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# QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1956

No. 17



GOVERNMENT  
STATISTICIAN

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THE  
QUEENSLAND  
YEAR BOOK  
1956

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No. 17

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*Issued by the*  
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S OFFICE,  
BRISBANE

A. H. TUCKER, Government Printer, Brisbane.  
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## Preface.

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The *Queensland Year Book* is one of three annual publications through which the Queensland statistical service supplies the public with numerical facts concerning the State and its activities. The *Queensland Pocket Year Book* provides a brief summary of the main statistical facts over a period of years, without comment, in convenient form to serve as a handy pocket reference. Fully detailed statistics which students and others may require can be obtained from the *Statistics of Queensland*, which is published in parts as the information becomes available. An intermediate position between these two publications is occupied by the *Queensland Year Book*, which contains all the most important and valuable statistics of the State, presented with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for an understanding of the figures given in the tables but which it is not the function of the other publications to provide. A list of the various publications appears at the end of this volume. Statistics later than those printed can usually be obtained from the Government Statistician's Office.

Detailed tables in this issue generally refer to the financial year 1954-55 or the calendar year 1955. All the regular tables, diagrams, and information which appeared in previous Year Books will be found in this issue. New features include the following:—

Population details from the 1954 Census, including revised and additional diagrams (Chapter 3).

Graphical presentation of year-to-year movements in motor vehicle registrations (page 237).

A more detailed treatment of oversea trade statistics (pages 258 to 264).

Details of the Commonwealth Statistician's Interim Retail Price Index (pages 321 and 322).

Thanks are due to business concerns, primary producers, and other members of the community for completing the various statistical forms and questionnaires sent to them. The Year Book also contains statistics prepared by various statistical and non-statistical organisations, including the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, government statistical offices of other States, and many Queensland State and Commonwealth Departments. I am grateful to all of these for supplying information for collation in the general statistical outline of Queensland presented here. The Government Printer and his staff have extended their utmost co-operation in preparing the book which, with its large amount of tabular matter on pages of limited size, presents more problems of arrangement than are usual in most printed works. I thank them for their help.

iv.

The Year Book was edited by Mr. D. C. L. Smith, B.Com., Deputy Government Statistician, assisted at first by Mr. M. Kalinowski and later by Mr. R. E. Dyne, B.A., B.Com., who has recently assumed responsibility for the Publications section of the Office. The officers in charge of the various other sections of the Office, with the staffs associated with them, have all played their part in the preparation and scrutiny of information, and the high quality of the work performed by all these officers is gratefully acknowledged.

S. E. SOLOMON,  
Government Statistician.

Government Statistician's Office,  
Brisbane, 12th August, 1957.

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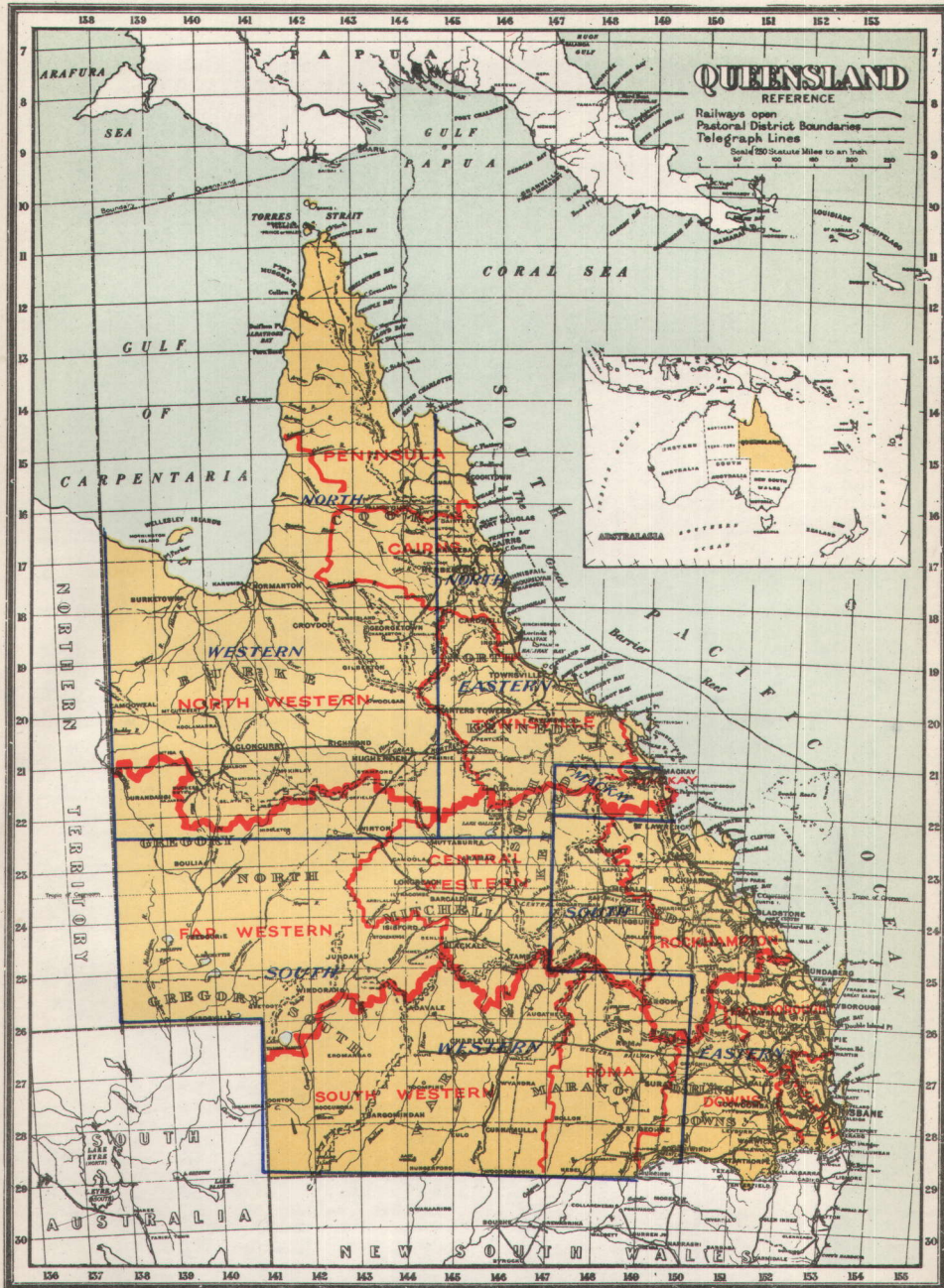
### CALENDAR. 1956.

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

### CALENDAR. 1957.

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

\* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1957 being 14th August.



Statistical Divisions are shown in red, and Basic Wage Districts in blue, See page 32.

# THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 17—1956

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## Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

### 1. AREA AND POSITION.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 32½ per cent. of the Australian total, being about 60 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 4 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied 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 85 per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, 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 the Barkly Tableland in north-western Queensland through the Northern Territory to the Kimberleys in the north of Western Australia.

### 2. PHYSICAL FEATURES.

A full description of the structure of the land of Queensland was given in the 1954 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*, and the following is a brief outline of its main characteristics.

Queensland is essentially a land of great plains, the widest of which lie in the west, in the region of the Great Artesian Basin. Eastwards from this basin the country rises gradually towards the Great Divide, and then falls seaward in a tumble of ranges separated by lowlands. Sometimes this fall is gentle, as in the region along the Tropic of Capricorn. But in other parts it is abrupt, with a steep scarp to the east, and for some distance north of Cairns the scarp is at the coast.

Further south other ranges lie in front of the scarp; while between scarp and ranges, and in between the ranges themselves, lie ribbon-like corridors, keeping more or less N.N.W. Where the corridors are narrow and the mountains near to the coast, there is high rainfall and rich soil, giving splendid scenery and good agricultural country.

Over this complex country in late geological times there were lava outpourings; and from them streams have spread rich loamy soils as on the Atherton Tableland, Peak Downs, and the Darling Downs.

Thus from east to west the following divisions may be distinguished. (i) The continental shelf with its reefs and islands consists of rocky mountainous islands in some regions and, in others, the coral platforms of the Great Barrier Reefs. This great composite coral barrier has a length of 1,200 miles. (ii) The eastern mountains and plains lie between the Great Divide and the coast. Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range or a scarp, in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains. A short distance from the coast lies one of the most important though not greatly elevated barriers in Queensland, the coast ranges, that have many local names. In the far north are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. South of these lie the bigger rivers that rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges and come to the sea. The eastern lands contain many of the present or past metal mining fields and most of the coal basins. The plainlands support agricultural, pastoral, and dairying industries, and on the coast where mountains approach fairly closely are the heavier rainfall belts in which sugar is the chief crop. (iii) The western plains and plateaus consist of the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gently sloping plains, and of dissected plateaus formed in the high country that begins the fall from the Divide to the west. The central and larger portion of the Great Artesian Basin is devoted to sheep-raising, with a marginal belt on the west, north, and east given to cattle. Wheat is a product of the south-eastern region of the western plains. (iv) The rugged country of the far north-west embraces three types of country west of the artesian plains: a series of very rugged ranges in which most of the mineral areas are found, a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal, and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. Behind the north-western ranges, extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly "Tableland".

*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.



## 3. 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 along the far western border of the State. Inland Queensland is little hotter in summer than inland New South Wales. 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.

In Queensland very successful settlement in the tropics has been made by white people. Two factors contributing to this success are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the fact that no coloured labour is available for manual and domestic work.

*Meteorological Data.*—Data for Brisbane are given below, and for six typical stations, in abridged form, on the following pages.

## METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1955.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days. <i>a</i>	Average for 30 Years. <i>b</i>
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.98	76.7	90.7	64.3	84.5	68.8	5.32	14	5.72
February ..	29.92	77.7	93.8	66.9	84.3	71.1	2.85	20	5.47
March ..	29.91	75.4	85.8	64.8	81.4	69.3	14.20	21	4.97
April ..	30.06	71.7	86.2	58.6	78.6	65.1	4.70	15	3.68
May ..	30.04	64.7	80.8	44.9	72.1	57.2	6.19	10	2.35
June ..	30.28	60.6	75.0	44.1	68.4	52.8	1.71	10	2.75
July ..	30.17	58.3	71.6	40.6	67.5	49.1	2.84	6	1.88
August ..	30.09	61.3	79.4	39.9	72.3	50.4	0.40	3	1.07
September ..	30.17	65.1	84.7	50.2	74.2	55.9	2.87	10	1.69
October ..	30.09	71.2	90.9	52.2	80.3	62.1	2.79	6	2.27
November ..	29.98	73.1	97.3	57.3	81.5	64.8	0.83	4	4.00
December ..	29.85	75.4	91.7	56.3	83.4	67.4	5.71	17	4.24
Year ..	30.04	69.5	97.3	39.9	77.4	61.2	50.41	136	40.09

*a* Days on which one point or more of rain fell.

*b* The rainfall averages shown here and in the following tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1911 to 1940.

## METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1955. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1955. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1955. %	Average. %	1955. In.	Average. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January .. ..	101·8	98·7	76·2	76·5	26	30	2·79	4·73
February .. ..	93·7	96·3	75·1	75·4	47	34	14·51	3·96
March .. ..	90·8	94·6	70·8	73·0	40	32	1·51	1·86
April .. ..	88·5	89·9	66·1	66·9	36	26	1·57	0·62
May .. ..	79·0	82·9	56·0	59·7	34	26	4·78	0·48
June .. ..	76·6	77·3	54·6	54·1	41	29	0·22	0·80
July .. ..	76·2	76·4	51·9	51·5	35	27	0·49	0·23
August .. ..	84·7	81·4	53·6	54·3	25	19	0·00	0·12
September .. ..	90·2	88·4	60·7	61·0	19	18	0·00	0·16
October .. ..	96·6	95·1	69·9	68·2	23	18	1·13	0·44
November .. ..	98·5	98·6	71·2	73·5	18	22	0·12	1·59
December .. ..	103·5	100·4	72·2	76·2	15	24	1·05	1·90
Year .. ..	90·0	90·0	64·9	65·9	29	25	28·17	16·89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January .. ..	98·9	99·6	66·4	73·3	31	31	3·93	2·31
February .. ..	94·2	96·9	66·5	71·7	41	34	7·11	3·12
March .. ..	88·5	94·1	68·3	68·1	48	35	9·24	2·10
April .. ..	85·2	87·8	63·3	60·1	47	32	1·38	1·01
May .. ..	75·1	80·4	51·3	52·1	42	35	6·89	0·52
June .. ..	73·9	74·3	49·9	46·7	43	38	0·27	0·94
July .. ..	71·5	73·2	45·1	44·3	42	35	2·06	0·80
August .. ..	80·1	77·9	46·6	46·5	28	28	0·12	0·30
September .. ..	85·9	85·4	54·1	53·7	27	24	0·00	0·52
October .. ..	92·5	92·8	64·7	61·5	35	22	1·12	0·84
November .. ..	96·4	97·0	65·3	67·5	21	24	0·00	1·26
December .. ..	99·9	99·7	67·7	71·5	23	27	0·89	1·82
Year .. ..	86·8	88·3	59·1	59·8	35	30	33·01	15·54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January .. ..	91·8	97·6	69·0	70·8	33	28	6·74	2·65
February .. ..	88·2	96·1	68·9	70·1	42	29	6·55	2·36
March .. ..	85·5	91·7	65·3	65·1	48	33	4·07	1·54
April .. ..	79·8	84·5	58·1	55·7	42	34	4·80	0·95
May .. ..	67·6	76·4	44·7	47·2	46	39	2·52	0·69
June .. ..	67·1	69·3	44·9	42·3	47	43	0·25	1·46
July .. ..	62·0	68·3	38·5	40·1	46	40	1·61	1·32
August .. ..	71·5	72·9	41·6	42·1	27	33	0·97	0·75
September .. ..	78·2	80·4	49·3	49·0	27	28	0·01	0·95
October .. ..	84·7	88·2	58·2	57·7	29	26	2·04	1·02
November .. ..	88·8	93·6	59·7	64·4	24	25	1·03	1·68
December .. ..	92·5	96·4	61·3	68·5	18	27	1·61	2·60
Year .. ..	79·8	84·6	55·0	56·1	33	32	32·20	17·97

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Deputy Director, Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.)

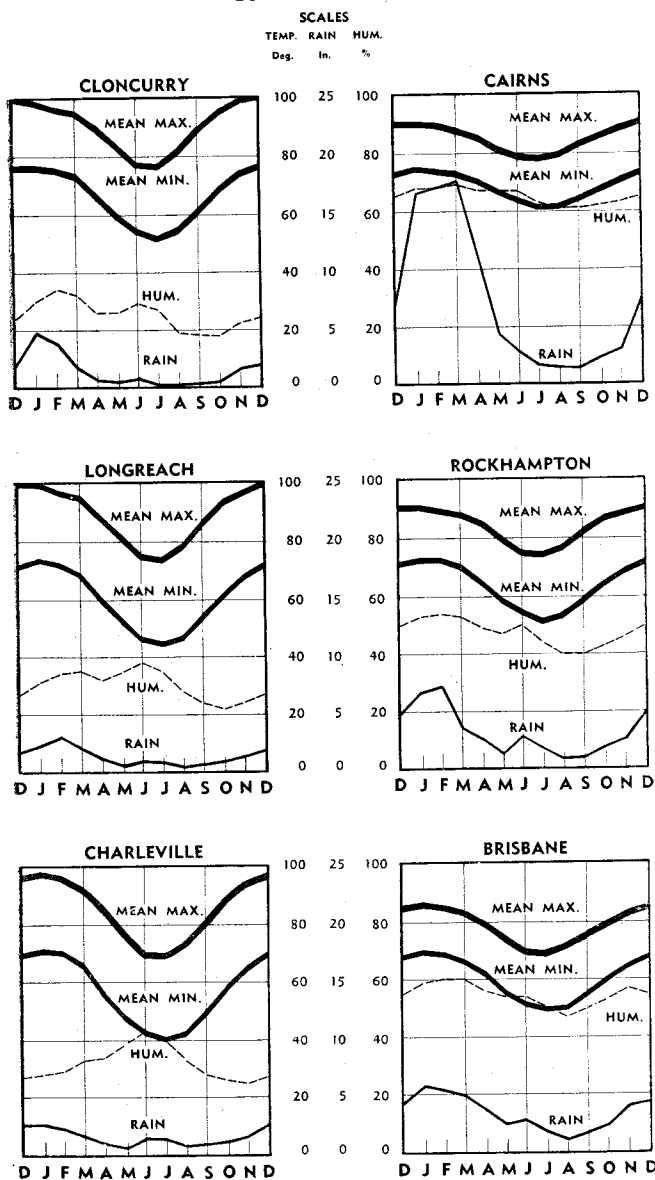
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued.*

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1955. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1955. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1955. %	Average. %	1955. In.	Average. In.
<b>CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).</b>								
January .. ..	87.8	89.7	74.3	74.2	59	68	4.54	16.51
February .. ..	85.0	89.0	74.5	73.9	78	68	38.73	17.00
March .. ..	87.5	87.1	74.0	72.6	63	69	21.19	17.59
April .. ..	84.6	84.9	70.8	70.0	63	67	7.00	10.76
May .. ..	82.9	81.6	68.8	66.2	61	67	6.94	4.37
June .. ..	78.1	78.8	66.2	63.5	67	67	4.44	2.87
July .. ..	77.6	78.1	64.5	61.0	63	63	0.39	1.56
August .. ..	80.6	79.5	63.3	61.1	56	61	0.82	1.46
September .. ..	80.5	82.6	65.9	63.8	59	61	2.40	1.43
October .. ..	85.9	85.6	70.3	67.4	62	62	3.24	2.40
November .. ..	86.1	87.9	70.9	70.4	56	63	7.61	3.05
December .. ..	88.3	89.7	72.7	72.9	63	65	1.91	7.35
Year .. ..	83.8	84.5	69.6	68.1	62	65	99.21	86.35
<b>ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).</b>								
January .. ..	89.0	90.0	69.5	72.3	49	53	12.23	6.70
February .. ..	84.8	88.7	72.0	72.1	70	54	11.56	7.28
March .. ..	84.0	87.2	70.7	69.8	65	53	12.32	3.54
April .. ..	82.5	84.2	65.6	64.8	59	49	3.30	2.66
May .. ..	76.9	79.3	59.6	58.3	56	47	6.95	1.26
June .. ..	73.1	74.4	53.5	54.0	53	50	0.52	2.80
July .. ..	72.3	73.7	50.3	51.2	50	44	0.79	1.77
August .. ..	77.9	76.7	47.3	52.9	37	40	0.31	0.82
September .. ..	80.4	81.7	58.3	58.3	47	40	1.00	0.94
October .. ..	87.0	85.9	62.8	63.8	45	43	2.46	1.99
November .. ..	86.1	88.5	64.3	68.0	45	46	1.99	2.63
December .. ..	91.3	90.0	67.5	70.9	45	50	3.65	4.97
Year .. ..	82.1	83.4	61.8	63.0	51	47	57.08	37.36
<b>BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).</b>								
January .. ..	84.5	85.5	68.8	69.1	55	59	5.32	5.72
February .. ..	84.3	84.6	71.1	68.7	62	60	2.85	5.47
March .. ..	81.4	82.3	69.3	66.2	62	60	14.20	4.97
April .. ..	78.6	79.1	65.1	61.5	64	56	4.70	3.68
May .. ..	72.1	73.7	57.2	55.6	56	54	6.19	2.35
June .. ..	68.4	69.4	52.8	51.5	58	54	1.71	2.75
July .. ..	67.5	68.6	49.1	49.4	50	51	2.84	1.88
August .. ..	72.3	71.1	50.4	50.0	41	47	0.40	1.07
September .. ..	74.2	75.5	55.9	54.8	53	50	2.87	1.69
October .. ..	80.3	79.2	62.1	60.3	53	53	2.79	2.27
November .. ..	81.5	82.3	64.8	64.6	49	57	0.83	4.00
December .. ..	83.4	84.5	67.4	67.5	56	55	5.71	4.24
Year .. ..	77.4	78.0	61.2	59.9	55	55	50.41	40.09

*a* Averages shown are for all years of record up to 1942, except those for Brisbane which are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

*b* Averages shown are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

## Meteorology of Typical Stations.



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means for temperature and humidity for all stations except Brisbane are for all years of record up to 1942, while those for rainfall and Brisbane temperature and humidity are 'standard period normals' covering the years 1911 to 1940.

## 4. RAINFALL.

Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's primary production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes has yet been devised. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e., summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

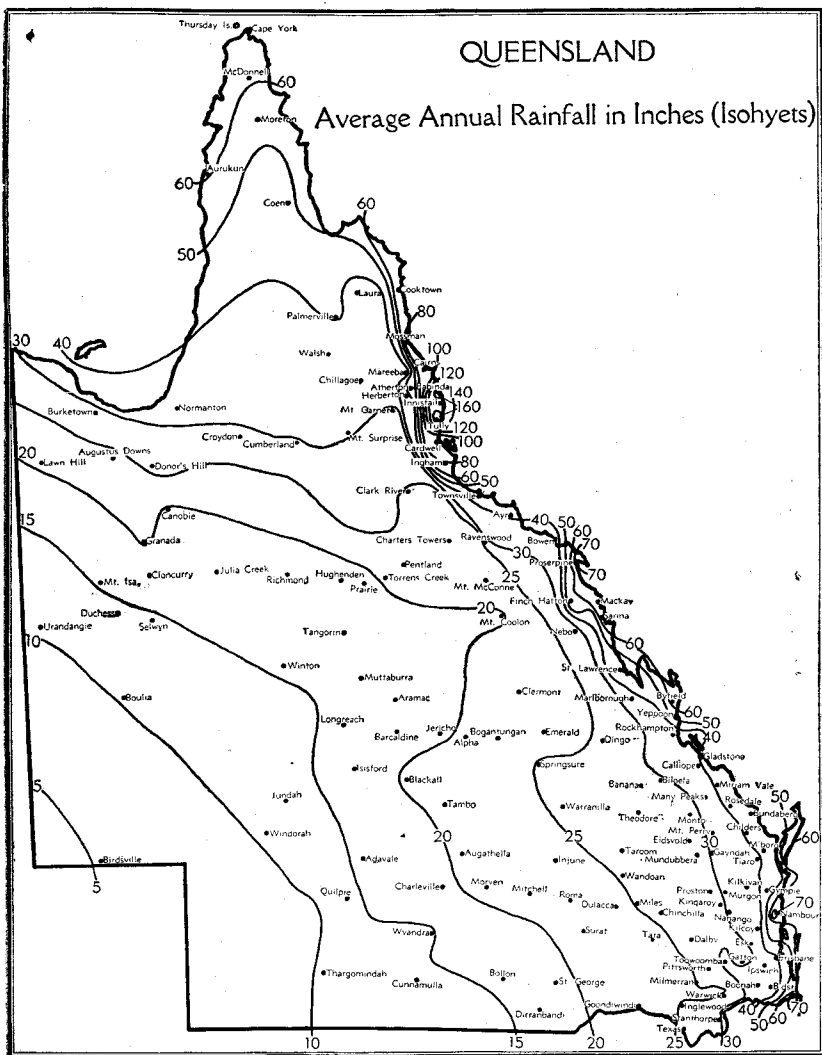
*Annual Amount of Rainfall.*—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-west corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-east coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. The table below shows annual rainfall for eight years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations. On page 8 average annual rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1948 TO 1955.

Locality.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	41.5	47.2	63.9	33.9	33.5	43.6	61.4	50.4	40.1
Bundaberg	38.4	46.1	73.5	27.1	51.8	61.6	62.2	61.5	42.4
Gladstone	36.6	42.5	43.5	24.5	39.9	38.7	49.0	55.6	38.3
R'hampton	21.9	35.1	59.0	24.6	33.4	32.9	45.7	57.1	37.4
Mackay ..	34.6	44.9	101.8	65.2	40.3	53.0	99.4	108.7	63.2
Townsville	24.9	51.6	86.5	41.1	36.3	70.9	59.2	61.4	39.7
Innisfail ..	120.7	158.2	228.3	101.4	102.5	135.3	171.8	153.4	139.2
ThursdayIs.	82.1	77.2	86.0	43.6	87.4	62.4	75.8	64.1	66.5
Burketown	23.2	30.9	67.5	22.9	14.9	41.4	40.9	49.1	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	26.3	31.7	36.8	23.9	33.7	20.0	29.5	30.5	25.1
Toowoomba	34.5	42.9	66.2	33.6	35.9	38.8	49.1	49.6	35.2
Kingaroy	27.9	35.0	40.6	18.9	25.9	28.0	45.2	43.4	28.1
Eidsvold	30.2	35.7	46.6	21.3	37.0	34.4	43.4	66.1	28.4
Emerald ..	10.8	33.2	42.2	17.4	19.8	25.4	39.5	37.4	23.3
Ch. Towers	15.3	28.5	48.0	16.3	15.1	22.7	39.3	27.1	23.3
Atherton	47.7	84.4	89.8	41.9	55.3	51.8	51.8	72.7	54.1
Palmerville	38.3	56.2	38.6	26.4	28.9	33.4	38.0	51.5	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	14.2	26.5	31.6	10.7	17.8	11.4	15.1	19.5	12.6
Charleville	14.2	33.3	41.2	11.0	20.7	18.5	28.7	32.2	18.0
Blackall ..	13.0	26.2	40.9	17.0	18.9	15.4	34.5	41.9	19.2
Longreach	9.0	23.6	41.4	22.2	8.3	12.5	23.7	33.0	15.5
Boulia ..	3.7	13.0	31.4	6.0	8.5	18.1	6.1	14.1	9.5
Winton ..	6.8	23.4	41.8	12.7	9.9	11.1	20.9	32.6	16.2
Hughenden	10.3	15.9	41.5	18.9	6.6	17.4	32.7	37.9	18.2
Cloncurry	14.7	18.1	37.1	15.0	12.3	21.7	30.7	28.2	16.9
Croydon ..	32.3	25.9	39.7	30.8	9.6	28.0	<i>n</i>	28.0	28.9

*a* For thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

*n* Not available.



*Seasonal Incidence of Rainfall.*—Every part of Queensland receives more rain in the summer six months (October to March) than in the winter six months (April to September). The concentration of rain in the summer months is greatest in the north and west, reaching a maximum in the Gulf of Carpentaria-Cloncurry region. This area receives only 1 to 1½ inches of rain in winter, or about one-twentieth of the annual total. South of the Tropic of Capricorn (Rockhampton-Longreach) winter rainfall becomes an important part of the annual total, being about 30 per cent., while it rises to about 40 per cent. along the southern border of the State. The east coast of Queensland, both tropical and sub-tropical portions, receives a substantial portion of its rain in winter, but on the tropical coast this is mainly due to the prolongation of the autumn rains into April and May, while July, August, and September are relatively dry months.

The winter rains of sub-tropical Queensland are usually sufficient for the growing of winter crops such as wheat and oats in the agricultural areas, while in the pastoral areas they often produce a useful growth of winter "herbage". Along the east coast winter rains are a factor in maintaining the growth of sugar cane and fruit and vegetable crops.

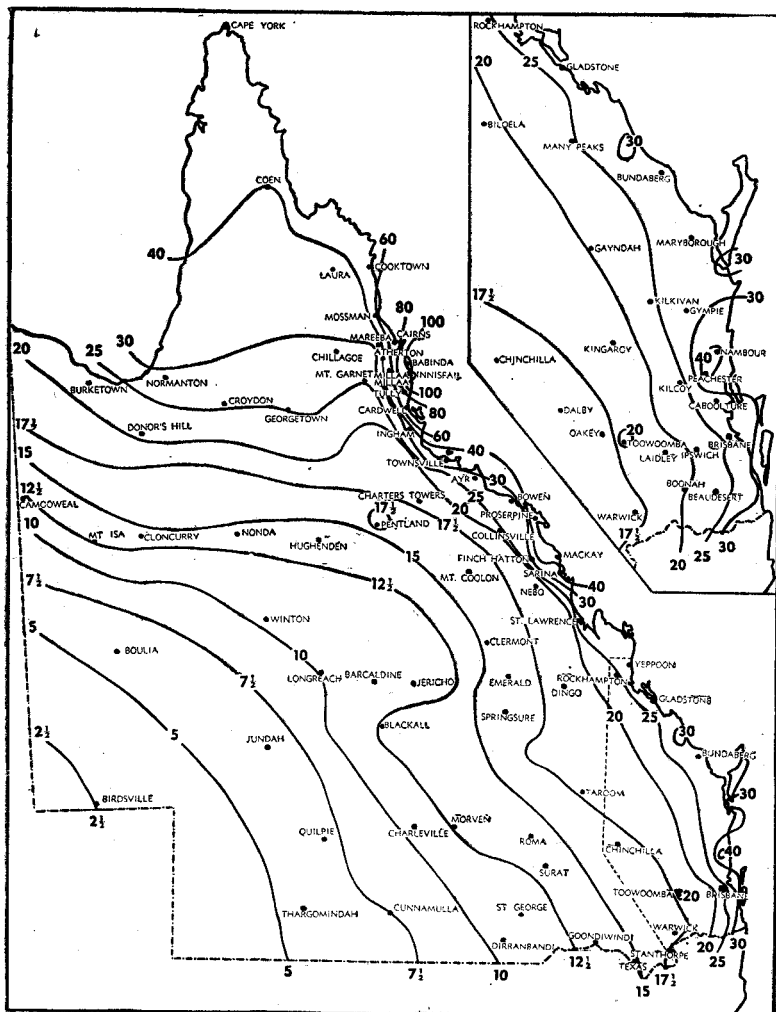
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 10 and 11.

*Variability of Rainfall.*—The variability, or uncertainty, of Queensland rainfall increases with the distance from the coast. Thus the western and south-western parts of the State have both the lowest rainfall and the greatest proportional variations from normal. This is due to the fact that unusual atmospheric conditions have to exist in order to produce good rains far inland, and the favourable combination of barometric pressures and moist air inflow occurs only rarely, being entirely absent in some years and giving good rains several times in other years. The inland areas are largely shut off from the more frequent and regular rain-producing influences of the coastal lands—cyclones, coastal showers, and precipitation from moist winds (mainly south-easterlies) forced to rise over coastal ranges. Maps illustrating variability of summer and winter rainfall appeared on pages 12 and 13 of the 1947 *Year Book*.

There is a great difference in reliability of summer and winter rain between north and south Queensland. North Queensland has highly reliable summer rains, particularly in the east coast and Peninsula areas. Winter rains are very unreliable in north Queensland, except for the regular late autumn falls of the Cooktown-Ingham, Proserpine-Mackay, and Cape York areas.

In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent in sub-coastal and inland south Queensland to be of economic value for winter crops such as wheat and oats.

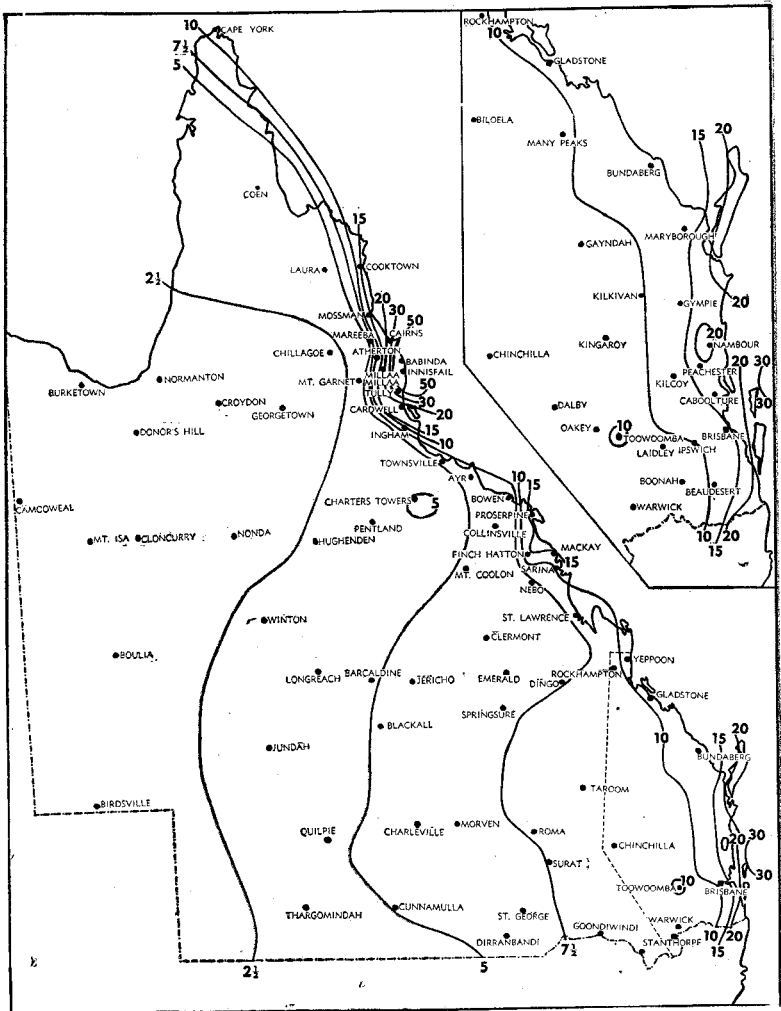
## SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



The lines on the maps show the numbers of inches of rain which most frequently fall 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.

## 5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

The predominantly 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. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is widespread on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used on two large company plantations in the Bundaberg district with decided improvement in yields. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in ten years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

Dairying, next to sugar the most important primary industry in coastal Queensland, depends almost wholly on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring. The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures. To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay is not practised to any extent, largely owing to a shortage of labour and machinery for this heavy work.

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, sorghum, lucerne, bananas,

pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Peculiarly enough, wheat, which is a typical winter-growing cereal, has become more important than maize in Queensland. It is 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, 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.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and rather less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, and 1945-46.

Further towards the western border of the State both rainfall and its reliability fall, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic

basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch 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 is being done to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

#### 6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, 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 crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Apples .. ..	.. .. ..	..	February, March
Arrowroot .. ..	August to October	8-10	June to August
Bananas .. ..	.. .. ..	..	All year
Barley .. ..	Green Fodder—March to July	..	..
	Grain—May, June	4½-5	October, November
Canary Seed ..	May, June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits ..	.. .. ..	..	April to September
Cotton .. ..	October to December	5-7	April to June
Deciduous Fruits ..	.. .. ..	..	December to March
Grapes .. ..	.. .. ..	..	December to March

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued.*

Crop.	Time of Planting.	Length of Growing Season.	Main Time of Harvesting.
		Months.	
Green Beans ..	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: March to June	3	May to August
	North Queensland— Tableland: August to April	2½-3	November to June
	Coast: April to Aug.	2½-3	July to August
Hay, Lucerne ..	Perennial; New Sowings in Autumn	..	Non-irrigated—Chiefly summer Irrigated—All year
	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten ..	March to May	4-7	Sept. to November
Linseed .. ..	April to June	4½-5	Sept. to November
Maize .. ..	South Queensland— Sept. to December	4½-7	March to July
	Tableland— Nov., December	5-7	June to August
	September to January	3	January to March
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	December, January	3-4	March to May
Navy Beans (Dry)	December, January	3-4	March to May
Oats .. ..	March to May	4-7	October, November
Onions .. ..	April, May	5-6	October, November
Papaws .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to June, and September to March
Peanuts .. ..	October to December	5	March, April
Pineapples .. ..	September to January	..	February, March; and August to October
Potatoes .. ..	South Queensland— February & August	3½-4½	June and November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins .. ..	September to January	5-6	March to July
Sorghum .. ..	September to January	4-5	March to May
Sugar Cane .. ..	South Queensland— August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed ..	September to January	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes ..	Sept. to February	4-5	March to July
Tobacco .. ..	South and Central Queensland— Sept. to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland— Tableland: July to October	3-4	Nov. to January
	Coast: May & June	3-4	September
	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
Tomatoes .. ..	Coast: Jan. to Aug.	3-4	March to July
	North Queensland— March to May	3-4	July to September
Wheat .. ..	May, June	4½-5½	October, November

## 7. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

*1954-55.*—Unseasonal cyclonic conditions in the middle of July brought flood rains to the south-eastern districts, and a generally good outlook was maintained throughout August and September. Prospects were particularly bright in all dairying districts, and, excluding the north-west which was dry, conditions in pastoral areas were favourable.

Over-average October rains further improved the generally good outlook, which was well maintained throughout November. The wheat harvest of about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  million bushels had been exceeded only once, in 1952. But low rainfall and high temperatures during December caused dairy production to decline, and restricted the plantings and retarded the growth of summer-growing crops.

January rains were good in the inland pastoral districts, and State-wide heavy rains fell during February. Dairy pastures were revived and the prospects for summer-growing crops greatly improved, while for some beef cattle areas the outlook was the best for a number of years. The crushing of cane was completed early in February with a record production of 1,301,000 tons of 94 net titre sugar.

