sugar Made. | Area Har- vested. | Grain Pro- duced. | Area Har- vested. | Grain Pro- duced. |
| | Acres. | 1,000 Tons. | No. | 1,000 Tons. | Acres. | 1,000 Bushels. | Acres. | 1,000 Bushels. |
| 1860-61 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,526 | <i>n</i> | 196 | <i>n</i> |
| 1865-66 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 6,244 | <i>n</i> | 2,068 | <i>n</i> |
| 1870-71 | 2,188 | <i>n</i> | 39 | 3 | 16,040 | <i>n</i> | 2,892 | <i>n</i> |
| 1875-76 | 7,668 | <i>n</i> | 66 | 6 | 38,711 | <i>n</i> | 4,058 | 47 |
| 1880-81 | 12,497 | <i>n</i> | 83 | 16 | 44,109 | 1,410 | 10,944 | 223 |
| 1885-86 | 38,557 | <i>n</i> | 166 | 56 | 71,741 | 1,574 | 5,274 | 52 |
| 1890-91 | 40,208 | <i>n</i> | 110 | 69 | 99,400 | 2,374 | 10,294 | 208 |
| 1895-96 | 55,771 | <i>n</i> | 64 <i>a</i> | 86 | 100,481 | 2,391 | 12,950 | 124 |
| 1900-01 | 72,651 | 848 | 58 | 93 | 127,974 | 2,457 | 79,304 | 1,194 |
| 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 | 1,208 |
| 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 | 232 | 135,034 | 2,908 | 164,670 | 3,026 |
| 1922-23 | 140,850 | 2,168 | 38 | 288 | 149,048 | 3,218 | 145,492 | 1,878 |
| 1923-24 | 138,742 | 2,046 | 37 | 269 | 120,092 | 2,025 | 51,149 | 244 |
| 1924-25 | 167,649 | 3,171 | 37 | 409 | 229,160 | 7,331 | 189,145 | 2,780 |
| 1925-26 | 189,675 | 3,668 | 37 | 486 | 154,252 | 3,384 | 165,999 | 1,973 |
| 1926-27 | 189,312 | 2,926 | 36 | 389 | 137,542 | 2,659 | 57,084 | 379 |
| 1927-28 | 203,748 | 3,556 | 36 | 486 | 234,013 | 6,704 | 215,073 | 3,784 |
| 1928-29 | 215,674 | 3,736 | 35 | 521 | 192,173 | 5,136 | 218,069 | 2,516 |
| 1929-30 | 214,880 | 3,581 | 35 | 519 | 171,614 | 4,376 | 204,116 | 4,235 |
| 1930-31 | 222,044 | 3,529 | 35 | 517 | 172,176 | 4,566 | 272,316 | 5,108 |
| 1931-32 | 233,304 | 4,034 | 35 | 581 | 147,669 | 3,781 | 248,783 | 3,864 |
| 1932-33 | 205,046 | 3,546 | 33 | 514 | 98,487 | 1,654 | 250,049 | 2,494 |
| 1933-34 | 228,154 | 4,667 | 33 | 639 | 166,948 | 3,716 | 232,053 | 4,362 |
| 1934-35 | 218,426 | 4,271 | 33 | 611 | 160,607 | 4,142 | 221,729 | 4,076 |
| 1935-36 | 228,515 | 4,220 | 33 | 610 | 157,370 | 3,504 | 239,631 | 2,690 |
| 1936-37 | 245,918 | 5,171 | 33 | 745 | 181,266 | 3,149 | 283,648 | 2,016 |
| 1937-38 | 245,131 | 5,133 | 33 | 763 | 174,243 | 2,628 | 372,935 | 3,749 |
| 1938-39 | 251,847 | 5,342 | 33 | 778 | 183,415 | 3,733 | 442,017 | 8,584 |
| 1939-40 | 262,181 | 6,039 | 33 | 892 | 176,844 | 3,345 | 362,044 | 6,795 |
| 1940-41 | 263,299 | 5,181 | 33 | 759 | 205,310 | 4,444 | 322,081 | 5,687 |
| 1941-42 | 246,073 | 4,794 | 33 | 698 | 174,450 | 3,988 | 290,801 | 3,080 |
| 1942-43 | 231,256 | 4,353 | 32 | 606 | 173,816 | 3,798 | 334,785 | 5,005 |
| 1943-44 | 220,932 | 3,398 | 33 | 486 | 172,722 | 4,512 | 281,302 | 5,084 |

a Prior to 1895-96, the figures include a number of juice mills.

b Until 1895-96, the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton

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. | |
| <i>n</i> | 14 | <i>n</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,353 | 1860-61 |
| <i>n</i> | 478 | 456 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14,414 | 1865-66 |
| <i>n</i> | 14,674 | 5,097 | 339 | <i>n</i> | 180 | <i>n</i> | 52,210 | 1870-71 |
| <i>n</i> | 1,674 | 981 | 243 | <i>n</i> | 86 | <i>n</i> | 77,347 | 1875-76 |
| <i>n</i> | 619 | 394 | 410 | 71 | 164 | 52 | 113,978 | 1880-81 |
| 41,754 | 50 | 47 | 1,034 | 166 | 365 | 122 | 198,334 | 1885-86 |
| 40,652 | 16 | 16 | 3,890 | 2,200 | 721 | 263 | 224,993 | 1890-91 |
| 48,161 | 494 | 841 | 3,916 | 1,486 | 847 | 377 | 285,319 | 1895-96 |
| 83,942 | | | 6,215 | 2,321 | 939 | 425 | 457,397 | 1900-01 |
| 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 | 922 | 871,968 | 1923-24 |
| 229,116 | 50,186 | 16,416 | 13,491 | 2,464 | 3,709 | 973 | 1,069,837 | 1924-25 |
| 314,310 | 40,062 | 19,537 | 14,766 | 2,583 | 3,995 | 903 | 1,033,765 | 1925-26 |
| 382,721 | 18,743 | 9,060 | 16,489 | 2,755 | 4,235 | 953 | 941,783 | 1926-27 |
| 221,255 | 14,950 | 7,061 | 17,967 | 2,863 | 4,204 | 823 | 1,066,612 | 1927-28 |
| 236,022 | 20,316 | 12,291 | 19,750 | 3,265 | 4,734 | 938 | 1,044,632 | 1928-29 |
| 258,369 | 15,003 | 8,025 | 19,357 | 2,941 | 5,144 | 857 | 1,046,235 | 1929-30 |
| 269,510 | 22,652 | 17,023 | 18,030 | 3,068 | 5,543 | 1,001 | 1,144,216 | 1930-31 |
| 369,558 | 22,452 | 15,245 | 14,764 | 2,951 | 5,789 | 1,182 | 1,216,402 | 1931-32 |
| 456,838 | 29,995 | 6,270 | 10,589 | 1,870 | 5,862 | 1,176 | 1,245,638 | 1932-33 |
| 404,405 | 68,203 | 17,718 | 10,926 | 2,028 | 5,889 | 1,355 | 1,313,438 | 1933-34 |
| 424,789 | 43,397 | 26,924 | 10,323 | 1,906 | 5,584 | 1,127 | 1,296,619 | 1934-35 |
| 450,960 | 54,947 | 20,785 | 8,500 | 1,733 | 5,779 | 1,333 | 1,334,690 | 1935-36 |
| 492,540 | 62,200 | 19,199 | 7,305 | 1,447 | 6,314 | 1,228 | 1,506,423 | 1936-37 |
| 515,189 | 52,692 | 11,793 | 8,174 | 1,617 | 6,549 | 1,331 | 1,618,738 | 1937-38 |
| 514,375 | 66,470 | 13,683 | 8,781 | 1,759 | 7,049 | 1,848 | 1,734,789 | 1938-39 |
| 610,686 | 41,212 | 17,528 | 8,534 | 1,688 | 7,350 | 2,332 | 1,725,342 | 1939-40 |
| 657,102 | 41,262 | 12,108 | 8,293 | 1,557 | 7,172 | 2,143 | 1,734,706 | 1940-41 |
| 641,960 | 61,365 | 15,869 | 7,120 | 1,428 | 6,480 | 2,019 | 1,689,660 | 1941-42 |
| 648,477 | 56,433 | 14,058 | 7,526 | 1,306 | 6,974 | 1,943 | 1,743,994 | 1942-43 |
| 672,173 | 41,389 | 9,540 | 7,450 | 1,324 | 6,940 | 2,001 | 1,757,396 | 1943-44 |

produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL AND

| Year. | Fisheries Production. <i>a</i> | Mineral Production. | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------|-----|---------|---------|---------|
| | | Gold. | | Silver. | | Lead. | Copper. | Tin. |
| | | £1,000. | Fine Oz. | £1,000. | Oz. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1860 | <i>n</i> | 2,738 | 12 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1865 | <i>n</i> | 17,473 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | 58 | .. |
| 1870 | <i>n</i> | 92,040 | 391 | .. | .. | .. | 81 | .. |
| 1875 | <i>n</i> | 281,725 | 1,197 | .. | .. | .. | 122 | 238 |
| 1880 | <i>n</i> | 222,441 | 945 | <i>n</i> | 2 | 2 | 20 | 143 |
| 1885 | <i>n</i> | 250,137 | 1,063 | <i>n</i> | 64 | 64 | 19 | 152 |
| 1890 | <i>n</i> | 513,819 | 2,183 | <i>n</i> | 135 | 135 | 3 | 155 |
| 1895 | <i>n</i> | 506,285 | 2,151 | 225,019 | 30 | 4 | 13 | 68 |
| 1900 | <i>n</i> | 676,027 | 2,872 | 112,990 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 74 |
| 1905 | <i>n</i> | 592,620 | 2,517 | 601,712 | 69 | 33 | 504 | 297 |
| 1906 | <i>n</i> | 544,636 | 2,313 | 783,087 | 102 | 50 | 917 | 490 |
| 1907 | <i>n</i> | 465,882 | 1,979 | 921,497 | 113 | 75 | 1,028 | 497 |
| 1908 | <i>n</i> | 465,085 | 1,976 | 1,162,276 | 118 | 95 | 833 | 342 |
| 1909 | <i>n</i> | 455,577 | 1,935 | 1,001,383 | 99 | 69 | 853 | 245 |
| 1910 | <i>n</i> | 441,400 | 1,875 | 861,202 | 93 | 30 | 932 | 243 |
| 1911 | <i>n</i> | 386,164 | 1,640 | 549,015 | 56 | 23 | 1,151 | 308 |
| 1912 | <i>n</i> | 347,946 | 1,478 | 569,181 | 66 | 56 | 1,698 | 365 |
| 1913 | <i>n</i> | 265,735 | 1,129 | 604,979 | 68 | 66 | 1,660 | 344 |
| 1914 | <i>n</i> | 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 | 183 | 574 | 109 | 66 |
| 1933 | 295 | 91,997 | 710 | 2,248,804 | 181 | 528 | 105 | 124 |
| 1934 | 320 | 115,471 | 983 | 2,259,574 | 208 | 463 | 96 | 179 |
| 1935 | 346 | 102,990 | 905 | 2,409,165 | 285 | 471 | 101 | 187 |
| 1936 | 370 | 121,174 | 1,049 | 3,084,008 | 270 | 629 | 162 | 158 |
| 1937 | 343 | 127,281 | 1,105 | 3,264,994 | 285 | 888 | 309 | 203 |
| 1938 | 330 | 151,432 | 1,335 | 3,533,490 | 299 | 628 | 204 | 142 |
| 1939 | 335 | 147,248 | 1,429 | 3,885,963 | 325 | 686 | 290 | 201 |
| 1940 | 392 | 126,831 | 1,352 | 4,365,838 | 437 | 906 | 428 | 224 |
| 1941 | 225 | 109,064 | 1,165 | 3,865,514 | 510 | 815 | 621 | 204 |
| 1942 | 302 | 95,117 | 994 | 3,055,435 | 404 | 631 | 625 | 150 |
| 1943 | 342 | 62,838 | 657 | 775,072 | 102 | 129 | 1,111 | 167 |