The autumn was exceptionally wet, March, April, and May all recording over-average rains, and, with February, making four successive months of widespread and repeated floods. Excellent conditions were established in all pastoral and dairying districts, but, with losses in the field and harvesting delays, the results for farmers were mixed. Planting schedules for sugar cane and vegetables were disrupted, and the preparation of land for winter grains delayed. Farmers therefore welcomed a dry June.

*1955-56.*—Weather conditions throughout July and August were favourable. Over-average rains in pastoral areas completed an excellent winter for the grazing industries, while under-average rains received in farming districts were satisfactory because of good subsoil moisture reserves established by the exceptionally wet autumn. September was mainly dry until towards the end of the month when storm rains fell opportunely for winter grain crops which were beginning to show the effects of sub-normal rains since May.

October rains were above average, but very dry weather during November delayed much of the planting of summer-growing crops and retarded the progress of young sugar cane in southern districts. However, the conditions facilitated the harvesting of the wheat crop amounting to about 15 million bushels, and of record crops of barley, linseed, and canary seed. Ample, though very dry, feed was available in all pastoral areas. Storm rains late in December, following hot, dry weather during the first half of that month, provided more favourable conditions for summer-growing crops. The crushing of sugar cane was completed in January, the total production of 1,136,000 tons of 94 net titre sugar being 13 per cent. below the record output of the previous season.

Widespread heavy to flood rains occurred late in January and during February. Vegetable crops suffered severe damage, the greater part of the southern tobacco crop was destroyed, and there were stock losses, soil

erosion, and traffic disabilities in many areas, but a vast amount of feed for live stock was established and the growth of sugar cane and summer grain crops, except in low-lying areas, greatly stimulated. Further prolonged rains during March resulted in record monthly totals in many parts of the State, and peanut, cotton, and potato crops now suffered from the excessive wetness. A severe cyclone damaged northern sugar cane and maize crops.

Rainfalls during April, May, and June were all generally above average, and in many areas they hindered the resumption of cultural activities which had been brought practically to a standstill by the excessive rains of February and March. A severely restricted planting of fodder crops and a rapid loss in the nutritive value of rank pastures hastened the normal seasonal decline in dairy production. The preparation of land for winter grain crops was delayed and vegetable production curtailed.

### 8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Queensland is liberally supplied with ports which give direct communication overseas 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, grain), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (butter, meat, coal), Rockhampton (wool, meat, hides, copper), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (meat, coal, sugar), Townsville (sugar, mineral concentrates, meat, wool), Cairns (sugar, timber, minerals), Thursday Island (pearl- and trochus-shell). Most of the direct oversea imports arrive at Brisbane, and about half of the total quantity of oversea exports go from Brisbane, large shipments also being made from Townsville, Cairns, and Mackay. Bowen, Maryborough, Gladstone, and Rockhampton 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, where required, public passenger and goods services are licensed to operate. Regular air passenger and freight services cover most of the State.

External trade is relatively large, as the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets. The greater portion of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The greater portion of imports is purchased in Australia, being chiefly goods manufactured in southern States. Information is given in the chapter on trade.

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, butter, sugar, meat, minerals, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, maize, sorghum, pineapples, bananas, tomatoes, and tobacco. Among minerals, copper, lead, and zinc have the greatest value. Wool, butter, sugar, and meat are the chief items of oversea export, while sugar, fruit, and meat 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. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 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, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10th December, 1859, the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May, 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community". Elections were held in April and May, 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10th December, 1859.

The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act*, 1861, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act*, 1867, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated. The present system of government, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act*, 1900, consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23rd March, 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

#### THE STATE MINISTRY. (*As from 12th August, 1957.*)\*

*Premier and Chief Secretary; and Vice-President of the Executive Council.*—Hon. George Francis Reuben Nicklin.

*Minister for Labour and Industry.*—Hon. Kenneth James Morris.

*Minister for Education.*—Hon. Jack Charles Allan Pizzey, B.A., Dip. Ed.  
*Attorney-General.*—Hon. Alan Whiteside Munro.

*Treasurer and Minister for Housing.*—Hon. Thomas Alfred Hiley.

*Minister for Development, Mines, and Main Roads.*—Hon. Ernest Evans.

*Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation.*—Hon. Adolf Gustave Müller.

*Minister for Health and Home Affairs.*—Hon. Henry Winston Noble,  
M.B., B.S.

*Minister for Agriculture and Stock.*—Hon. Otto Ottosen Madsen.

*Minister for Public Works and Local Government.*—Hon. James Alfred  
Heading, C.M.G.

*Minister for Transport.*—Hon. Gordon William Wesley Chalk.

\*Following a general election on 3rd August, 1957.



## THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack,  
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

The present Governor of Queensland was appointed on 1st October, 1946, and is the sixteenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of all Governors, and the date when each assumed office, is as follows:—

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	December, 1859
Colonel Samuel Wesley Blackall	.. .. .	August, 1868
Marquis of Normanby	.. .. .	August, 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	.. .. .	January, 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	April, 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	November, 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	.. .. .	May, 1889
Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	.. .. .	April, 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	March, 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	.. .. .	November, 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	December, 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	.. .. .	March, 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.)	.. .. .	December, 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.	.. .. .	February, 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	.. .. .	June, 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	.. .. .	October, 1946

*State Governments.*—There have been thirty-six different Governments in Queensland since the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government being led by Sir R. G. W. Herbert who was appointed Colonial Secretary on the day of separation from New South Wales. Leaders of the various Governments, and the dates on which their Governments entered office, are as follows:—

<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>	<i>Leader.</i>	<i>Appointed.</i>
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	.. 10-12-59	Sir J. R. Dickson	.. 1-10-98
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 1-2-66	Hon. A. Dawson	.. 1-12-99
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	.. 20-7-66	Hon. R. Philp	.. 7-12-99
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 7-8-66	Sir A. Morgan	.. 17-9-03
Sir R. R. Mackenzie	.. 15-8-67	Hon. W. Kidston	.. 19-1-06
Sir C. Lilley	.. 25-11-68	Hon. R. Philp	.. 19-11-07
Sir A. H. Palmer	.. 3-5-70	Hon. W. Kidston	.. 18-2-08
Hon. A. Macalister	.. 8-1-74	Hon. D. F. Denham	.. 7-2-11
Hon. G. Thorn	.. 5-6-76	Hon. T. J. Ryan	.. 1-6-15
Hon. J. Douglas	.. 8-3-77	Hon. E. G. Theodore	.. 21-10-19
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 21-1-79	Hon. W. N. Gillies	.. 26-2-25
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 13-11-83	Hon. W. McCormack	.. 22-10-25
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 13-6-88	Hon. A. E. Moore	.. 21-5-29
Hon. B. D. Morehead	.. 30-11-88	Hon. W. Forgan Smith	.. 17-6-32
Sir S. W. Griffith	.. 12-8-90	Hon. F. A. Cooper	.. 16-9-42
Sir T. McIlwraith	.. 27-3-93	Hon. E. M. Hanlon	.. 7-3-46
Sir H. M. Nelson	.. 27-10-93	Hon. V. C. Gair	.. 17-1-52
Hon. T. J. Byrnes	.. 13-4-98	Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin	.. 12-8-57

## 2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Assembly is elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district. Voting is by secret ballot, the candidate receiving the greatest number of primary votes being elected.

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 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

## THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona .. ..	Petrie Terrace ..	Power, Hon. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,540
Brisbane .. ..	Brisbane .. ..	Mann, Hon. J. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,617
Bulimba .. ..	Bulimba .. ..	Gardner, R. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,025
Buranda .. ..	Buranda .. ..	Brown, R. K. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,914
Chermside .. ..	Chermside .. ..	Dewar, A. T. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	17,708
Clayfield .. ..	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B., D.S.O. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) ..	2	10,595
Coorparoo .. ..	Coorparoo .. ..	Hiley, T. A. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,906
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley	Brosnan, M. T. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2	9,586
Ithaca .. ..	Rosalie .. ..	* Eastment, L. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2	10,416
Kedron .. ..	Gordon Park .. ..	Lloyd, E. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	19,675
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove .. ..	Turner, J. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2	10,667
Kurilpa .. ..	West End .. ..	Moore, T. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,434
Merthyr .. ..	New Farm .. ..	Moore, Hon. W. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2	9,376
Mount Coot-tha ..	Newmarket .. ..	Morris, K. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	88	15,399
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park .. ..	Dittmer, Dr. F. C. S. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	56	26,307
Norman .. ..	East Brisbane ..	Baxter, W. E. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	3	11,545
Nundah .. ..	Nundah .. ..	Hadley, J. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	33	11,838
Sandgate .. ..	Sandgate .. ..	Robinson, H. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	19	18,338
Sherwood .. ..	Sherwood .. ..	Herbert, J. D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	79	18,020
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,926
Toowong .. ..	Toowong .. ..	Munro, A. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	6	13,054
Windsor .. ..	Wooloowin .. ..	Rasey, T. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2	10,385
Wynnum .. ..	Wynnum Central	Gunn, W. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	35	15,575
Yeronga .. ..	Moorooka .. ..	Noble, Dr. H. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,918
Total Metropolitan .. ..			385	314,764

\* Deceased. At by-election, 8th December, 1956, P. J. Hanlon (*Labour*) elected.

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 vote by post or by 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 for any electoral district.

From the election of 29th April, 1950, the Legislative Assembly was increased, by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1949*, from 62 to 75 members. The Act also divided the State into four electoral zones, each with a different quota of electors per district, namely, (i) the metropolitan (24 electoral districts; quota, 10,795); (ii) the south-eastern—the coastal and sub-coastal areas from the border northwards nearly to Mackay (28 districts; quota, 9,373); (iii) the northern—the north coastal, Atherton Tableland, and Peninsula areas (13 districts; quota, 7,696); and (iv) the western—the rest of the State (10 districts; quota, 4,613).

The table below shows the name and political party of each Member of the Legislative Assembly elected at the General Election held on 19th May, 1956, and particulars of the voting at that election.

GENERAL ELECTION, 19TH MAY, 1956.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Invalid Votes Cast.	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Communist.	Independent.	Other.		
<i>(24 Electorates).</i>									
8,657	90.7	5,525	..	2,816	190	..	..	126	1.5
7,477	86.8	4,402	..	2,569	..	369	..	137	1.8
13,329	95.0	7,437	..	5,350	..	341	..	201	1.5
9,333	94.1	5,129	..	4,118	..	..	..	86	0.9
16,678	94.2	6,831	..	9,617	..	..	..	230	1.4
9,552	90.2	..	..	6,888	..	..	2,420 <sup>b</sup>	244	2.6
12,198	94.5	4,588	..	7,476	..	..	..	134	1.1
8,782	91.6	4,963	..	3,518	202	..	..	99	1.1
9,816	94.2	5,967	..	3,711	..	..	..	138	1.4
18,730	95.2	11,283	..	7,215	..	..	..	232	1.2
10,014	93.9	5,355	..	4,506	..	..	..	153	1.5
8,491	90.0	4,785	..	3,573	..	..	..	133	1.6
8,530	91.0	5,030	..	3,380	..	..	..	120	1.4
14,489	94.1	5,386	..	8,932	..	..	..	171	1.2
24,790	94.2	14,600	..	9,904	..	..	..	286	1.2
10,910	94.5	6,052	..	4,738	..	..	..	120	1.1
11,226	94.8	6,136	..	4,924	..	..	..	166	1.5
17,112	93.3	9,562	..	7,340	..	..	..	210	1.2
16,914	93.9	7,424	..	8,384	206	400	..	500	3.0
8,201	91.9	4,736	..	..	..	2,731	611 <sup>c</sup>	123	1.5
<sup>a</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,820	94.6	5,459	..	4,240	..	..	..	121	1.2
14,500	93.1	9,354	..	4,954	..	..	..	192	1.3
12,156	94.1	4,875	..	6,974	..	..	191 <sup>d</sup>	116	1.0
281,705	93.4	144,879	..	125,127	598	3,841	3,222	4,038	1.4

<sup>a</sup> Not contested. <sup>b</sup> Conservative. <sup>c</sup> Independent Liberal. <sup>d</sup> Independent Labour.

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny .. ..	Oakey .. ..	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	3,140	9,312
Barambah .. ..	Kingaroy .. ..	Bjelke-Petersen, J. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	3,020	9,781
Bremer .. ..	Booval .. ..	Donald, J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,571
Bundaberg .. ..	Bundaberg .. ..	Walsh, Hon. E. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,569
Callide .. ..	Biloela .. ..	Jones, V. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	10,440	10,470
Carnarvon .. ..	Stanthorpe .. ..	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	8,020	10,197
Coondamine .. ..	Dalby .. ..	Diplock, Hon. L. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	11,085	11,755
Cooroora .. ..	Nambour .. ..	Low, D. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	845	10,035
Cunningham .. ..	Pittsworth .. ..	Fletcher, A. R. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	2,800	10,938
Darlington .. ..	Beaudesert .. ..	Plunkett, T. F. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,085	11,139
Fassifern .. ..	Boonah .. ..	Müller, A. G. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,830	9,300
Fitzroy .. ..	Allenstown .. ..	Clark, J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	235	9,254
Ipswich .. ..	Ipswich .. ..	Marsden, I. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	5	9,979
Isis .. ..	Childers .. ..	Pizzey, J. C. A. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	4,540	10,033
Keppel .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Cooper, V. J. N. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	5,010	12,205
Landsborough .. ..	Landsborough .. ..	Nicklin, G. F. R. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,080	10,614
Lockyer .. ..	Laidley .. ..	Chalk, G. W. W. ( <i>Liberal</i> ) .. ..	1,250	10,065
Marodian .. ..	Goomeri .. ..	Heading, J. A. C.M.G. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	4,245	8,981
Maryborough .. ..	Maryborough .. ..	Davies, H. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	140	10,347
Murrumba .. ..	Redcliffe .. ..	Nicholson, D. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	960	14,630
Nash .. ..	Gympie .. ..	Kehoe, G. B. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,160	10,899
North Toowoomba .. ..	East Toowoomba .. ..	Wood, L. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,885
Port Curtis .. ..	Gladstone .. ..	Burrows, J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	4,235	10,055
Rockhampton .. ..	Rockhampton .. ..	Gardner, H. R. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	9,400
Somerset .. ..	Brassall .. ..	Skinner, A. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	2,075	9,365
Southport .. ..	Southport .. ..	Gaven, E. J. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	350	13,006
Toowoomba .. ..	Toowoomba .. ..	Duggan, Hon. J. E. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	4	10,375
Warwick .. ..	Warwick .. ..	Madsen, O. O. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	1,130	9,043
Total South-Eastern .. ..			68,742 $\frac{1}{2}$	294,263
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin .. ..	Ayr .. ..	Coburn, A. ( <i>Independent</i> ) .. ..	1,470	8,137
Cairns .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Wallace, G. W. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	79	8,921
Cook .. ..	Cairns .. ..	Adair, H. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	54,250	9,694
Haughton .. ..	Townsville .. ..	McCathie, Hon. C. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,395	8,697
Hinchinbrook .. ..	Ingham .. ..	Jesson, C. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	4,575	9,079
Mackay .. ..	Mackay .. ..	Graham, F. D. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	5	8,133
Mirani .. ..	Sarina .. ..	Evans, E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	2,220	8,726
Mourilyan .. ..	Innisfail .. ..	Byrne, P. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,310	8,139
Mulgrave .. ..	Gordonvale .. ..	English, C. B. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,330	7,976
Mundingburra .. ..	West Townsville .. ..	Aikens, T. ( <i>N. Q. Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,065	10,210
Tablelands .. ..	Mareeba .. ..	Collins, Hon. H. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	36,820	9,318
Townsville .. ..	Townsville .. ..	Keyatta, G. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,035
Whitsunday .. ..	Proserpine .. ..	Roberts, L. H. S. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	6,185	9,089
Total Northern .. ..			110,707 $\frac{1}{2}$	113,154

a Not contested.

d Independent Labour.

e Joint Liberal-Country Party.

GENERAL ELECTION, 19TH MAY, 1956—continued.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In- valid Votes Cast.	Per- centage of In- valid Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Com- munist.	Inde- pendent.	Other.		
<i>(28 Electorates).</i>									
8,896	95.5	2,423	6,409	..	..	..	..	64	0.7
<i>a</i> 10,913	94.3	7,826	..	2,938	..	..	..	149	1.4
<i>a</i> 9,947	95.0	3,435	6,396	..	..	..	..	116	1.2
9,379	92.0	5,416	3,896	..	..	..	..	67	0.7
10,974	93.4	5,998	4,919	..	..	..	..	57	0.5
9,446	94.1	2,978	6,396	..	..	..	..	72	0.8
10,473	95.2	3,718	6,682	..	..	..	..	73	0.7
10,176	91.4	3,223	6,823	..	..	..	..	130	1.3
<i>a</i> 8,838	95.5	5,472	..	3,175	100	..	..	91	1.0
9,370	93.9	5,689	..	3,514	93	..	..	74	0.8
9,359	93.3	3,475	5,753	..	..	..	..	131	1.4
11,698	95.9	6,790	..	4,820	..	..	..	88	0.8
9,927	93.5	2,645	7,176	..	..	..	..	106	1.1
<i>a</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>a</i> 9,946	96.1	6,488	..	3,306 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	152	1.5
13,711	93.7	5,137	8,387	..	..	..	..	187	1.4
10,373	95.2	5,751	4,516	..	..	..	..	106	1.0
9,173	92.8	5,352	..	3,718	..	..	..	103	1.1
9,513	94.6	6,092	3,353	..	..	..	..	68	0.7
8,976	95.5	4,445	..	4,379	..	..	66 <sup>f</sup>	86	1.0
8,871	94.7	4,921	3,887	..	..	..	..	63	0.7
11,928	91.7	4,027	7,827	..	..	..	..	74	0.6
9,612	92.7	5,979	..	3,512	..	..	..	121	1.3
8,701	96.2	3,137	5,483	..	..	..	..	81	0.9
230,200	94.1	110,417	87,903	29,362	193	..	66	2,259	1.0
<i>(13 Electorates).</i>									
7,719	94.9	2,546	..	..	215	4,891	..	67	0.9
8,042	90.1	4,688	2,258	..	..	1,008	..	88	1.1
8,646	89.2	5,433	3,110	..	..	..	..	103	1.2
8,240	94.7	5,737	..	2,415	..	..	..	88	1.1
8,408	92.6	4,319	..	3,964	..	..	..	125	1.5
7,572	93.1	4,344	..	2,924	..	..	223 <sup>d</sup>	81	1.1
8,106	92.9	3,268	4,751	..	..	..	..	87	1.1
7,600	93.4	4,468	2,872	..	174	..	..	86	1.1
7,448	93.4	3,821	3,547	..	..	..	..	80	1.1
9,559	93.6	2,074	..	..	..	..	7,296 <sup>g</sup>	189	2.0
8,446	90.6	5,547	2,803	..	..	..	..	96	1.1
6,412	91.1	2,982	..	2,301	156	..	915 <sup>g</sup>	58	0.9
8,475	93.2	3,395	4,962	..	..	..	..	118	1.4
104,673	92.5	52,622	24,303	11,604	545	5,899	8,434	1,266	1.2

*f* Democrat.

*g* North Queensland Labour Party.

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Western</i>				
Balonne .. ..	Mitchell .. ..	Taylor, J. R. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	29,310	5,442
Barcoo .. ..	Blackall .. ..	Davis, E. W. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	56,380	5,159
Belyando .. ..	Emerald .. ..	Foley, Hon. T. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	48,920	5,022
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry .. ..	Smith, A. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	98,040	6,975
Charters Towers ..	Charters Towers ..	Jones, Hon. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	1,305	4,367
Flinders .. ..	Hughenden .. ..	Forde, Rt. Hon. F. M. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	70,390	4,732
Gregory .. ..	Longreach .. ..	Devries, Hon. G. H. ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	91,140	5,150
Mackenzie .. ..	Clermont .. ..	Hewitt, N. T. E. ( <i>Country</i> ) .. ..	24,700	4,848
Roma .. ..	Roma .. ..	Dohring, A. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	12,180	5,632
Warrego .. ..	Charleville .. ..	Duffley, J. J. ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	58,300	5,750
		Total Western .. ..	490,665	53,077
		Total for State .. ..	670,500	775,258

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1956 Election were as follows:—Labour, 48; Country, 13; Liberal, 6; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 1 Labour, 3 Country Party, and 2 Liberal were returned unopposed. Offices in the 1956-57 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

*Speaker.*—Hon. J. H. Mann.

*Chairman of Committees.*—J. Clark.

*Temporary Chairmen of Committees.*—F. D. Graham, G. Keyatta, T. F. Plunkett, H. B. Taylor, D.S.O., and J. A. Turner.

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

*Members' Pensions.*—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1st January, 1949. It provides for contributions from all Members of £2 per week, to be subsidised by the Treasury by an equal amount, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 9 years; have contributed not less than £200 to the fund; and have attained 60 years of age, or, if he is under 60 years of age, must have stood for election and been defeated, failed to receive the endorsement of a recognised political party, or retired through ill-health or other good reason acceptable to the trustees of the fund. In the case of a qualified ex-Member under 60 years of age, pension is payable immediately if he is over 50 years of age, otherwise when he reaches 50 years. Rates of annuity vary from £5 to £7 per week according to length of service, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A widow receives

GENERAL ELECTION, 19TH MAY, 1956—*continued.*

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						Invalid Votes Cast.	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast.
		Official Labour.	Country.	Liberal.	Communist.	Independent.	Other.		
<i>(10 Electorates).</i>									
4,670	85.8	2,616	1,997	..	..	..	..	57	1.2
4,507	87.4	3,008	1,444 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	55	1.2
4,315	85.9	2,512	1,770	..	..	..	..	33	0.8
5,667	81.2	3,377	2,240	..	..	..	..	50	0.9
4,135	94.7	2,766	..	1,329	..	..	..	40	1.0
3,934	83.1	2,269	1,638	..	..	..	..	27	0.7
4,395	85.3	2,847	1,516 <sup>e</sup>	..	..	..	..	32	0.7
4,339	89.5	2,126	2,172	..	..	..	..	41	0.9
5,266	93.5	2,624	2,610	..	..	..	..	32	0.6
4,874	84.8	3,248	1,550	..	..	..	..	76	1.6
46,102	86.9	27,393	16,937	1,329	..	..	..	443	1.0
662,680	93.0	335,311	129,143	167,422	1,336	9,740	11,722	8,006	1.2

<sup>e</sup> Joint Liberal-Country Party.

two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. The number of Members of the House of Representatives (divided among the States in proportion to population) was raised from 75 to 123 (including 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and Queensland's number from 10 to 18.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Half of the Senators for each State 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. Names of members of the present Commonwealth Executive are given on the next page.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency Field Marshal Sir William Joseph Slim, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 24th October, 1956.*)

## CABINET.

- Prime Minister.*—Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C. (V.).  
*Treasurer.*—Rt. Hon. Sir A. W. Fadden, K.C.M.G. (Q.).  
*Labour and National Service.*—Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt (V.).  
*Trade.*—Rt. Hon. J. McEwen (V.).  
*External Affairs, and C.S.I.E.O.*—Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O.,  
M.C. (V.).  
*Defence.*—Hon. Sir P. A. M. McBride, K.C.M.G. (S.A.).  
*Vice-President of Executive Council, and Attorney-General.*—Senator Hon.  
N. O'Sullivan (Q.).  
*National Development.*—Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M. (N.S.W.).  
*Immigration.*—Hon. A. G. Townley (T.).  
*Territories.*—Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck (W.A.).  
*Supply, and Defence Production.*—Hon. H. Beale, Q.C. (N.S.W.).  
*Primary Industry.*—Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.).

## OTHER MINISTERS.

- Repatriation.*—Senator Hon. W. J. Cooper, M.B.E. (Q.).  
*Shipping and Transport, and Civil Aviation.*—Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge  
(W.A.).  
*Health.*—Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E. (Q.).  
*Army.*—Hon. J. O. Cramer (N.S.W.).  
*Postmaster-General, and Navy.*—Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E. (Q.).  
*Air.*—Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C. (N.S.W.).  
*Interior, and Works.*—Hon. A. Fairhall (N.S.W.).  
*Social Services.*—Hon. H. S. Robertson (N.S.W.).  
*Customs and Excise.*—Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty (T.).

*Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament.*—The following statements show the names and parties of Queensland members of the Commonwealth Parliament. The last general election of Members of the House of Representatives was held on 10th December, 1955. At the same time five Senators were elected to replace those whose term was due to expire on 30th June, 1956.

## QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

Term—To 30th June, 1959.

Elected—9th May, 1953.

- Brown, Hon. G. (*Labour*).  
 Byrne, C. B. (*Labour*).  
 Kendall, R. (*Liberal*).  
 Maher, E. B. (*Country*).  
 Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*).

Term—To 30th June, 1962.

Elected—10th December, 1955.

- Benn, A. M. (*Labour*).  
 Cooper, Hon. W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*).  
 Courtice, Hon. B. (*Labour*).  
 O'Sullivan, Hon. N. (*Liberal*).  
 Rankin, A. J. M. (*Liberal*).



## QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

General Election—10th December, 1955.

*Metropolitan.*

Bowman	..	McColm, M. L. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Brisbane	..	Lawson, Hon. G. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Griffith	..	Coutts, W. C. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Lilley	..	Wight, B. McD. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Petrie	..	Hulme, A. S. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Ryan	..	Drury, E. N. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).

*Southern.*

Darling Downs	..	Swartz, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Fisher	..	Adermann, C. F. ( <i>Country</i> ).
McPherson	..	Fadden, Rt. Hon. Sir A. W., K.C.M.G. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Maranoa	..	Brimblecombe, W. J. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Moreton	..	Killen, D. J. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Oxley	..	Cameron, Hon. D. A., O.B.E. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Wide Bay	..	Brand, W. A. ( <i>Country</i> ).

*Central and Northern.*

Capricornia	..	Pearce, H. G. ( <i>Liberal</i> ).
Dawson	..	Davidson, Hon. C. W., O.B.E. ( <i>Country</i> ).
Herbert	..	Edmonds, W. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Kennedy	..	Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. ( <i>Labour</i> ).
Leichhardt	..	Bruce, Hon. H. A. ( <i>Labour</i> ).

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last general election for the House of Representatives and the Senate were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table.

## COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 10TH DECEMBER, 1955.

## FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.	House of Representatives.	Senate.
Labour .. .. .	258,994	282,572
Liberal .. .. .	196,214	..
Country .. .. .	113,116	..
Liberal-Country .. .. .	15,885	370,529
Communist .. .. .	6,851	28,272
Non-party .. .. .	24,726	..
Total Valid Votes .. .. .	615,786	681,373
Informal .. .. .	13,719	28,883
Total Votes Cast .. .. .	629,505 <sup>a</sup>	710,256

<sup>a</sup> Divisions of Darling Downs and Fisher uncontested.

Details of the voting at the 1955 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. 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 ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,  
10TH DECEMBER, 1955.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Bowman .. .. <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	44,215	McColm, M. L. .. Chalmers, H. M. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	22,500 18,646
Brisbane .. .. <i>(Brisbane)</i>	46,373	Lawson, G. .. .. Cairns, K. M. .. Jones, C. .. ..	Labour .. Liberal .. Communist ..	21,619 18,001 1,269
Capricornia .. .. <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	38,455	Pearce, H. G. .. Maxwell, C. A. .. Browne, E. W. ..	Liberal .. Labour .. Communist ..	19,617 15,804 1,026
Darling Downs .. .. <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	42,193	Swartz, R. W. C. ..	Liberal ..	<i>a</i>
Dawson .. .. <i>(Mackay)</i>	37,409	Davidson, C. W. .. Dalton, S. J. ..	Country .. Labour ..	21,324 13,541
Fisher .. .. <i>(Gympie)</i>	42,742	Adermann, C. F. ..	Country ..	<i>a</i>
Griffith .. .. <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	44,402	Coutts, W. C. .. Berry, D. R. ..	Labour .. Liberal ..	20,936 19,896
Herbert .. .. <i>(Townsville)</i>	41,076	Edmonds, W. F. .. White, A. G. .. Bishop, F. W. ..	Labour .. Lib.-Country .. Communist ..	18,825 15,885 2,416
Kennedy .. .. <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	33,844	Riordan, W. J. F. .. Donnelly, T. J. ..	Labour .. Country ..	17,366 12,457
Leichhardt .. .. <i>(Cairns)</i>	41,411	Bruce, H. A. .. Gilmore, T. V. .. Falls, W. F. ..	Labour .. Country .. Communist ..	18,512 17,844 759
Lilley .. .. <i>(Albion, Bris.)</i>	43,727	Wight, B. McD. .. Melloy, J. .. ..	Liberal .. Labour ..	23,186 16,742
McPherson .. .. <i>(Southport)</i>	44,249	Fadden, A. W. .. Clarke, D. J. .. Green, T. H. ..	Country .. Labour .. Non-party ..	24,269 11,942 4,555
Maranoa .. .. <i>(Dalby)</i>	38,472	Brimblecombe, W. J. Russell, C. W. .. Bauers, P. C. ..	Country .. Non-party .. Non-party ..	15,363 15,066 4,035

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,  
10TH DECEMBER, 1955—*continued.*

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Moreton .. ( <i>Mount Gravatt, Brisbane</i> )	43,616	Killen, D. J. ..	Liberal ..	20,908
		Edwards, A. N. ..	Labour ..	18,788
		Julius, M. N. ..	Communist ..	713
Oxley .. .. ( <i>Ipswich</i> )	41,785	Cameron, D. A. ..	Liberal ..	23,472
		Thomas, N. ..	Labour ..	14,468
		Dwyer, J. P. ..	Non-party ..	1,070
		Welsby, M. E. ..	Communist ..	668
Petrie .. .. ( <i>Albion, Bris.</i> )	44,047	Hulme, A. S. ..	Liberal ..	23,328
		Curran, N. J. ..	Labour ..	17,740
Ryan .. .. ( <i>Paddington, Brisbane</i> )	44,893	Drury, E. N. ..	Liberal ..	25,306
		Buchan, N. L. ..	Labour ..	16,341
Wide Bay .. ( <i>Maryborough</i> )	41,845	Brand, W. A. ..	Country ..	21,859
		Tallon, M. D. ..	Labour ..	17,724

<sup>a</sup> Elected unopposed.

#### 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 and the dates of the last elections are shown hereunder.

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. J. Cahill ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	March, 1956
Victoria ..	Hon. H. E. Bolte ( <i>Liberal-Country</i> ) ..	May, 1955
Queensland ..	Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin ( <i>Country-Liberal</i> )	August, 1957
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford ( <i>Liberal-Country</i> ) ..	March, 1956
W. Australia ..	Hon. A. R. G. Hawke ( <i>Labour</i> ) ..	April, 1956
Tasmania ..	Hon. R. Cosgrove ( <i>Labour</i> ) .. ..	October, 1956

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years unless the Assembly consists entirely of equal numbers of members of two parties in which case the term is three years, and there is special provision for government by the party which received the majority of popular votes.

#### 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 in the table on the next page. 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, 1954-55.

Particulars.			Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<b>Members<sup>a</sup>—</b>										
Upper House	..	No.	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House	..	No.	124	94	66	75	39	50	30	478
<b>Annual Salary<sup>a</sup>—</b>										
Upper House	..	£	1750 <sup>b</sup>	500	1600 <sup>c</sup>	..	1933 <sup>d</sup>	1340 <sup>f</sup>	1382 <sup>g</sup>	..
Lower House	..	£	1750 <sup>b</sup>	1875	1600 <sup>c</sup>	2009 <sup>d</sup>	1940 <sup>e</sup>	1340 <sup>f</sup>	1382 <sup>g</sup>	..
<b>Total Cost—</b>										
Executive	..	£1,000	193	95	75	64	45	54	62	588
Parliament	..	£1,000	1,814	616	461	284	236	267	128	3,806
<b>Total ..</b>	..	£1,000	<b>2,007</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>4,394</b>
<b>Cost per Head—</b>										
Executive	..	s. d.	0 5	0 6	0 7	1 0	1 2	1 8	3 11	1 4
Parliament	..	s. d.	4 0	3 7	3 9	4 3	5 10	8 3	8 2	8 4
<b>Total ..</b>	..	s. d.	<b>4 5</b>	<b>4 1</b>	<b>4 4</b>	<b>5 3</b>	<b>7 0</b>	<b>9 11</b>	<b>12 1</b>	<b>9 8</b>

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1955.

<sup>b</sup> Plus tax-free allowances for expenses incurred in duties as a member as follows:—Senators, £550; Members of House of Representatives, £400 to £900, according to size of electorate.

<sup>c</sup> Plus electorate allowance ranging from £400 for metropolitan to £800 for outer country.

<sup>d</sup> Plus marginal allowance of £100 for metropolitan electorates and ranging from £165 to £270 for non-metropolitan electorates.

<sup>e</sup> Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

<sup>f</sup> Plus £50 where any part of electorate is more than 50 miles from Perth, and reimbursement of expenses ranging from £200 for metropolitan electorates to £400 for north-western electorates.

<sup>g</sup> Plus electorate allowance ranging from £250 to £550 for Legislative Council and from £500 to £800 for House of Assembly.

In addition to the salaries and allowances specified above, members of Parliament receive allowances and privileges regarding postage, telephone, and travelling expenses, details of which vary in the different States.

## 6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

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 that 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, 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, 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. *The Local Works Loans Act, 1880*, made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act, 1890*, 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.

*The Local Government Act, 1902*, 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. There were 170 in 1920, 148 in 1930, and, in June, 1949, the number was reduced from 144 to 134.

With the passing of *The Local Government Act, 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The Act delegates wide powers. From June, 1949, there were 12 Cities, 10 Towns, and 112 Shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by *The Local Government Act, 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. Brisbane is the only Australian capital city which is not divided for local government purposes.

Local Authority Councils are elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Voting is wholly by secret postal ballot in 56 Local Authorities, and partly by postal ballot in 15. In the remainder, voting is by secret ballot at polling booths. The clerk of the Local Authority is responsible for keeping the roll, and he is, by virtue of his office, the returning officer. Voting is compulsory, and elections are held in April every three years.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected for each of 24 wards which correspond with State Electoral Districts. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council, and, excluding the chairman, the number of councillors shall be not less than five nor more than twelve. Some Local Authorities are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire shire is treated as one electoral area. In elections the required number of

candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The mayor (or chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area.

One Queensland Local Authority had no council at the middle of 1956. It was the Town of Thursday Island, which was being administered by the Department of Local Government.

(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 to 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*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1949*, into 75 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones (see page 21), consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas.

Under the Commonwealth *Elections Act* and *The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898, Amendment Act* of 1900, Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into eighteen Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court, acting under the powers conferred on it by *The Industrial Arbitration Act, 1916*, divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes 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, 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 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 44 to 47, and the maps on pages 384 and 385, show the Local Authorities in each Division.

(h) *Development Regions*: In 1947 the State was divided into eighteen regions for developmental purposes. Each region consists of a group of Local Authority Areas which may be expected to share common economic and social interests. It is also intended that they shall form the basis for the decentralisation of government and semi-governmental administration and development. (See page 136.)

## 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. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,350,684 in 1955.

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 in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. During the intercensal period 1947 to 1954, the population of Queensland increased by 19·1 per cent. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 27·3 per cent.; South Australia, 23·4; Tasmania, 20·1; Victoria, 19·4; and New South Wales, 14·7. These increases comprise 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 was falling during the first thirty years of the present century, and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, most of the additional population was due to natural increase, but during the next seven years, up to the 1954 Census, migration made a substantial contribution to the increase.

The following table shows the population of all States at Censuses from 1911 to 1954, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas for the 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954 Censuses.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1947.	1954.
<b>Queensland—</b>					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738	853,040	1,016,534
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796	253,375	301,725
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>605,813</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>947,534</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>	<b>1,318,259</b>
N. S. Wales ..	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529
Victoria ..	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341
South Australia	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094
W. Australia ..	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771
Tasmania ..	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752
N. Territory ..	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469
A. C. Territory ..	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>	<b>7,579,358</b>	<b>8,986,530</b>

*n* Not available.

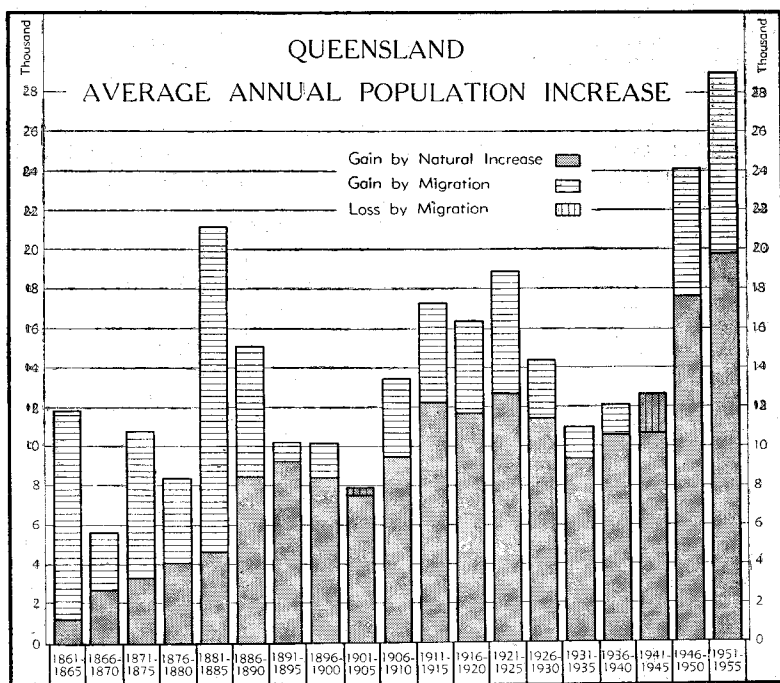
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; and at 1901, 498,129.