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

| | | | | | Timber Production. <i>a</i> | | | | | Year. |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------|----------------------|---------|-------|
| Zinc. | Coal. | All Other. | Total. | Sawn Timber. <i>b</i> | | | | Ply-wood and Veneer. | | |
| | | | | Pine. | | Other. | | | | |
| £1,000. | 1,000 Tons. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | 1,000 Sup. Ft. | £1,000. | 1,000 Sup. Ft. | £1,000. | £1,000. | |
| .. | 12 | 9 | .. | 21 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | 1860 |
| .. | 33 | 19 | 1 | 152 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | 1865 |
| .. | 23 | 12 | .. | 484 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | 1870 |
| .. | 32 | 15 | .. | 1,572 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | 1875 |
| .. | 58 | 25 | .. | 1,135 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | 1880 |
| .. | 210 | 87 | .. | 1,385 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | 1885 |
| .. | 338 | 157 | 9 | 2,642 | 31,330 | 211 | 20,097 | 146 | .. | 1890 |
| .. | 323 | 133 | 37 | 2,426 | 19,643 | 103 | 17,238 | 107 | .. | 1895 |
| .. | 497 | 174 | 21 | 3,180 | 60,191 | 284 | 39,653 | 227 | .. | 1900 |
| .. | 529 | 155 | 151 | 3,726 | 47,969 | 237 | 25,961 | 151 | .. | 1905 |
| .. | 607 | 173 | 154 | 4,199 | 50,438 | 265 | 32,364 | 194 | .. | 1906 |
| .. | 683 | 222 | 218 | 4,132 | 57,826 | 358 | 33,926 | 220 | .. | 1907 |
| .. | 696 | 245 | 185 | 3,844 | 65,823 | 424 | 34,936 | 242 | .. | 1908 |
| .. | 757 | 271 | 185 | 3,657 | 71,280 | 468 | 37,111 | 268 | .. | 1909 |
| .. | 871 | 323 | 214 | 3,710 | 71,879 | 504 | 44,559 | 355 | .. | 1910 |
| .. | 892 | 324 | 159 | 3,661 | 84,640 | 660 | 54,256 | 438 | .. | 1911 |
| .. | 902 | 338 | 174 | 4,175 | 107,781 | 830 | 56,047 | 498 | .. | 1912 |
| .. | 1,038 | 404 | 187 | 3,858 | 98,620 | 778 | 58,013 | 527 | .. | 1913 |
| .. | 1,054 | 416 | 166 | 2,976 | 101,112 | 839 | 67,343 | 629 | .. | 1914 |
| .. | 1,024 | 409 | 207 | 3,324 | 89,726 | 769 | 55,224 | 543 | .. | 1915 |
| .. | 908 | 389 | 222 | 4,021 | 75,231 | 657 | 46,619 | 498 | .. | 1916 |
| .. | 1,048 | 597 | 230 | 4,013 | 70,465 | 641 | 41,197 | 439 | .. | 1917 |
| .. | 983 | 572 | 225 | 3,741 | 75,007 | 816 | 43,429 | 520 | .. | 1918 |
| .. | 932 | 614 | 218 | 2,575 | 100,690 | 1,265 | 43,699 | 620 | .. | 1919 |
| .. | 1,110 | 842 | 189 | 3,618 | 85,313 | 1,472 | 50,691 | 863 | .. | 1920 |
| .. | 955 | 831 | 130 | 1,496 | 73,554 | 1,277 | 39,433 | 728 | .. | 1921 |
| .. | 959 | 840 | 110 | 1,859 | 76,598 | 1,305 | 49,490 | 879 | .. | 1922 |
| .. | 1,061 | 925 | 135 | 2,215 | 78,958 | 1,376 | 62,714 | 1,097 | .. | 1923 |
| 4 | 1,123 | 986 | 133 | 2,306 | 83,674 | 1,509 | 59,949 | 1,230 | .. | 1924 |
| 2 | 1,177 | 1,038 | 118 | 2,012 | 70,623 | 1,283 | 61,040 | 1,248 | .. | 1925 |
| 7 | 1,221 | 1,099 | 63 | 1,609 | 66,451 | 1,208 | 55,860 | 1,053 | 106 | 1926 |
| .. | 1,099 | 987 | 52 | 1,645 | 52,790 | 935 | 49,402 | 922 | 164 | 1927 |
| .. | 1,076 | 972 | 42 | 1,386 | 59,384 | 1,023 | 47,478 | 942 | 208 | 1928 |
| .. | 1,369 | 1,200 | 43 | 1,707 | 48,055 | 832 | 44,193 | 807 | 148 | 1929 |
| .. | 1,095 | 953 | 21 | 1,241 | 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 | 2,888 | 70,660 | 1,031 | 54,609 | 842 | 533 | 1935 |
| 453 | 1,047 | 859 | 34 | 3,614 | 88,444 | 1,268 | 71,372 | 1,074 | 612 | 1936 |
| 606 | 1,120 | 934 | 63 | 4,392 | 95,854 | 1,389 | 92,194 | 1,358 | 830 | 1937 |
| 329 | 1,113 | 959 | 70 | 3,966 | 93,728 | 1,391 | 83,230 | 1,252 | 717 | 1938 |
| 416 | 1,317 | 1,168 | 42 | 4,657 | 105,270 | 1,581 | 83,452 | 1,291 | 833 | 1939 |
| 555 | 1,285 | 1,152 | 51 | 5,105 | 105,563 | 1,577 | 84,623 | 1,312 | 934 | 1940 |
| 514 | 1,454 | 1,405 | 66 | 5,300 | 96,405 | 1,452 | 102,121 | 1,591 | 877 | 1941 |
| 394 | 1,637 | 1,698 | 127 | 5,023 | 79,937 | 1,306 | 102,124 | 1,674 | 683 | 1942 |
| 76 | 1,700 | 1,825 | 148 | 4,215 | 78,708 | 1,303 | 103,249 | 1,825 | 754 | 1943 |

b Including sawn timber produced in plywood mills.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