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 had increased to 14.7 per cent. at the 1954 Census.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last five 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 1950.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1950 ..	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081
1951 ..	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719
1952 ..	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896
1953 ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231
1954 ..	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055
1955 ..	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995





*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 recorded with reasonable accuracy) 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 unhampered by regulations, and has proved difficult to record accurately, particularly movements by road. Only at Census times is an accurate check on State populations possible.

The mean population of each State for any year is 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.

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1954-55 and the calendar year 1955, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1955. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1955.	31st Dec., 1955.	Year Ended 30th June, 1955.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1955.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,490,331	3,525,923	3,459,538	3,492,385	100.9
Victoria ..	2,523,018	2,555,021	2,488,115	2,526,275	101.3
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>1,344,572</b>	<b>1,350,684</b>	<b>1,325,336</b>	<b>1,333,995</b>	<b>105.5</b>
South Australia	819,549	834,635	807,501	820,143	102.9
Western Australia	658,538	670,750	648,930	658,747	106.2
Tasmania ..	314,679	325,801	312,987	316,153	105.0
N. Territory ..	17,580	17,007	16,536	17,040	163.0
A. C. Territory ..	32,424	33,470	31,249	32,412	112.6
Australia ..	9,200,691	9,313,291	9,090,192	9,202,150	102.5

*a* 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. However, Queensland still has an excess of over 5 males for every 100 females. Western Australia and Tasmania have excesses of about 6 and 5 males respectively. In the other three States the sexes are more evenly divided. Tasmania's early surplus of males had disappeared by 1926 but has developed again in recent years, whereas in Queensland and Western Australia there has always been a generally decreasing excess of males.

*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, 1951. The years have been combined to give details for five periods of six years, the first of which covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 War, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the 1939-1945 War years, and the fifth the post-war years.

## POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>73,343</b>	<b>37,318</b>	<b>110,661</b>	<b>14.87</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>22.44</b>
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia <sup>a</sup>	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933.						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>62,128</b>	<b>10,520</b>	<b>72,648</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>1.91</b>	<b>13.21</b>
S. Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
W. Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia <sup>a</sup>	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939.						
N. S. Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria ..	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>58,932</b>	<b>10,514</b>	<b>69,446</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>11.77</b>
S. Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
W. Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia <sup>a</sup>	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. <sup>b</sup>						
N. S. Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria ..	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>79,789</b>	<b>-11,319</b>	<b>68,470</b>	<b>12.81</b>	<b>-1.82</b>	<b>10.99</b>
S. Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
W. Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania ..	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia <sup>a</sup>	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1951.						
N. S. Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria ..	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>106,778</b>	<b>46,636</b>	<b>153,414</b>	<b>15.63</b>	<b>6.83</b>	<b>22.46</b>
S. Australia	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
W. Australia	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania ..	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia <sup>a</sup>	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

<sup>a</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, no deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defences forces.

The table on the previous page brings out the following features:—

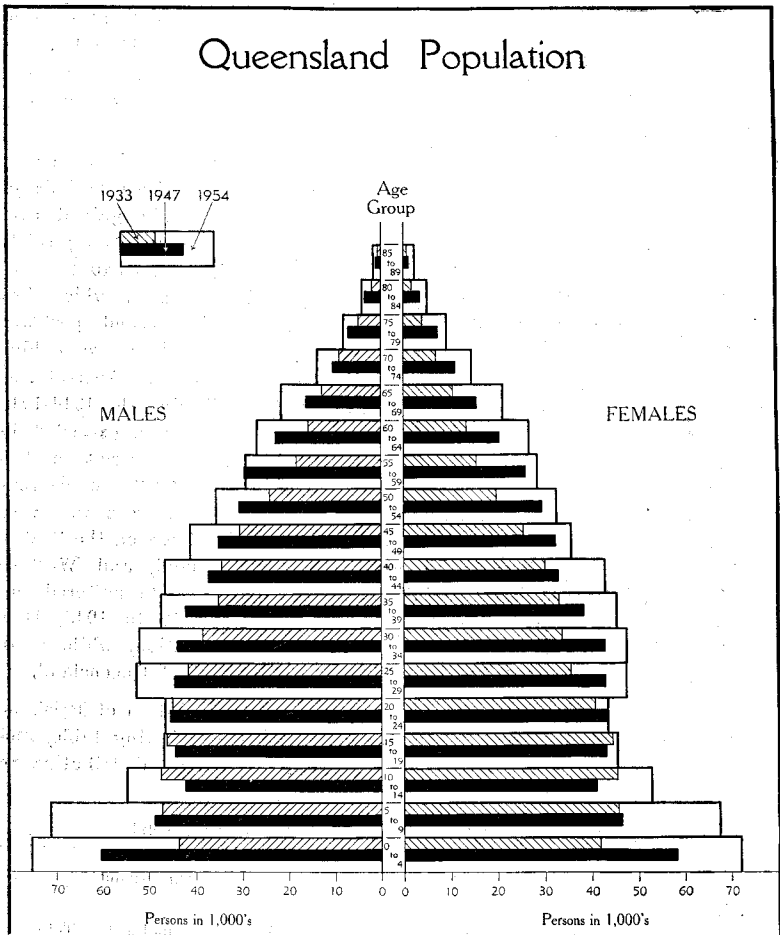
(i) *Natural Increase*.—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its level of the mid-1920s, the rate of natural increase recovered during the 1940s to reach, in the six years ended 1951, about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s, while the net reproduction rate (which is the significant factor in long-term population movements) exceeded the level of the 1920s.

(ii) *Migration*.—The table includes two post-war periods of heavy gains by migration from overseas, and between them three periods of negligible gains. In the first post-war period, Australia gained over one-third of its population increase by migration, the gains being fairly evenly distributed proportionately to the various States, except to Western Australia, which obtained a double share, and Tasmania, which lost population by migration during the period. In the second post-war period, the increase in population by migration reached the very high annual average of nearly 10 persons per 1,000 population for Australia as a whole, compared with  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 in the period following the 1914-1918 War. Among the States, the Australian average gain was exceeded in Western Australia, Tasmania, and South Australia, but was not reached in New South Wales or Queensland. In the intervening three six-year periods, the gain to Australia by immigration from overseas was very small, but there were marked movements of population between the States. Between 1928 and 1939, New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia gained population, while the other three States suffered net losses, by migration. During the war years from 1940 to 1945, New South Wales and Victoria gained population by migration, while there were large losses from Tasmania, Western Australia, and Queensland.

*Age Distribution*.—The age distribution of the population of Brisbane and Queensland at the 1954 Census is shown in the following table, and the diagram on the next page compares the Queensland distribution in 1933, 1947, and 1954.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Age Group.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0-4 .. ..	26,306	25,087	51,393	75,375	72,126	147,501
5-9 .. ..	25,532	24,628	50,160	71,336	67,619	138,955
10-14 .. .	18,618	18,258	36,876	54,822	52,743	107,565
15-19 .. .	17,017	17,210	34,227	46,999	45,442	92,441
20-29 .. .	33,045	35,688	68,733	99,260	91,018	190,278
30-39 .. .	37,639	38,430	76,069	99,643	92,975	192,618
40-49 .. .	32,585	33,010	65,595	87,768	78,802	166,570
50-59 .. .	24,658	27,525	52,183	64,813	61,384	126,197
60-69 .. .	18,717	22,473	41,190	48,108	48,333	96,441
70-79 .. .	8,375	11,262	19,637	21,856	23,789	45,645
80 & Over ..	2,412	3,845	6,257	6,272	7,776	14,048
Total .. .	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259



The lengths of the bars in each layer of the pyramid represent the numbers of persons in the relevant age groups in the years indicated in the key. The pattern formed by lengths of the successive bars for 1933 is approximately reflected in the black 1947 bars three age groups higher and in the white 1954 bars four age groups higher. The correspondence is not exact because of (i) intervening deaths, (ii) interstate and oversea migration, and (iii) the intercensal gaps of 14 and 21 years respectively, compared with 15 and 20 year differences in the age grouping.

The low birth rates of the early 1930s are indicated by the shortness of the lowest shaded bars relative to those above. The subsequent increase in the birth rate is shown by the greater relative lengths of the black (1947) bars and the white (1954) bars. The reduced births of the early 1930s are shown as constrictions in the pattern of 1947 bars at the ages of 10-19 and in the pattern of 1954 bars at the 15-24 age groups.

In considering the age structure of the population at each of the last three Censuses, it is most noteworthy that the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups have remained fairly constant in size despite a 39 per cent. increase in population. This is the result of the low birth rates of the early 1930s, with a consequent absolute decline between 1933 and 1947 in the number of boys and girls from 10 to 14 years and (to a lesser extent) from 15 to 19 years old. As a result of this, the number of juniors available for employment has barely increased in the last twenty years, but, from now on, the position will improve as the school-leavers (10-14 and under in 1954) come from increasingly larger groups. In all other age groups (except, as a result of the 1914-1918 War, the males aged 55-59) both sexes showed increased numbers in 1954 compared with the earlier Censuses, due to improved longevity and migration.

*Birthplaces.*—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 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, 97.4 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1954 were British subjects, compared with 99.6 per cent. in 1947.

## BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Birthplace.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia ..	206,653	223,823	430,476	587,834	577,905	1,165,739
Europe .. ..	35,653	31,587	67,240	83,012	60,713	143,725
Asia .. ..	1,472	1,158	2,630	3,096	1,867	4,963
Africa .. ..	316	299	615	586	471	1,057
America .. ..	711	450	1,161	1,435	828	2,263
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	99	99	198	289	223	512
Total .. ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259
<i>Certain Countries (included above).</i>						
Australia ..	205,396	222,634	428,030	584,949	575,646	1,160,595
British Isles ..	24,138	22,852	46,990	50,613	42,338	92,951
Italy .. ..	1,731	1,139	2,870	11,248	5,547	16,795
Germany .. ..	1,526	1,809	3,335	3,618	3,167	6,785
Netherlands ..	1,529	1,172	2,701	3,103	2,129	5,232
New Zealand ..	1,138	1,071	2,209	2,590	2,022	4,612
Poland .. ..	1,548	957	2,505	2,488	1,299	3,787
Greece .. ..	788	479	1,267	1,722	954	2,676
U.S.S.R. .. ..	739	832	1,571	1,088	1,057	2,145
Malta .. ..	266	270	536	1,332	756	2,088
Yugoslavia ..	432	230	662	1,074	398	1,472
China .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	858	489	1,347
U.S.A. .. ..	498	276	774	874	458	1,332
India and Ceylon	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	730	507	1,237
Latvia .. ..	495	388	883	711	468	1,179

<sup>a</sup> Polynesia and at sea.*n* Not available.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 per cent. in 1933 and 90 per cent. in 1947, and were 88 per cent. in 1954. The percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, 7½ in 1947, and 7 in 1954. From 1947 to 1954, the Australian-born population increased by 168,417 and the oversea-born by 43,427. The largest contribution to the rise in the oversea-born population was an increase of over 10,000 from the British Isles. Persons born in other European countries increased by nearly 30,000, the largest numerical increases being recorded for Italy, Netherlands, Poland, and Germany.

*Religions.*—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated at the Census of 1954. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 who gave no answer in 1947 and 125,991 in 1954.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Religion.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christian—						
Church of England	83,794	88,636	172,430	232,028	222,067	454,095
Catholic <sup>a</sup> ..	58,442	63,862	122,304	161,525	155,437	316,962
Presbyterian ..	25,768	28,165	53,933	76,139	75,447	151,586
Methodist ..	25,196	27,905	53,101	72,577	73,879	146,456
Lutheran ..	2,543	2,529	5,072	15,050	13,562	28,612
Baptist ..	4,327	5,008	9,335	9,580	10,533	20,113
Congregational ..	1,668	2,002	3,670	4,340	4,746	9,086
Salvation Army	1,164	1,352	2,516	3,387	3,737	7,124
Church of Christ	1,169	1,264	2,433	3,260	3,491	6,751
Other ..	9,280	9,628	18,908	21,883	21,017	42,900
Total Christian ..	213,351	230,351	443,702	599,769	583,916	1,183,685
Non-Christian ..	741	610	1,351	1,458	951	2,409
Indefinite ..	407	312	719	1,403	994	2,397
No Religion ..	1,251	572	1,823	2,759	1,018	3,777
No Reply ..	29,154	25,571	54,725	70,863	55,128	125,991
Total ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259

<sup>a</sup> Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

*Conjugal Condition.*—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people at the 1954 Census. As at previous Censuses, there were in 1954 a large number of married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in country districts or out of the State. There was also a much higher proportion of widows and divorced women residing in Brisbane than in the rest of the State. The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married continued to decrease between 1947 and 1954, as it had during the previous intercensal period, 1933 to 1947 (see 1955 *Year Book*, page 41, for proportions at 1947 Census).

## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

Conjugal Condition.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never Married—						
Under Age 15 ..	70,456	67,973	138,429	201,533	192,488	394,021
Age 15 and Over	51,413	45,874	97,287	154,913	100,854	255,767
Total Never Married	121,869	113,847	235,716	356,446	293,342	649,788
Married <sup>a</sup> .. ..	114,593	118,420	233,013	298,369	297,313	595,682
Widowed .. ..	6,546	22,629	29,175	16,528	46,969	63,497
Divorced .. ..	1,662	2,201	3,863	3,852	3,825	7,677
Not Stated .. ..	234	319	553	1,057	558	1,615
Total .. ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259
<i>Percentages<sup>b</sup>—</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	29.51	24.26	26.78	32.71	22.47	27.72
Married	65.78	62.62	64.13	62.99	66.22	64.57
Widowed	3.76	11.96	8.03	3.49	10.46	6.88
Divorced	0.95	1.16	1.06	0.81	0.85	0.83

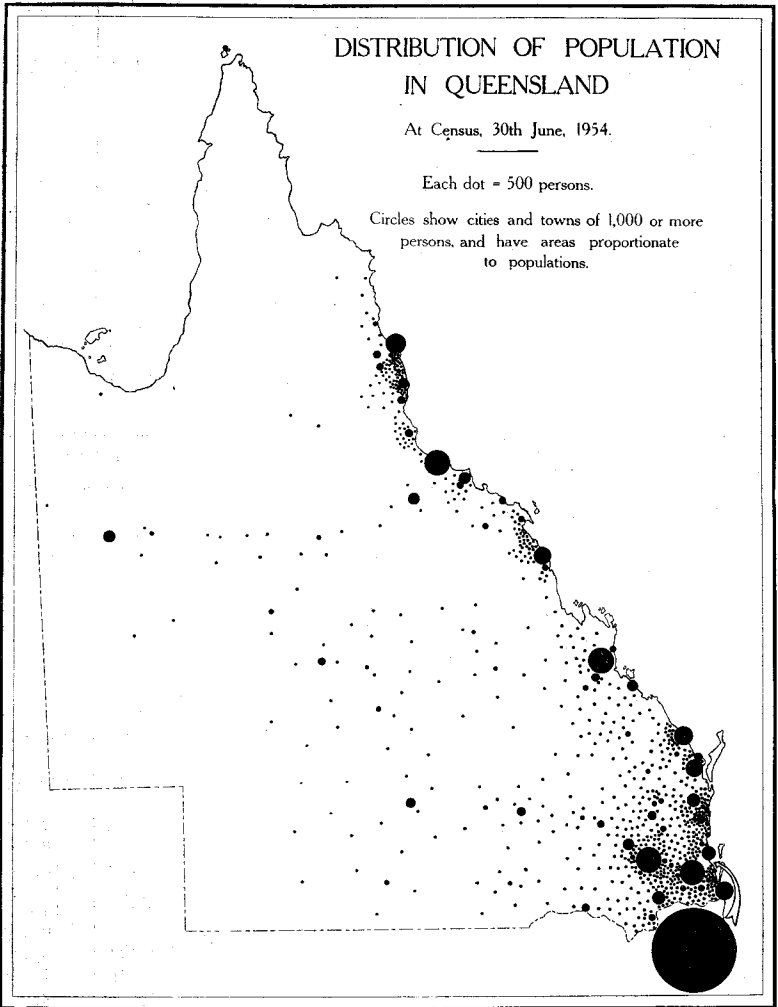
<sup>a</sup> Including, for Brisbane, 3,653 married men and 4,826 married women, and, for Queensland, 8,484 married men and 9,418 married women, who stated that they were "permanently separated".

<sup>b</sup> Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

*Period of Residence in Australia.*—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the time of the 1954 Census.

## PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 1954.

Period of Residence in Australia.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australian Born ..	205,396	222,634	428,030	584,949	575,646	1,160,595
Under 1 Year ..	1,572	1,572	3,144	4,568	2,832	7,400
1 Year .. ..	1,353	1,394	2,747	3,451	2,751	6,202
2 Years .. ..	2,498	2,025	4,523	6,730	3,777	10,507
3 Years .. ..	3,154	2,526	5,680	6,946	4,763	11,709
4 Years .. ..	4,522	3,681	8,203	8,922	6,073	14,995
5 Years .. ..	2,895	2,218	5,113	5,837	3,667	9,504
6 Years .. ..	1,052	803	1,855	2,107	1,471	3,578
7 Years .. ..	423	420	843	821	745	1,566
8 to 14 Years ..	836	699	1,535	1,602	1,356	2,958
15 Years and Over	20,940	19,153	40,093	49,097	37,949	87,046
Not Stated .. ..	263	291	554	1,222	977	2,199
Total Born Outside Australia	39,508	34,782	74,290	91,303	66,361	157,664
Total .. ..	244,904	257,416	502,320	676,252	642,007	1,318,259





## 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 42 shows the distribution of the population as at 30th June, 1954. 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 populations at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses and the mean population for 1955 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) are shown in the following table. The population of "not incorporated" areas, shown on page 47, has been allotted to the contiguous statistical divisions.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1947. <i>a</i>	Census, 1954.	Mean Population, 1955.
Moreton .. .. .	546,731	675,757	690,947
Maryborough .. .. .	112,159	122,921	123,692
Downs .. .. .	116,069	132,069	133,174
Roma .. .. .	15,563	18,627	18,846
South Western .. .. .	11,573	14,734	15,001
<i>Total South Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>802,095</i>	<i>964,108</i>	<i>981,660</i>
Rockhampton .. .. .	78,660	88,198	88,760
Central Western .. .. .	20,745	22,425	22,451
Far Western .. .. .	4,911	5,352	5,330
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>116,541</i>
Mackay .. .. .	37,338	42,947	43,409
Townsville .. .. .	66,853	75,699	76,329
Cairns .. .. .	73,600	90,787	92,017
Peninsula .. .. .	5,331	6,500	6,534
North Western .. .. .	14,995	19,272	19,523
<i>Total North Queensland</i> .. .. .	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>237,812</i>
Migratory .. .. .	1,887	2,971	2,982
<b>Total Queensland</b> .. .. .	<b>1,106,415</b>	<b>1,318,259</b>	<b>1,338,995</b>

*a* Local Authority boundary changes in 1949 decreased Moreton population and increased Downs population. Populations for 1947 are according to revised 1949 boundaries.

*Local Authorities.*—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 44 to 47. Populations are those recorded at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1955. Intercensal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were

at 30th June, 1955. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949 and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1955.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1955.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND.</i>								
<i>Moreton Division.</i>								
BRISBANE ..	385	195,102	206,928	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	515,000
IPSWICH ..	45½	16,381	10,013	32,394	19,620	19,333	38,953	40,100
REDCLIFFE ..	12	4,254	4,617	8,871	6,601	7,256	13,857	14,530
SOUTH COAST ..	49½	6,729	7,159	13,888	9,687	10,120	19,807	21,900
Albert ..	521	3,973	3,288	7,261	4,634	4,080	8,714	8,880
Beaudesert ..	1,151	4,747	4,221	8,968	5,079	4,464	9,543	9,600
Boonah ..	582	3,243	2,996	6,239	3,088	2,841	5,929	5,910
Caboolture ..	485	3,074	2,642	5,716	3,769	3,332	7,101	7,310
Esk ..	1,501	3,809	3,328	7,137	3,681	3,304	6,985	6,970
Gatton ..	617	3,511	2,908	6,419	3,994	3,143	7,137	7,220
Kilcoy ..	555	1,382	1,169	2,551	1,399	1,164	2,473	2,470
Laidley ..	270	2,486	2,269	4,755	2,411	2,206	4,617	4,600
Landsborough ..	430½	3,434	3,026	6,460	4,136	3,629	7,765	7,930
Maroochy ..	448½	7,823	7,191	15,014	9,186	8,683	17,869	18,410
Moreton ..	694	4,689	3,982	8,671	4,550	3,975	8,525	8,570
Pine ..	290	2,591	2,224	4,815	3,352	2,957	6,309	6,500
Redland ..	135	2,729	2,482	5,211	3,815	3,550	7,365	7,580
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>8,172½</i>	<i>269,957</i>	<i>276,443</i>	<i>546,400</i>	<i>333,816</i>	<i>341,453</i>	<i>675,269</i>	<i>693,480</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>								
BUNDABERG ..	17	7,733	8,193	15,926	9,698	10,258	19,951	20,400
GYMPIE ..	7	3,966	4,447	8,413	4,735	5,229	9,964	10,100
MARYBOROUGH ..	9½	7,349	7,813	15,162	8,684	9,268	17,952	18,210
Biggenden ..	515	1,156	1,023	2,179	1,021	953	1,974	1,980
Burrum ..	1,523	4,132	3,743	7,875	4,385	4,073	8,408	8,440
Eidsvold ..	1,880	704	609	1,313	701	610	1,311	1,300
Gayndah ..	1,065	1,797	1,610	3,407	1,770	1,582	3,352	3,330
Gooburrum ..	483	2,018	1,807	3,825	2,281	1,850	4,131	4,180
Isis ..	679	1,881	1,758	3,639	2,369	1,874	4,243	4,330
Kilkivan ..	1,260	2,299	1,842	4,141	2,204	1,719	3,923	3,930
Kingaroy ..	940	4,272	3,791	8,063	4,139	3,920	8,059	8,060
Kolan ..	1,020	1,358	1,144	2,502	1,350	1,152	2,502	2,520
Mundubbera ..	1,620	1,133	931	2,064	1,269	1,057	2,326	2,340
Murgon ..	270	1,911	1,821	3,732	2,122	2,053	4,175	4,230
Nanango ..	675	2,286	1,898	4,184	2,062	1,876	3,938	3,930
Noosa ..	331	3,110	2,815	5,925	3,305	2,991	6,296	6,380
Perry ..	920	329	299	628	259	237	496	500

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1955.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1955.
		Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	
<i>Maryborough Division—continued.</i>								
Tiaro .. ..	860	1,464	1,202	2,666	1,390	1,177	2,567	2,550
Widgee .. ..	1,129	4,282	3,552	7,834	4,495	3,644	8,139	8,210
Wondai .. ..	1,390	2,481	2,145	4,626	2,575	2,275	4,850	4,880
Woocoo .. ..	600	412	338	750	371	289	660	660
Woongarra ..	249½	1,748	1,557	3,305	1,976	1,728	3,704	3,720
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,443</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>63,106</i>	<i>59,815</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>124,180</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	16,785	18,409	35,194	20,701	22,448	43,149	44,000
WARWICK .. ..	11	3,552	3,877	7,429	4,408	4,743	9,151	9,370
DALBY .. .. .	6	2,233	2,152	4,385	3,123	3,059	6,182	6,420
GOONDIWINDI ..	5½	1,248	1,219	2,467	1,481	1,469	2,950	2,980
Allora .. .. .	270	1,204	1,013	2,217	1,096	1,010	2,106	2,090
Cambooya .. ..	243	1,072	887	1,959	1,029	819	1,848	1,840
Chinchilla .. ..	3,370	2,810	2,393	5,203	3,224	2,797	6,021	6,120
Clifton .. .. .	340	1,479	1,289	2,768	1,356	1,186	2,542	2,540
Crow's Nest .. ..	641	2,143	1,893	4,036	1,985	1,748	3,733	3,680
Glengallan .. ..	673½	2,809	2,310	5,119	2,512	2,127	4,639	4,620
Inglewood .. ..	2,360	2,247	1,810	4,057	2,442	1,999	4,441	4,480
Jondaryan .. ..	746	2,773	2,484	5,257	2,903	2,513	5,416	5,420
Millmerran .. ..	1,760	1,647	1,365	3,012	1,919	1,554	3,473	3,490
Murilla .. .. .	2,291½	1,345	1,148	2,493	1,681	1,409	3,090	3,110
Pittsworth .. ..	420	1,927	1,672	3,599	1,977	1,754	3,731	3,730
Rosalie .. .. .	850	3,646	3,070	6,716	3,568	2,970	6,538	6,510
Rosenthal .. ..	767½	968	857	1,825	869	762	1,631	1,590
Stanthorpe .. ..	1,035	3,955	3,464	7,419	4,344	3,991	8,335	8,410
Tara .. .. .	4,380	1,301	977	2,278	1,834	1,315	3,149	3,250
Waggamba .. ..	5,440	1,542	1,048	2,590	1,746	1,222	2,968	2,990
Wambo .. .. .	2,219½	3,316	2,730	6,046	3,754	3,222	6,976	7,060
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,873½</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>67,952</i>	<i>64,117</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>133,700</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>								
ROMA .. .. .	30	1,943	1,951	3,894	2,134	2,114	4,248	4,280
Balonne .. .. .	12,070	2,264	1,776	4,040	3,230	2,297	5,527	5,670
Bendemere .. ..	1,543½	834	692	1,526	892	710	1,602	1,610
Booringa .. .. .	10,800	1,407	1,194	2,601	1,738	1,379	3,117	3,160
Bungil .. .. .	5,060	1,190	927	2,117	1,412	1,069	2,481	2,520
Warroo .. .. .	5,330	821	564	1,385	999	653	1,652	1,680
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,833½</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>10,405</i>	<i>8,222</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>18,920</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	29	1,771	1,689	3,460	2,306	2,211	4,517	4,650
Bulloo .. .. .	28,500	392	155	547	483	189	672	680
Murweh .. .. .	16,960	1,442	1,028	2,470	1,731	1,284	3,015	3,080
Paroo .. .. .	18,460	1,802	1,363	3,165	2,408	1,735	4,143	4,220
Quilpie .. .. .	26,220	1,226	705	1,931	1,545	842	2,387	2,430
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>90,169</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>8,473</i>	<i>6,261</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>15,060</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1955.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1955.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

## CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

*Rockhampton Division.*

ROCKHAMPTON	59	17,114	17,874	34,988	19,719	20,951	40,670	41,300
GLADSTONE ..	13½	2,686	2,558	5,244	3,605	3,339	6,944	7,060
Banana .. ..	6,091	4,342	3,274	7,616	4,711	3,680	8,391	8,460
Broadsound ..	7,070	857	558	1,415	939	598	1,537	1,540
Calliope .. ..	2,434	2,130	1,671	3,801	2,071	1,663	3,734	3,730
Duarina .. ..	6,300	988	802	1,790	1,070	835	1,905	1,910
Fitzroy .. ..	1,990	2,015	1,758	3,773	1,911	1,643	3,554	3,530
Livingstone ..	5,170	3,327	3,125	6,452	3,685	3,346	7,031	7,080
Miriam Vale ..	1,450	1,014	770	1,784	956	750	1,706	1,690
Monto .. .. .	1,660	2,255	2,015	4,270	2,413	2,045	4,458	4,480
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,558	2,396	4,954	2,654	2,406	5,060	5,050
Taroom .. .. .	7,020	1,072	849	1,921	1,333	998	2,331	2,420
Theodore <sup>a</sup> .. .	79	296	234	530	400	325	725	760
<i>Total R'hampton</i>	<i>39,531½</i>	<i>40,654</i>	<i>37,884</i>	<i>78,538</i>	<i>45,517</i>	<i>42,579</i>	<i>88,096</i>	<i>89,010</i>

*Central Western Division.*

Aramac .. .. .	9,020	932	660	1,592	985	729	1,714	1,730
Barcaldine .. .	3,240	1,115	1,032	2,147	1,176	1,024	2,200	2,200
Bauhinia .. ..	9,720	801	655	1,456	934	699	1,633	1,630
Belyando .. ..	11,490	1,685	1,332	3,067	1,734	1,370	3,104	3,100
Blackall .. ..	6,290	1,403	1,035	2,488	1,597	1,183	2,780	2,800
Emerald .. .. .	4,510	1,312	1,019	2,331	1,542	1,102	2,644	2,670
Iffracombe .. .	2,520	261	189	450	332	212	544	560
Jericho .. .. .	8,410	837	642	1,479	929	671	1,600	1,600
Longreach .. .	9,120	2,298	1,839	4,137	2,352	1,991	4,343	4,360
Peak Downs ..	3,150	417	299	716	516	302	818	830
Tambo .. .. .	3,930	523	354	882	610	435	1,045	1,060
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,400</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>12,707</i>	<i>9,718</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>22,510</i>

*Far Western Division.*

Barcoo .. .. .	23,780	566	269	835	674	336	1,010	1,000
Boulia .. .. .	23,570	438	238	676	493	271	764	770
Diamantina .. .	36,800	185	49	234	182	57	239	240
Isisford .. ..	4,090	384	273	657	483	324	807	810
Winton .. .. .	20,835	1,499	1,010	2,509	1,512	1,020	2,532	2,530
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>109,075</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>3,344</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>5,350</i>

## NORTH QUEENSLAND.

*Mackay Division.*

MACKAY .. .. .	7	6,694	6,792	13,486	7,285	7,477	14,762	14,880
Mirani .. .. .	825	2,503	2,064	4,567	2,880	2,176	5,056	5,070
Nebo .. .. .	3,830	337	197	534	282	165	447	450
Pioneer .. .. .	1,175	6,291	5,315	11,606	7,944	6,370	14,314	14,650
Proserpine .. .	1,027	1,955	1,662	3,617	2,539	2,039	4,578	4,680
Sarina .. .. .	545	1,763	1,505	3,268	2,125	1,665	3,790	3,850
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,409</i>	<i>19,543</i>	<i>17,535</i>	<i>37,078</i>	<i>23,055</i>	<i>19,892</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>43,580</i>

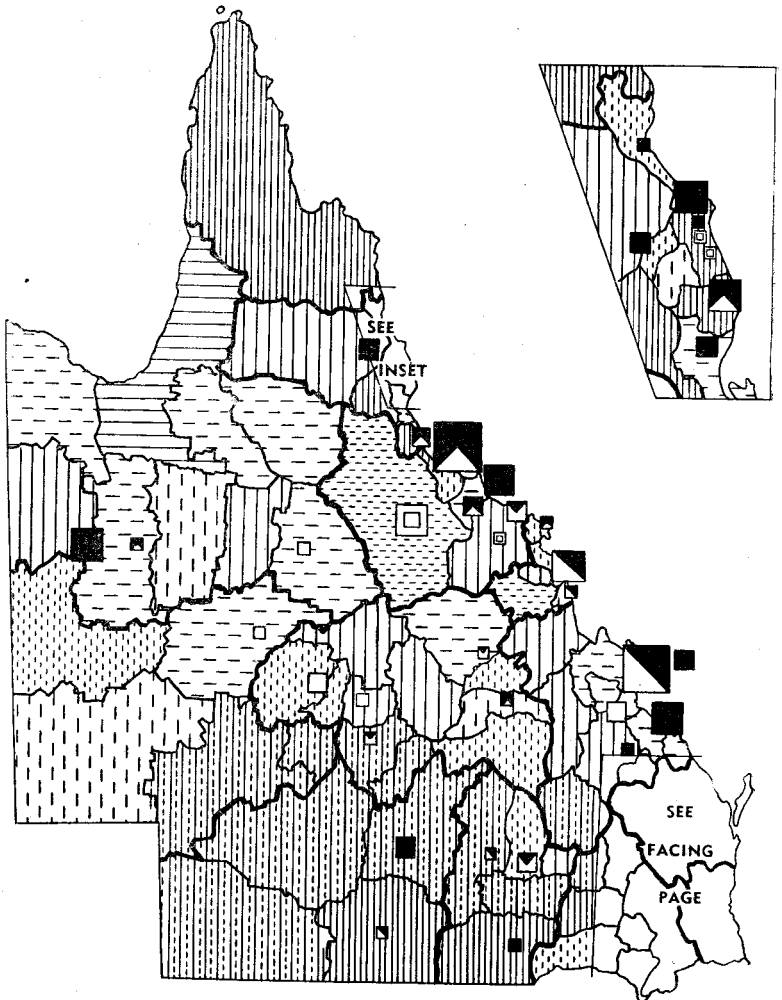
LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1955.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1955.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.
<i>Townsville Division.</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	23	3,673	3,888	7,561	3,483	3,478	6,961	6,870
TOWNSVILLE ..	69	17,464	16,645	34,109	20,510	19,061	40,471	41,200
BOWEN .. ..	4½	1,745	1,531	3,276	1,843	1,728	3,571	3,590
Ayr .. ..	1,980	6,753	5,709	12,462	8,340	6,868	15,208	15,480
Dalrymple ..	27,583	1,470	841	2,311	1,136	778	1,914	1,890
Thuringowa ..	1,560	1,450	877	2,327	1,669	958	2,627	2,650
Wangaratta ..	8,718	2,739	2,068	4,807	2,776	2,171	4,947	4,950
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>39,937½</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>35,942</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>76,630</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>								
CAIRNS .. ..	14½	8,579	8,065	16,644	10,792	10,228	21,020	21,400
Atherton .. ..	235	2,372	1,963	4,335	2,896	2,505	5,401	5,520
Cardwell .. ..	1,220	2,503	1,843	4,346	2,985	2,060	5,045	5,120
Douglas .. ..	760	1,381	1,112	2,493	1,793	1,307	3,100	3,160
Eacham .. ..	444	2,059	1,681	3,740	2,073	1,808	3,881	3,880
Herberton .. ..	2,481	1,700	1,498	3,198	2,207	1,943	4,150	4,190
Hinchinbrook ..	1,210	5,157	4,055	9,212	6,745	4,636	11,381	11,640
Johnstone .. ..	585	6,950	5,315	12,265	8,658	6,322	14,980	15,270
Mareeba .. ..	20,430	3,586	2,726	6,312	4,258	3,337	7,595	7,760
Mulgrave .. ..	690	5,778	4,707	10,485	7,519	5,958	13,477	13,680
<i>Total Cairns</i>	<i>28,069½</i>	<i>40,065</i>	<i>32,965</i>	<i>73,030</i>	<i>49,926</i>	<i>40,104</i>	<i>90,030</i>	<i>91,620</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	513	431	944	927	1,135	2,062	2,140
Cook .. ..	48,720	681	458	1,139	863	682	1,545	1,540
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>48,721½</i>	<i>1,194</i>	<i>889</i>	<i>2,083</i>	<i>1,790</i>	<i>1,817</i>	<i>3,607</i>	<i>3,680</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>								
HUGHENDEN ..	26	959	786	1,745	986	786	1,772	1,770
Barkly Tableland	15,160	255	125	380	278	144	422	430
Burke .. ..	17,270	152	98	250	153	95	248	250
Carpentaria ..	26,150	400	210	610	366	200	566	570
Cloncurry .. ..	19,660	3,824	2,443	6,267	6,301	4,213	10,514	10,800
Croydon .. ..	10,960	92	75	167	96	65	161	160
Etheridge .. ..	15,280	536	324	860	501	314	815	840
Flinders .. ..	16,762	1,048	517	1,565	944	577	1,521	1,530
McKinlay .. ..	15,860	1,076	557	1,633	1,036	611	1,647	1,640
Richmond .. ..	9,650	840	638	1,478	917	669	1,586	1,590
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,778</i>	<i>9,182</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>14,955</i>	<i>11,578</i>	<i>7,674</i>	<i>19,252</i>	<i>19,580</i>
<i>Not Incorporated and Migratory.</i>								
Not Incorporated	1,087	2,298	2,273	4,571	2,240	2,020	4,260	4,260
Migratory .. ..	..	1,708	179	1,887	2,586	385	2,971	2,982
Total Queensland	670,500	567,471	538,944	1,106,415	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	1,344,572

*a* Theodore Irrigation Area, controlled by the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

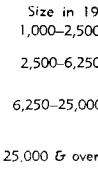
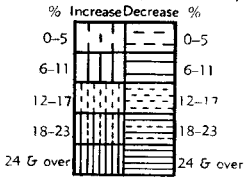
*Intercensal Population Changes.*—The diagrams on this and the following page indicate the percentage changes in population between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 in each town with more than 1,000 population in 1954, and in the non-urban population of each Shire. The various forms of shading are explained in the key at the top of the next page. There were substantial increases in practically all the towns, in many cases at the expense of the surrounding rural areas. Shires in the south-eastern and north-western districts showed little or no increase.

### INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1947 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

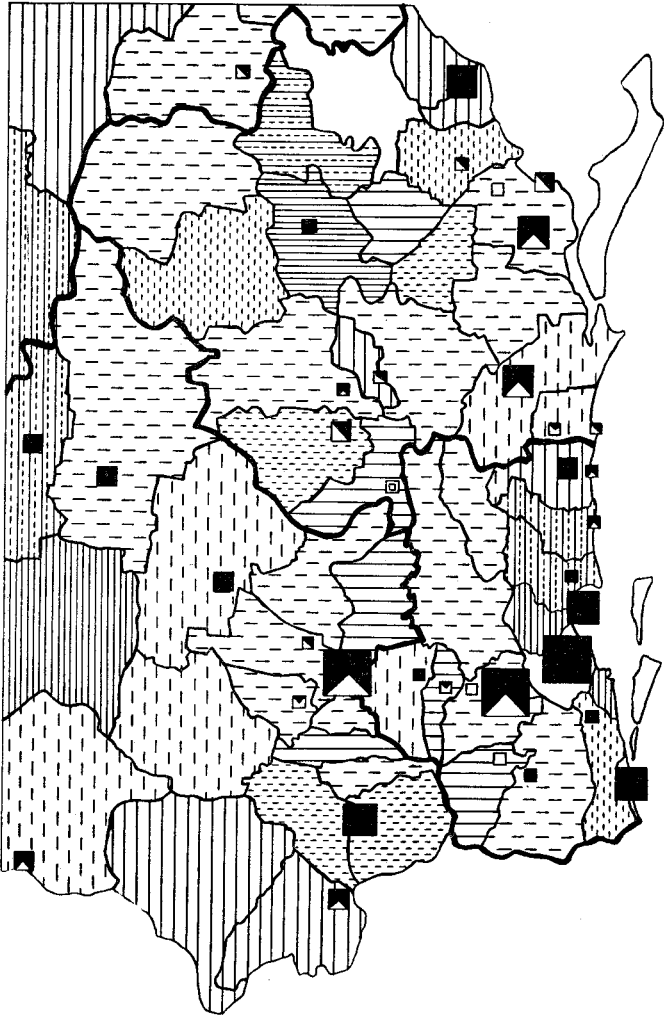
Shires (Rural Population only)



Towns



1954, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



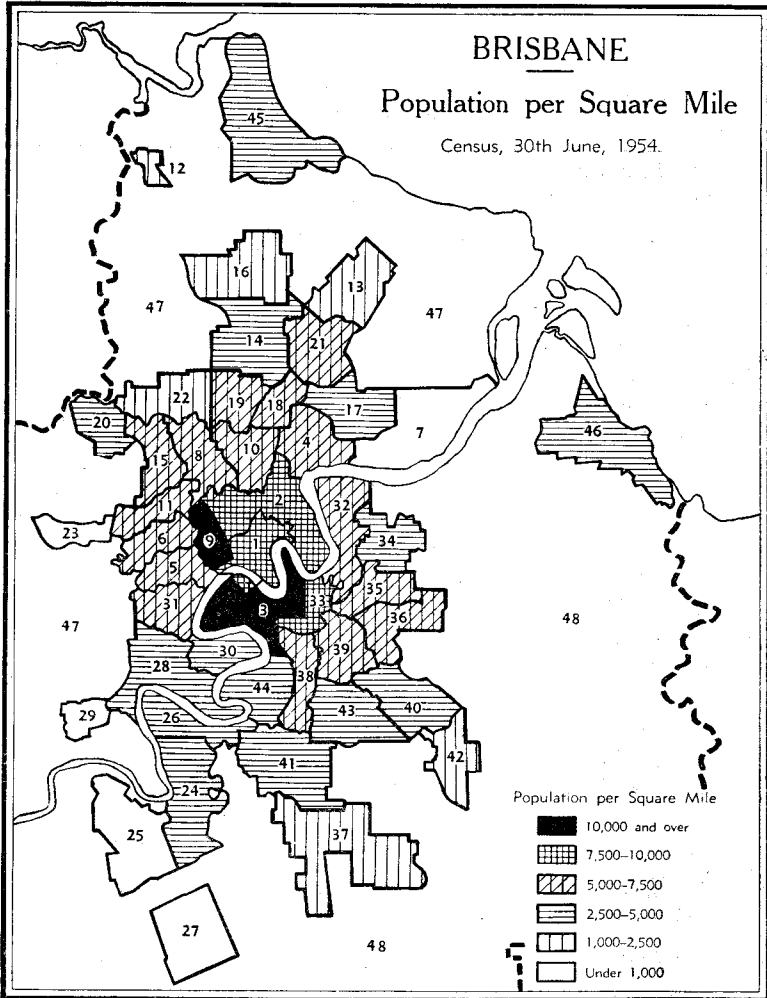
*Principal Towns and Townships.*—The following are the 1947 and 1954 Census populations for towns and townships with 1,000 or more persons in 1954. The boundaries of these urban areas were defined for the 1954 Census, and, as far as possible, the 1947 figures are for the same areas.

	1947.	1954.		1947.	1954.
Atherton ..	1,989	2,527	Innisfail ..	5,576	6,649
Ayr ..	4,626	7,082	Ipswich ..	32,394 <sup>a</sup>	38,953
Babinda ..	1,730	1,641	Kingaroy ..	3,893	4,464
Barcaldine ..	1,682	1,705	Laidley ..	1,309	1,404
Beaudesert ..	1,543	2,388	Longreach ..	3,282	3,350
Beenleigh ..	975	1,375	Mackay <sup>b</sup>	15,635	18,296
Biloela ..	940	1,399	Mareeba ..	2,504	3,369
Blackall ..	1,747	1,885	Maroochydore ..	1,581	1,926
Boonah ..	1,675	1,768	Maryborough ..	14,395	17,952
Bowen ..	3,276	3,571	Miles ..	899	1,193
Brisbane ..	402,030	502,320	Mitchell ..	1,193	1,407
Bundaberg ..	15,926	19,951	Monto ..	1,503	1,702
Caboolture ..	1,133	1,533	Mossman ..	1,022	1,461
Cairns ..	16,644	21,020	Mount Isa ..	3,504	7,433
Caloundra ..	1,718	2,124	Mount Morgan ..	3,942	4,152
Charleville ..	3,460	4,517	Murgon ..	1,463	1,710
Charters Towers	7,561	6,961	Nambour ..	3,262	4,678
Childers ..	1,229	1,438	Nanango ..	1,431	1,353
Chinchilla ..	1,754	2,579	Oakey ..	1,432	1,641
Clermont ..	1,491	1,587	Pittsworth ..	1,252	1,401
Cloncurry ..	1,584	1,955	Proserpine ..	1,797	2,187
Collinsville—			Redcliffe ..	8,871	13,857
Scottville ..	2,028	1,856	Rockhampton ..	34,988	40,670
Cooroy ..	977	1,069	Roma ..	3,894	4,248
Cunnamulla ..	1,694	1,955	Rosewood ..	1,548	1,582
Dalby ..	4,385	6,182	St. George ..	1,249	1,698
Edmonton ..	1,155	1,476	Sarina ..	1,729	1,983
Emerald ..	1,336	1,633	South Coast ..	13,888	19,807
Gatton ..	1,581	2,163	Stanthorpe ..	2,380	2,907
Gayndah ..	1,039	1,644	Tewantin ..	1,523	1,766
Gladstone ..	5,244	6,944	Thursday Island	944	2,062
Goondiwindi ..	2,467	2,950	Toowoomba ..	35,194 <sup>a</sup>	43,149
Gordonvale ..	2,239	1,989	Townsville ..	34,109	40,471
Gympie ..	8,413	9,964	Tully ..	2,068	2,808
Hervey Bay ..	3,012	3,544	Warwick ..	7,129	9,151
Home Hill ..	2,258	2,793	Winton ..	1,351	1,398
Howard ..	1,042	1,053	Wondai ..	973	1,202
Hughenden ..	1,745	1,772	Yeppoon ..	2,115	2,704
Ingham ..	3,237	3,943			

<sup>a</sup> On the basis of the 1949 extended city area.    <sup>b</sup> Including North Mackay.

*Brisbane.*—The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, embraces an area of 385 square miles. This local government area has been divided for statistical purposes into 48 statistical areas, 46 of which are city or suburban closely-settled areas and the remaining 2 are semi-rural localities within the city boundaries. The former embrace 107 square miles, or 28.5 per cent. of the whole area excluding the river. The table on the next three pages shows the area, population, and number of inhabitants per square mile of each statistical area at the Census of 30th June, 1954. The following diagram illustrates the density of settlement in the developed part of the city and suburbs, identifying numbers being as in the table on the next three pages.





BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Statistical Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>City—</i>					
1. City .. ..	1.81	9,731	8,207	17,938	9,910
2. North City .. ..	3.31	11,616	13,692	25,308	7,646
3. South City .. ..	2.75	13,164	14,611	27,775	10,100
<i>Total</i> .. ..	7.87	34,511	36,510	71,021	9,024

## BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued.

Statistical Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
4. Ascot .. .. .	2.25	7,203	8,892	16,095	7,153
5. Fernberg .. .. .	1.47	5,013	5,549	10,562	7,185
6. Ithaca .. .. .	1.47	4,582	5,047	9,629	6,550
7. Meeandah .. .. .	4.30	1,002	1,027	2,029	472
8. Newmarket .. .. .	1.96	5,428	5,874	11,302	5,766
9. Normanby .. .. .	1.02	5,836	6,023	11,859	11,626
10. Windsor .. .. .	1.88	6,469	7,405	13,874	7,380
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>14.35</i>	<i>35,533</i>	<i>39,817</i>	<i>75,350</i>	<i>5,251</i>
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
11. Ashgrove .. .. .	1.43	4,278	4,859	9,137	6,390
12. Bald Hills .. .. .	0.39	479	471	950	2,436
13. Banyo .. .. .	2.52	2,743	2,623	5,366	2,129
14. Chermside .. .. .	3.58	7,181	7,521	14,702	4,107
15. Enoggera .. .. .	1.89	5,026	5,038	10,064	5,325
16. Geebung .. .. .	3.38	3,602	3,537	7,139	2,112
17. Hendra .. .. .	2.36	3,329	3,572	6,901	2,924
18. Kalinga .. .. .	1.03	3,301	4,097	7,398	7,183
19. Kedron .. .. .	1.69	6,075	6,520	12,595	7,453
20. Mitchelton .. .. .	1.58	3,286	3,420	6,706	4,244
21. Nundah .. .. .	2.51	6,742	7,143	13,885	5,532
22. Stafford .. .. .	2.47	2,702	2,758	5,460	2,211
23. The Gap .. .. .	0.86	245	296	541	629
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>25.69</i>	<i>48,989</i>	<i>51,855</i>	<i>100,844</i>	<i>3,925</i>
<i>Western Suburbs—</i>					
24. Corinda .. .. .	3.14	4,657	5,011	9,668	3,079
25. Darra .. .. .	3.59	1,140	1,161	2,301	641
26. Graceville .. .. .	1.75	2,934	3,291	6,225	3,557
27. Inala .. .. .	3.20	1,247	1,270	2,517	787
28. Indooroopilly .. .. .	3.39	5,133	5,545	10,678	3,150
29. Kenmore .. .. .	0.79	237	249	486	615
30. St. Lucia .. .. .	1.34	2,064	2,204	4,268	3,185
31. Toowong .. .. .	1.81	4,210	5,046	9,256	5,114
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>19.01</i>	<i>21,622</i>	<i>23,777</i>	<i>45,399</i>	<i>2,388</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs—</i>					
32. Balmoral .. .. .	2.52	7,388	7,716	15,104	5,994
33. East Brisbane .. .. .	1.19	5,388	5,842	11,230	9,437
34. Morningside .. .. .	1.79	4,098	4,173	8,271	4,621
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>16,874</i>	<i>17,731</i>	<i>34,605</i>	<i>6,292</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs—</i>					
35. Camp Hill .. .. .	1.69	5,281	5,644	10,925	6,464
36. Chatsworth .. .. .	2.02	6,344	6,864	13,208	6,539
37. Cooper's Plains .. .. .	5.25	3,524	3,455	6,979	1,329
38. Ekibin .. .. .	1.57	5,614	5,934	11,548	7,355
39. Greenslopes .. .. .	1.87	6,583	7,050	13,633	7,290
40. Holland Park .. .. .	2.59	5,725	6,123	11,848	4,575
41. Moorooka .. .. .	3.47	5,971	6,192	12,163	3,505
42. Mount Gravatt .. .. .	1.66	1,288	1,228	2,516	1,516
43. Tarragindi .. .. .	2.48	3,338	3,475	6,813	2,747
44. Yeronga .. .. .	2.17	4,793	5,127	9,920	4,571
<i>Total .. .. .</i>	<i>24.77</i>	<i>48,461</i>	<i>51,092</i>	<i>99,553</i>	<i>4,019</i>

## BRISBANE, AREA AND POPULATION, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued.

Statistical Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
<i>Bayside—</i>					
45. Sandgate .. ..	5.66	8,381	8,508	16,889	2,984
46. Wynnum .. ..	4.15	8,976	9,503	18,479	4,453
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>9.81</i>	<i>17,357</i>	<i>18,011</i>	<i>35,368</i>	<i>3,605</i>
<i>Rural—</i>					
47. North of River ..	130.94	7,178	6,261	13,439	103
48. South of River ..	137.06	14,379	12,362	26,741	195
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>268.00</i>	<i>21,557</i>	<i>18,623</i>	<i>40,180</i>	<i>150</i>
Total Brisbane .. ..	375.00 <sup>a</sup>	244,904	257,416	502,320	1,340

<sup>a</sup> Excluding 10 square miles covering the area of the Brisbane River within the city boundaries.

The following table shows Brisbane's population at each of the Census dates and at the end of each of the last ten years. In estimating the population of the city at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the City of Brisbane area.

## BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861 .. ..	6,051	20.1	1946 .. ..	399,530
1871 .. ..	25,916	21.6	1947 .. ..	404,640
1881 .. ..	47,172	22.1	1948 .. ..	414,500
1891 .. ..	101,554	25.8	1949 .. ..	429,530
1901 .. ..	119,428	24.0	1950 .. ..	444,650
1911 .. ..	139,480	23.0	1951 .. ..	453,660
1921 .. ..	209,946	27.8	1952 .. ..	469,000
1933 .. ..	299,748	31.6	1953 .. ..	488,000
1947 .. ..	402,030	36.3	1954 .. ..	504,600
1954 .. ..	502,320	38.1	1955 .. ..	519,000

## 3. BIRTHS.

For the 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.

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 Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, require 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 1955.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1954- <i>r</i>	1955.
Metropolitan ..	5,914	5,374	11,288	21·8	22·0
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	2,016	1,950	3,966	22·8	22·2
Maryborough ..	1,585	1,488	3,073	25·0	24·8
Downs ..	1,817	1,737	3,554	26·2	26·7
Roma ..	301	283	584	28·0	31·0
South Western ..	261	200	461	27·6	30·7
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>11,894</i>	<i>11,032</i>	<i>22,926</i>	<i>23·2</i>	<i>23·4</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,127	1,107	2,234	24·7	25·2
Central Western ..	310	269	579	28·3	25·8
Far Western ..	76	75	151	19·3	28·3
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,513</i>	<i>1,451</i>	<i>2,964</i>	<i>25·1</i>	<i>25·4</i>
Mackay ..	634	566	1,200	25·7	27·6
Townsville ..	969	933	1,902	22·8	24·9
Cairns ..	1,251	1,214	2,465	26·2	26·8
Peninsula ..	139	142	281	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	301	313	614	29·8	31·5
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,294</i>	<i>3,168</i>	<i>6,462</i>	<i>25·6</i>	<i>27·2</i>
<b>Total Queensland..</b>	<b>16,701</b>	<b>15,651</b>	<b>32,352</b>	<b>23·7</b>	<b>24·2</b>

*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.

*r* Revised since last issue.

*Reproduction Rates.*—The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the net rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age.

In 1955 the gross reproduction rate for Queensland was 1.71, and the net rate was 1.62. The net rate of 1.62 means that the number of female births in 1955 was 62 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

Crude birth rates and gross and net reproduction rates for Queensland are shown in the following table, compared with similar figures for Australia calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician. Rates have been revised in accordance with final 1954 Census results.

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES.

Year.	Crude Birth Rate.		Gross Reproduction Rate.		Net Reproduction Rate.	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1901	28.5	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39
1911	27.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42
1921	26.7	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31
1931	19.3	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1934	18.2	16.4	<i>n</i>	1.03	<i>n</i>	0.94
1939	20.0	17.6	1.28	1.08	1.16	0.99
1942	20.4	19.0	1.26	1.16	1.16	1.06
1950	24.4	23.3	1.60	1.49	1.52	1.42
1951	24.2	23.0	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1952	24.6	23.3	1.67	1.55	1.59	1.47
1953	23.9	22.9	1.65	1.56	1.57	1.48
1954	23.7	22.5	1.67	1.56	1.59	1.48
1955	24.2	22.6	1.71	1.59	1.62	1.51

*n* Not available.

The birth rate, which had been declining before 1900, remained fairly steady during the first decade of the twentieth century. Thereafter a steady fall reduced the rate to its lowest level in 1934. Increased marriages during recovery from the economic depression and during the war and post-war years have restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s. With lower infantile mortality, this has put the net reproduction rate higher than in the first decade of the century.

*Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.*—The first part of 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. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1955, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are included.

## BIRTHS AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.							
		Ex-nuptial.	Under 9 Months	9 Months and 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.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.									
Under 20	1,283	..	830	211	201	30	10	1	..
20-24 ..	4,433	..	995	1,055	1,510	549	221	67	36
25-29 ..	2,238	..	231	347	646	326	224	193	271
30-34 ..	802	..	73	102	188	90	65	56	228
35-39 ..	335	..	30	42	67	43	20	29	104
40 & over	111	..	11	8	21	13	10	9	39
Total	9,202	..	2,170	1,765	2,633	1,051	550	355	678

ALL BIRTHS.									
Under 20	1,979	406	833	212	339	143	40	5	1
20-24 ..	9,383	531	1,007	1,061	1,937	1,797	1,453	828	769
25-29 ..	9,936	360	235	348	766	894	1,167	1,365	4,801
30-34 ..	6,504	294	73	102	227	262	333	388	4,825
35-39 ..	3,380	188	30	42	78	88	93	119	2,742
40 & over	1,170	80	11	8	25	23	27	27	969
Total	32,352	1,859	2,189	1,773	3,372	3,207	3,113	2,732	14,107

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1955 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue. <sup>b</sup>	Average Number of Children.	Previous Issue of Marriage.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years ..	16,261	26,392	1.62	8,524	5,726	1,767	232	10	2
5 yrs. & under 10	8,736	27,731	3.17	538	2,030	3,157	1,922	761	328
10 yrs. & under 15	3,508	15,450	4.40	113	278	704	894	700	819
15 yrs. & under 20	1,333	7,524	5.64	22	45	160	228	261	617
20 yrs. & under 25	310	2,323	7.49	4	2	11	29	53	211
25 yrs. & over	39	331	8.49	1	1	1	2	4	30
Total ..	30,187	79,751	2.64	9,202	8,082	5,800	3,307	1,789	2,007

<sup>a</sup> Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

<sup>b</sup> These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of mothers shown in the "previous issue of marriage" section of the table by the number of previous issue plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1955.

*Masculinity of Births.*—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1955 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104·83; Victoria, 105·25; Queensland, 106·71; South Australia, 106·18; Western Australia, 103·04; and Tasmania, 103·91. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under one 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 1955 was 1,859, the percentage of the total births being 5·75. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1955 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5·75; Western Australia, 4·69; New South Wales, 4·06; Tasmania, 3·41; Victoria, 3·39; and South Australia, 3·33. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7·11 in 1944, but, until 1955, had subsequently declined towards its pre-war level between 4 and 5 per cent.

*Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births.*—The *Legitimation Act*, 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 legitimize 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 1955 was 289. During the five years ended 1955 there were 1,466 legitimations, equivalent to 18·4 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

*Multiple Births.*—During 1955, 337 pairs of twins were born, consisting of 100 pairs of males, including 3 where both were still born and 3 where one was still born, 111 pairs of females, including 2 where both were still born and 4 where one was still born, 125 pairs of a male with a female, including 2 still born male and 5 still born female children, and 1 set consisting of a live male and a still birth of unstated sex. There were 6 sets of triplets, consisting of 2 sets of three males, one of which included a still born child, 3 sets of two males and a female, and 1 set of a male and two females. A set of quadruplets, consisting of two of each sex, were all live born.

*Still Births.*—There is no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision is made, however, for voluntary notification, and it appears likely that practically all such births are notified. Particulars of still births are given on page 62.

*Infantile Mortality* tables will be found on pages 61 and 62.

## 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 in 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	1946 .. ..	11,666	10.70
1871-1880 ..	1,374	8.03	1947 .. ..	10,999	9.95
1881-1890 ..	2,690	8.38	1948 .. ..	10,125	8.98
1891-1900 ..	2,904	6.35	1949 .. ..	10,234	8.86
1901-1910 ..	3,678	6.83	1950 .. ..	10,304	8.65
1911-1920 ..	5,549	8.15	1951 .. ..	10,814	8.84
1921-1930 ..	6,176	7.36	1952 .. ..	10,056	8.01
1931-1940 ..	7,966	8.14	1953 .. ..	9,859	7.66
1941-1950 ..	10,614	9.74	1954 .. ..	10,027	7.64
			1955 .. ..	10,098	7.54

*a* Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Rates in the left-hand section are averages of annual rates.

*Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1955. Of the 10,098 marriages celebrated, 806 bridegrooms and 3,657 brides were minors. Four brides were aged 14 years and 34 were 15 years, while 6 bridegrooms were aged 16 years and 23 were 17 years. Two bridegrooms were 82 years of age, while the oldest bride was 80 years.

## MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1955, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	379	2,479	..	1	..	..	379	2,480
20-24 ..	4,268	4,549	4	7	3	41	4,275	4,597
25-29 ..	2,910	1,260	13	36	66	133	2,989	1,429
30-34 ..	879	417	32	36	119	124	1,030	577
35-39 ..	329	152	23	58	81	100	433	310
40-44 ..	165	93	53	77	90	74	308	244
45-49 ..	117	57	68	69	73	51	258	177
50-54 ..	45	26	50	60	47	29	142	115
55-59 ..	32	14	58	40	23	10	113	64
60 and Over	26	21	116	79	29	5	171	105
Total ..	9,150	9,068	417	463	531	567	10,098	10,098



In the next table the average ages of brides and bridegrooms are given for ten years. Among persons who had never been married before, the war and post-war years have seen a definite trend towards marriage at an earlier age, the decrease in average marriage age between 1939 and 1955 being about 19 months for single men and 16 months for single women. Widowers married in 1955 were on the average  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years older than those married in 1939. While the average age of widows married decreased by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years during the last war, in 1955 it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years above the 1939 level. The average ages of divorced persons of both sexes remarried fell substantially in the later war years, but have since risen again.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1946 ..	27.13	24.00	49.17	41.10	37.74	34.28	28.67	25.28
1947 ..	27.28	23.94	50.32	43.41	38.04	33.85	28.98	25.40
1948 ..	27.27	23.77	51.05	45.03	38.88	34.57	28.93	25.34
1949 ..	27.13	23.77	51.29	44.89	39.26	34.20	28.85	25.31
1950 ..	27.10	23.66	52.31	45.23	39.30	34.91	28.97	25.43
1951 ..	27.04	23.73	51.56	44.93	40.31	35.08	28.82	25.37
1952 ..	26.81	23.52	52.83	46.24	41.14	35.77	28.69	25.25
1953 ..	26.79	23.39	52.51	45.18	40.92	36.02	28.61	25.19
1954 ..	26.69	23.29	51.58	45.94	39.87	36.46	28.50	25.06
1955 ..	26.48	23.12	52.11	46.84	41.63	35.81	28.31	24.92

*Religious Denominations.*—The 10,098 marriages in 1955 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,727; Roman Catholic, 2,570; Presbyterian, 1,932; Methodist, 1,492; Lutheran, 263; Baptist, 204; Congregational, 121; other religious denominations, 398; civil officers, 391.

### 5. DEATHS.

Every death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the death of an illegitimate child 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 occurs. 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 11,307 deaths registered in Queensland during 1955. 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 according to age and cause of death are shown on page 66, and death rates from principal causes are given on page 67. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on pages 69 and 72.

## DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>a</i>	Rate of Infantile Mortality. <i>b</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan .. ..	2,706	2,156	4,862	208	9.5	18
Moreton <sup>c</sup> .. ..	828	568	1,396	93	7.8	23
Maryborough .. ..	569	395	964	53	7.8	17
Downs .. ..	648	441	1,089	76	8.2	21
Roma .. ..	93	46	139	11	7.4	19
South Western .. ..	73	24	97	11	6.5	24
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>4,917</i>	<i>3,630</i>	<i>8,547</i>	<i>452</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>20</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	436	290	726	48	8.2	21
Central Western .. ..	114	47	161	14	7.2	24
Far Western .. ..	25	4	29	3	5.4	20
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>575</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>22</i>
Mackay .. ..	186	115	301	31	6.9	26
Townsville .. ..	468	244	712	30	9.3	16
Cairns .. ..	410	230	640	50	7.0	20
Peninsula .. ..	26	34	60	12	<i>d</i>	43
North Western .. ..	99	32	131	16	6.7	26
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>1,189</i>	<i>655</i>	<i>1,844</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>22</i>
Total Queensland .. ..	6,681	4,626	11,307	656	8.4	20

*a* Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

*c* Excluding Metropolitan.

*d* Not significant.

*Death Rate.*—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States.

CRUDE DEATH RATES<sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1955.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1861-1870 <sup>c</sup> ..	16.53	17.08	<b>19.56</b>	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 <sup>c</sup> ..	15.56	15.42	<b>18.09</b>	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 <sup>c</sup> ..	14.84	15.43	<b>17.54</b>	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 <sup>c</sup> ..	12.41	13.79	<b>12.63</b>	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 <sup>c</sup> ..	10.68	12.38	<b>10.64</b>	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 <sup>c</sup> ..	10.52	11.44	<b>10.65</b>	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.26	9.82	<b>9.19</b>	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.06	10.04	<b>8.85</b>	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 <sup>c</sup> ..	9.71	10.50	<b>9.19</b>	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951 .. ..	9.74	10.30	<b>9.07</b>	9.81	9.11	8.90	9.71
1952 .. ..	9.59	9.95	<b>8.89</b>	9.34	8.67	8.64	9.45
1953 .. ..	9.36	9.45	<b>8.55</b>	8.97	8.17	8.33	9.09
1954 .. ..	9.46	9.19	<b>8.64</b>	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1955 .. ..	9.32	8.92	<b>8.44</b>	9.19	8.17	7.87	8.91

*a* Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. During the 1939-1945 War, all deaths of service personnel were excluded.

*b* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

*c* Average of annual rates.

*Infantile Mortality.*—There were 656 deaths of infants under one year of age in Queensland in 1955, which resulted in an infantile mortality rate of 20.3. The number of infant deaths of males was 380, and of females 276, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 22.8 and 17.6 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 17.2 for males, 12.3 for females, and 14.8 for both sexes, the numbers of such deaths being 287 males and 193 females.

As shown in the next table, the infantile mortality rate for the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for the sub-tropical area.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Tropical .. .. .	26.8	23.2	32.5	24.6	21.3
Sub-tropical .. .. .	25.3	25.5	22.6	21.5	20.0
Whole State .. .. .	25.7	24.9	25.0	22.3	20.3

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

In 1955, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 18.4; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 21.3; and for tropical cities, 20.9.

Main causes of infant deaths (under one year of age) in 1955 are shown in the following table.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	104	24	128
Immaturity .. .. .	112	29	141
Birth Injuries .. .. .	68	41	109
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	54	12	66
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy .. .. .	58	24	82
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	23	13	36
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over) .. .. .	11	10	21
Other .. .. .	55	18	73
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>656</b>

Still births contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first twelve months of life. Records of still births have been kept in Queensland from 1942, and figures are shown in the next table for numbers of still born infants, together with rates per 1,000 births in conjunction with corresponding figures for infantile deaths, during the last ten years. Since 1942, there has been a decrease in the loss of infants through still births very similar to the decrease shown by deaths of infants under one month of age and in the subsequent eleven months of life.

Masculinity (males per 100 females) is higher for still births than for all births. During the five years 1951 to 1955, masculinity of all births (live and still) averaged 106, compared with masculinities of 123 for still births and 133 for infantile deaths.

## STILL BIRTHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total. <i>a</i>	Masculinity. <i>b</i>	Still Births.	Deaths under 1 Mth.	Deaths 1 Mth. to 12 Mths.	Total.
1946 ..	365	293	658	125	23·8	21·8	6·8	52·4
1947 ..	356	311	667	114	23·0	20·9	9·2	53·1
1948 ..	342	275	617	124	21·7	19·8	7·5	49·0
1949 ..	304	271	581	112	20·5	17·0	7·2	44·7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20·5	18·1	6·1	44·7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21·5	17·9	7·3	46·7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18·9	17·7	6·8	43·4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18·7	17·5	7·0	43·2
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17·5	16·5	5·4	39·4
1955 ..	280	229	521	122	15·8	14·6	5·4	35·8

*a* Including still births of unstated sex.

*b* Males per 100 females.

*Infantile Mortality in Various States.*—A comparison of infantile mortality rates in the various States is shown below. The rates in all States have fallen by approximately one-third since the last war.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES<sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1955.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>
1901-1905 <i>c</i> ..	97·36	95·83	<b>94·73</b>	86·69	125·87	90·06	97·13
1906-1910 <i>c</i> ..	77·35	79·96	<b>71·48</b>	68·50	89·68	83·21	77·71
1911-1915 <i>c</i> ..	71·04	72·15	<b>65·74</b>	67·01	72·61	70·94	70·29
1916-1920 <i>c</i> ..	64·87	66·96	<b>63·18</b>	61·77	61·52	63·70	64·63
1921-1925 <i>c</i> ..	58·14	61·98	<b>51·00</b>	54·14	59·26	60·27	57·90
1926-1930 <i>c</i> ..	54·72	52·24	<b>47·33</b>	46·91	49·23	53·47	51·95
1931-1935 <i>c</i> ..	41·92	42·74	<b>39·49</b>	35·13	40·79	44·47	41·27
1936-1940 <i>c</i> ..	41·21	37·65	<b>36·78</b>	33·02	39·71	41·41	38·83
1941-1945 <i>c</i> ..	36·29	34·73	<b>34·55</b>	33·20	33·37	39·54	35·24
1946-1950 <i>c</i> ..	28·94	23·87	<b>27·51</b>	26·56	28·14	26·57	27·01
1951 .. ..	26·29	22·61	<b>25·66</b>	24·51	28·73	26·64	25·24
1952 .. ..	24·50	22·29	<b>24·94</b>	23·09	24·91	21·73	23·79
1953 .. ..	24·64	21·15	<b>24·98</b>	20·65	23·83	22·88	23·30
1954 .. ..	25·29	19·30	<b>22·29</b>	21·29	22·54	23·94	22·47
1955 .. ..	24·86	18·37	<b>20·28</b>	23·30	22·44	23·37	22·01

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

*b* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

*c* Average of five annual rates.

*Maternal Mortality.*—Deaths of females from causes due to pregnancy and childbirth are shown in the next table, together with the mortality rates from such causes per 1,000 live births. Both in Queensland and in Australia as a whole, there has been a remarkable improvement in the rates, particularly during the last decade.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. <sup>a</sup>		Maternal Mortality Rate. <sup>b</sup>	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1911 ..	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 ..	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 ..	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 ..	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951 ..	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1952 ..	30,953	201,650	32	190	1.03	0.94
1953 ..	30,782	202,235	22	126	0.71	0.62
1954 ..	31,176	202,256	30	139	0.96	0.69
1955 ..	32,352	207,677	20	133	0.62	0.64

<sup>a</sup> Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

<sup>b</sup> Rate per 1,000 live births.

*Expectation of Life.*—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. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia—Male ..	1891—00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901—10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920—22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932—34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946—48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
Australia—Female	1891—00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901—10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920—22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932—34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946—48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
Queensland—Male	1946—48	65.5	66.6	58.5	49.2	40.1	31.1	22.7	15.4
Queensland—Female	1946—48	70.2	71.0	62.8	53.2	43.9	34.9	26.3	18.3
Canada .. ..	1950—52	68.6	70.3	62.1	52.6	43.3	34.0	25.3	17.6
England and Wales	1953	69.9	70.8	62.3	52.6	43.0	33.6	24.7	16.8
France .. ..	1950—51	66.5	68.7	60.5	50.9	41.7	32.7	24.2	16.6
Germany <sup>a</sup> ..	1949—51	66.0	69.1	60.9	51.4	42.2	33.2	24.5	16.9
Ireland .. ..	1945—47	61.4	64.9	57.4	48.3	39.8	31.3	23.1	15.7
Japan .. ..	1953	63.8	66.0	59.1	49.7	41.0	32.3	23.8	16.4
New Zealand ..	1950—52	70.4	71.0	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.4
Norway .. ..	1946—50	71.0	72.1	63.9	54.4	45.3	36.1	27.2	18.9
Scotland .. ..	1954	68.0	69.2	60.7	51.0	41.6	32.3	23.5	16.0
Thailand .. ..	1947—48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A. .. ..	1950—52	68.6	69.6	61.1	51.6	42.3	33.2	24.7	17.3

<sup>a</sup> West Berlin.

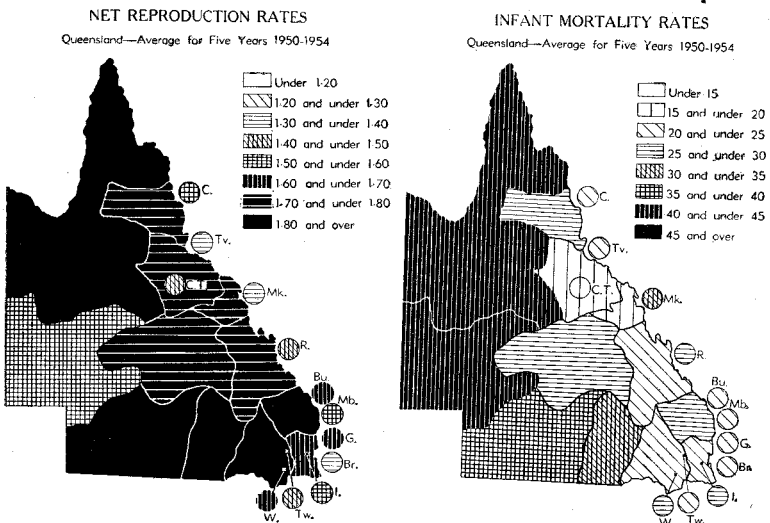
## 6. FERTILITY AND INFANTILE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

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 Far-Western, Peninsula, and North-Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The diagrams shown below are based on the average of five years' figures in order to provide more accurate comparisons less subject to random fluctuations.

*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. The 1955 rate of 1.62 means that current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 62 per cent. larger than the present generation.

The rural areas have markedly higher fertilities than the cities, although the rates for the cities of Gympie, Warwick, and Bundaberg during the last five years have been near the level of the lowest rural rates. The highest fertilities were in the southern inland districts and in the north-west.

A recent study of specific fertilities (i.e., births per 1,000 women of each age group) in the various districts showed that, in the cities, fertility of women under 20 years was highest in the tropics, while women over 25 years showed decidedly greater fertility in the sub-tropics. Even Brisbane, where the fertility of women over 20 years was much lower than in other sub-tropical cities, showed fertilities as high as the tropical cities for women over 25 years. Outside the cities, fertility of women up to 20 years was highest in the central and mid-western districts, while for women over 30 years it was highest in the more southerly districts, particularly in the belt comprising the Maryborough, Downs, Roma, and South-Western Statistical Divisions. In general, it appears that, in the



more tropical areas, fertility both in city and country is higher than in the southern areas amongst young women, but that it falls off more quickly amongst older women. Fertility in rural areas is generally greater than in urban areas, and the difference becomes more marked as age increases.

*Infantile Mortality.*—These rates, which are shown in the following table, are calculated as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age for every 1,000 live births in the district. The average rate for the tropical cities used to be higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but since 1945 it has often been as low as the rate for the non-metropolitan sub-tropical cities. The rural rates are lowest in the closely settled districts, where they are usually at least as low as the average for the urban areas.

FERTILITY AND INFANTILE MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND,  
1950 TO 1954.