| Year. | Manufacturing. <i>a</i> | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | Establishments. | Workers. <i>b</i> | | | Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i> | Capital Values. <i>d</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 | 1,354 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 18,584 | <i>n</i> | 5,428 ^e | <i>e</i> |
| 1900 | 2,053 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 25,606 | <i>n</i> | 4,031 | 3,205 |
| 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 | 23,476 | 1,923 | 3,555 | 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 | 8,900 | 11,031 | 7,421 |
| 1925-26 | 1,854 | 41,074 | 7,929 | 49,003 | 9,267 | 12,102 | 7,700 |
| 1926-27 | 1,831 | 38,934 | 7,596 | 46,530 | 8,685 | 12,563 | 8,175 |
| 1927-28 | 2,072 | 38,235 | 7,735 | 45,970 | 8,759 | 12,667 | 8,602 |
| 1928-29 | 2,109 | 38,817 | 7,948 | 46,765 | 8,717 | 13,125 | 9,126 |
| 1929-30 | 2,125 | 36,898 | 8,074 | 44,972 | 8,384 | 12,930 | 9,245 |
| 1930-31 | 2,047 | 32,522 | 6,861 | 39,383 | 6,829 | 13,114 | 8,840 |
| 1931-32 | 1,955 | 30,549 | 6,729 | 37,278 | 5,940 | 12,743 | 8,480 |
| 1932-33 | 2,091 | 30,950 | 7,407 | 38,357 | 6,073 | 12,990 | 8,589 |
| 1933-34 | 2,276 | 33,133 | 7,988 | 41,121 | 6,717 | 13,241 | 8,936 |
| 1934-35 | 2,401 | 35,152 | 8,499 | 43,651 | 7,595 | 13,609 | 9,274 |
| 1935-36 | 2,417 | 36,039 | 8,729 | 44,768 | 8,114 | 14,769 | 9,868 |
| 1936-37 | 2,816 | 39,261 | 9,366 | 48,627 | 8,893 | 15,178 | 10,809 |
| 1937-38 | 2,995 | 42,336 | 9,812 | 52,148 | 9,959 | 15,474 | 11,301 |
| 1938-39 | 3,017 | 43,885 | 10,220 | 54,105 | 10,661 | 15,753 | 11,596 |
| 1939-40 | 2,995 | 44,821 | 10,532 | 55,353 | 11,189 | 15,905 | 11,759 |
| 1940-41 | 2,908 | 46,257 | 10,716 | 56,973 | 11,919 | 16,155 | 11,894 |
| 1941-42 | 2,724 | 49,315 | 12,275 | 61,590 | 14,206 | 16,441 | 12,343 |
| 1942-43 | 2,577 | 49,932 | 14,023 | 63,955 | 16,449 | 16,336 | 12,377 |
| 1943-44 | 2,588 | 50,189 | 13,985 | 64,174 | 17,740 | 15,380 | 12,478 |

a Not including "Heat, Light and Power."

b Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including working proprietors.

c Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

d Book values, less any depreciation reserve in respect of them, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

| Output. | Pro-duction. | Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i> | | | | | | Year. |
|----------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|---------|
| | | Establish-ments. | Workers. | Salaries and Wages Paid. | Capital Values. <i>d</i> | | | |
| | | | | | <i>g</i> | <i>b</i> | <i>c</i> | |
| £1,000. | £1,000. | No. | No. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | |
| <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1860 |
| <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1865 |
| <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 1 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 1870 |
| <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 3 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 1875 |
| <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 6 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 1880 |
| <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 10 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 1885 |
| <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 14 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 1890 |
| 4,583 | <i>n</i> | 13 | 144 | <i>n</i> | 276 ^e | <i>e</i> | 66 | 1895 |
| 7,801 | <i>n</i> | 25 | 347 | <i>n</i> | 474 | 80 | 115 | 1900 |
| 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 | 133 | 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 | 329 | 2,971 | 453 | 1,241 | 1924-25 |
| 44,572 | 15,880 | 43 | 1,493 | 360 | 3,125 | 455 | 1,329 | 1925-26 |
| 39,859 | 14,179 | 46 | 1,603 | 414 | 3,481 | 471 | 1,469 | 1926-27 |
| 45,093 | 15,844 | 46 | 1,511 | 381 | 3,925 | 522 | 1,370 | 1927-28 |
| 46,420 | 15,895 | 47 | 1,509 | 380 | 3,594 | 540 | 1,221 | 1928-29 |
| 43,571 | 14,992 | 47 | 1,147 | 307 | 2,794 | 446 | 1,515 | 1929-30 |
| 38,887 | 12,361 | 57 | 1,091 | 269 | 2,986 | 516 | 1,536 | 1930-31 |
| 35,465 | 11,014 | 58 | 1,047 | 249 | 3,001 | 501 | 1,450 | 1931-32 |
| 36,944 | 11,604 | 64 | 991 | 248 | 2,865 | 452 | 1,491 | 1932-33 |
| 40,974 | 12,644 | 69 | 1,080 | 278 | 3,140 | 488 | 1,469 | 1933-34 |
| 44,522 | 13,522 | 69 | 1,127 | 295 | 2,910 | 628 | 1,499 | 1934-35 |
| 46,357 | 14,813 | 65 | 1,073 | 281 | 2,968 | 646 | 1,580 | 1935-36 |
| 51,858 | 16,500 | 67 | 713 | 196 | 2,282 | 674 | 1,935 | 1936-37 |
| 53,426 | 17,934 | 68 | 730 | 211 | 2,261 | 632 | 2,111 | 1937-38 |
| 61,989 | 18,563 | 70 | 768 | 226 | 2,343 | 703 | 2,266 | 1938-39 |
| 67,345 | 20,211 | 69 | 824 | 252 | 2,313 | 697 | 2,439 | 1939-40 |
| 68,710 | 20,823 | 64 | 814 | 245 | 2,347 | 701 | 2,536 | 1940-41 |
| 74,456 | 23,950 | 64 | 870 | 270 | 2,331 | 739 | 2,704 | 1941-42 |
| 84,359 | 28,112 | 64 | 867 | 288 | 2,458 | 782 | 2,979 | 1942-43 |
| 88,066 | 28,978 | 64 | 933 | 332 | 2,507 | 784 | 3,474 | 1943-44 |

e Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.

f Electricity and Gas Works.

g Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

h 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. | Passenger Journeys. <i>b</i> | Goods and Live Stock 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 ^c | 1,085 | 644 | 16,759 |
| 1900-01 | 835 | 2,801 | 4,761 | 1,712 | 1,317 | 1,058 | 19,739 |
| 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 ^b | 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 | 29,638 | 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 ^d |
| 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 |
| 1939-40 | 3,483 | 6,567 | 24,638 | 5,472 | 8,090 | 6,352 | 39,938 |
| 1940-41 | 2,435 | 6,567 | 26,194 | 5,600 | 8,415 | 6,692 | 40,318 |
| 1941-42 | 1,829 | 6,567 | 29,099 | 5,761 | 11,654 | 8,472 | 40,249 |
| 1942-43 | 1,504 | 6,567 | 33,263 | 6,706 | 18,027 | 11,383 | 40,324 |
| 1943-44 | 2,017 | 6,567 | 38,154 | 6,567 | 16,430 | 13,147 | 40,739 |

^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. During the 1939-1945 War, entrances of Public Vessels are not included (see page 196).

^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. | 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 |
| 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 <i>f</i> | 68,818 | 257 | 1,674 | 22,290 | 1926-27 |
| 79,845 | 831 | 2,103 | 31,153 <i>f</i> | 75,989 | 385 | 1,774 | 25,172 | 1927-28 |
| 79,456 | 827 | 2,248 | 29,653 <i>f</i> | 84,089 | 457 | 1,861 | 24,636 | 1928-29 |
| 77,791 | 810 | 2,268 | 30,412 <i>f</i> | 91,515 | 498 | 1,940 | 23,247 | 1929-30 |
| 75,128 | 781 | 2,295 | 29,851 <i>f</i> | 90,831 | 494 | 1,925 | 24,062 | 1930-31 |
| 69,990 | 693 | 2,233 | 32,498 <i>f</i> | 88,960 | 497 | 1,871 | 23,938 | 1931-32 |
| 69,686 | 695 | 2,163 | 34,915 <i>f</i> | 89,216 | 507 | 1,870 | 36,146 | 1932-33 |
| 71,152 | 700 | 2,115 | 35,617 <i>f</i> | 92,836 | 587 | 1,954 | 51,998 | 1933-34 |
| 78,262 | 746 | 2,161 | 32,333 <i>f</i> | 100,020 | 631 | 2,094 | 67,351 | 1934-35 |
| 83,794 | 785 | 2,259 | 33,274 <i>f</i> | 107,592 | 713 | 2,201 | 83,025 | 1935-36 |
| 87,294 | 811 | 2,344 | 34,011 <i>f</i> | 111,765 | 760 | 2,294 | 101,324 | 1936-37 |
| 90,679 | 829 | 2,395 | 37,955 | 118,808 | 817 | 2,407 | 117,487 | 1937-38 |
| 92,607 | 843 | 2,444 | 41,111 | 128,163 | 938 | 2,537 | 133,217 | 1938-39 |
| 93,431 | 869 | 2,443 | 42,665 | 129,757 | 1,026 | 2,601 | 151,110 | 1939-40 |
| 97,982 | 916 | 2,432 | n | 128,439 | 1,029 | 2,697 | 168,216 | 1940-41 |
| 112,448 | 1,056 | 2,420 | n | 109,524 | 879 | 3,148 | 172,527 | 1941-42 |
| 135,480 | 1,249 | 2,397 | n | 115,840 | 739 | 4,067 | 174,783 | 1942-43 |
| 137,432 | 1,455 | 2,350 | n | 125,138 | 810 | 4,737 | 176,358 | 1943-44 |

e Including Brisbane City Council electric, and from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton City Council steam, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than 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. ^a | | | Exports. ^a | | | Favourable Visible Balance. ^a |
|---------|-----------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|--|
| | Oversea. | Inter-state. | Total. | Oversea. | Inter-state. <i>b</i> | Total. | |
| | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. |
| 1860 | 57 | 654 | 711 | . | 500 | 500 | -211 |
| 1865 | 722 | 1,706 | 2,428 | 246 | 875 | 1,121 | -1,307 |
| 1870 | 437 | 1,093 | 1,530 | 668 | 1,825 | 2,493 | 963 |
| 1875 | 1,390 | 1,754 | 3,144 | 1,020 | 2,719 | 3,739 | 595 |
| 1880 | 1,026 | 1,851 | 2,877 | 918 | 2,322 | 3,240 | 363 |
| 1885 | 3,076 | 2,757 | 5,833 | 1,735 | 3,257 | 4,992 | -841 |
| 1890 | 2,595 | 1,916 | 4,511 | 2,465 | 3,382 | 8,297 | 3,786 |
| 1895 | 2,826 | 1,839 | 4,665 | 3,960 | 4,927 | 8,887 | 4,222 |
| 1900 | 4,100 | 2,615 | 6,715 | 4,132 | 5,305 | 9,437 | 2,722 |
| 1905 | 3,157 | 2,806 | 5,963 | 3,348 | 8,212 | 11,560 | 5,597 |
| 1906 | 3,738 | 3,334 | 7,072 | 4,278 | 7,737 | 12,015 | 4,943 |
| 1907 | 4,588 | 3,806 | 8,394 | 5,724 | 8,452 | 14,176 | 5,782 |
| 1908 | 4,475 | 4,312 | 8,787 | 5,489 | 8,239 | 13,728 | 4,941 |
| 1909 | 4,591 | 4,632 | 9,223 | 5,756 | 8,599 | 14,355 | 5,132 |
| 1910 | 5,428 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 8,129 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1911 | 6,213 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 8,354 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1912 | 7,457 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 9,133 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1913 | 6,715 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 12,293 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1914-15 | 6,429 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 12,975 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1915-16 | 7,001 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 8,105 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1916-17 | 6,263 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 14,541 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1917-18 | 4,493 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 10,957 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1918-19 | 6,076 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 12,447 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1919-20 | 7,219 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 14,399 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1920-21 | 11,840 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 15,171 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1921-22 | 8,639 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 17,573 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1922-23 | 10,783 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 15,782 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1923-24 | 11,606 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 14,628 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1924-25 | 12,833 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 23,313 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1925-26 | 13,773 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 23,585 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1926-27 | 13,498 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 14,019 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1927-28 | 11,760 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 19,715 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1928-29 | 11,594 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 20,125 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1929-30 | 11,540 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 16,591 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1930-31 | 6,238 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | 16,239 | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> | <i>n</i> |
| 1931-32 | 4,775 | 15,379 | 20,154 | 16,852 | 11,992 | 28,844 | 8,690 |
| 1932-33 | 5,660 | 15,461 | 21,121 | 14,693 | 11,722 | 26,415 | 5,294 |
| 1933-34 | 5,821 | 16,145 | 21,966 | 20,132 | 13,220 | 33,352 | 11,386 |
| 1934-35 | 7,887 | 17,924 | 25,811 | 18,824 | 13,030 | 31,854 | 6,043 |
| 1935-36 | 8,638 | 19,461 | 28,099 | 19,552 | 13,524 | 33,076 | 4,977 |
| 1936-37 | 8,647 | 21,267 | 29,914 | 23,881 | 14,761 | 38,642 | 8,728 |
| 1937-38 | 10,318 | 22,623 | 32,941 | 26,556 | 15,039 | 41,595 | 8,654 |
| 1938-39 | 9,965 | 22,839 | 32,804 | 28,651 | 16,169 | 44,820 | 12,016 |
| 1939-40 | 10,967 | 25,097 | 36,064 | 32,195 | 18,980 | 51,175 | 15,111 |
| 1940-41 | 7,939 | 26,051 | 33,990 | 25,245 | 21,215 | 46,460 | 12,470 |
| 1941-42 | 8,841 | 25,228 | 34,069 | 21,296 | 22,870 | 44,166 | 10,097 |
| 1942-43 | 9,455 | 26,913 | 36,368 | 18,624 | 23,671 | 42,295 | 5,927 |
| 1943-44 | 15,976 | 28,904 | 44,880 | 17,889 | 19,472 | 37,361 | -7,519 |

^a Excluding specie.