District.	Net Reproduction Rate.					Infantile Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>				
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	1.34	1.35	1.41	1.38	1.38	23	27	24	21	19
Ipswich ..	1.39	1.56	1.43	1.59	1.57	26	27	22	26	28
Bundaberg ..	1.55	1.62	1.76	1.55	1.62	30	29	19	17	26
Gympie ..	1.65	1.77	1.71	1.44	1.63	30	8	33	38	13
Maryborough..	1.49	1.56	1.82	1.41	1.70	20	19	12	19	31
Toowoomba ..	1.48	1.48	1.56	1.47	1.50	27	19	22	18	24
Warwick ..	1.64	1.51	1.78	1.67	1.54	41	21	26	23	25
Rockhampton	1.44	1.48	1.46	1.47	1.56	25	25	27	29	30
Mackay ..	1.36	1.37	1.26	1.33	1.42	26	29	25	40	35
Charters Towers	1.29	1.41	1.36	1.41	1.62	16	22	8	33	15
Townsville ..	1.32	1.50	1.37	1.39	1.37	20	32	17	31	18
Cairns ..	1.59	1.50	1.64	1.42	1.65	23	24	16	37	21
All Urban <i>a</i>	1.38	1.40	1.45	1.41	1.43	24	26	23	23	21
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	1.60	1.57	1.67	1.56	1.67	20	21	28	21	20
Maryborough..	1.75	1.78	1.86	1.83	1.82	27	29	26	26	28
Downs ..	1.91	1.93	1.91	2.01	1.99	24	20	29	25	19
Roma ..	2.07	1.94	2.02	2.14	1.92	32	30	41	30	23
South Western	1.93	2.05	1.96	2.19	1.87	30	45	40	37	37
Rockhampton	1.74	1.78	1.78	1.82	1.82	26	19	23	24	28
Central Western	1.51	1.74	1.78	1.80	1.93	24	30	36	25	32
Far Western ..	1.52	1.49	1.60	1.89	1.43	59	39	34	37	49
Mackay ..	1.59	1.64	1.70	1.85	1.90	18	11	18	27	8
Townsville ..	1.59	1.74	1.89	1.82	1.70	13	29	21	24	10
Cairns ..	1.73	1.67	1.74	1.75	1.82	34	28	19	33	27
Peninsula, N.W.	1.91	1.94	1.95	1.97	1.99	50	42	48	47	37
All Rural <i>a</i>	1.73	1.75	1.80	1.81	1.82	26	25	28	27	24
Whole State	1.52	1.54	1.59	1.57	1.59	25	26	25	25	22

*a* The twelve incorporated cities are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

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

## 7. DISEASES.

*Causes of Death by Age Groups.*—The ages at which persons died during 1955 are shown below for all deaths and for chief causes.

## CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.									Total. <i>a</i>
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.		
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	1	..	5	12	18	28	35	31		130
Other Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	4		7
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	2	..	1	..	1	4	7	10		25
Dysentery, All Forms ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		2
Diphtheria ..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..		10
Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
Meningococcal Infections ..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		12
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		5
Measles ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		2
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		1
Other Infective and Parasitic Malignant Neoplasms, includ- ing Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues	12	4	6	4	2	7	8	9		52
Benign and Unspecified Neo- plasms ..	30	17	18	42	132	268	443	651		1,601
Diabetes Mellitus ..	6	4	1	8	8	8	7	6		48
Anæmias ..	3	..	3	1	7	16	34	73		137
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	1	1	..	1	2	2	10	33		50
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	3	..	2	26	79	168	363	763		1,404
Rheumatic Fever ..	13	1	1	..	1	3	..	3		22
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	5	5	2	2	..	..	1	..		15
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	..	1	5	4	12	22	23	18		85
Other Diseases of Heart ..	1	..	2	23	101	330	776	1,500		2,735
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	1	1	2	8	10	29	72	256		379
Without Mention of Heart ..	..	..	..	2	5	35	83	225		350
Influenza ..	..	..	..	3	9	22	38	130		202
Pneumonia ..	6	..	..	..	2	2	5	13		28
Bronchitis ..	55	4	6	7	14	19	49	162		317
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum ..	10	1	..	..	2	7	19	64		103
Appendicitis ..	..	..	..	4	10	18	35	29		96
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	4	7	2	2	2	4	5	2		28
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	8	..	1	2	4	9	23	40		87
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	47	1	1	3	4	7	12	27		102
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	..	..	..	5	10	10	11	10		46
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	4	3	18	31	59	48	59	49		271
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	72		85
Congenital Malformations ..	..	..	13	3	4	..	..	..		20
	153	6	5	..	2	3	1	..		170



CAUSES OF DEATH BY AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1955—*continued*.

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Age at Death.								
	0- 9.	10- 19.	20- 29.	30- 39.	40- 49.	50- 59.	60- 69.	70 and Over.	Total. <i>a</i>
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	398
Senility, Ill-defined and Un- known Causes .. ..	4	2	1	3	3	7	19	144	183
All Other Diseases .. ..	58	20	23	46	73	120	250	563	1,153
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	25	45	62	37	38	25	28	28	288
All Other Accidents .. ..	51	28	56	46	46	34	56	174	491
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury .. ..	..	2	15	34	34	26	29	11	151
Homicide and Operations of War .. ..	..	2	3	5	2	2	2	..	16
All Causes .. ..	924	156	257	368	698	1,285	2,515	5,101	11,307

*a* Including 3 deaths of unspecified age.

*Death Rates from Principal Causes.*—The death rates from each of the main causes since 1900 are shown in the next table. From the beginning of 1950, comparisons with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness on account of the introduction of the latest (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical knowledge and practice, the new revision introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant.

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

Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Tuberculosis .. ..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.13	0.11	0.10
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.17	1.19	1.20
Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.05	1.08	1.05
Heart Diseases .. ..	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.24	2.37	2.39
Hypertensive Disease ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.41
Pneumonia .. ..	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.25	0.26	0.24
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.25	0.21	0.20
Congenital Malforma- tions .. ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.13
Diseases of Early Infancy .. ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.36	0.34	0.30
Accidents .. ..	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.62	0.58	0.58
All Other Causes .. ..	6.61	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.81	1.80	1.74
All Causes .. ..	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.55	8.64	8.44

<sup>a</sup> Deaths per 1,000 mean population, as revised in accordance with final results of the 1954 Census.

*n* Not available.

*Prevention and Treatment of Disease.*—Good progress in the prevention of diseases has been made in Queensland. Weil's disease and hookworm in the canefields have been controlled by the destruction of rats and better sanitation. 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.

Immunisation against poliomyelitis is being carried out with Salk Anti-Polio Vaccine throughout Queensland by the School Health Services Division of the Department of Health and Home Affairs. The State has been divided into various zones, and the campaign will be progressively carried out until the whole of Queensland has been covered.

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals throughout the State, and to the Commonwealth Department of Territories, for which an annual visit to Port Moresby is made to calibrate equipment and to advise on radiotherapeutic technology.

*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. Particulars are given in the next four pages. Reports were received for 146,051 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1954. 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 72, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 66 and 67). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics tabulation is according to the location of the hospital of treatment. In the tables the statistical divisions of Moreton, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Mackay, Cairns, and Peninsula have been treated as coastal, and allocation between tropical and sub-tropical has been made along shire boundaries keeping as nearly as possible to the tropic.

## PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coast- al.	In- land.	Coast- al.	In- land.	Coast- al.	In- land.	Coast- al.	In- land.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	740	55	488	17	58	2	31	2
Other Tuberculosis ..	52	3	31	2	7	..	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	57	8	38	2	10	..	4	..
Dysentery, All Forms ..	97	25	15	23	1	2	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	58	6	36	5	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough .. ..	107	61	42	27	2	..	..	1
Meningococcal Infections	37	7	10	2	11	2	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	161	18	25	9	3	2	..	..
Measles .. ..	599	151	99	74	..	..	..	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	36	11	70	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	1,598	448	933	178	17	6	8	2
Malignant Neoplasms ..	2,570	226	601	30	647	85	149	9
Benign and Unspecified								
Neoplasms .. ..	1,530	234	349	28	25	5	11	..
Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	835	155	271	29	49	17	19	3
Anemias .. ..	367	57	137	16	20	6	14	..
Vascular Lesions affecting								
Central Nervous System	1,158	229	260	35	535	104	112	8
Non-meningococcal Menin- gitis .. ..	80	31	30	4	13	3	6	1
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	272	128	143	19	4	1	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. ..	182	23	28	6	24	4	4	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	1,442	336	442	60	378	87	81	11
Other Diseases of Heart ..	1,143	322	495	70	198	58	75	9
Hypertension—								
With Heart Disease ..	449	60	98	3	116	11	16	1
Without Mention of Heart	787	235	361	35	76	13	19	..
Influenza .. ..	961	675	848	274	4	4	3	2
Pneumonia .. ..	2,774	863	1,064	272	108	25	40	6
Bronchitis .. ..	1,503	715	761	169	50	12	9	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duo- denum .. ..	1,120	285	374	64	41	7	13	1
Appendicitis .. ..	2,100	908	896	171	9	2	1	2
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	1,915	383	632	60	30	10	7	1
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn ..	1,581	726	699	289	19	11	5	5
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	64	8	30	5	21	..	6	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	452	115	166	22	89	16	33	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	569	97	129	6	66	11	11	1
Complications of Pregnancy								
Childbirth & Puerperium	4,577	943	1,099	313	5	4	..	1
Congenital Malformations	579	51	44	4	45	4	6	1
Diseases of Early Infancy	230	72	65	21	19	3	5	4
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	6,108	2,246	2,886	546	70	63	61	7
All Other Diseases .. ..	33,170	9,644	13,020	2,614	371	86	109	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1,362	418	583	52	71	14	26	2
All Other Accidents .. ..	8,137	3,381	4,501	1,226	182	42	61	13
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	186	26	42	6	23	3	4	..
Assaults .. ..	136	52	88	16	2	2	1	..
Total .. ..	81,881	24,437	32,929	6,804	3,420	728	951	112

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1954—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	26	21	115	101	143	178
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	14	5	19	8	5	6
Syphilis and its Sequelæ .. .. .	4	1	6	7	8	16
Dysentery, All Forms .. .. .	56	6	4	8	6	3
Diphtheria .. .. .	47	8	..	1	1	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	89	8	..	..	1	..
Meningococcal Infections .. .. .	13	11	1	2	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	50	32	22	8	5	..
Measles .. .. .	357	51	48	16	16	7
Typhus and Other Rickettsial .. .. .	7	21	22	17	12	12
Other Infective and Parasitic .. .. .	469	303	392	199	135	106
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissues .. .. .	16	17	36	68	184	337
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. .. .	80	66	97	84	73	96
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	15	27	34	40	51	83
Anæmias .. .. .	76	10	4	8	9	25
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. .. .	2	1	8	31	68	151
Non-meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	47	13	8	8	2	5
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	99	115	51	26	15	8
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	2	10	15	26	15	19
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	3	..	9	36	147	343
Other Diseases of Heart .. .. .	3	9	10	30	57	200
Hypertension—						
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	1	6	15	48
Without Mention of Heart .. .. .	1	2	17	33	79	120
Influenza .. .. .	250	244	268	190	162	163
Pneumonia .. .. .	947	300	240	272	305	256
Bronchitis .. .. .	702	124	84	80	111	158
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	4	7	132	238	327	308
Appendicitis .. .. .	280	728	553	294	155	75
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia .. .. .	298	150	242	263	331	360
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn .. .. .	910	124	171	124	123	106
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	1	..	2	9	20	18
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .	100	58	37	48	58	38
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	2	9	79
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	242	69	28	27	16	9
Diseases of Early Infancy .. .. .	204	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes .. .. .	1,210	748	937	758	763	707
All Other Diseases .. .. .	8,623	3,432	3,522	3,400	3,059	2,701
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .	154	372	619	282	198	129
All Other Accidents .. .. .	2,464	2,394	2,744	1,727	1,281	996
Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	6	37	32	19	16
Assaults .. .. .	..	18	77	62	49	22
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>17,865</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>10,612</b>	<b>8,571</b>	<b>8,034</b>	<b>7,905</b>

a Including 1,211 whose

## 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.
157	77	38	32	107	111	70	38	29	23	831	469	1,300
3	1	4	5	4	8	2	1	2	..	62	26	88
25	8	3	1	7	1	4	9	2	3	75	30	105
5	4	43	4	10	2	1	2	4	1	93	67	160
..	1	25	10	2	6	3	..	..	..	59	46	105
..	..	123	7	5	1	1	..	..	..	98	139	237
..	1	16	3	3	..	1	3	..	..	30	26	56
..	..	37	24	17	14	2	1	..	..	118	95	213
1	4	309	50	29	17	6	..	2	1	503	420	923
4	1	4	4	5	4	2	1	..	..	97	20	117
66	48	430	339	244	127	77	69	54	41	1,744	1,413	3,157
574	688	15	42	29	97	222	280	424	385	1,929	1,498	3,427
84	46	63	120	240	374	373	192	105	44	627	1,514	2,141
95	109	10	49	32	39	84	143	252	223	458	832	1,290
44	62	48	29	39	42	50	32	40	57	238	339	577
257	326	1	2	8	20	63	142	222	368	849	833	1,682
4	1	38	3	..	5	5	6	..	..	88	57	145
1	..	78	103	37	20	3	3	..	..	315	247	562
11	8	2	6	8	24	29	34	14	16	106	133	239
481	445	1	2	7	15	53	147	277	302	1,474	806	2,280
351	601	10	5	18	29	48	117	168	361	1,269	761	2,030
84	143	..	..	1	6	22	42	106	134	298	312	610
136	132	1	5	32	70	202	185	197	192	524	894	1,418
129	103	207	254	203	144	113	97	95	84	1,521	1,237	2,758
254	349	697	219	157	219	163	142	166	258	2,935	2,038	4,973
266	321	521	97	85	90	85	93	143	164	1,853	1,295	3,148
245	128	..	4	33	90	103	72	88	58	1,393	450	1,843
49	23	215	866	469	179	87	47	29	9	2,163	1,912	4,075
341	243	121	22	63	99	126	106	122	95	2,234	756	2,990
96	85	748	119	168	109	96	81	104	83	1,747	1,548	3,295
11	6	2	..	3	6	7	12	4	6	67	40	107
24	19	93	65	37	60	61	20	19	8	388	367	755
273	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	801	..	801
..	..	..	464	3,602	2,301	477	4	..	..	..	6,932	6,932
6	1	208	25	12	10	8	12	2	..	400	278	678
..	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	184	388
609	812	981	733	666	668	597	460	417	572	6,614	5,172	11,786
2,425	2,032	6,795	3,521	4,083	4,304	3,785	2,622	2,057	1,654	29,373	29,075	58,448
91	45	97	102	92	51	60	49	37	21	1,902	513	2,415
657	433	1,441	673	353	347	332	354	370	540	12,786	4,459	17,245
17	4	..	9	26	38	33	8	10	3	131	129	260
9	5	..	4	16	12	8	5	1	1	245	47	292
7,885	7,751	13,609	8,022	10,952	9,759	7,464	5,631	5,562	5,707	78,642	67,409	146,051

ages were not specified.

## DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1954.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	29	30	70	23	732	416
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	11	1	6	1	45	24
Syphilis and its Sequelæ ..	3	2	13	1	59	27
Dysentery, All Forms .. ..	75	53	1	2	17	12
Diphtheria .. .. .	40	32	3	1	16	13
Whooping Cough .. .. .	74	89	1	2	23	48
Meningococcal Infections ..	16	16	8	6	6	4
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	31	21	5	..	82	74
Measles .. .. .	362	312	..	..	141	108
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	59	19	..	..	38	1
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,069	883	23	10	652	520
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hematopoietic Tissues ..	177	103	525	365	1,227	1,030
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	253	877	19	22	355	615
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	16	23	28	60	414	749
Anæmias .. .. .	49	75	21	19	168	245
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	24	28	377	382	448	423
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	46	34	9	14	33	9
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	128	105	2	3	185	139
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	11	15	17	91	105
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease .. ..	57	23	371	186	1,046	597
Other Diseases of Heart .. ..	54	34	220	120	995	607
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. .. .	2	3	80	64	216	245
Without Mention of Heart .. ..	7	19	59	49	458	826
Influenza .. .. .	1,273	1,016	7	6	241	215
Pneumonia .. .. .	2,268	1,538	120	59	547	441
Bronchitis .. .. .	1,003	814	55	18	795	463
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	341	96	48	14	1,004	340
Appendicitis .. .. .	1,606	1,396	12	2	545	514
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	1,504	396	22	26	708	334
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhœa of Newborn .. .. .	1,290	1,146	21	19	436	383
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	2	1	21	6	44	33
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	82	85	77	63	229	219
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	241	..	89	..	471	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	5,031	..	10	..	1,891
Congenital Malformations .. ..	168	82	21	35	211	161
Diseases of Early Infancy .. ..	124	120	19	12	61	52
Senility; Ill-defined Causes ..	2,536	1,937	118	83	3,960	3,152
All Other Diseases .. .. .	15,261	15,131	337	242	13,775	13,702
Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	779	243	99	14	1,024	256
All Other Accidents .. .. .	6,757	2,286	188	110	5,841	2,063
Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	19	30	20	10	92	89
Assaults .. .. .	118	20	5	..	122	27
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>37,954</b>	<b>34,161</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>37,553</b>	<b>31,172</b>

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

*Notifiable Diseases.*—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority and the Director-General of Health and Medical Services by the attending doctor. Venereal diseases are notifiable only to the Director-General. The following table shows the number of notifications since 1901. Totals for early years are omitted because they are not comparable, some diseases having been discarded and others added from time to time.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Diarrhoea (Infantile)	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	167	424	461	222
Diphtheria .. ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	187	82	68
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	54	125	206
Hookworm .. ..	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	62	85	16	265
Leptospirosis <sup>a</sup> ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	55	109	79	191
Leprosy .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	1	13	6	6
Malaria .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	24	11	25	25
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	44	33	52	53
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	106	198	134	180
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	2	3	8	19
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	17	46	18	29
Scarlet Fever .. ..	115	33	340	617	248	446	299	274	716
Tuberculosis .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	594	904	717	685
Typhoid Fever .. ..	793	760	731	130	53	9	36	8	10
Typhus Fever .. ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	53	39	34	..
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 <sup>c</sup>	1,258	577	812	701	807
Other .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	58	105	229	327
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,083	2,631	3,358	2,969	3,809

<sup>a</sup> Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever.

<sup>b</sup> Not notifiable.

<sup>c</sup> Figure for the financial year ended 30th June.

*n* Not available.

## 8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1865. Ipswich hospital was established in 1878, Toowoomba in 1890, and Charters Towers in 1954.

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the year ended 30th June, 1955, a total of 646 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

All these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep coming out of 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, 1955, there were 4,591 persons in the four mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1955, the rate was 3.41.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales shows a higher rate. The 1954 rates were New South Wales, 3.84; Queensland, 3.51; South Australia, 3.19; Victoria, 3.14; Western Australia, 2.76; and Tasmania, 2.42.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. Since 1947-48 the proportion has been higher, and averaged 55 per cent. over the seven years to 1953-54. In 1954-55 it was 50 per cent. of the admissions.

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, while medical research has done much to cause an improvement in the proportion of recoveries.

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, 1955, being 2,427 males and 2,164 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 2,673 being on its books at 30th June, 1955, when Toowoomba had 1,252, Ipswich 606, and Charters Towers 60.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1955, contained 113 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1955, being 52 males and 61 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

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 in Queensland, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

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 30th June, 1955, there were 3,848 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £749,985, 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, 1955, the credit balance of 5,613 accounts of Islanders was £196,043.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30th June, 1955, 25 luggers and cutters owned and operated by them won 137 tons of pearl-shell, valued at £73,285, and 173 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £39,071.

At 30th June, 1955, there were four aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), Woorabinda (Rockhampton), and Bamaga (Cape York Peninsula), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 16 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. Realising that education and training is essential to the general advancement of aboriginals, the Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government has also sponsored higher education so that the coloured people of the State may also receive secondary schooling to enable them to graduate from the labouring classes. Promising students are attending Church schools throughout Queensland.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30th June, 1955, are shown in the table below. It should be noted that these figures do not include aboriginals exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department, nor children of such exempted aboriginals who are likewise exempted. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1954-55 numbered 150, excluding 110 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30th June, 1955, there were 532 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Locality.	Aboriginals.		Torres Strait Islanders.	Total.	Children Attending Native Schools.	
	Full-bloods.	Half-bloods.			Boys.	Girls.
<b>Government Settlements—</b>						
Cape York <sup>a</sup> .. ..	180	..	307	487	55	57
Cherbourg .. ..	155	868	..	1,023	150	154
Palm Island .. ..	572	794	..	1,366	168	141b
Woorabinda .. ..	481	306	..	787	103	107
<b>Missions—</b>						
Doomadgee (Brethren) ..	298	51	..	349	44	39
Edward River (C. of E.)	265	1	..	266	23	17
Lockhart River (C. of E.)	300	4	..	304	30	27
Mitchell River (C. of E.)	698	23	..	721	34	46
Yarrabah (C. of E.) ..	149	570	..	719	93	82
Hope Vale (Lutheran) ..	181	143	..	324	36	35
Aurukun (Pres.) .. ..	600	..	..	600	57	51
Mapoon (Pres.) .. ..	119	172	..	291	34	37
Mornington Island (Pres.)	353	44	..	397	55	47
Weipa (Pres.) .. ..	151	1	..	152	21	15
Hammond Island (R.C.)	..	..	98	98	15	16
Mona Mona (Seventh D.A.)	198	126	..	324	36	30
Normanton Reserve (A.I.M.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	7	6
Country Reserves <sup>c</sup> .. ..	5,062	3,936	..	8,998	..	..
Torres Strait Islands ..	..	..	5,146	5,146	342	343
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>9,762</b>	<b>7,039</b>	<b>5,551</b>	<b>22,352</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>1,250</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Bamaga, Red Island Point, and Cowal Creek.

<sup>b</sup> Including St. Michaels (R.C.) Palm Island Convent.

<sup>c</sup> Country reserves include details of all natives residing outside missions or government settlements. Children of such natives attend the nearest State school.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1947, in each State being New South Wales, 2.0; Victoria, 0.5; Queensland, 19.5; South Australia, 4.6; Western Australia, 43.6; Tasmania, 0.0; and Northern Territory, 29.8.

The following table shows the numbers of full-blood and half-blood aboriginals in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1937, 1941, and 1947. 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 1941 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.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. <i>a</i>
FULL-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	1,597	144	<b>14,014</b>	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	<b>13,654</b>	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	<b>12,112</b>	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	<b>8,977<sup>b</sup></b>	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 <sup>b</sup>
1947 ..	953	208	<b>9,100<sup>b</sup></b>	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638 <sup>b</sup>
HALF-BLOODS.							
1921 ..	4,588	442	<b>3,090</b>	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	<b>4,052</b>	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	<b>5,912</b>	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1941 ..	10,022	687	<b>6,451<sup>b</sup></b>	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 <sup>b</sup>
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	<b>7,211<sup>b</sup></b>	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 <sup>b</sup>

*a* Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

The estimated numbers of nomadic aboriginals included above for 1947 were—full-bloods, Queensland, 2,774; South Australia, 1,675; Western Australia, 15,405; and Northern Territory, 2,915; and half-bloods, South Australia, 826; and Western Australia, 1,322.

## Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

### 1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Nine 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. Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate, and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Bankruptcy Jurisdiction under Commonwealth law, are vested in the Supreme Court. 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 Judges attend Circuit Courts. Appeal lies from judgments of single Judges 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. With but few exceptions 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 £600 is claimed. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, where £75 or more is involved.

*Criminal Jurisdiction.*—The general Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences 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.

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, but appeal by the Crown is limited to sentence only.

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 to the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof.

### 2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30th June, 1955, there were 344 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts, with the Police Depot and Criminal Investigation Branch functioning separately.

Probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years, the upper limit having been raised from 27 years in 1951. They undergo a period of intensive training of up to six months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force. Members are retired on reaching the age of 60 years, unless recommended for earlier retirement for medical reasons.

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 16 to 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables.

Members of the Force desiring promotion from one rank or grade to the next higher rank or grade must pass a qualifying examination, held annually, the subjects being law and police duties. The rank of constable is divided into three grades, namely, senior constable, constable first class, and constable.

A system of interchange of detectives between this State and New South Wales and Victoria gives detectives a wider knowledge of criminal methods and criminals.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1955 including 177 detectives, 8 women police, 22 probationaries, 58 cadets, and 23 native trackers.

## QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.		1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<i>Police Officers</i> <sup>a</sup> —						
Metropolitan	No.	1,076	1,241	1,195	1,142	1,108
Country	.. No.	1,175	1,242	1,278	1,285	1,270
Total	.. No.	2,251	2,483	2,473	2,427	2,378
<i>Expenditure</i> —						
Maintenance	<sup>b</sup> £	2,031,345	2,584,980	2,564,200	2,651,579	2,777,849
Buildings	.. £	62,361	68,170	76,041	81,330	83,648
Grant to Superannuation Fund	£	50,450	40,500	37,500	42,100	159,391
Total	.. £	2,144,156	2,693,650	2,677,741	2,775,009	3,020,888

<sup>a</sup> At end of year.

<sup>b</sup> 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 1954-55 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £157,362, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1955, was 2,262.

Conferences between the Commissioners of Police of all States, the Commonwealth, and New Zealand are of value in police administration; and this aspect is supplemented by similar conferences of criminal investigation chiefs and technical experts of the various Police Departments. Australia is a member of the International Criminal Police Commission, and Queensland is associated with the other States and the Commonwealth in this matter.

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, two motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services

are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1954-55, 109,771 local and 6,325 interstate messages were handled.

In addition to its principal functions of the prevention and detection of crime, protection of life and property, and maintaining order, the Police Force performs a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually representing many State and Commonwealth Departments.

### 3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

Prisons are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at 30th June, 1955, there were seven prisons or prison farms in the State. The principal gaols are at Brisbane and Townsville, while smaller institutions at Rockhampton and Thursday Island are used only for short-term prisoners. There are also three prison farms, conducted on the honour system.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Prisons.	Prison Farms.	Prisoners Received during Year. <i>a</i>		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
			Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 Mean Population.
					Males.	Females.	
1945 ..	5	4	1,597	115	507	17	49
1946 ..	5	4	1,015	86	350	23	34
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49
1954-55	4	3	1,931	222	597	11	46

*a* Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year were counted once only until 1947; thereafter, they have been counted separately for each confinement.

Prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30th June, 1955, numbered:—New South Wales, 68; Victoria, 52 (at 31st December, 1954); Queensland, 46; South Australia, 53 (at 31st December, 1954); Western Australia, 73; and Tasmania, 52.

Modern prison systems frame their policies in the belief that it is the function of the prison service to take positive measures towards the rehabilitation of the prisoners, rather than to be regarded as a purely punitive service, and the Queensland system accords with this view.

In the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners to improve their mental and moral outlook and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and given every encouragement to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical correspondence courses. Recreational facilities are provided for the week-end period. The Salvation Army and the William Powell Home assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

In addition to the "walled" prisons, the Department conducts three prison farms, always referred to as State Farms, two of which, Palen Creek and Numinbah, are situated south of Brisbane, and the other, Stone River, near Ingham in North Queensland. Dairying, pig-raising, cane-growing, and timber operations are the main activities.

The number of prisoners at the three State Farms at 30th June, 1955, was 79. Each farm is controlled by an officer-in-charge, assisted by warden-overseers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Security measures on the State Farms are practically non-existent, as prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape. Chaplains of the various denominations visit each Prison and State Farm.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1942*, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1955 the Board made three such recommendations.

Children under the age of 17 are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children convicted may be ordered to be detained at the Farm Home for Boys at Westbrook, near Toowoomba, which is administered by the State Children Department.

#### 4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

*Supreme Courts.*—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 24 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1954-55 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

##### SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Sen- tenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac- quitted.	Other. a
Murder .. .. .	13	1	11	..	3	..
Attempted Murder .. .. .	5	..	5	..	..	..
Manslaughter .. .. .	15	..	4	..	11	..
Offences against Females .. .. .	77	..	51	..	22	4
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	106	4	78	..	27	5
Offences against Property .. .. .	247	14	227	1	29	4
Other .. .. .	7	..	6	..	1	..
Total .. .. .	470	19	382	1	93	13

a Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, &c.

Numbers of persons convicted of serious crime in the various States during the last ten years are given in the next table.

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>
1945 ..	1,178	692	<b>229</b>	203	99	73	2,498
1946 ..	1,396	712	<b>261</b>	231	94	73	2,824
1947 ..	1,297	785	<b>270</b>	246	102	64	2,827
1948 ..	1,369	806	<b>250</b>	185	107	58	2,868
1949 ..	1,352	669	<b>313</b>	205	110	109	2,820
1950 ..	1,299	722	<b>346</b>	207	149	148	2,964
1951 ..	1,388	761	<b>336</b>	307	141	163	3,173
1952 ..	1,629	883	<b>419</b>	328	213	171	3,685
1953 ..	1,449	918	<b>502</b>	330	241	203	3,704
1954 ..	1,631	912	<b>382</b>	312	216	244	3,778

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.

1954 ..	47	37	<b>29</b>	39	34	78	42
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*a* Figures for year ended 30th June following.

*b* Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the last ten years. The total number of persons charged in 1954-55 was 74 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, compared with an increase in the State's population over the same period of 32 per cent. Offences against property increased by 89 per cent., and those against females by 88 per cent., but charges involving homicide were only 17 per cent. higher.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Other.	Total.
1945-46 .. ..	15	4	20	38	111	174	17	379
1946-47 .. ..	10	2	24	39	112	199	12	398
1947-48 .. ..	8	5	19	30	118	198	22	400
1948-49 .. ..	4	5	15	33	92	182	6	337
1949-50 .. ..	9	6	15	52	92	221	10	405
1950-51 .. ..	10	5	14	71	123	247	7	477
1951-52 .. ..	9	..	17	57	109	253	17	462
1952-53 .. ..	15	7	21	62	91	339	14	549
1953-54 .. ..	12	8	19	55	160	331	24	609
1954-55 .. ..	14	5	15	77	110	261	7	489



*Inferior Courts.*—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. During 1954-55 there were 14 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprised three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1945-46 .. ..	544	2,430	11,675	2,769	4,696	5,724	27,838
1946-47 .. ..	490	1,932	16,154	3,063	5,042	6,415	33,096
1947-48 .. ..	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	6,862	34,664
1948-49 .. ..	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50 .. ..	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51 .. ..	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52 .. ..	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53 .. ..	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868
1953-54 .. ..	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482
1954-55 .. ..	700	2,627	23,986	2,444	10,866	8,749	49,372

The table on pages 84 and 85 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Inferior Courts with various offences during 1954-55, and also gives particulars of how the charged persons were dealt with.

The table on page 86 shows the numbers of males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1954-55, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

For most types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Men charged with drunkenness were somewhat older on the average, the 30 to 39 years age group being most common for traffic offences due to drunkenness. For drunkenness as an offence against good order the average age was higher still, charges against men in their forties being not greatly fewer than those against men in their thirties. More than half of the 1,560 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Half of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness. Of the women charged with drunkenness, the 50 to 59 years group provided the greatest number, followed by the 30 to 39 and 40 to 49 years groups. The 9 males and 20 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected children.

## INFERIOR COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence.	Persons Charged.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Total Offences against the Person</i> .. .. .	864	42	906
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter ..	35	2	37
Offences against Females .. .. .	86	..	86
Assaults .. .. .	666	34	700
Other Offences against the Person .. .. .	77	6	83
<i>Total Offences against Property</i> .. .. .	3,226	334	3,560
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	182	..	182
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles ..	197	2	199
Other Stealing .. .. .	1,967	279	2,246
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving ..	258	16	274
Other Offences against Property .. .. .	622	37	659
<i>Total Offences against Good Order</i> .. .. .	24,778	1,652	26,430
Drunkenness .. .. .	22,540	1,446	23,986
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language ..	658	75	733
Vagrancy .. .. .	540	102	642
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct .. .. .	703	22	725
Other Offences against Good Order .. .. .	337	7	344
<i>Total Other Offences</i> .. .. .	17,656	820	18,476
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children .. .. .	1,036	..	1,036
Offences against Gambling Laws .. .. .	538	30	568
Offences against Liquor Laws .. .. .	774	39	813
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws ..	1,262	110	1,372
Offences against Revenue Laws .. .. .	1,242	61	1,303
Offences against Wireless Laws .. .. .	425	29	454
Offences against Health Laws .. .. .	131	6	137
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle .. .. .	694	5	699
Other Offences against Traffic Laws .. .. .	9,985	182	10,167
Offences against Railway Laws .. .. .	95	1	96
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws ..	436	224	660
Other Offences .. .. .	1,038	133	1,171
<i>Total All Offences</i> .. .. .	46,524	2,848	49,372

## AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

## How Dealt With.

Acquitted or Discharged.		Convicted, but Not Punished.		Bail Estreated.		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money.		Imprisoned.		Committed to Higher Court.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
171	19	67	6	26	1	291	11	93	..	216	5
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	1
9	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	71	..
139	15	47	4	26	1	289	11	92	..	73	3
20	3	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1
243	12	600	122	12	..	1,643	168	483	23	245	9
45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	136	..
9	..	23	1	..	..	89	1	73	..	3	..
128	7	477	101	7	..	989	144	288	20	78	7
35	4	34	2	..	..	153	7	28	2	8	1
26	1	66	18	5	..	411	16	94	1	20	1
77	11	3,495	385	19,210	955	1,294	233	700	68	2	..
37	2	3,402	365	17,938	887	944	182	219	10	..	..
16	6	16	1	490	41	110	24	26	3	..	..
12	3	47	18	11	6	63	21	407	54	..	..
5	..	25	1	560	18	88	3	25	..	..	..
7	..	5	..	211	3	89	3	23	1	2	..
1,980	135	62	13	145	6	15,348	633	116	33	5	..
461	..	..	..	..	..	573	..	2	..	..	..
121	1	3	..	121	5	292	23	1	1	..	..
17	..	5	..	..	..	750	39	2	..	..	..
161	13	..	..	..	..	1,101	97	..	..	..	..
496	29	..	..	..	..	746	32	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	420	29	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	126	6	..	..	..	..
37	..	..	..	..	..	642	5	15	..	..	..
492	16	18	3	18	..	9,445	163	12	..	..	..
12	..	6	..	1	..	65	1	11	..	..	..
51	43	1	..	..	..	384	181	..	..	..	..
122	33	29	10	5	1	804	57	73	32	5	..
2,471	177	4,224	526	19,393	962	18,576	1,045	1,392	124	468	14

## INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other against Good Order.	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle.	Other Traffic Laws.	Other.	Total.
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	9	18
10 to 19 ..	31	16	10	746	128	308	130	14	60	117	1,560
20 to 29 ..	109	24	20	666	290	3,811	747	169	148	147	6,131
30 to 39 ..	73	9	15	396	163	5,250	452	212	101	169	6,840
40 to 49 ..	44	4	17	186	94	4,808	375	179	66	146	5,919
50 to 59 ..	14	3	6	88	37	3,815	219	63	34	97	4,376
60 to 69 ..	12	2	1	36	28	2,169	143	22	10	29	2,452
70 & Over..	3	1	..	12	4	574	16	3	3	5	621
Not Stated	380	27	43	208	135	1,805	156	32	9,558	6,208	18,552
Total ..	666	86	112	2,346	880	22,540	2,238	694	9,980	6,927	46,469

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.<sup>b</sup>

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10 to 19 ..	11	27	14	35	17	2	6	2	14	16	6
20 to 29 ..	38	41	29	32	39	18	36	26	35	20	22
30 to 39 ..	26	15	22	19	22	25	21	32	24	24	24
40 to 49 ..	15	7	25	9	12	23	18	27	16	20	21
50 to 59 ..	5	5	9	4	5	18	11	10	8	14	16
60 to 69 ..	4	3	1	1	4	11	7	3	2	4	9
70 & Over..	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	1	1	2

## FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	76	14	8	23	..	..	39	160
20 to 29 ..	1	..	..	44	11	138	40	1	..	4	239
30 to 39 ..	7	..	2	37	7	342	45	1	..	6	447
40 to 49 ..	1	..	..	27	4	286	20	1	..	5	344
50 to 59 ..	1	..	1	19	..	354	18	1	1	7	402
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	19	1	141	12	..	..	..	173
70 & Over..	..	..	..	1	..	31	5	..	..	..	37
Not Stated	24	..	5	58	16	146	43	1	181	552	1,026
Total ..	34	..	8	281	53	1,446	206	5	182	633	2,848

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.<sup>b</sup>

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	34	38	1	14	..	..	48	9
20 to 29 ..	10	..	..	20	30	10	25	25	..	5	13
30 to 39 ..	70	..	67	16	19	26	28	25	..	7	25
40 to 49 ..	10	..	..	12	11	22	12	25	..	6	19
50 to 59 ..	10	..	33	9	..	27	11	25	100	9	22
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	9	2	11	7	..	..	..	9
70 & Over..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2

<sup>a</sup> Excluding 55 companies which are included among males in other tables.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 71 per cent. of all cases in 1954-55. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Police District in the next table. In the category of "other" offences, which include the more serious offences, the highest rate was recorded in the Cloncurry district. Prosecutions for drunkness were highest in the Charleville district, followed by the Cloncurry and Longreach districts. Traffic prosecutions were most frequent in the Cloncurry district, with the Mackay and Metropolitan districts coming next.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Police District.	Drunkness.		Road Traffic Laws.		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	9,354	15·4	6,178	10·1	8,436	13·8	23,968	39·3
Cairns ..	2,496	28·4	688	7·8	1,078	12·2	4,262	48·4
Charleville ..	1,513	103·2	116	7·9	285	19·4	1,914	130·5
Cloncurry ..	1,218	89·3	192	14·0	502	36·8	1,912	140·1
Ipswich ..	467	6·2	296	4·0	287	3·8	1,050	14·0
Longreach ..	1,179	62·4	99	5·2	313	16·6	1,591	84·2
Mackay ..	553	12·3	475	10·6	328	7·3	1,356	30·2
Maryborough	1,291	9·7	694	5·2	808	6·1	2,793	21·0
Rockhampton	1,231	14·1	748	8·5	549	6·3	2,528	28·9
Roma ..	845	34·4	106	4·3	222	9·0	1,173	47·7
Toowoomba	1,513	11·7	590	4·6	769	6·0	2,872	22·3
Townsville ..	2,326	25·0	684	7·3	943	10·1	3,953	42·4
Total ..	23,986	18·0	10,866	8·2	14,520	10·9	49,372	37·1

*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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Writs of Summons Issued <sup>a</sup> No.	1,710	1,990	2,203	2,261	2,256
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	42	51	41	33	25
Without Jury .. No.	1,036	793	918	1,006	884
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII <sup>b</sup> No.	95	170	314	248	237
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	1,128	980	1,143	1,251	1,103
For Defendant .. No.	45	34	130	36	43
Total Amount Awarded £	86,733	220,827	224,687	309,574	286,585

<sup>a</sup> Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

<sup>b</sup> 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 £600, and claims not exceeding £250 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act, 1867*, are heard by Magistrates' Courts. Before the 1939-1945 War, the annual amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was about three times the total awarded in Supreme Courts. The business of Magistrates' Courts fell heavily during the war and has remained at a low level, but some recovery has occurred during recent years.

## MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Cases Heard .. ..	No.	3,961 <sup>r</sup>	4,049	6,378	5,969	7,220
Amount Claimed ..	£	126,327 <sup>r</sup>	159,268	266,177	263,333	354,244
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	3,443 <sup>r</sup>	3,589	4,914	5,000 <sup>r</sup>	6,190
Amount Awarded ..	£	106,108 <sup>r</sup>	132,200	205,112	222,174	286,560

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Divorces and Judicial Separations.*—In Queensland, divorcees 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 1955, 803 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 801; and nullity of marriage, 2. No judicial separations were granted. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 385 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 418.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 150; desertion, 229; insanity, 6; and other grounds, nil. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 95; desertion, 316; insanity, 7; and other grounds, nil.

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 five years ended 1955 and for the last pre-war year.

## DIVORCES, &amp;C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
New South Wales	1,553	3,332	3,369	3,752	2,851	2,900
Victoria .. ..	805	1,730	1,616	2,128	1,539	1,691
<b>Queensland</b> ..	<b>201<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>708</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>803</b>
South Australia ..	243	642	585	638	600	628
Western Australia	244	683	585	539	533	488
Tasmania .. ..	80	194	217	210	238	233
Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	3,135	7,327	7,106	8,041	6,528	6,782

<sup>a</sup> Year ended 30th June.

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

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the recent war, but it showed a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years and the Australian total reached its peak in 1947. 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 greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE <sup>a</sup>, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1950.	1951 to 1955.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	113.7
Victoria .. .. .	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	89.5
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>69.4</b>
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	94.9
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	121.2
Tasmania .. .. .	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	104.1
Australia <sup>b</sup> .. .	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	99.4

<sup>a</sup> Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above.

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

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1955 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 1954 are shown for comparison.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces <sup>a</sup> , 1955.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1955.	1954.	1955.	1954.
	Hus- band.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years .. ..	32	26	58	%	%	{ 55	{ 54
5 Years and under 10 Years	130	138	268	} 40.9	37.7	{ 49	{ 50
10 " " " 15 " "	91	108	199	} 40.5	38.7	{ 46	{ 50
15 " " " 20 " "	57	67	124			{ 46	{ 51
20 " " " 30 " "	55	52	107	13.4	17.7	51	49
30 " " " 40 " "	13	21	34	4.3	5.2	38	54
Over 40 Years .. ..	5	2	7	0.9	0.7	71	60
Total .. .. .	385	418	803 <sup>b</sup>	100.0	100.0	48	51

<sup>a</sup> Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

<sup>b</sup> Including 2 husbands' petitions and 4 wives' petitions for which duration was not stated.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27·4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46·3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17·5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, and were still high at 7·3 per cent. of the 1955 dissolutions. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, was also high at 33·6 per cent. in 1955, although it was lower than its peak of 37·6 per cent. in 1949. From 1949 to 1953, and again in 1955, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

#### 6. MISCELLANEOUS.

*Land Titles.*—Freehold land in Queensland is held either under “the old system” or under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952. 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 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 for bringing land under “the old system” under the Acts.

#### LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.					
Transfers .. .. .	44,735	37,581	35,728	38,530	36,504
Mortgages .. .. .	29,087	25,631	25,128	29,857	24,022
Releases from Mortgage	20,195	18,304	18,725	22,682	19,379
Other Dealings .. ..	15,531	16,275	16,659	16,930	17,097
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).					
Conveyances .. .. .	16	16	11	20	24
Mortgages .. .. .	5	3	1	9	12
Releases from Mortgage	2	3	1	8	3
Other Dealings .. ..	48	66	65	101	84



*Liquor Licenses.*—The regulation and control of liquor licenses and licensees under *The Liquor Acts, 1912 to 1954*, is vested in a Licensing Commission consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. Licenses of the following description may be granted under these Acts:—Licensed Victualler's, Wineseller's, Packet, Spirit Merchant's, Club, Booth, Bottler's, Railway Refreshment Room, and Billiard.

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. Provision was made for a petition for a State-wide Prohibition Poll every seven years. Such poll can only be held after a petition has been signed by at least 10 per cent. of the electors of Queensland.

The 1954 amendment provided for the licensing of clubs, to a maximum number of 102, of the following kinds:—(i) Registered Clubs (required to provide meals and other prescribed amenities); (ii) Ex-servicemen's Clubs (strictly limited to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen and permanent forces personnel); (iii) Workers' Clubs (strictly limited to members of industrial unions or persons who were members prior to retirement); and (iv) Principal Sporting Clubs (under the control and supervision of an association controlling an approved sport; members must also be members of some sporting club under the control of the association). Licenses, not limited to any maximum number, may also be granted to bowling clubs and golf clubs.

The Commission is empowered to accept surrenders of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses, and to cancel or forfeit such licenses, which then become the property of the Commission until sold by public tender and removed to new localities, where the convenience of the public and the requirements of the locality are considered by the Commission to warrant the establishment of licensed premises. Any premium received on the sale of such licenses is credited to a trust fund, from which compensation is paid to owners and licensees for cancellation or surrender of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses.

The Commission collects license fees from licensed victuallers, winesellers, and clubs, and also booth licensees, assessed at 4 per cent. of the purchase price of liquor bought by the licensee for the previous year. One-sixteenth of the fees paid by licensed victuallers and winesellers is paid into the trust fund from which compensation is paid for surrendered or cancelled licenses.

Licensees are required to keep in stock, in reasonable quantities, all classes and kinds of liquor which are usually demanded by the public in the locality, but the licensee of an hotel owned by a registered brewer is not required to stock beers and other kinds of liquor similar to those brewed or made by the brewer-owner.

The Commission is empowered to forfeit licenses of premises improperly conducted, and to cancel licenses where premises do not comply with the prescribed standards. Where the Commission is satisfied that facilities provided in any locality for accommodation, meals, and

essential amenities are inadequate, it may order the owner and licensee to provide these services or to provide the necessary additional accommodation or additional amenities required, and, in default of compliance with such order, it may suspend the license. The Commission is also empowered to issue orders requiring structural alterations and improvements to hotel premises, based upon recommendations made to it by police officers authorised to act as licensing inspectors, health inspectors, and its own inspectors stationed throughout Queensland. Extensive building operations are now in progress, based upon orders by the Commission.

During the war years the Commission set up an Accommodation Bureau to assist persons requiring accommodation, preference being given to those travelling on war or essential service or for medical attention. This service has now been extended so as to provide a similar service to the general public seeking temporary accommodation. Hotel-keepers co-operate by notifying the Bureau of any vacancies they have, and by accepting reservations from the Bureau. Many business and scientific conferences are now held in Brisbane, and the facilities of the Bureau are being freely made use of by conference convenors.

During 1954-55 nine licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered. One of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission was removed to premises in a new locality. The Commission granted 371 transfers of licenses, while two applications were refused and 28 withdrawn.

During 1954-55 fees amounted to £442,554 from licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses, and £42,725 from spirit merchants' licenses. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee of £125 and 4 per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £17,700. The total revenue from all sources was £516,134.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 47 at 30th June, 1955, of which 19 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 28 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner. The sale of liquor with meals in rail dining cars is also under the control of the Railway Commissioner. The Liquor Act exempts from control the sale of liquor on aircraft during flight.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine-sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Exempted Clubs.	Packet.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946 ..	1,279	30	120	35	156	3
1947 ..	1,273	30	120	35	177	7
1948 ..	1,263	30	120	35	200	7
1949 ..	1,254	30	123	35	225	9
1950 ..	1,246	30	124	35	238	12
1951 ..	1,239	30	124	35	246	11
1952 ..	1,238	30	125	35	259	11
1953 ..	1,234	30	128	35	277	10
1954 ..	1,220	30	129	35	296	9
1955 ..	1,212	30	131	35	304	8

## 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 Instruction 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 increasingly important. During 1955 there were 1,436 State schools and 237 private schools equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 1,109 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 74 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 719 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Public Instruction had 5,673 motion picture films available; while 117 private schools had projectors, with 584 motion picture films.

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 to 1948*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1918*, at the following types of schools.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) Primary schools—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) State,</li> <li>(ii) Provisional,</li> <li>(iii) Correspondence,</li> <li>(iv) Special,</li> <li>(v) Rural,</li> <li>(vi) Intermediate.</li> </ul> | <p>(b) Secondary schools—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) State High Schools,</li> <li>(ii) High "Tops" to Primary Schools,</li> <li>(iii) State Commercial High School and College,</li> <li>(iv) Industrial High School,</li> <li>(v) Domestic Science High School.</li> </ul> |
| <p>(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.</p>   |   |
| <p>(d) Technical Colleges.</p>  |   |
| <p>(e) Teachers' Training College.</p>  |   |

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children from six 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 which are tenable 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 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. 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 1955 was 1,260 boys and 912 girls.

*Other Private Schools.*—These schools, of which there were 279 in 1955, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 246 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 15, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1955 were Roman Catholic, 24,200 boys and 24,598 girls; Church of England, 2,122 boys and 2,074 girls; other denominations, 1,072 boys and 1,807 girls; and undenominational schools, 45 boys and 31 girls.

*Aboriginal Schools.*—At 30th June, 1955, there were 36 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,307 boys and 1,254 girls. Average attendance during 1954-55 was 1,174 boys and 1,133 girls.

*Government Expenditure on Education.*—The Government of Queensland spent £8,285,193 on State schools during 1954-55. This amounted to £6 5s. per head of population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was

introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £10,567,306 in 1954-55, or £7 19s. 6d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1955, 190. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

*State and Private Schools.*—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1955 are given in the following table.

## SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

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.
<b>Primary—</b>						
<b>State—</b>						
State ..	1,457	5,532	85,295	80,118	75,475	69,955
Provisional ..	29	32	452	410	359	314
Correspondence	1	96	2,909	3,034	1,701	1,845
Special ..	12	81	793	637	521	395
Rural ..	25	215	3,961	3,742	3,506	3,360
Intermediate	16 <sup>a</sup>	105	2,411	2,200	2,164	2,062
<b>Total State..</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>95,821</b>	<b>90,141</b>	<b>83,726</b>	<b>77,931</b>
<b>Private—</b>						
Grammar ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	179	62	165	47
Other ..	279	2,016	23,183	24,167	20,894	21,791
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>2,016</b>	<b>23,362</b>	<b>24,229</b>	<b>21,059</b>	<b>21,838</b>
<b>Total Primary ..</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>8,077</b>	<b>119,183</b>	<b>114,370</b>	<b>104,785</b>	<b>99,769</b>
<b>Secondary—</b>						
<b>State—</b>						
High ..	33	619	4,997	4,606	4,304	4,023
High "Top"	28 <sup>a</sup>	167	610	673	543	591
<b>Total State..</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>5,607</b>	<b>5,279</b>	<b>4,847</b>	<b>4,614</b>
<b>Private—</b>						
Grammar ..	8	108	1,081	850	1,023	801
Other ..	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	4,256	4,343	4,125	4,135
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>5,337</b>	<b>5,193</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>4,936</b>
<b>Total Secondary</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>10,944</b>	<b>10,472</b>	<b>9,995</b>	<b>9,550</b>
<b>Total All Schools..</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>8,971</b>	<b>130,127</b>	<b>124,842</b>	<b>114,780</b>	<b>109,319</b>

*a* Attached to State schools and excluded from the total.

*b* Included with secondary schools.

*c* Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 120 centres and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1955 was 20,242, and in domestic science, 18,846.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

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.
1946	1,541	235	5,275 <sup>c</sup>	1,685	138,825	37,679	176,504	2,416
1947	1,545	252	5,531 <sup>c</sup>	1,815	143,634	39,623	183,257	2,740
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	3,206
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828
1950	1,556	253	5,739	1,819	164,803	43,239	208,042	4,597
1951	1,565	254	5,976	1,852	171,107	45,323	216,430	5,669
1952	1,571	274	6,144	1,957	183,385	49,491	232,876	6,293
1953	1,563	271	6,101	1,975	182,572	51,169	233,741	7,184
1954	1,553	284	6,407	2,052	191,648	54,792	246,440	8,285
1955	1,557	287	6,847	2,124	196,848	58,121	254,969	9,809

<sup>a</sup> Including part-time manual training instructors and sewing mistresses: 978 in 1955.

<sup>b</sup> For year ended 30th June following.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding teachers temporarily absent in the defence forces.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1955 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1955.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	7,886	7,734	15,620	..	..	..
6 .. ..	14,245	13,708	27,953	..	..	..
7 .. ..	14,631	13,917	28,548	..	..	..
8 .. ..	15,648	14,846	30,494	..	..	..
9 .. ..	13,214	12,478	25,692	..	..	..
10 .. ..	13,407	12,985	26,392	..	..	..
11 .. ..	12,090	11,890	23,980	..	..	..
12 .. ..	10,898	10,554	21,452	11	7	18
13 .. ..	10,304	9,712	20,016	378	380	758
14 .. ..	3,550	3,111	6,661	3,229	3,357	6,586
15 .. ..	429	339	768	3,825	3,869	7,694
16 .. ..	153 <sup>a</sup>	129 <sup>a</sup>	282 <sup>a</sup>	2,097	1,722	3,819
17 .. ..	..	..	..	1,020	602	1,622
18 and Over	..	..	..	684	296	980
Total ..	116,455	111,403	227,858	11,244	10,233	21,477

<sup>a</sup> Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 94 per cent.; 14 years, 65 per cent.; 15 years, 42 per cent.; 16 years, 21 per cent.; and 17 years, 9 per cent.

*Queensland Agricultural High School and College.*—Of 850 students enrolled at this institution during 1955, 229 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture.

*Technical Colleges.*—There were 12 of these colleges in 1955, with 584 teachers, including 161 engaged full-time. The number of full-time students at classes was 101, of whom 40 were enrolled for the diploma courses in sheep and wool, sugar chemistry, and commercial illustration. Part-time students numbered 22,311, and of these 714 were in diploma courses, 9,027 in apprenticeship courses, and 12,570 in sundry courses. The principal diploma courses in which part-time students were enrolled were architecture, civil engineering, mechanical and electrical engineering, mining, and industrial chemistry.

Correspondence courses were conducted by the Technical Correspondence School, which catered for apprenticeship training and certificate courses, the State Commercial High School and College, which provided commercial training, and the Central Technical College, where diploma courses in engineering were available. Of 88 teachers at the Technical Correspondence School, 26 were employed full-time. Enrolments for correspondence courses in 1955 totalled 7,681, made up of 6,675 (apprenticeship, 3,614; others, 3,061) at the Technical Correspondence School, 828 (apprenticeship, 169; others, 659) at the State Commercial High School and College, and 178 (diploma and certificate courses, 66; pharmacy students, 112) at the Central Technical College. The principal diploma and certificate courses available by correspondence were diploma in mechanical and electrical engineering, certificate in engineering surveying, certificate in building, and certificate in agricultural science.

*Teachers' Training College.*—The training of teachers is undertaken by approved secondary schools for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of one year. In 1955, 1,794 students were being trained. Correspondence classes for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations are also held, and during 1955 there were 876 correspondence students.

The evening classes formerly associated with the Teachers' Training College were abolished and Evening Tutorial classes established as a separate institution from the beginning of 1946. Enrolments during the year 1955 included 1,086 evening students and 29 full-time day students.

*School Examinations.*—Scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public University, Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at any State secondary school or to an allowance (£18 per year during 1956) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes in required subjects at the Junior University Examination may be granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £20 per year. The Junior University Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior University Examination after a further two years.

## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.
1946 ..	7,628	4,964	4,442	3,411	1,492	861
1947 ..	7,858	5,746	4,281	3,203	1,529	909
1948 ..	8,366	5,897	3,985	3,282	1,261	870
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	3,268	1,054	719
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	3,513	1,061	801
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	<i>a</i>	1,089	794
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	<i>a</i>	1,080	809
1953 ..	13,097	10,587	5,963	<i>a</i>	1,154	917
1954 ..	13,058	10,421	6,651	<i>a</i>	1,410	1,073
1955 ..	14,889	11,960	7,498	<i>a</i>	1,492	1,156

*a* From 1951, candidates were awarded passes in individual subjects and not in the examination as a whole.

## 2. UNIVERSITY.

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act, 1909*, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Architecture, and Education.

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

## UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>				Revenue.			
	Pro- fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even- ing.	Exter- nal.	Govern- ment Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Founda- tions & Bequests. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.	
										No.
1946	19	253	1,487	693	927	106,976	82,787	24,112	219,885	
1947	20	305	1,869	940	1,002	144,579	102,982	23,977	279,150	
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434	
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966	
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657	
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151	
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788	
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915	
1954	30	428	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547	
1955	31	426	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691	

*a* Including part-time staff.

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

*c* Including grants from governmental authorities for special purposes.

*d* Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1955 these amounted to £16,065.

The governing body of the University is a Senate, which, under the provisions of the original Act, consisted of 20 members—10 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council and 10 elected triennially by the



University Council (comprised 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 a 1941 amending Act.

At its inception the University was housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. 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. It has been necessary to erect temporary additional buildings on the George Street and Medical School sites, to acquire for use some ex-Service buildings on the Domain and at Victoria Park (near the Medical School), and to occupy a building adjoining the Dental College in Turbot Street, to meet post-war requirements.

The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938. Work was interrupted in July, 1942, when the partly completed buildings were taken over for war purposes. The Main Building was occupied at the end of 1948 by Departments of the Faculties of Arts and Commerce, the Departments of External Studies, Physical Education, and Surveying, and the Main Library, together with a skeleton administrative staff. The Chemistry Building was occupied early in 1950, the Geology Building in 1951, and the Physics Building early in 1956. A 90-ft. extension of the Main Building was occupied by the administration in August, 1953, and the tower of the Main Building by the Department of Architecture in May, 1956. Work has been commenced on the Biological Sciences Building.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the numbers of students, and the degrees, &c., conferred, during 1955.

## UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, &amp;C., 1955.

Course.	New Students.			Total Students.			Degrees Conferred.		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Arts .. .. .	170	159	329	629	426	1,055	43	42	1	..
Science .. ..	117	34	151	417	109	526	60	27	..	..
Engineering ..	84	..	84	330	1	331	53	1	2	..
Commerce .. .	242	39	281	777	77	854	21	3	73	3
Agriculture ..	27	1	28	72	3	75	16	..	..	..
Law .. .. .	39	6	45	137	10	147	8	1	..	..
Dentistry .. .	28	3	31	112	9	121	24	4	..	..
Vet. Science ..	26	1	27	80	6	86	8	1	..	..
Medicine .. .	96	10	106	446	61	507	61	6	..	..
Architecture ..	24	..	24	95	3	98	2	1	1	..
Education .. .	84	53	137	438	104	542	10	2	18	17
Divinity .. .	16	..	16	62	..	62	1	..	1	..
Music .. .. .	..	2	2	1	5	6	..	..	..	..
Physical Educ'n	10	13	23	21	29	50	..	..	6	..
Physiotherapy	..	23	23	1	66	67	..	..	..	2
Total .. .. .	963	344	1,307	3,618	909	4,527	307	88	102	4

The University carries out research work in various subjects for the benefit of the State, and also conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, a staff of 24 (7 full-time, 17 part-time) special research workers is retained. A comprehensive reference library, containing 140,902 works, is available at the University.

Residential colleges are being erected by the various religious denominations, with government assistance, on sites adjoining the University at St. Lucia. The University has made available the necessary land and the State Government is providing a £ for £ subsidy on all moneys expended on construction up to a maximum of £75,000 for each college. Men's colleges already occupied include Cromwell (Cong.), King's (Meth.), Emmanuel (Pres.), and St. John's (C.E.), and construction of St. Leo's (R.C.) College is expected to commence in 1957. A site has also been allocated for the University Union College. Provision for women students is to be made at Women's (non-denominational) and Duchesne (R.C.) Colleges, the planning of both of which is well advanced. The whole college project will provide accommodation for between 600 and 700 students, and will involve a total expenditure of over £1m.

### 3. SCIENCE AND ART.

*Libraries.*—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act*, 1943. 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 consists of 6 members, with the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923, which is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research students. The Country Extension Service, also housed at the Public Library, lends books of non-fiction free to country readers and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and its extension services are as follows:—Main Reference Collection, 106,278 volumes and 23,114 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 18,305 volumes and 6,433 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; and the Country Extension Service, 39,397 volumes.

Since 1948, courses in librarianship for library officers have been held at the Public Library, and in 1949 a short course in library science for school teachers was initiated.

Throughout Queensland there are numerous libraries controlled by local bodies, including Local Authorities and Schools of Arts. The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services as a function of local government. As a result, there are

now 36 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (nine), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, the Atherton Public Library, the Ingham Municipal Library, and the libraries conducted by the Mulgrave and Johnstone Shire Councils at Gordonvale and Innisfail respectively. There are 22 libraries in Queensland free to adults and 27 free to children.

The Town of Charleville and the Shires of Booringa, Bulloo, Murweh, Paroo, Quilpie, and Tambo have combined to form the South-Western Regional Library Service with Charleville as its centre.

Provided local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, buildings, and equipment, with a maximum of £4,000 building subsidy to any library in any one year.

In order to provide supplementary reading for country Schools of Arts, the Government subsidises the Queensland Schools of Arts Association, an organisation which circulates boxes of books to member institutions from a central library in Brisbane. The Library Board, in addition, purchases books which it issues on loan to the Schools of Arts Association, and lends books to the Bush Book Club for circulation among its members.

*The Libraries Act Amendment Act, 1949*, provides for the Public Library and the Parliamentary Library each to receive a copy of all books, pamphlets, maps, and other printed material published in Queensland.

*Museums and Art Galleries.*—The Queensland Museum, Brisbane, was founded in 1855 and moved to its present building in 1901. Entirely maintained by the State Government, it comprises exhibited and reference collections of zoology, geology, and ethnology, which are principally, but not exclusively, Australian; there is, for example, the excellent series of ethnological material formed by Sir William McGregor in New Guinea.

The Queensland National Art Gallery, Brisbane, also maintained by the State Government, and administered by a board of trustees, was opened on 29th March, 1895. It was moved to the present temporary site on Gregory Terrace in 1929. The first Director was appointed in 1950, in which year the interior of the Gallery was remodelled. More recently an Art Museum and a Print Room have been opened. The collections comprise English and Australian paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, sculpture, and a small collection of art objects. Numerous bequests and gifts have greatly added to the collections in recent years.

*Science.*—Important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, 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 and Medical Branch of the Department of Health and Home Affairs derives its powers from *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*, which are administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services subject to the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, and Secretary to the Director-General. The Branch is divided into a number of Divisions which are each under the control of a Director.

*The Division of Public Health Supervision* is composed of a Section of Communicable Disease Control, Food and Drugs, and Environmental Sanitation. The inspectorial staff of the division acts in an advisory capacity to the Local Authority health inspectors, and is responsible for the sections of the Health Acts dealing with food standards and purity. District inspectors are in charge of country districts at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns. Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus is provided free by most Local Authorities. B.C.G. vaccination of persons negative to the Mantoux test is provided by the Division of Tuberculosis.

*Division of Tuberculosis.*—The Chest Clinic, under the supervision of the Director of Tuberculosis, is situated in Brisbane at 81 George Street, and a free X-ray service is available as part of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. A mobile X-ray unit makes similar facilities available in country areas. Thoracic annexes have been opened at Cairns and Townsville. A specialist tuberculosis officer has been appointed to Thursday Island, and others are being appointed at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba.

*Division of Industrial Medicine.*—The services of this division are available both to industry and the trade union movement for the prevention of industrial hazards. This division is particularly interested in specific diseases caused by occupation, such as silicosis and lead and other poisoning, and also advises on problems of industrial physiology such as lighting, ventilation, and fatigue.

*Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.*—Clinics are located throughout Queensland, and from the resident centres nurses visit some sub-centres, car, train, and aeroplane being used as a means of transport, depending on the distance to be traversed. A rail car acts as a travelling clinic on the Great Northern Railway. The service caters for mothers, and children up to the age of six years. (See also page 111.)

*Division of School Health Services.*—Children during their school period are supervised by doctors and nurses of this division. In addition to a medical service, a dental service is provided, preference being given to areas where no dentist is practising. Four rail dental cars cater for the needs of outback children, and motor cars accompanying the rail cars transport the dentists to schools not on the railway. This division has been entrusted with the organisation of immunising children throughout Queensland with Salk Anti-Polio Vaccine.

*Division of Mental Hygiene.*—Mental hospitals are established at Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers. There is a psychiatric clinic situated at 274 George Street, Brisbane, as well as at the Townsville, Brisbane, and Toowoomba Hospitals. There is also an epileptic home at Toowoomba. (See also page 73.)

*The Laboratory of Micro-biology and Pathology* provides a service for the hospitals and private practitioners of Queensland. It was here that Q Fever was first recognised as a specific disease. The laboratory co-operates with the Queensland Institute of Medical Research in investigating the unknown fevers of North Queensland.

*The Government Chemical Laboratory* performs all analytical tests for Government Departments (both State and Commonwealth), hospitals, the medical profession, and the public.

*The Queensland Institute of Medical Research* is the only research institute in the Commonwealth wholly supported by the Government. It was established by Act of Parliament for the purpose, among other things, of research into Queensland fevers, lead poisoning, and the incidence of disease in relation to geographical districts and climatic influences in Queensland. A field station has been established in North Queensland to investigate the unknown fevers of that area.

*The Queensland Health Education Council.*—This Council is a body corporate constituted under *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949*. It was established in 1945 for the purpose of acquiring, promoting, extending, and disseminating education concerning all matters relating to the health of Queensland generally, including health, safety, and well-being in industry and traffic. The Council's basic policy is directed towards a better understanding of personal and community hygiene, a reduction in communicable diseases, and the recognition of the early symptoms of disease to reduce hospital bed occupancy through early medical treatment.

Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor in Council, and represent organisations which give the Council a wide contact with public opinion and the community generally. These organisations include the Department of Health and Home Affairs, the University of Queensland, the Department of Public Instruction, the British Medical Association, the Red Cross Society, the Australian Dental Association, and the Country Women's Association, while other members are associated with various business sections of the community.

The State Government originally made an annual grant of £2,000, but, with the rapid expansion of the Council's activities, this was increased by steps to £25,595 in 1955-56, in which year the Council's expenditure was £27,026.

The Council aims, through its activities, at making health education an established and important part of the State's preventive health services. Its activities include publicity through the press, radio, films, pamphlets, &c., instruction in schools, and displays at annual shows. During the year 1955-56, 55 newspapers and 8 magazines donated space

for the publishing of the Council's news articles, 19 radio stations donated time for the broadcasting of 5-minute sessions, there were 209 film screenings before an aggregate audience of 48,000 people, and 755,000 pamphlets, 46,000 booklets, and 24,000 posters were distributed.

The Council co-operates with the National Fitness Council, the Queensland Road Safety Council, and the Board of Adult Education, while close liaison with the Department of Health and Home Affairs keeps its activities in line with departmental objectives.

## 5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1954-55, 55 District Hospitals Boards administered 129 public hospitals, 3 tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and 10 ambulance brigades. Two hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 6 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 118 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals. At 30th June, 1955, there were 63 private hospitals registered in the State, 22 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, South Brisbane Auxiliary, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital.

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 33 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and the South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 41 branch clinics were in operation during 1954-55.

The 63 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1955, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1949* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not licensed or registrable.

Hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease are situated at Peel Island, in Moreton Bay, and at Fantome Island, near Townsville, each with a full-time medical officer. The former is for white persons only, and the latter for coloured persons. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf (see table on page 113).

*Public Hospitals.*—All the public hospitals in the State come under the jurisdiction of District Hospitals Boards. Each board consists of not less than five and not more than nine members, including the chairman. One member is elected by the component Local Authorities. The chairman and the remaining members are appointed by the Governor in Council.

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. The Commonwealth, under the Hospital Benefits Agreement, pays 8s. per day to the State for all patients in the public and private sections of public hospitals, excepting pensioner patients enrolled in the Commonwealth's Pensioner Medical Service, for whom it pays 12s. per day. The Hospital Benefit of 8s. per day extends also to private hospitals.

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

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
1945-46	No. 119	No. 363	No. 5,481	No. 127,917	No. 19,470	No. 4,952	£ 1,991,139
1946-47	120	433	5,897	134,408	24,007	4,874	2,468,308
1947-48	121	460	6,419	133,114	23,565	4,739	3,089,294
1948-49	121	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829
1953-54	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961
1954-55	140	754	8,794	160,177	32,334	5,433	8,884,468 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding £1,788,468 expenditure from loans.

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1953-54 are shown in the following table.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1953-54.

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Pop'n.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. <sup>a</sup>	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	259	398,863	117	11,602	14,829	14,054	19,247
Victoria <sup>b</sup> ..	114	197,343	85	6,855	7,966	10,733	14,902
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>188,057</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>7,252</b>	<b>7,447</b>	<b>8,050</b>
S. Australia	62	62,138	79	2,453	2,461	2,797	3,693
W. Australia	95	72,197	114	2,023	2,596	3,638	4,519
Tasmania ..	26	33,055	107	1,050	1,647	1,497	1,756
N. Territory	4	5,171	325	133	228	31	31
A. C. T. ..	1	4,464	151	106	153	221	258
Total ..	699	961,288	109	29,403	37,132	40,418	52,456

<sup>a</sup> Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits. <sup>b</sup> Year ended 31st March, 1954.

The table on pages 106-109 gives particulars for the year 1954-55 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, together with separate particulars for each board.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of <i>Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.</i>	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i> .. ..	20	319	1,631	1,795	57,519	15,318	226,092	3,036
Brisbane and S.C.	15	288	1,461	1,675	51,295	13,792	199,002	2,802
Ipswich .. ..	5	31	170	120	6,224	1,526	27,090	234
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	17	41	558	444	18,890	3,482	56,614	630
Bundaberg .. ..	3	12	137	108	3,356	913	17,145	149
Central Burnett ..	3	3	40	41	1,884	225	1,587	50
Gympie .. ..	1	4	97	72	2,766	656	8,860	110
Isis .. ..	1	1	11	12	565	85	737	16
Maryborough ..	1	10	128	96	3,449	562	16,043	156
North Burnett ..	3	6	31	30	1,595	259	2,359	42
South Burnett ..	5	5	114	85	5,275	782	9,883	157
<i>Downs</i> .. ..	16	45	471	371	15,050	3,398	46,080	672
Chinchilla .. ..	1	3	25	20	1,346	180	796	41
Dalby .. ..	3	6	64	64	2,040	488	4,772	138
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	23	19	1,269	283	4,642	31
Inglewood .. ..	2	3	16	15	676	131	1,066	19
Miles .. ..	2	3	23	21	1,255	156	2,449	31
Stanthorpe .. ..	1	2	40	27	1,588	239	3,080	43
Tara .. ..	1	1	9	9	365	50	1,039	8
Toowoomba .. ..	4	23	206	153	4,514	1,451	24,822	283
Warwick .. ..	1	2	65	43	1,997	420	3,414	78
<i>Roma</i> .. ..	8	11	72	85	3,850	583	9,433	125
Balonne .. ..	4	4	21	31	1,258	192	5,397	37
Roma .. ..	4	7	51	54	2,592	391	4,036	88
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	12	60	65	2,662	498	8,082	93
Charleville .. ..	3	7	38	34	1,601	357	3,216	65
Cunnamulla .. ..	2	3	11	17	605	111	3,257	17
Quilpie .. ..	2	2	11	14	456	30	1,609	11
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	31	262	266	8,447	1,525	37,281	337
Banana .. ..	2	4	23	28	1,253	187	3,658	32
Gladstone .. ..	2	3	32	30	1,570	291	6,236	49
Mount Morgan ..	1	3	33	31	935	191	5,453	38
Rockhampton ..	5	21	174	177	4,689	856	21,934	218
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	16	119	128	4,857	594	15,605	142
Barcaldine .. ..	3	6	24	31	795	129	4,019	29
Blackall .. ..	3	2	24	25	1,015	114	3,246	29
Clermont .. ..	2	2	20	16	979	87	2,495	25
Emerald .. ..	1	1	12	12	477	67	1,892	14
Longreach .. ..	3	4	31	34	1,278	166	2,907	37
Springsure .. ..	1	1	8	10	313	31	1,046	8
<i>Far Western</i> .. ..	2	2	11	18	769	103	2,962	19
Winton .. ..	2	2	11	18	769	103	2,962	19
<i>Mackay</i> .. ..	1	13	68	70	2,937	285	11,098	144
Mackay .. ..	1	13	68	70	2,937	285	11,098	144



QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In- patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. (d.)
3,251,960	107,518	81,665	40,513	3,481,656	2,858,830	624,697	3,483,527	51 7
3,007,509	96,098	81,665	39,977	3,225,249	2,632,054	593,623	3,225,677	51 6
244,451	11,420	..	536	256,407	226,776	31,074	257,850	53 2
802,941	60,565	11,562	4,704	879,772	797,479	95,406	892,885	64 4
188,722	12,039	4,025	1,722	206,508	175,583	26,486	202,069	64 7
72,354	2,777	..	161	75,292	72,954	1,404	74,358	79 7
116,246	4,894	2,081	1,201	124,422	115,940	16,205	132,145	57 11
19,549	999	..	15	20,563	20,173	910	21,083	69 3
180,475	21,670	5,196	1,050	208,391	171,525	40,001	211,526	60 3
57,401	1,912	260	283	59,856	59,010	2,734	61,744	76 11
168,194	16,274	..	272	184,740	182,294	7,666	189,960	63 10
687,452	55,896	1,174	7,018	751,540	700,974	47,008	747,982	57 2
39,619	2,830	..	25	42,474	41,502	746	42,248	55 9
90,950	10,777	..	4,607	106,334	102,121	4,188	106,309	40 5
34,065	5,552	..	124	39,741	35,215	4,461	39,676	62 10
29,125	592	..	120	29,837	29,955	590	30,545	87 5
46,571	2,540	..	248	49,359	49,215	474	49,689	85 4
52,285	6,701	..	203	59,189	55,367	3,320	58,687	70 6
18,518	931	..	212	19,661	17,494	2,009	19,503	124 7
297,074	14,368	1,174	872	313,488	285,493	26,801	312,294	55 4
79,245	11,605	..	607	91,457	84,612	4,419	89,031	59 7
137,784	11,387	2,581	6,486	158,238	144,823	18,897	163,720	63 5
43,965	3,189	1,331	6,165	54,650	50,026	8,719	58,745	74 9
93,819	8,198	1,250	321	103,588	94,797	10,178	104,975	58 9
124,008	7,481	1,288	574	133,351	116,269	17,073	133,342	68 6
67,068	5,967	1,273	89	74,397	65,632	9,464	75,096	55 3
32,313	1,007	15	293	33,628	27,940	5,053	32,993	90 5
24,627	507	..	192	25,326	22,697	2,556	25,253	113 9
479,038	20,945	8,080	2,161	510,224	430,644	75,263	505,907	70 0
40,392	2,262	1,991	10	44,655	36,672	9,117	45,789	63 2
50,185	4,405	1,563	95	56,248	47,663	8,640	56,303	52 9
46,931	913	212	105	48,161	41,032	7,383	48,415	59 7
341,530	13,365	4,314	1,951	361,160	305,277	50,123	355,400	76 9
290,757	9,946	2,640	1,296	304,639	265,878	41,529	307,407	102 9
73,346	1,761	1,430	203	76,740	67,422	11,327	78,749	127 4
54,214	1,625	..	626	56,465	51,990	4,652	56,642	98 10
35,203	741	..	92	36,036	32,178	3,377	35,555	71 10
39,557	751	..	227	40,535	31,657	8,923	40,580	127 5
70,073	4,219	1,210	142	75,644	64,444	11,919	76,363	94 4
18,364	849	..	6	19,219	18,187	1,331	19,518	118 8
35,168	1,294	..	106	36,568	35,718	3,482	39,200	100 8
35,168	1,294	..	106	36,568	35,718	3,482	39,200	100 8
131,997	1,336	3,778	771	137,882	117,306	22,442	139,748	44 8
131,997	1,336	3,778	771	137,882	117,306	22,442	139,748	44 8

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of <i>Statistical Division</i> 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) Boards— <i>cont'd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Townsville</i> .. .. .	9	49	388	305	13,703	2,466	40,967	591
<i>Ayr</i> .. .. .	2	4	54	49	2,259	516	6,486	86
<i>Bowen</i> .. .. .	3	6	61	55	2,354	318	10,613	72
<i>Charters Towers</i> ..	1	3	34	33	1,065	192	2,669	41
<i>Ingham</i> .. .. .	1	3	26	23	1,579	301	2,875	41
<i>Townsville</i> .. .. .	2	33	213	145	6,446	1,139	18,324	351
<i>Cairns</i> .. .. .	15	37	379	342	15,173	2,374	72,099	535
<i>Atherton</i> .. .. .	4	4	80	53	3,432	475	19,487	109
<i>Cairns</i> .. .. .	4	18	154	149	5,189	907	27,661	220
<i>Innisfail</i> .. .. .	1	4	63	57	3,164	460	10,897	96
<i>Mareeba</i> .. .. .	4	7	47	43	1,423	254	6,912	59
<i>Mossman</i> .. .. .	1	2	17	17	778	103	4,028	22
<i>Tully</i> .. .. .	1	2	18	23	1,187	175	3,114	29
<i>Peninsula</i> .. .. .	3	6	81	94	1,346	305	5,846	135
<i>Cook</i> .. .. .	1	1	6	6	216	15	1,121	5
<i>Thursday Island</i> ..	2	5	75	88	1,130	290	4,725	130
<i>North Western</i> .. ..	11	11	89	112	4,108	655	21,565	115
<i>Cloncurry</i> .. .. .	1	3	12	21	779	106	1,533	24
<i>Etheridge</i> .. .. .	2	..	2	7	100	1	1,082	1
<i>Hughenden</i> .. .. .	1	2	16	13	444	98	1,727	11
<i>McKinlay</i> .. .. .	1	1	7	8	264	50	769	7
<i>Mount Isa</i> .. .. .	2	4	41	36	1,861	326	12,552	56
<i>Normanton</i> .. .. .	3	..	5	16	391	34	3,058	10
<i>Richmond</i> .. .. .	1	1	6	11	269	40	844	6
<b>Total 55 Boards</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>149,311</b>	<b>31,586</b>	<b>553,724</b>	<b>6,624</b>
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
<i>Moreton</i> .. .. .	4	152	208	190	8,094	278	6,222	307
<i>Mater Misericordiae</i>	1	86	143	131	4,985	..	4,579	197
<i>Mater Children's</i> ..	1	64	54	28	3,078	..	1,643	78
<i>Peel Island<sup>a</sup></i> .. .. .	1	1	4	28	31	..	..	24
<i>S. Army Women's</i>	1	1	7	3	..	278	..	8
<i>Downs</i> .. .. .	1	7	60	30	2,697	362	730	88
<i>St. Vincent's</i> .. ..	1	7	60	30	2,697	362	730	88
<i>Rockhampton</i> .. ..	1	1	4	2	..	104	..	3
<i>S. Army Women's</i>	1	1	4	2	..	104	..	3
<i>Far Western</i> .. .. .	1	..	2	..	10	4	412	..
<i>Birdsville</i> .. .. .	1	..	2	..	10	4	412	..
<i>Townsville</i> .. .. .	1	1	6	8	65	..	..	49
<i>Fantome Island<sup>d</sup></i> ..	1	1	6	8	65	..	..	49
<b>Total Other</b> .. ..	<b>8</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>10,866</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>7,364</b>	<b>447</b>
<b>Total All Hospitals</b> ..	<b>140</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>160,177</b>	<b>32,334</b>	<b>561,088</b>	<b>7,071</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

<sup>b</sup> Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, &c.