^b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland. From 1931-32, the figures in this column include the value of gold produced in Queensland, as gold is exported through Southern States and there are no export statistics for these years.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

| Oversea Exports. | | | | | | | Year. |
|--------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|---------|
| Wool—Greasy. <i>c</i> | | Butter. | | Meat. | Sugar. | | |
| 1,000 Lb. | £A1,000. | Cwt. | £A1,000. | £A1,000. | Tons. | £A1,000. | |
| 2,508 | 198 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1860 |
| 17,791 | 510 | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 1865 |
| 17,567 | 784 | .. | .. | 3 | 309 <i>d</i> | 9 | 1870 |
| 17,244 | 681 | 8 | .. | 23 | 158 <i>d</i> | 4 | 1875 |
| 41,252 | 1,370 | 7 | .. | 42 | 1,509 <i>d</i> | 25 | 1880 |
| 47,850 | 1,822 | 43 | .. | 139 | 2,016 <i>d</i> | 37 | 1885 |
| 57,226 | 1,559 | 320 | 1 | 961 | 7,589 <i>d</i> | 114 | 1890 |
| 37,749 | 1,286 | 9,237 | 39 | 1,349 | 4,976 <i>d</i> | 63 | 1895 |
| 35,323 | 1,328 | 63,125 | 290 | 660 | 218 | 3 | 1900 |
| 49,355 | 1,875 | 109,035 | 508 | 545 | 23 | .. | 1905 |
| 57,415 | 2,315 | 96,644 | 450 | 710 | 792 | 8 | 1906 |
| 70,134 | 2,580 | 86,007 | 421 | 643 | 61 | 1 | 1907 |
| 79,245 | 3,186 | 92,935 | 442 | 1,086 | 30 | .. | 1908 |
| 102,405 | 4,178 | 153,689 | 752 | 1,644 | 27 | .. | 1909 |
| 119,579 | 4,519 | 135,456 | 643 | 1,456 | 723 | 10 | 1910 |
| 107,402 | 4,276 | 123,952 | 675 | 2,090 | 84 | 1 | 1911 |
| 130,359 | 5,234 | 165,128 | 855 | 3,233 | 3 | .. | 1912 |
| 113,386 | 4,393 | 126,198 | 697 | 5,545 | 81 | 2 | 1913 |
| 85,158 | 3,922 | 21,018 | 136 | 2,766 | 5 | .. | 1914-15 |
| 85,710 | 5,402 | 160,223 | 1,285 | 5,828 | 3 | .. | 1915-16 |
| 53,218 | 3,541 | 174,963 | 1,321 | 4,468 | 7 | .. | 1916-17 |
| 102,229 | 6,765 | 69,994 | 609 | 3,373 | 11 | .. | 1917-18 |
| 132,875 | 9,166 | 51,727 | 469 | 2,956 | 23 | 1 | 1918-19 |
| 101,175 | 6,217 | 232,745 | 2,964 | 3,723 | 1 | .. | 1919-20 |
| 191,157 | 10,861 | 363,606 | 2,382 | 2,048 | 1 | .. | 1920-21 |
| 134,649 | 10,429 | 188,041 | 1,588 | 1,877 | 3 | .. | 1921-22 |
| 104,252 | 10,159 | 148,778 | 1,132 | 1,345 | 5,993 | 150 | 1922-23 |
| 111,538 | 11,993 | 393,995 | 2,809 | 4,184 | 80,228 | 963 | 1923-24 |
| 175,862 | 12,944 | 326,855 | 2,405 | 3,457 | 195,476 | 2,206 | 1924-25 |
| 111,177 | 8,493 | 203,799 | 1,503 | 1,527 | 62,986 | 941 | 1925-26 |
| 119,862 | 9,820 | 404,798 | 3,021 | 2,376 | 152,417 | 1,848 | 1926-27 |
| 140,907 | 9,801 | 401,862 | 3,180 | 2,921 | 199,160 | 2,063 | 1927-28 |
| 145,666 | 6,915 | 417,697 | 2,867 | 2,646 | 178,801 | 2,067 | 1928-29 |
| 169,726 | 6,675 | 603,419 | 3,531 | 2,644 | 207,214 | 1,934 | 1929-30 |
| 180,304 | 6,163 | 645,600 | 3,536 | 2,252 | 288,190 | 3,128 | 1930-31 |
| 179,970 | 6,415 | 683,436 | 2,783 | 1,934 | 186,195 | 1,793 | 1931-32 |
| 169,101 | 9,974 | 875,754 | 3,260 | 2,222 | 307,406 | 2,838 | 1932-33 |
| 175,591 | 7,370 | 911,909 | 3,676 | 2,836 | 310,657 | 2,716 | 1933-34 |
| 140,899 | 7,871 | 680,628 | 3,812 | 2,684 | 299,786 | 2,740 | 1934-35 |
| 153,068 | 10,170 | 481,116 | 3,092 | 3,270 | 405,587 | 3,693 | 1935-36 |
| 167,656 | 9,392 | 670,192 | 4,535 | 4,559 | 426,165 | 4,008 | 1936-37 |
| 187,113 | 8,522 | 1,138,804 | 7,523 | 4,886 | 441,788 | 4,156 | 1937-38 |
| 180,193 | 10,104 | 953,094 | 6,527 | 5,899 | 522,343 | 6,146 | 1938-39 |
| 122,056 | 7,680 | 671,190 | 4,582 | 5,540 | 372,525 | 4,834 | 1939-40 |
| 136,446 | 8,458 | 383,968 | 2,687 | 4,324 | 195,866 | 2,575 | 1940-41 |
| 161,507 | 11,251 | 401,196 | 2,797 | 1,518 | 60,332 | 875 | 1941-42 |
| 120,218 | 9,102 | 358,705 | 2,622 | 1,465 | 82,967 | 1,245 | 1942-43 |
| | | | | | | | 1943-44 |

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring.

d Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.

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 Receipts. | Consoli- dated Revenue Fund. | Trust Funds. | All Expen- diture. |
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. |
| 1860 | 63 | .. | 179 | .. | 179 | 180 | .. | 180 |
| 1865 | 221 | .. | 472 | 43 | 515 | 449 | 11 | 460 |
| 1870 | 364 | .. | 743 | 28 | 771 | 766 | 17 | 783 |
| 1875-76 | 604 | .. | 1,263 | 58 | 1,321 | 1,315 | 42 | 1,357 |
| 1880-81 | 658 | .. | 2,024 | 53 | 2,077 | 1,758 | 47 | 1,805 |
| 1885-86 | 1,229 | .. | 2,868 | 117 | 2,985 | 3,090 | 151 | 3,241 |
| 1890-91 | 1,529 | .. | 3,350 | 121 | 3,471 | 3,685 | 130 | 3,815 |
| 1895-96 | 1,567 | .. | 3,642 | 283 | 3,925 | 3,568 | 264 | 3,832 |
| 1900-01 | 1,125 | 583 | 4,096 | 261 | 4,357 | 4,624 | 237 | 4,861 |
| 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 | 458 | 4,826 |
| 1908-09 | 555 | 1,058 | 4,766 | 458 | 5,224 | 4,756 | 485 | 5,241 |
| 1909-10 | 609 | 1,071 | 5,119 | 561 | 5,680 | 5,114 | 458 | 5,572 |
| 1910-11 | 696 | 688 | 5,320 | 621 | 5,941 | 5,315 | 859 | 6,174 |
| 1911-12 | 812 | 757 | 5,989 | 623 | 6,612 | 5,966 | 1,006 | 6,972 |
| 1912-13 | 830 | 776 | 6,378 | 580 | 6,958 | 6,372 | 1,092 | 7,464 |
| 1913-14 | 913 | 807 | 6,973 | 828 | 7,801 | 6,963 | 1,354 | 8,317 |
| 1914-15 | 982 | 828 | 7,203 | 918 | 8,121 | 7,199 | 1,523 | 8,722 |
| 1915-16 | 1,461 | 833 | 7,706 | 1,315 | 9,021 | 7,672 | 1,962 | 9,634 |
| 1916-17 | 1,595 | 821 | 7,881 | 1,758 | 9,639 | 8,134 | 2,495 | 10,629 |
| 1917-18 | 1,813 | 843 | 8,491 | 2,521 | 11,012 | 8,901 | 2,352 | 11,253 |
| 1918-19 | 2,804 | 853 | 9,416 | 2,408 | 11,819 | 9,588 | 2,447 | 12,035 |
| 1919-20 | 3,356 | 893 | 11,294 | 2,933 | 14,227 | 11,267 | 3,077 | 14,344 |
| 1920-21 | 3,720 | 911 | 12,601 | 4,110 | 16,711 | 12,591 | 4,644 | 17,235 |
| 1921-22 | 3,522 | 951 | 12,311 | 4,057 | 16,368 | 12,500 | 4,238 | 16,738 |
| 1922-23 | 3,441 | 1,001 | 12,599 | 4,998 | 17,597 | 12,784 | 5,468 | 18,252 |
| 1923-24 | 3,765 | 1,029 | 13,428 | 6,319 | 19,747 | 13,415 | 6,642 | 20,057 |
| 1924-25 | 4,108 | 1,140 | 14,897 | 6,320 | 21,217 | 14,880 | 6,413 | 21,293 |
| 1925-26 | 4,347 | 1,218 | 15,600 | 6,759 | 22,359 | 16,154 | 7,291 | 23,445 |
| 1926-27 | 4,790 | 1,318 | 16,148 | 6,908 | 23,056 | 16,491 | 7,492 | 23,983 |
| 1927-28 | 5,393 | 1,459 | 16,718 | 5,994 | 22,712 | 16,708 | 5,476 | 22,184 |
| 1928-29 | 5,175 | 1,427 | 16,736 | 6,157 | 22,893 | 16,902 | 5,885 | 22,787 |
| 1929-30 | 4,846 | 1,587 | 15,998 | 5,701 | 21,699 | 16,721 | 5,277 | 21,998 |
| 1930-31 | 5,543 | 1,523 | 15,073 | 5,619 | 20,692 | 15,915 | 5,207 | 21,122 |
| 1931-32 | 4,762 | 1,451 | 12,994 | 4,885 | 17,879 | 15,069 | 4,330 | 19,399 |
| 1932-33 | 5,661 | 1,437 | 13,397 | 5,579 | 18,976 | 14,951 | 5,650 | 20,601 |
| 1933-34 | 5,846 | 1,508 | 13,859 | 6,823 | 20,682 | 14,988 | 5,970 | 20,958 |
| 1934-35 | 6,546 | 1,826 | 15,280 | 7,642 | 22,922 | 15,845 | 6,764 | 22,609 |
| 1935-36 | 7,323 | 1,687 | 15,489 | 7,599 | 23,088 | 16,231 | 7,429 | 23,660 |
| 1936-37 | 7,731 | 1,810 | 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 |
| 1939-40 | 8,816 | 2,363 | 20,756 | 9,283 | 30,039 | 20,740 | 9,026 | 29,766 |
| 1940-41 | 9,180 | 2,250 | 21,540 | 8,762 | 30,302 | 21,511 | 7,566 | 29,077 |
| 1941-42 | 8,942 | 4,086 | 23,663 | 10,833 | 34,496 | 23,599 | 9,914 | 33,513 |
| 1942-43 | 8,454 | 14,093 | 29,284 | 27,797 | 57,081 | 29,182 | 18,974 | 48,156 |
| 1943-44 | 8,783 | 14,077 | 28,968 | 25,453 | 54,421 | 28,854 | 19,863 | 48,717 |

a Including 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. The figures are inflated for the last two years by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