<sup>c</sup> Incomplete.

## QUEENSLAND, 1954-55—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In-patient per Day.	
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Patients' Payments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total.	On In-patients.	Other. <i>b</i>	Total.	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
808,717	35,596	13,218	2,104	859,635	682,112	193,842	875,954	63	2
101,984	7,974	535	348	110,841	99,804	12,099	111,903	63	10
112,190	3,219	5,088	424	120,921	98,557	19,959	118,516	74	5
75,444	841	3,400	67	79,752	74,741	3,805	78,546	100	7
39,925	5,300	1,242	10	46,477	48,415	6,133	54,548	64	5
479,174	18,262	2,953	1,255	501,644	360,595	151,846	512,441	56	3
708,268	36,656	7,376	2,552	754,852	619,559	131,718	751,277	63	5
120,533	6,720	..	524	127,777	110,024	16,084	126,108	55	3
315,500	10,549	4,470	928	331,447	254,332	77,660	331,992	63	4
110,660	10,578	435	589	122,262	108,365	13,245	121,610	61	6
84,292	4,196	1,343	152	89,983	73,137	16,845	89,982	68	3
34,082	1,368	1,128	7	36,585	30,827	5,514	36,341	74	11
43,201	3,245	..	352	46,798	42,874	2,370	45,244	81	11
171,034	344	784	216	172,378	162,190	10,684	172,874	65	11
12,596	39	228	167	13,030	11,779	1,241	13,020	148	0
158,438	305	556	49	159,348	150,411	9,443	159,854	63	2
236,165	3,925	2,789	19,851	262,730	206,105	37,442	243,547	98	2
42,305	763	1,479	780	45,327	39,610	4,368	43,978	93	1
7,576	..	128	77	7,781	6,625	1,154	7,779	271	0
30,954	659	955	64	32,632	26,297	5,378	31,675	136	1
14,660	749	..	16,127	31,536	15,748	770	16,518	120	5
90,942	1,178	5	2,122	94,247	75,408	20,714	96,122	73	7
27,444	25	222	679	28,370	23,161	2,633	25,794	124	0
22,284	551	..	2	22,837	19,256	2,425	21,681	169	9
7,865,289	352,889	136,935	88,352	8,443,465	7,137,887	1,319,483	8,457,370	59	1
285,476	51,440	..	2,348	339,264	63,776 <sup>c</sup>	<i>n</i>	344,549	<i>n</i>	
162,675	41,044	..	1,866	205,585	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	211,890	<i>n</i>	
64,268	5,768	..	131	70,167	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	68,883	<i>n</i>	
57,000	..	..	..	57,000	57,000	..	57,000	131	6
1,533	4,628	..	351	6,512	6,776	..	6,776	48	1
19,113	38,415	..	2,357	59,885	61,231	..	61,231	38	2
19,113	38,415	..	2,357	59,885	61,231	..	61,231	38	2
655	2,873	..	575	4,103	5,507	..	5,507	114	6
655	2,873	..	575	4,103	5,507	..	5,507	114	6
333	4	..	1,038	1,375	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,071	<i>n</i>	
333	4	..	1,038	1,375	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,071	<i>n</i>	
14,740	..	..	..	14,740	14,740	..	14,740	16	6
14,740	..	..	..	14,740	14,740	..	14,740	16	6
320,317	92,732	..	6,318	419,367	145,254 <sup>c</sup>	<i>n</i>	427,098	46	6
8,185,606	445,621	136,935	94,670	8,862,832	7,283,141 <sup>c</sup>	1,319,483 <sup>c</sup>	8,884,468	58	9

<sup>c</sup> Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease.<sup>n</sup> Not available.

*Mental Hospitals.*—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30th June, 1955, there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. 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. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last ten years are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent.; in the next twelve years they increased to nearly half the total, and have since remained at about that proportion.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. <i>a</i>	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expenditure.
		Medi-cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1945-46	5	11	609	685	337	297	2,050	1,826	364,667
1946-47	5	10	606	781	415	297	2,094	1,839	438,010
1947-48 <sup>b</sup>	5	10	682	793	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581
1948-49	4	11	731	845	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921
1949-50	4	10	792	850	493	255	2,162	1,991	755,756
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463
1951-52	4	10	817	1,005	559	327	2,251	2,137	1,084,208
1952-53	4	11	790	1,142	620	336	2,321	2,233	1,289,794
1953-54	4	11	844	1,141	686	355	2,410	2,211	1,313,025
1954-55	5	13	950	1,141	636	381	2,479	2,225	1,475,449

<sup>a</sup> Excluding transfers between institutions.

<sup>b</sup> Including the Townsville hospital, which was closed in April, 1948.

## 6. AMBULANCES.

Ambulance services were established in 104 districts of the State at 30th June, 1955. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 94 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c., at the rate of 10s. in the £. The Cairns Aerial Ambulance Service is subsidised at the rate of 15s. in the £.

## AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1945-46	83	902	41,709	137,247	200	160,151	201,897
1946-47	84	886	46,615	154,264	73	171,474	264,374
1947-48	87	902	48,303	161,233	60	176,942	277,752
1948-49	91	859	50,188	168,078	62	184,456	311,478
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789
1952-53	102	956	54,431	175,489	69	224,256	582,366
1953-54	104	1,000	54,853	187,565	33	220,764	646,914
1954-55	104	1,007	51,087	191,559	78	201,684	670,308

## 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30th June, 1955, there were 224 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 43 resident centres and 181 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 10 resident centres and 45 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area.

Two correspondence sections have been established; one to provide advice for expectant mothers in remote parts of the State, and the other where country mothers, who are unable through distance or ill-health to attend Child Welfare Centres, can obtain advice on feeding babies, &c.

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one each in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These five homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care 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 21 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	39	41	42	43	43
Sub-centres .. .. No.	166	168	173	174	181
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	2,603	2,721	2,877	2,749	3,581
<b>New Cases Seen—</b>					
Infants <sup>a</sup> .. .. No.	17,567	18,076	18,180	17,736	18,565
Expectant Mothers No.	756	732	827	783	977
<b>Total Attendances at Clinics .. .. No.</b>	<b>361,977</b>	<b>367,748</b>	<b>372,326</b>	<b>362,008</b>	<b>370,680</b>
<b>New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,872</b>
<b>Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>3,265</b>
<b>New-born Babies Visited .. .. No.</b>	<b>24,191</b>	<b>25,801</b>	<b>25,298</b>	<b>25,284</b>	<b>26,348</b>
<b>Subsequent Visits .. No.</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>951</b>
<b>Ante-natal Clinics—</b>					
Resident Centres .. No.	2	2	3	3	3
Sub-centres .. .. No.	4	4	2	..	..
New Cases Seen .. No.	192	236	277	239	311
<b>Total Attendances at Clinics .. .. No.</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>2,167</b>	<b>2,644</b>
<b>Total Expenditure .. £</b>	<b>136,013</b>	<b>176,350</b>	<b>255,892</b>	<b>255,893</b>	<b>247,895</b>

<sup>a</sup> Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 2 creches and 4 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. In 1954-55 total receipts were £28,750, including £6,050 government aid.

During the last war a large number of small kindergartens and child-minding centres were established, and many of these, and others more recently commenced, continue to provide for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has a modern child-minding centre at the City Hall.

## 8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 57 institutions were available at 30th June, 1955, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 20 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions, and 16 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Eight of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 30 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 17 of the others during 1954-55. State children in these institutions at 30th June, 1955, were 674 boys and 396 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, 1954-55.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted.	Died	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	4	679	323	1,044	437	341,686	444,528
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	314	73	280	346	5,624	127,641
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	165 <sup>a</sup>	..	5 <sup>a</sup>	9 <sup>a</sup>	486	15,647
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages	5	537	..	180	47	82,456	86,559
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages	25	1,159	2	747	763	116,738	210,017
Institutions for Blind and Deaf .. .. .	2	38	4	176	112	66,218	127,343
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>1,714</b>	<b>613,208</b>	<b>1,011,735</b>

<sup>a</sup> Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1954-55 they supplied 35,853 beds for men and 8,557 for women.

## 9. STATE CHILDREN.

The State Children 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. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department at 30th June, and also gives particulars as to the nature of the supervision under which they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	1,037	1,029	1,022	1,069	1,091
In Hospitals .. .. .	49	11	16	36	44
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers ..	325	312	287	287	282
With Female Relatives ..	3,032	3,014	3,214	3,346	3,494
Sent to Employers .. .. .	283	281	272	296	287
Released on Probation ..	163	179	166	175	168
Miscellaneous .. .. .	16	51	45	10	13
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4,905</b>	<b>4,877</b>	<b>5,022</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>5,379</b>

## 10. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1st July, 1909, and to invalids 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 the principle of automatic adjustments was abandoned and the rate held at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week) which had been reached on 19th August, 1943. Since 1944, changes have been made by Parliament. From 5th July, 1945, the rate per week was raised to 32s. 6d., from 3rd July, 1947, to 37s. 6d., from 21st October, 1948, to 42s. 6d., from 2nd November, 1950, to 50s., from 1st November, 1951, to 60s., from 2nd October, 1952, to 67s. 6d., from 29th October, 1953, to 70s., and from 27th October, 1955, to 80s.

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for twenty years, but absences are disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over 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 an alien.

From 27th October, 1955, the maximum rate of pension was £4 per week (£208 per annum), and, from 14th October, 1954, the permissible income and property limits were as follows. An unmarried pensioner may have income of £3 10s. per week and receive a full pension, making his total receipts £7 10s. per week. If his income exceeds £3 10s. per week, the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. A married couple, both pensioners, may have income of £7 per week and receive full pensions, making their total receipts £15 per week. If their income exceeds £7 per week, each pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. A married couple, where only one is a pensioner, may have income of £7 per week in addition to the full pension. If their income exceeds £7 per week, the pension is reduced by half the amount of the excess income. Additional income of 10s. per week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

A person may have property (which includes cash) to the value of £209 (or, in the case of a married couple, £419 between them) without any reduction in the rate of pension. The property limit, above which no pension is payable, is £1,750, or, in the case of a married couple, £3,500. These figures are exclusive of the value of the pensioner's permanent home, furniture, and personal effects. Where the value of a pensioner's property (including cash but excluding his home, &c.) exceeds £200 but does not exceed £1,750, the annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every complete £10 of property above £200 up to £1,750. For this purpose the value of the property of a married pensioner is deemed to be half the total



value of the property of both husband and wife. The reduction of pension due to property is made in addition to any reduction which may be necessary on account of income.

Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £4 per week irrespective of his means.

Pensioners who are inmates of benevolent homes may receive a maximum of £1 8s. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the home.

For invalid pensioners, and age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, there are wives' allowances and special provisions for dependent children. Wives may receive an allowance of £1 15s. per week subject to means test, and for the first child under 16 years there is an allowance of 11s. 6d. per week free of means test, while other dependent children attract an additional pension of 10s. per week subject to means test.

Invalid pensioners may be given treatment and vocational training, at Commonwealth expense, to enable them to learn a craft or occupation and so become self-supporting. The cases selected are those in which the disability is remediable and there are reasonable prospects of engaging in a suitable vocation within three years.

A funeral benefit of up to £10 is payable towards costs which have been incurred for the funeral of an age or invalid pensioner, or a person receiving a tuberculosis allowance who was eligible for an age or invalid pension at the time of death.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1945-46	13,715	21,093	5,176	4,631	44,615	3,661,205	31.9	9.0
1946-47	14,857	23,897	5,872	5,010	49,636	4,104,410	35.0	9.8
1947-48	15,310	25,496	6,438	5,370	52,614	5,253,595	36.1	10.4
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,677	56,153	5,941,139	37.7	10.8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38.4	10.2
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39.2	8.7
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	40.3	8.4
1952-53	18,966	35,270	5,860	4,831	64,927	10,723,585	42.0	8.3
1953-54	20,471	37,890	6,031	4,991	69,383	12,016,836	44.3	8.4
1954-55	24,667	38,170	6,398	5,240	74,475	13,026,461	46.7	8.7

*a* At 30th June each year, excluding pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.

*b* Including amounts paid to benevolent homes and hospitals for maintenance of pensioners and to pensioner inmates of these establishments, and allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.

A comparison with the other States is given in the following table.

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State or Territory.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N. S. Wales	64,312	109,584	22,548	15,611	212,055	36,874,068	49.8	10.9
Victoria ..	31,495	74,911	9,542	7,532	123,480	21,527,396	42.2	6.8
Queensland	<b>24,667</b>	<b>38,170</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>74,475</b>	<b>13,026,461</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
S. Aust. ...	11,963	27,407	2,334	2,333	44,037	7,655,302	48.0	5.7
W. Aust.	10,569	18,264	2,344	1,847	33,024	5,759,382	43.8	6.4
Tasmania	4,520	9,159	1,325	1,356	16,360	2,998,491	43.5	8.5
N. T. ...	71	52	12	9	144	25,429	7.0	1.2
A. C. T. ...	153	259	32	35	479	79,721	12.7	2.1
Total ..	147,750	277,806	44,535	33,963	504,054	88,006,077 <sup>c</sup>	46.3	8.5

*a* See note *a* to previous table.

*b* See note *b* to previous table.

*c* Including £59,827 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

There is wide variation between the States in the proportions of persons in the appropriate age groups who receive age pensions. Among males over 65 years, the following percentages of the total were receiving pensions at 30th June, 1955:—Queensland, 48.8; New South Wales, 48.5; Western Australia, 46.2; Tasmania, 40.6; South Australia, 36.7; and Victoria, 34.0. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States except New South Wales and Queensland. Female percentages were as follows:—Tasmania, 49.1; Western Australia, 48.8; Queensland, 46.9; South Australia, 46.1; New South Wales, 45.2; and Victoria, 40.9.

#### 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. From 1st July, 1943, the means test on the combined income of the parents was abolished, and a weekly allowance of £1 5s. for eight weeks was added to the allowance, which was raised from its then level of £4 10s. to £5. Until 1st July, 1947, allowances were reckoned in two parts—a maternity allowance, and a weekly allowance. The amounts were then consolidated into one maternity allowance.

The amount of allowance payable since 1st July, 1947, has been:—No other children, £15; one or two other children, £16; three or more other children, £17 10s. Payment of £10 on account of a maternity allowance may be made available four weeks before the expected date of the birth. The balance is paid immediately after the birth. Since 5th April, 1944, the amount payable has been increased by £5 for each additional child in the case of a multiple birth.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1950-51	29,253	29,155	467,673	16 0 10	997
1951-52	30,781	30,737	489,751	15 18 8	999
1952-53	30,984	31,058	496,982	16 0 0	1,002
1953-54	31,166	30,889	496,802	16 1 8	991
1954-55	31,963	31,782	512,445	16 2 6	994

*a* Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus still births.

Allowances paid in the various States in 1954-55 are shown below.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State or Territory.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales .. ..	76,614	1,250,268	7 3
Victoria .. ..	55,720	892,301	7 2
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>31,782</b>	<b>512,445</b>	<b>7 9</b>
South Australia .. ..	18,506	297,284	7 4
Western Australia .. ..	16,261	261,129	8 1
Tasmania .. ..	7,940	127,502	8 2
Northern Territory .. ..	481	7,435	9 0
Australian Capital Territory ..	787	12,551	8 1
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>208,179<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>3,362,307<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>7 5</b>

*a* Including 88 claims, amounting to £1,392, paid to persons temporarily abroad.

The next table shows the number of claims granted according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age.

## MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State or Territory.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>a</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales .. ..	24,977	37,042	14,595	76,614	77,466
Victoria .. ..	18,188	27,668	9,864	55,720	56,411
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>9,601</b>	<b>15,085</b>	<b>7,096</b>	<b>31,782</b>	<b>32,110</b>
South Australia .. ..	5,644	9,369	3,493	18,506	18,737
Western Australia .. ..	4,851	8,186	3,224	16,261	16,476
Tasmania .. ..	2,300	3,725	1,915	7,940	8,041
Northern Territory .. ..	156	234	91	481	490
Aust. Capital Territory ..	263	393	131	787	792
Abroad .. ..	44	33	11	88	89
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>66,024</b>	<b>101,735</b>	<b>40,420</b>	<b>208,179</b>	<b>210,612</b>

*a* Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

The lowest proportion of claims by families with no other children under 16 years of age was in Tasmania (29.0 per cent.). In Western Australia, Queensland, and South Australia the proportion was about 30 per cent., and in Victoria and New South Wales about 33 per cent. Tasmania had the highest proportion of claims by families with three or more children (24.1 per cent.), followed by Queensland (22.3 per cent.).

## 12. CHILD ENDOWMENT.

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. The same amount is paid for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. From 20th June, 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at 5s. per week.

### CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

State or Territory.	Claims in Force.	Endowed Children. <i>a</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>a</i>	Amount Paid, 1954-55. <i>b</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales	495,063	1,026,195	294	2.07	40 17 11	19,421,535
Victoria ..	350,395	729,399	289	2.08	41 2 5	13,735,475
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>188,868</b>	<b>422,906</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>45 4 4</b>	<b>8,249,095</b>
S. Australia	120,384	254,879	311	2.12	42 0 11	4,713,548
W. Australia	96,621	212,025	322	2.19	44 1 1	4,069,037
Tasmania ..	46,407	104,736	333	2.26	45 13 7	2,032,363
N. Territory ..	2,068	4,479	255	2.17	43 6 3	132,808
A. C. Territory	4,009	8,670	267	2.16	43 4 7	169,621
Abroad ..	412	878	..	2.13	42 8 2	6,420
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,304,227</b>	<b>2,764,167</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>42 2 1</b>	<b>52,529,902</b>

*a* Excluding 24,394 endowed children in approved institutions.

*b* Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

## 13. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 1st July, 1942. "Widows" under the pension scheme include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 18th October, 1955. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £4 5s., plus, from October, 1956, 10s. per week for each additional child after the first. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £3 7s. 6d. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £3 7s. 6d. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her

husband's death, but, where the widow is pregnant, payment may be continued until the birth of her child. A woman whose husband is imprisoned and has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or has one or more children, receives £3 7s. 6d. a week.

Permissible income and property limits were raised from 19th October, 1954, after which the following conditions operated. A pensioner may have an income of £3 10s. a week and receive a full pension. If her income exceeds £3 10s. a week the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. However, additional income of 10s. a week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment) received for the child.

A widow who has a child or children in her care, except a woman whose husband is in prison, is eligible for a pension unless the value of her property (excluding her home, furniture, and personal effects) exceeds £1,750. The annual rate of pension for other widows is reduced by £1 for every complete £12 of property (other than the home, &c.) above £200 up to £1,750. No pension is payable in these cases if the value of the property (other than the home, &c.) exceeds £1,750.

## WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

State or Territory.	Pensions Current. <i>a</i>		Children for Whom Pensions Payable.	Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1954-55.	
	Total.	Per 10,000 Population			Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales	17,006	49	8,076	3 4 10	2,817,474	16 3
Victoria ..	9,795	39	3,966	3 3 2	1,622,173	13 0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>7,123</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>3 4 3</b>	<b>1,179,395</b>	<b>17 10</b>
S. Australia	3,287	40	1,421	3 3 8	533,437	13 3
W. Australia	2,848	43	1,090	3 2 4	451,002	13 11
Tasmania ..	1,409	45	723	3 5 2	237,635	15 2
N. Territory	19	11	9	<i>n</i>	3,411	4 2
A.C.Territory	60	19	33	<i>n</i>	9,150	5 10
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>41,547</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>18,683</b>	<b>3 4 1</b>	<b>6,862,422<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>15 1</b>

*a* Excluding 14 pensions in respect of inmates of benevolent homes.

*b* Including £8,745 paid to persons temporarily abroad. *n* Not available.

## 14. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service. For all members of the Forces with at least six months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and 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 following table.

## WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.			Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.		Incapaci- tated Pensioners.	Depend- ants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.	
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£	
1945-46	15,681	24,731	1,466,574	1 19 10	1 2 3	37·1	1,353	
1946-47	17,498	27,503	1,616,412	1 19 5	1 1 2	40·7	1,473	
1947-48	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2 0 0	1 1 2	42·5	1,609	
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2 5 9	1 2 9	44·5	1,819	
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2 8 0	1 1 8	47·7	2,030	
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	50·4	2,499	
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1	51·9	3,046	
1952-53	23,304	45,236	4,109,763	4 1 1	1 8 5	53·1	3,230	
1953-54	24,184	48,195	4,591,219	4 9 10	1 8 10	54·9	3,530	
1954-55	25,063	51,260	5,913,787	4 18 9	1 9 11	56·8	4,462	

*a* 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, 1954-55.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments. <i>a</i>	Average Rate per Fort- night.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <sup>b</sup> ..	67,975	130,184	15,150,898	4 10 8	1 13 4
Victoria ..	56,011	106,342	12,659,661	4 14 6	1 14 9
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>25,063</b>	<b>51,260</b>	<b>5,913,787</b>	<b>4 18 9</b>	<b>1 9 11</b>
S. Australia <sup>c</sup> ..	19,325	42,281	4,389,248	4 12 6	1 9 4
W. Australia ..	17,973	36,144	3,799,811	4 2 6	1 9 0
Tasmania ..	8,112	17,619	2,032,492	5 11 9	1 11 7
United Kingdom	1,415	2,901	496,484	5 3 11	3 12 2
Elsewhere ..	381	551	73,906	4 9 1	2 14 1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>196,255</b>	<b>387,282</b>	<b>44,516,287</b>	<b>4 13 2</b>	<b>1 12 8</b>

*a* Including payments for service pensions.

*b* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*c* Including Northern Territory.

15. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure on social and health services and war and service pensions in each State for the year 1954-55.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE,  
AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

Item.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total. <i>c</i>
<i>Social Benefits.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	36,954	21,527	13,026	7,681	5,759	2,998	88,006
Funeral Benefits	128	78	43	24	21	10	304
Child Endowment	19,591	13,735	8,249	4,846	4,069	2,032	52,530
Widows' Pensions	2,827	1,622	1,179	537	451	238	6,862
Maternity Allowances ..	1,263	892	512	305	261	128	3,362
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits ..	1,058	609	583	167	143	80	2,640
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	102	159	50	75	54	11	451
<i>National Health Services.</i>							
Hospital Benefits	4,019	2,179	1,342	744	745	291	9,321
Medical Benefits	1,855	1,072	396	399	413	75	4,210
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	1,190	584	309	222	165	46	2,516
Medicines for Pensioners ..	619	263	188	118	82	25	1,295
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	4,692	2,254	1,007	732	601	159	9,445
Nutrition of Children ..	992	497	322	156	126	144	2,237
Mental Institution Benefits ..	106	54	37	16	9	3	225
Tuberculosis Campaign <i>d</i>	2,192	1,506	749	484	484	242	5,657
Miscellaneous ..	46	32	61	17	15	17	258
<i>Pensions.</i>							
War and Service	15,151	12,660	5,914	4,389	3,800	2,032	44,516
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>92,785</b>	<b>59,723</b>	<b>33,967</b>	<b>20,912</b>	<b>17,198</b>	<b>8,531</b>	<b>233,835</b>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total per Head of Population ..	26 11 7	24 0 1	25 12 7	25 7 7	26 10 1	27 5 2	25 14 6

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

*c* Including amounts paid abroad and for administration.

*d* Including Tuberculosis Allowances and reimbursements to States.

*Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.*—For details, 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-Department of Forestry, the Bureau of Investigation (Land and Water Resources), the Co-ordinating Board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts*, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission. Control of water resources is under the Department of Irrigation and Water Supply.

*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 84.9 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. Lands which remain unoccupied (8.6 per cent. of the whole area) 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 rental



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. Pastoral Holdings are subject to certain Crown rights of resumption of up to one-half of the area for closer settlement purposes. The lessee of any Pastoral Holding may apply for a new lease at any time during the last rental period (generally ten years) and so ascertain his future in advance of expiry of the current lease.

*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, Grazing Farms, and Development Grazing Selections have a term of lease up to 28 years, in seven-year periods, with rents fixable as in Pastoral Leases. 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. 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.

*Perpetual Leases (Farming and Dairying Lands).*—Land suitable for mixed farming and dairying is made available under Perpetual Lease. These leases have a first period of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Subsequent periods are for 7 years. Opening rents are  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent 7-year 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 were opened in land reclaimed from prickly pear by the Cactoblastis and other insects. Conditions were 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 5 years the land had to be cleared of pear by infecting it with pear-destroying insects, and during this period no rent was payable. For the next 15 years rent became payable at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the notified capital value; and, for each succeeding period of 7

years, the rent is determinable 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 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 an application for land is the first year's rent, but in the case of selection tenures one-fifth of the survey fee must also be paid with the application, the balance of the survey fee being payable by the successful applicant over the next four years. Payment of survey fee may also be imposed when land is opened under Preferential Pastoral Lease tenure.

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 certain leases. When the land comprised in the expired lease of a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision, or in the selection of at least a good living area if subdivision is made by the Crown.

The lessee of a Grazing Selection or Pastoral Holding whose land is situated in a declared Closer Settlement Area and whose lease has more than seven years to run may apply to have his holding reviewed; and if the land is suitable for subdivision into three or more blocks he may be granted new leases, under closer settlement tenures, over two of such blocks. The remainder would be used for new settlement.

### 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 dispatched 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. 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.

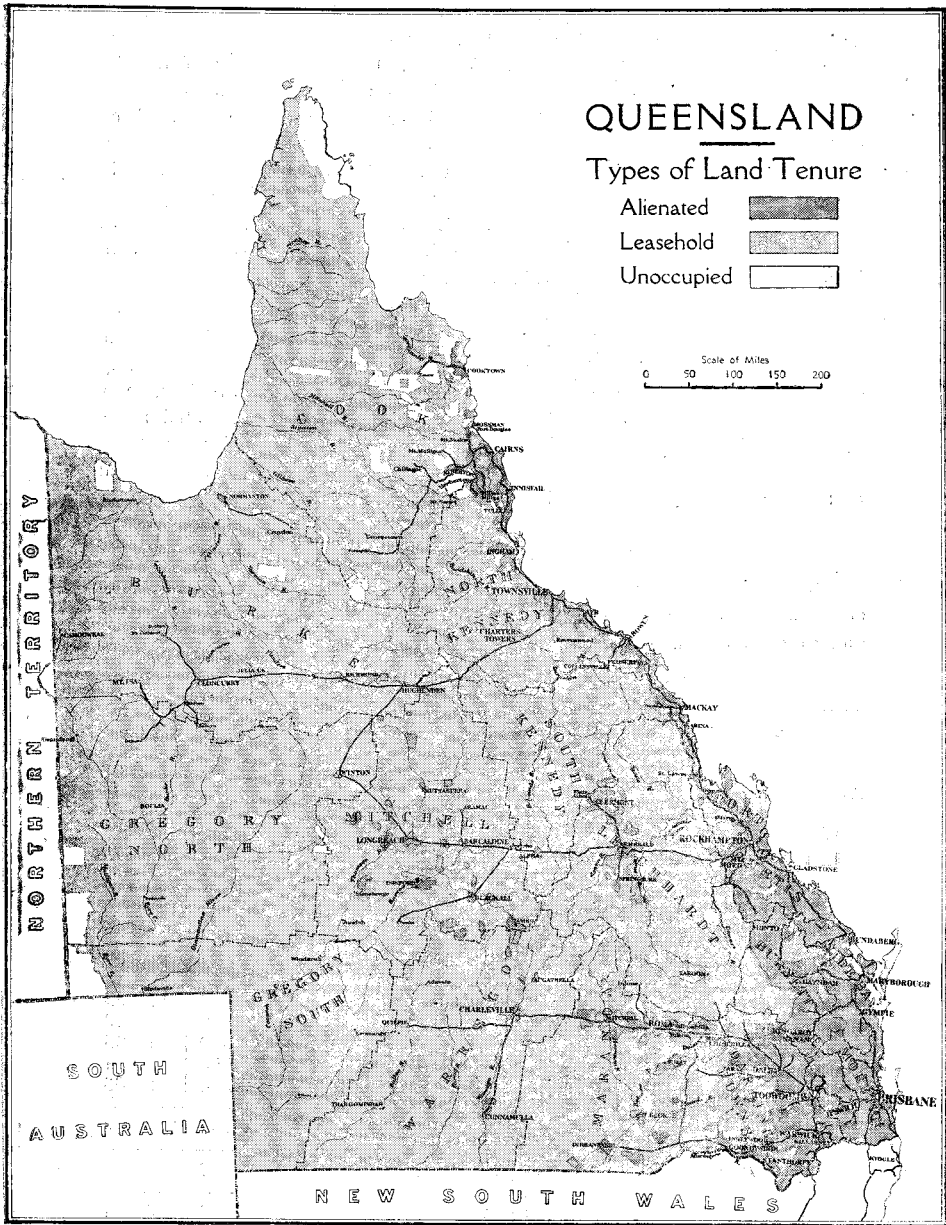
The destruction brought about by *Cactoblastis* has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Within ten years it had virtually eradicated the whole of the 22,000,000 acres of dense prickly pear, and had completely stopped the spread of the plants. The two major pest pears have now been reduced to the 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 for pastoral, dairying, and general farming purposes.

#### 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.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase .. ..	23,707	24,049	24,326	24,515	24,772
Without Payment .. ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	3,951	3,609	3,331	3,142	2,891
Total Alienated .. ..	27,750	27,750	27,749	27,749	27,755
Pastoral Leases .. ..	243,540	244,114	249,215	250,984	252,206
Occupation Licenses .. ..	17,882	17,776	13,018	10,519	11,109
Grazing Farms and Home- steads .. ..	87,197	88,051	88,587	89,438	89,825
Perpetual Leases .. ..	7,046	7,048	6,567	7,022	7,042
Forest Grazing Leases .. ..	1,683	1,649	1,644	1,620	1,625
Under Mining Acts .. ..	500	529	537	554	564
Leases for Special Purposes	1,796	2,046	2,563	2,074	2,063
Total Leased .. ..	359,644	361,213	362,131	362,211	364,434
Total Occupied .. ..	387,394	388,963	389,880	389,960	392,189
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,593	3,625	3,641	3,663	3,674
Reserved for Public Purposes	18,749	18,797	19,058	19,000	19,054
Unoccupied and Unreserved	19,384	17,735	16,541	16,497	14,203
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 125.

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

## LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1954.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. <sup>a</sup>	52,050,559	13,715,732	116,588,426	15,682,403	198,037,120	33.21
Vic. ..	30,715,199	2,275,631	6,366,853	16,888,077	56,245,760	58.65
<b>Q'land</b>	<b>24,607,486</b>	<b>3,141,669</b>	<b>362,211,293</b>	<b>39,159,552</b>	<b>429,120,000</b>	<b>6.47</b>
S.A. ..	13,972,073	612,018	138,592,993	90,067,716	243,244,800	6.00
W.A. ..	24,708,930	13,116,652	208,640,147	378,123,071	624,588,800	6.06
Tas. <sup>a</sup>	6,287,918	331,434	2,516,725	7,641,923	16,778,000	39.45
N.T. <sup>a</sup> ..	455,322	..	181,165,325	153,496,153	335,116,800	0.14
A.C.T. <sup>b</sup>	65,857	41,224	322,737	170,982	600,800	17.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,863,344</b>	<b>33,234,360</b>	<b>1,016,404,499</b>	<b>701,229,877</b>	<b>1,903,732,080</b>	<b>9.78</b>

<sup>a</sup> At 30th June, 1955.

<sup>b</sup> 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 of receipts by the Lands Department 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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	437,469	509,172	653,339	680,511	672,808
Grazing ..	677,027	794,816	989,459	1,273,450	1,313,588
Perpetual Leases	135,396	114,354	159,160	176,596	292,385
Special ..	40,583	42,890	51,981	53,712	54,823
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,290,475</b>	<b>1,461,232</b>	<b>1,853,939</b>	<b>2,184,269</b>	<b>2,333,604</b>
Sales .. ..	120,560	84,010	81,834	75,288	72,117
Other—					
Surveys ..	18,044	21,797	31,443	28,547	40,252
Other ..	48,074	51,508	56,921	88,810	92,028
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>66,118</b>	<b>73,305</b>	<b>88,364</b>	<b>117,357</b>	<b>132,280</b>
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,477,153</b>	<b>1,618,547</b>	<b>2,024,137</b>	<b>2,376,914</b>	<b>2,538,001</b>

## 5. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

The Department of Irrigation and Water Supply is the State authority responsible for water conservation, irrigation, and domestic and stock water supplies in rural areas, and it also controls artesian and sub-artesian bores in declared areas.