| Gross Loan Expenditure. | State Gross Public Debt at 30th June. | | | | | Local Government Revenue. c | Year. |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | Where Payable. | | Total. | Average Rate of Interest per £100. | Accumulated Sinking Fund. | | |
| | Australia. | Overseas. | | | | | |
| £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £ s. d. | £1,000. | £1,000. | |
| 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1860 |
| 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 | 2,078 | 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 | 32,832 | 38,536 | 3 13 8 | .. | 761 | 1900-01 |
| 298 | 7,230 | 35,055 | 42,285 | 3 14 0 | .. | 706 | 1905-06 |
| 684 | 7,230 | 35,055 | 42,285 | 3 14 0 | .. | 668 | 1906-07 |
| 1,034 | 7,813 | 35,051 | 42,864 | 3 13 3 | .. | 700 | 1907-08 |
| 1,248 | 7,971 | 37,056 | 45,027 | 3 12 2 | .. | 763 | 1908-09 |
| 1,486 | 8,135 | 37,056 | 45,191 | 3 13 9 | .. | 798 | 1909-10 |
| 1,995 | 8,029 | 39,056 | 47,085 | 3 12 4 | 5 | 904 | 1910-11 |
| 3,324 | 9,484 | 39,056 | 48,540 | 3 11 9 | 15 | 1,187 | 1911-12 |
| 2,448 | 10,666 | 42,939 | 53,605 | 3 9 5 | 51 | 1,168 | 1912-13 |
| 2,190 | 9,156 | 46,339 | 55,495 | 3 11 8 | 100 | 1,267 | 1913-14 |
| 2,638 | 10,658 | 46,683 | 57,341 | 3 9 6 | 170 | 1,589 | 1914-15 |
| 3,062 | 10,850 | 47,883 | 58,733 | 3 15 5 | 259 | 1,729 | 1915-16 |
| 2,268 | 12,073 | 49,702 | 61,775 | 3 14 4 | 354 | 1,711 | 1916-17 |
| 1,828 | 12,602 | 50,980 | 63,582 | 3 17 9 | 370 | 1,835 | 1917-18 |
| 3,271 | 13,907 | 52,146 | 66,053 | 3 17 11 | 386 | 1,857 | 1918-19 |
| 4,798 | 15,532 | 54,620 | 70,152 | 3 16 7 | 402 | 2,243 | 1919-20 |
| 4,251 | 25,197 | 55,548 | 80,745 | 3 13 1 | 441 | 2,887 | 1920-21 |
| 3,291 | 26,787 | 58,904 | 85,691 | 3 19 11 | 394 | 2,222 | 1921-22 |
| 3,730 | 30,379 | 57,626 | 88,005 | 4 6 1 | 689 | 2,496 | 1922-23 |
| 4,669 | 32,175 | 58,954 | 91,129 | 4 5 7 | 940 | 3,236 | 1923-24 |
| 5,456 | 34,049 | 62,953 | 97,002 | 4 14 10 | 1,108 | 2,754 | 1924-25 |
| 4,972 | 36,301 | 66,149 | 102,450 | 4 15 7 | 1,408 | 3,118 | 1925-26 |
| 4,186 | 39,330 | 67,150 | 106,480 | 4 15 10 | 1,721 | 4,525 | 1926-27 |
| 10,034 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 |
| 3,962 | 59,342 | 69,691 | 129,033 | 4 1 8 | 793 | 8,069 | 1939-40 |
| 3,357 | 60,612 | 69,483 | 130,095 | 4 1 6 | 1,297 | n | 1940-41 |
| 3,032 | 63,113 | 68,059 | 131,172 | 3 15 11 | 1,123 | n | 1941-42 |
| 1,964 | 60,509 | 68,059 | 128,568 | 3 16 6 | 850 | n | 1942-43 |
| 1,773 | 61,130 | 68,049 | 129,179 | 3 16 4 | 1,845 | n | 1943-44 |

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 the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown; and include loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

n Not available.

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 | 8 c | n | n |
| 1865-66 | 2,213 | 2,503 | 776 | 1,003 | 89 c | n | n |
| 1870-71 | 1,196 | 1,599 | 1,109 | 1,298 | 407 c | n | n |
| 1875-76 | 3,147 | 4,089 | 2,897 | 3,283 | 642 c | n | n |
| 1880-81 | 4,421 | 6,031 | 3,594 | 4,292 | 944 c | n | n |
| 1885-86 | 11,949 | 14,278 | 7,203 | 9,259 | 1,338 c | n | n |
| 1890-91 | 17,275 | 20,629 | 9,838 | 10,595 | 1,616 c | 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 |
| 1905-06 | 13,015 | 16,710 | 13,276 | 13,823 | 4,143 | 620 | 78 |
| 1906-07 | 14,144 | 18,171 | 14,464 | 15,087 | 4,543 | 741 | 72 |
| 1907-08 | 14,950 | 19,362 | 14,939 | 15,584 | 4,922 | 856 | 79 |
| 1908-09 | 14,496 | 19,035 | 15,750 | 16,375 | 5,158 | 891 | 81 |
| 1909-10 | 14,164 | 19,093 | 17,142 | 17,655 | 5,623 | 925 | 83 |
| 1910-11 | 15,636 | 22,114 | 19,633 | 19,952 | 6,377 | 1,174 | 91 |
| 1911-12 | 17,762 | 23,435 | 20,312 | 20,651 | 7,343 | 1,295 | 99 |
| 1912-13 | 16,719 | 23,009 | 20,832 | 21,595 | 8,213 | 1,408 | 102 |
| 1913-14 | 17,136 | 23,768 | 23,494 | 23,990 | 10,167 | 1,544 | 110 |
| 1914-15 | 17,299 | 25,825 | 26,161 | 27,102 | 11,973 | 1,633 | 112 |
| 1915-16 | 18,474 | 26,009 | 24,153 | 25,142 | 12,939 | 1,852 | 122 |
| 1916-17 | 17,780 | 25,081 | 27,214 | 28,244 | 14,726 | 1,924 | 118 |
| 1917-18 | 18,704 | 27,842 | 31,306 | 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 | 3,230 | 221 |
| 1931-32 | 30,005 | 48,246 | 43,143 | 45,629 | 22,952 | 2,785 | 222 |
| 1932-33 | 31,532 | 48,512 | 42,662 | 46,917 | 23,453 | 2,721 | 211 |
| 1933-34 | 32,546 | 50,260 | 42,480 | 47,128 | 24,834 | 2,853 | 218 |
| 1934-35 | 35,579 | 52,713 | 43,019 | 47,332 | 26,197 | 3,184 | 220 |
| 1935-36 | 38,085 | 54,611 | 43,498 | 47,259 | 27,132 | 3,498 | 229 |
| 1936-37 | 39,337 | 57,043 | 45,861 | 49,705 | 27,304 | 3,633 | 226 |
| 1937-38 | 41,710 | 57,163 | 50,094 | 53,513 | 28,206 | 3,933 | 231 |
| 1938-39 | 42,791 | 58,339 | 49,427 | 52,971 | 29,045 | 4,177 | 236 |
| 1939-40 | 42,169 | 57,782 | 51,074 | 55,663 | 28,252 | 4,288 | 242 |
| 1940-41 | 41,512 | 57,188 | 53,926 | 57,982 | 29,089 | 4,818 | 234 |
| 1941-42 | 40,734 | 62,800 | 59,158 | 63,706 | 31,214 | 4,676 | 231 |
| 1942-43 | 33,360 | 69,584 | 98,722 | 103,892 | 45,197 | 5,259 | 222 |
| 1943-44 | 28,321 | 77,716 | 117,184 | 130,809 | 65,479 | 6,424 | 229 |

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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