*Development of Water Resources.*—The Land and Water Resources Development Act, 1943, set up a State instrumentality to function continuously as an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources.

The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required to prepare and submit a plan for a co-ordinated programme of work for the conservation, replenishment, utilisation, and distribution of these waters, and is also required from time to time to make recommendations to the Government regarding the carrying out of works in this programme.

*Major Projects.*—Investigations and construction are in progress on a number of major projects for water conservation, flood control, irrigation, and power generation. The biggest of these is the Burdekin project, involving the construction of a main dam 99 miles from the river mouth, and a diversion dam 20 miles downstream from which water will be delivered by gravity through main and subsidiary channels to an area including 500,000 acres of arable land along the Burdekin River banks and extending northward some 25 miles beyond Townsville and southward about ten miles below Bowen. Provision is also being made for power generation at the main dam. Stage 1 of the scheme is almost complete, Irrigation Areas having been established at Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg, extending from about 24 to 63 miles from the river mouth, where a total of 168 irrigated tobacco farms have been allotted, about half of them to returned servicemen. Water is pumped from the river at central points and delivered through channel systems which will ultimately be linked with the main Burdekin scheme. Gorge Weir, 79 miles from the river mouth, will provide water for approximately 200 farms.

Work is in progress on the Mareeba-Dimbulah project. The scheme provides for a mass concrete dam near Tinaroo Falls on the Barron River, designed to store 320,000 acre feet of water, and a channel system approximately 400 miles in length to convey water to some 1,400 farms between Mareeba and Dimbulah. Essential preliminary works at Tinaroo Falls Dam are complete, and dam and channel construction are in progress.

Major schemes in the Dawson Valley and on the Nogoia River near Emerald are also under investigation. In the Dawson Valley, an Irrigation Area was established at Theodore in 1926-27, and an area of about 2,000 acres is irrigated from a central pumping station with a channel distribution system. Water is stored by three weirs. Construction of works to serve a further 2,400 acres near Theodore is in progress.

Investigations are proceeding on schemes for utilising water from the Border Rivers in Southern Queensland.

*Weirs.*—Thirty-seven weirs have been built on various streams in the State, construction of another has commenced, and two more are proposed. These weirs assist in the regulation of the stream flow, and make available a limited quantity of water for irrigation, generally by individual pumping plants. Except for the settlements at Theodore and on the Burdekin, irrigation development in Queensland at present is practically all the result of the establishment of private pumping plants by individual farmers.

Following completion of the weir on the Balonne River, the St. George Irrigation Area has been established and construction of works to serve some 14,000 acres is in progress. Water will be pumped from the weir pool and delivered through a channel system.

*Underground Supplies.*—Considerable investigation has been undertaken in the testing of underground supplies in the Mount Isa, Boonah, Harrisville, Atherton Tableland, Darling Downs, Bundaberg, Gatton, Boonara Creek Valley, Boyne Valley, Logan, Albert, Callide Valley, and other areas.

*Irrigation on Rural Holdings.*—According to returns received from primary producers for 1954-55, crops or pastures were irrigated on 5,526 holdings, or 12·8 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 117,270 acres, or 4·5 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 22,144 acres of pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 25·2 acres.

## CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1953-54.			1954-55.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	468,074	64,109	13·7	487,949	62,323	12·8
Vegetables ..	58,879	19,784	33·6	55,085	18,835	34·2
Fruit ..	42,863	4,011	9·4	45,413	3,901	8·6
Tobacco ..	4,065	3,626	89·2	5,135	4,533	88·3
Cotton ..	8,965	746	8·3	8,377	403	4·8
Other..	1,775,281	32,067	1·8	1,988,815	27,275	1·4
All Crops ..	2,358,127	124,343	5·3	2,590,774	117,270	4·5

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1954-55. Of the 22,144 acres of pasture irrigated during that year, 18,000 acres were in the Roma Division.

## DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	To-bacco.	Cot-ton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton ..	19	12,283	1,367	..	5	18,836	32,510
Maryborough ..	11,001	1,812	1,570	17	12	3,293	17,705
Downs ..	..	230	68	1,523	4	1,435	3,260
Roma ..	..	23	26	..	..	..	49
South Western ..	..	11	30	..	..	32	73
Rockhampton ..	23	553	114	..	346	3,031	4,067
Central Western ..	..	9	11	..	..	16	36
Far Western ..	..	5	1	..	..	..	6
Mackay ..	1,923	41	20	..	..	8	1,992
Townsville ..	49,193	3,158	563	513	26	404	53,857
Cairns ..	164	698	110	2,480	10	219	3,681
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	12	21	..	..	1	34
Total Queensland	62,323	18,835	3,901	4,533	403	27,275	117,270

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1954-55, on 2,562 holdings, 74,853 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 2,564 holdings, 55,851 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 99 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 278 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 301 irrigators on 8,432 acres.

A total of 19,562 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of any pumping plant. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 64,150 acres and electric motors for 46,261 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and the Ayr sugar district.

*Artesian Water.*—The following table gives particulars of artesian bores in the Great Artesian Basin since 1884.

## ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

Date.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow. <i>a</i>	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
31st December, 1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
31st December, 1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31st December, 1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
31st December, 1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31st December, 1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31st December, 1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31st December, 1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31st December, 1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31st December, 1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30th June, 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,407	837
30th June, 1955 ..	1,533	894	2,427	215,000	3,480	777

*a* These figures are a combination of actual measurements for some bores and of estimated flows between dates of measurements for the remainder.

*b* New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

The diagram on the next page shows the history 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 substantial increase in the number of flowing bores since the middle 1920s. Moreover, the output of flowing bores has declined so that the total daily flow of all bores is now less than two-thirds of its volume in 1914.

During 1937 the Government took in hand the matter of diminishing flows from artesian bores, 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. After that time, bores were on the average

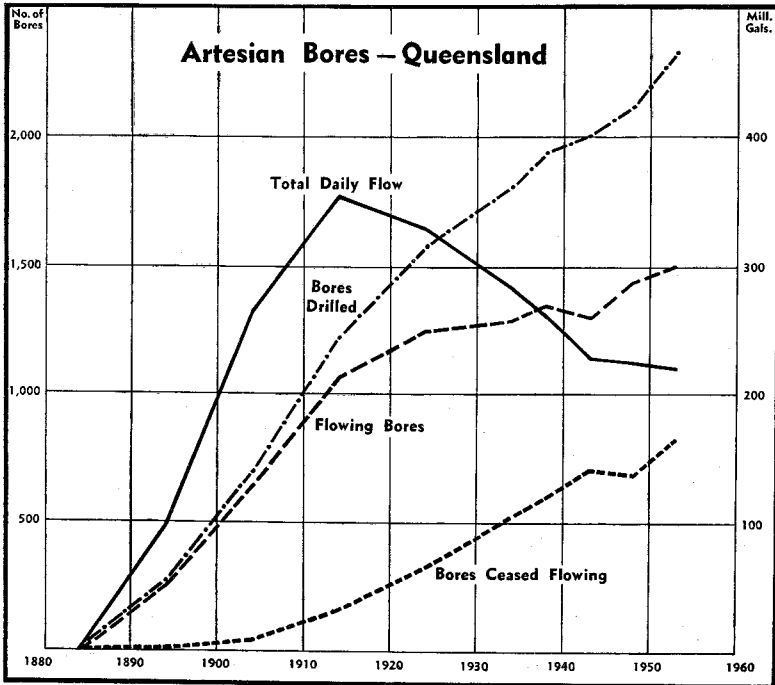


not so deep, and the average depth of new bores put down since 1943 has been only 885 feet, compared with 1,770 feet during the early years of this century.

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 an interim report on 31st January, 1945, and its final report on 11th November, 1954.

The main results of the investigation were to clarify and to present a more detailed picture of the geological history of the Queensland portion of the Great Artesian Basin relating to the development of its pressure waters, and to show (i) that the basin is a true artesian system and functions as such, (ii) that the continued diminution of pressure and of flow has been due to the withdrawal of portion of the flow from elastic storage, and (iii) that ultimately a steady state will be reached when the amount of the recharge will equal what is being withdrawn from the basin.

Although any new bore will suffer a diminution of pressure over a long period, the rate of diminution may be expected gradually to decline and cease. If the bore is situated on comparatively high ground, the



residual pressure may be insufficient to raise water to the surface and the bore will cease to flow, but it will continue to supply water if pumped.

The total or partial closure of the valve on the outlet of a bore will retard the diminution of pressure both at the borehead and for several miles radially, resulting in the conservation of water which will be available at a later date. Where the construction of a bore permits its control with safety, it is sound policy to regulate the flow to actual seasonal requirements.

The age-old elastic storage of the water beds is still being drawn upon, more water being taken out each year than is being replaced. It was estimated in 1950 that if a strict conservation programme was not implemented, 3.8m. acre-feet would be withdrawn from elastic storage within the next 60 years. Under those conditions the total withdrawal from the aquifers in Queensland during the 60-year period was estimated at some 13.9m. acre-feet, of which 10.1m. acre-feet would be provided by the recharge of the basin. Spread over the whole of the Queensland portion of the basin, the total discharge would average three-fifths of an inch; of this more than two-fifths of an inch would be recharge, less than one-fifth of an inch being withdrawn from elastic storage.

The cost of facilities to provide alternative water supplies was estimated at £1,500,000 spread over 50 years. This with annual maintenance costs would be equivalent to an outlay of £2,321,000 in 1950. On a corresponding 1950 present value basis, restricting bore flows and improving bore drain distribution sufficiently to conserve the 3.8m. acre-feet which would otherwise be withdrawn from elastic storage would have cost £1,952,000. The difference in favour of restriction was considered insufficient to outweigh the many disadvantages of such a policy, particularly as conservation could not make more water permanently available as a flowing supply.

It was concluded that artesian diminution in Queensland constitutes a disability but in no way threatens the future of the pastoral industry.

*Sub-artesian Bores.*—All sub-artesian bores within the areas prescribed by *The Water Acts, 1926 to 1954*, are required to be registered. The first of these areas coincides generally with the Great Artesian Basin, which is approximately the area lying inland from the Dividing Range, and the second covers the Pioneer River basin.

Endeavours are made to locate all sub-artesian bores over 500 feet in depth situated outside the prescribed areas, but a large number of sub-artesian bores outside the areas 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 obtained by pumping. Artesian bores are drilled to a lower level where pressure forces the water to the surface.

At 30th June, 1955, in the Great Artesian Basin area, there were 2,670 registered sub-artesian bores over 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 2,378,800 feet, while there were 7,352 registered sub-artesian bores under 500 feet deep, the total depth drilled being 1,478,500 feet. The average depth of all registered sub-artesian bores was 385 feet, compared with 1,434 feet for artesian bores.

6. FORESTRY.

The Sub-Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued. The following table gives particulars of operations for five years.

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Forest Reservations—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
State Forests, Permanent	4,283	4,501	4,597	4,667	4,698
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,114	3,099	3,254	3,223	3,213
National Parks .. ..	741	765	765	779	788
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries .. .. .	28	28	28	28	29
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	49	53	57	62	67
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration .. ..	530	504	515	532	549
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs .. .. S. Ft.	187,435	238,339	206,008	240,737	224,466
Sleepers .. .. Pieces	643	1,104	1,322	878	650
R'way Timbers { S. Ft.	565	1,160	1,174	826	716
{ Lin. Ft.	91	134	98	83	91
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	67	48	21	42	101
{ Lin. Ft.	..	..	..	..	..
House Blocks and Poles .. .. Lin. Ft.	783	1,136	810	772	865
{ Pieces	445	557	451	430	349
Fencing Timber { Lin. Ft.	229	263	227	296	63
{ Pieces	44	143	147	53	49
Mining Timber { Lin. Ft.	220	325	622	338	301
Fuel .. .. Tons	79	75	53	62	61
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation Surveys .. .. .	202	163	131	120	90
Total Area Dealt with to Date .. .. .	7,140	7,303	7,434	7,554	7,644
Receipts—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales of Timber .. ..	1,265	2,168	2,527	2,493	2,019
Other .. .. .	16	33	19	20	28
Expenditure—					
Marketing of Timber ..	694	971	1,136	915	731
Reforestation <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,112	1,512	1,246	1,096	1,404
National Parks .. ..	45	44	25	30	45
Administration, &c. ..	176	222	241	265	282
Access Roads <sup>b</sup> .. ..	102	171	149	124	216
Resumption of Timberlands	14	12	7	4	10
Purchase of Plant ..	35	79	21	61	118

<sup>a</sup> Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Department on Forestry Access Roads.

The work of the Sub-Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and cabinetwoods of North Queensland. A minimum of 200,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary and the aim is to achieve that target by 1980. By the end of March, 1955, approximately 64,500 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which occurred naturally in the rain forests of South Queensland, and this species accounts for over half the area planted. Other native species planted to a lesser extent are kauri pine, bunya pine, and Queensland maple. All four species produce timbers which compare favourably with the best of other countries. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rain forests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilecoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

Growth of hoop pine in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 80 feet and an average girth of 33 inches by age 25 years.

Kauri pine, under suitable conditions, makes growth very little inferior to hoop pine, but has proved more exacting in its site requirements. It has one great advantage in that it possesses the ability of clearing itself of branches at spacings which permit rapid growth of the individual tree. This attribute ensures the production of a proportion of high quality wood far larger than is possible with other conifers.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 26 years in 1954, the average height of the slash pine was 80 feet and the average girth breast high was 40 inches for the 144 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 1,530 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,600 cubic feet per acre.

In recent years Honduras slash pine has been introduced into the planting programme at these coastal centres and, particularly at Bowenia, it promises to become one of the important species in this work. Its growth rate at this early stage is better than that of slash pine and its wood is reputedly superior for general purposes.

Planted to a lesser degree than slash pine are *Pinus patula* at Peehey, and *Pinus radiata* at Passchendaele and Peehey.

In all softwood plantations the object is the production of the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber. To achieve this planting, spacings of not closer than 8 feet by 8 feet are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees, which are pruned clear of branches to a height of 21 feet.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded is becoming more and more important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased to approximately 20m. super feet.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest, and to promote the growth of the best individuals by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species.

Research work is being carried out on the major practical problems associated with the reforestation programme. Nursery and early plantation procedures have been proven, and the determination of thinning schedules in advance of the requirements of the growing stands is the main task in hand. Tree breeding is another important phase of plantation work, and this has been directed at strain improvement in slash and hoop pine and at development of disease resistant strains in *Pinus radiata*. With the hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinetwoods in North Queensland, regeneration problems are still being studied. In addition, work is being done to determine the spacing requirements of the principal species, the control of regrowth of unwanted stems by use of hormones, and the control of mistletoe by the injection of 2-4-D.

All reforestation work is founded on a policy of complete protection. 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. Telephones, or transeiver wireless sets, serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack on 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.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research. This research has a twofold purpose. On the one hand, it aims to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and, on the other, the production, in reforestation operations, of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

Application of preservative measures against fungal and insect attack, conditioning of wood for use by correct seasoning practice, efficient

methods of conversion from the log to useful products, the establishment and maintenance of standard grading rules, the study of the physical properties and strength values of the wood produced in the State's forests, and the development of new methods of fabrication are current forest products research projects.

In its permanent camps, the Department has adopted the policy of establishing weatherproof barracks and hutments instead of tents, and provision of amenities for employees is a major Departmental consideration.

On National Parks, the Department's development policy has been based on the cardinal principle of preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest of the areas. Therefore stress has been laid on construction of walking tracks for access purposes. These, smooth-surfaced and on easy grades, provide a delightful way of seeing the parks, and their construction causes little damage.

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1955, was 2,212.

#### 7. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

In all Australian States, it is accepted that action should be taken to achieve more uniform development throughout all parts of the State, with planned regional development. In Queensland, a committee of the Bureau of Industry, consisting of four members, was appointed in August, 1944, to prepare recommendations on regional development. The committee reported in February, 1945, recommending that the State be divided into 25 regions. In December, 1945, the matter was referred back to the committee, to which four additional members were appointed, and its final proposals for the State to be divided into 18 regions were adopted.

Queensland's general local administration is in the hands of Local Authorities (134 from June, 1949—see page 31), 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.

For the names of the 18 regions finally adopted, their areas, total populations, and populations per square mile, see page 136 of the 1953 *Year Book*, and for a fuller account of the work of the committee which recommended the adoption and demarcation of the regions, see pages 131 and 132 of the 1949 *Year Book*.

## 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, and 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. Production of primary industry was 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 usually 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 wheat, green fodder, maize, sorghum, hay, pineapples, tomatoes, and bananas are usually 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 and north and in the dry 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 those of 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.

### 2. RURAL INDUSTRIES.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1954-55, on 43,284 holdings, which had a total area of 362,200,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of live stock.

## RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVE STOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,501	3,312,648	8,207	1,078	189	4,651
Maryborough	7,607	7,744,472	6,290	1,411	108	3,760
Downs ..	9,201	15,717,205	6,678	3,255	2,334	3,629
Roma ..	1,368	20,516,016	500	1,100	936	127
South Western	622	54,846,220	138	550	568	15
<i>Total South</i>	<i>29,299</i>	<i>102,136,561</i>	<i>21,813</i>	<i>7,394</i>	<i>4,135</i>	<i>12,182</i>
Rockhampton	4,044	21,080,334	2,576	1,746	170	1,563
Cent. Western	1,176	43,043,314	278	906	727	47
Far Western..	353	59,309,941	74	223	290	2
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,573</i>	<i>123,433,589</i>	<i>2,928</i>	<i>2,875</i>	<i>1,187</i>	<i>1,612</i>
Mackay ..	2,194	3,471,054	1,332	265	6	128
Townsville ..	1,482	20,086,235	416	435	8	113
Cairns ..	3,985	11,888,469	1,611	309	8	513
Peninsula ..	58	18,100,548	10	44	..	3
North Western	693	83,083,488	101	585	397	21
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,412</i>	<i>136,629,794</i>	<i>3,470</i>	<i>1,638</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>778</i>
<b>Total Q'land</b>	<b>43,284</b>	<b>362,199,944</b>	<b>28,211</b>	<b>11,907</b>	<b>5,741</b>	<b>14,572</b>

*Sizes of Flocks and Herds.*—In 1949-50, a special classification of sheep flocks and cattle herds was made, according to the number of stock on each holding. Particulars are shown in the following table.

## FLOCKS AND HERDS ACCORDING TO SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31ST MARCH, 1950.

Size of Flock or Herd.	Sheep.		Dairy Cattle.		Beef Cattle.			
	Flocks.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.		
	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.		
Under 5 .. ..	} 399	} 9	5,133	13	} 1,098	} 12		
5 to 19 .. ..			5,012	52				
20 to 49 .. ..			6,595	229			1,564	52
50 to 99 .. ..			8,672	615			1,601	114
100 to 499 ..	465	129	3,710	524	3,583	844		
500 to 999 ..	413	305	..	..	977	681		
1,000 to 1,999 ..	629	913	..	..	} 830	} 1,664		
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,320	4,378	..	..				
5,000 to 9,999 ..	810	5,572	..	..				
10,000 and Over ..	333	6,266	..	..	} 151	} 1,505		
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>17,582</b>	<b>29,122</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>4,872</b>		

*Growers of Crops.*—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1954-55. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.



GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. ..	318	156	249	81	1,247	1,207	1,080	695
Maryborough ..	1,538	336	659	555	554	242	207	65
Downs .. ..	..	3,618	422	1,397	..	..	74	407
Roma .. ..	..	115	..	39	..	..	..	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,856</i>	<i>4,225</i>	<i>1,330</i>	<i>2,072</i>	<i>1,801</i>	<i>1,449</i>	<i>1,361</i>	<i>1,168</i>
Rockhampton ..	101	330	66	546	129	62	54	107
Central Western ..	..	13	1	48	..	..	..	2
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>101</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>110</i>
Mackay .. ..	1,848	..	2	..	17	30	6	18
Townsville .. ..	646	..	1	2	68	35	95	250
Cairns .. ..	2,386	2	296	..	92	123	39	44
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	6	3	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,880</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>313</i>
Total Queensland	6,837	4,570	1,697	2,669	2,113	1,702	1,555	1,591

*Machinery on Holdings.*—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 129 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	61,982	62,049	61,640	60,219	60,929
Disc Cultivators .. ..	23,346	24,032	25,421	26,756	28,379
Rotary Hoes .. ..	3,561	4,182	4,555	4,665	4,957
Harrows (Leaves) .. ..	110,763	113,530	115,145	116,619	116,657
Scarifiers .. ..	31,316	31,473	30,943	29,578	28,755
Other Cultivators .. ..	21,264	21,786	22,198	22,744	23,987
Fertiliser Distributors ..	6,618	6,790	7,164	7,888	8,338
Grain Drills .. ..	8,775	9,279	10,088	10,448	11,030
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	7,971	7,856	7,908	7,707	7,693
Sugar Cane Planters .. ..	4,753	4,806	4,833	4,977	5,080
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	4,343	4,709	5,351	5,662	6,056
Reapers and Binders .. ..	1,551	1,535	1,482	1,536	1,394
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	24,774	24,785	25,281	25,364	25,862
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	1,182	1,392	1,919	2,069	2,388
Fruit Graders .. ..	867	874	908	968	940
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	44,228	45,048	46,071	47,324	48,057
Shearing Machines (Stands)	14,484	15,300	15,941	16,257	16,420
Tractors—Wheeled .. ..	24,406	26,953	29,579	32,535	35,024
Tractors—Crawler or Track	3,388	3,941	4,419	4,547	4,945
Stationary Engines .. ..	44,016	45,874	46,917	48,455	49,397
Electric Motors .. ..	6,967	7,725	8,730	10,069	11,554

*Employment in Rural Industries.*—The numbers of persons working on rural holdings are shown below. (Employment in fisheries, mining, and manufacturing is shown in sections 7, 8, and 10 of this chapter.)

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.	Proprietors. <i>a</i>	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.				
1951 .. ..	43,131	5,027	20,714	68,872
1952 .. ..	43,196	5,112	19,640	67,948
1953 .. ..	44,001	5,301	19,934	69,236
1954 .. ..	43,579	5,907	20,718	70,204
1955 .. ..	43,912	6,105	20,359	70,376
FEMALES.				
1951 .. ..	10,238	6,095	3,822	20,155
1952 .. ..	9,618	5,397	3,833	18,848
1953 .. ..	10,435	5,772	3,737	19,944
1954 .. ..	11,934	7,925	3,855	23,714
1955 .. ..	10,991	8,982	3,922	23,895
TOTAL.				
1951 .. ..	53,369	11,122	24,536	89,027
1952 .. ..	52,814	10,509	23,473	86,796
1953 .. ..	54,436	11,073	23,671	89,180
1954 .. ..	55,513	13,832	24,573	93,918
1955 .. ..	54,903	15,087	24,281	94,271

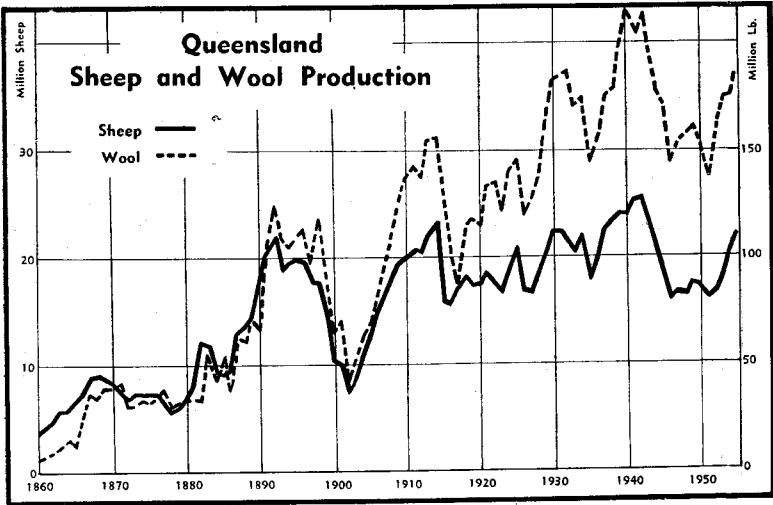
*a* Including share-farmers.

The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £13,411,541 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1955. In addition, £18,560,164 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1955, 18,828 males and 990 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

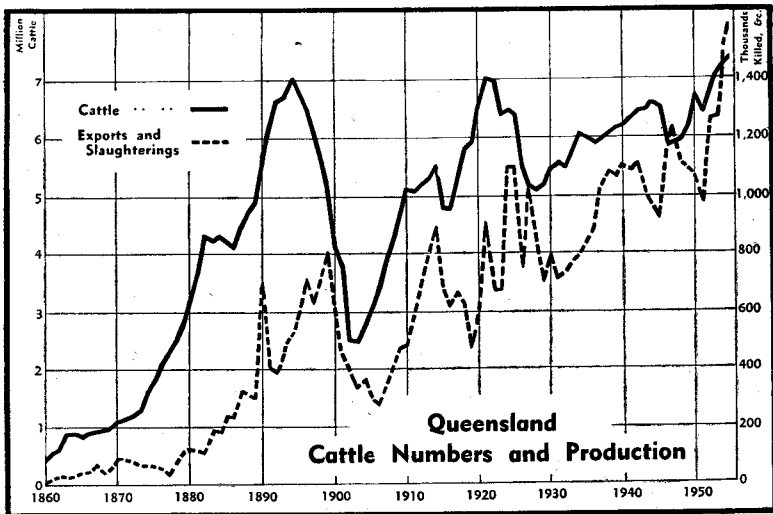
### 3. LIVE STOCK.

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and 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, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts.

*Types of Live Stock.*—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 142 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



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 the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock.

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

Description.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
<i>Horses.</i>					
Draught over 1 Year .. ..	No. 82,209	No. 73,435	No. 63,110	No. 54,214	No. 46,905
Other over 1 Yr.	192,931	195,247	196,171	199,168	200,892
Foals under 1 Yr.	13,466	13,477	13,899	13,496	13,295
<b>Total Horses ..</b>	<b>288,606</b>	<b>282,159</b>	<b>273,180</b>	<b>266,878</b>	<b>261,092</b>
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Bulls .. ..	74,781	78,546	80,413	81,809	82,083
Cows and Heifers	2,411,910	2,554,369	2,567,229	2,615,068	2,630,737
Calves under 1 Yr.	856,351	912,170	1,070,851	1,061,363	1,107,276
Other .. ..	1,794,673	1,833,312	1,984,506	2,102,608	2,126,186
<b>Total Beef Cattle</b>	<b>5,137,715</b>	<b>5,378,397</b>	<b>5,702,999</b>	<b>5,860,848</b>	<b>5,946,282</b>
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Bulls .. ..	26,876	28,474	28,143	27,940	27,889
Cows Milking ..	572,448	641,400	661,256	655,307	664,443
Cows Dry .. ..	250,174	226,583	253,607	247,221	251,661
Heifers .. ..	224,350	231,810	214,325	226,437	225,627
Calves under 1 Yr.	149,186	173,456	163,144	162,228	159,680
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	73,625	71,275	62,733	58,081	54,439
<b>Total Dairy Cattle</b>	<b>1,296,659</b>	<b>1,372,998</b>	<b>1,383,208</b>	<b>1,377,214</b>	<b>1,383,739</b>
<b>Total All Cattle</b>	<b>6,434,374</b>	<b>6,751,395</b>	<b>7,086,207</b>	<b>7,238,062</b>	<b>7,330,021</b>
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Rams .. ..	215,870	218,451	235,469	234,763	252,460
Breeding Ewes ..	7,041,578	7,265,554	7,494,134	7,948,152	8,610,538
Other Ewes .. ..	1,116,383	668,193	1,035,107	1,113,268	1,240,947
Lambs & Hoggets	1,666,018	3,037,632	3,009,746	3,647,437	4,174,489
Wethers .. ..	6,123,669	5,839,793	6,419,532	7,278,206	7,837,312
<b>Total Sheep ..</b>	<b>16,163,518</b>	<b>17,029,623</b>	<b>18,193,988</b>	<b>20,221,826</b>	<b>22,115,746</b>
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars .. ..	9,883	10,386	10,793	10,915	10,328
Breeding Sows ..	39,292	44,700	50,826	52,406	49,148
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips .. ..	87,233	103,839	115,104	121,868	112,364
Baconers and Porkers .. ..	91,165	95,123	112,066	116,655	112,386
Backfatters .. ..	2,565	2,009	2,219	2,533	1,452
Stores .. ..	86,391	79,752	93,445	102,502	87,193
<b>Total Pigs ..</b>	<b>316,529</b>	<b>335,809</b>	<b>384,453</b>	<b>406,879</b>	<b>372,871</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including calves, cows, &c., for slaughter.

The beef cattle total increased during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1956, by 1.5 per cent. to its highest level for 33 years. Dairy cattle increased in number during the twelve months by 0.5 per cent. to a point still 190,000 below their 1943 peak, but there were 87,000 more dairy cattle than four years earlier at 31st March, 1952.

An increase in sheep numbers of 1,894,000, or 9·4 per cent., during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1956, took their total to its highest point for twelve years, but it was still only 86 per cent. of the number at 31st March, 1943.

*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, 1955.

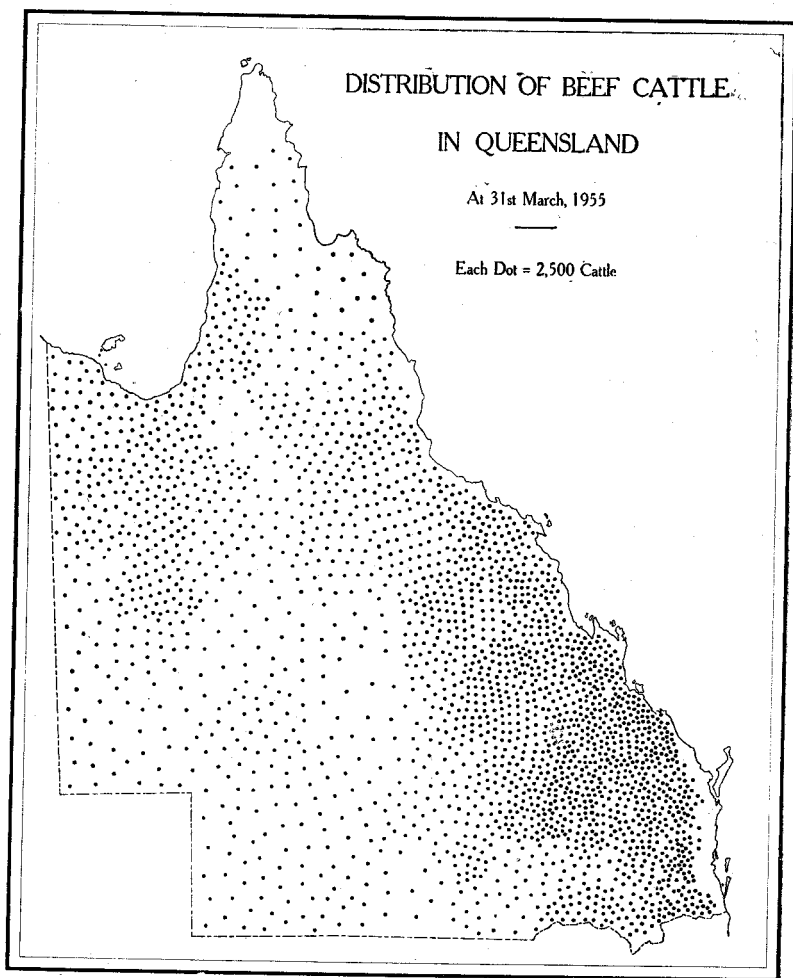
State or Territory.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
New South Wales ..	258	2,242	1,219	59,200	375
Victoria .. .. .	132	856	1,600	22,330	264
<b>Queensland .. .. .</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>20,222</b>	<b>407</b>
South Australia ..	49	255	269	12,817	85
Western Australia ..	47	633	228	13,411	107
Tasmania .. .. .	16	129	190	2,595	58
N. Territory <sup>a</sup> .. ..	33	969	..	29	1
A. C. Territory .. ..	1	5	3	245	..
Total Australia ..	803	10,950	4,886	130,849	1,297
% Queensland of Total	33·3	53·5	28·2	15·5	31·4

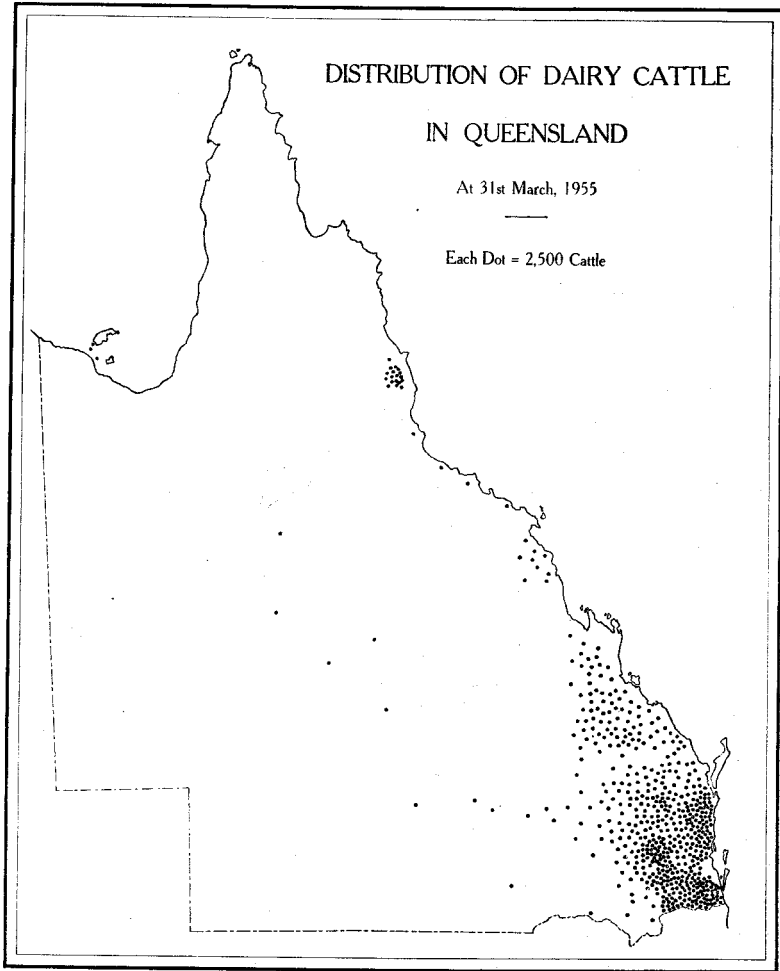
<sup>a</sup> At 31st December, 1954.

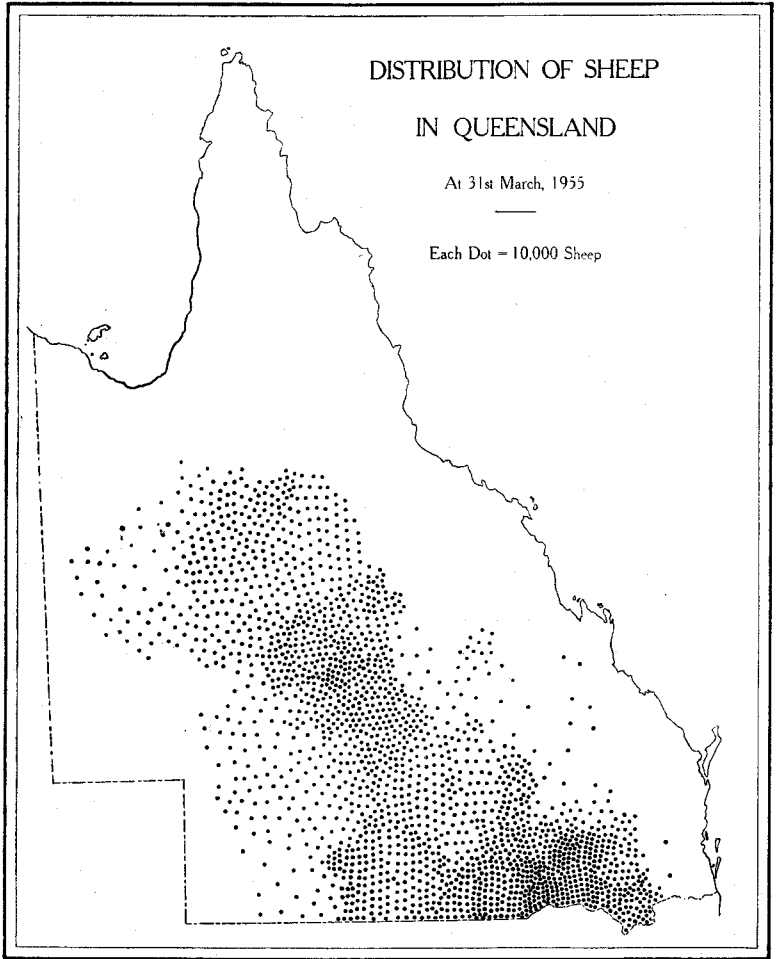
*Distribution of Live Stock.*—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 144 to 147.

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1955.

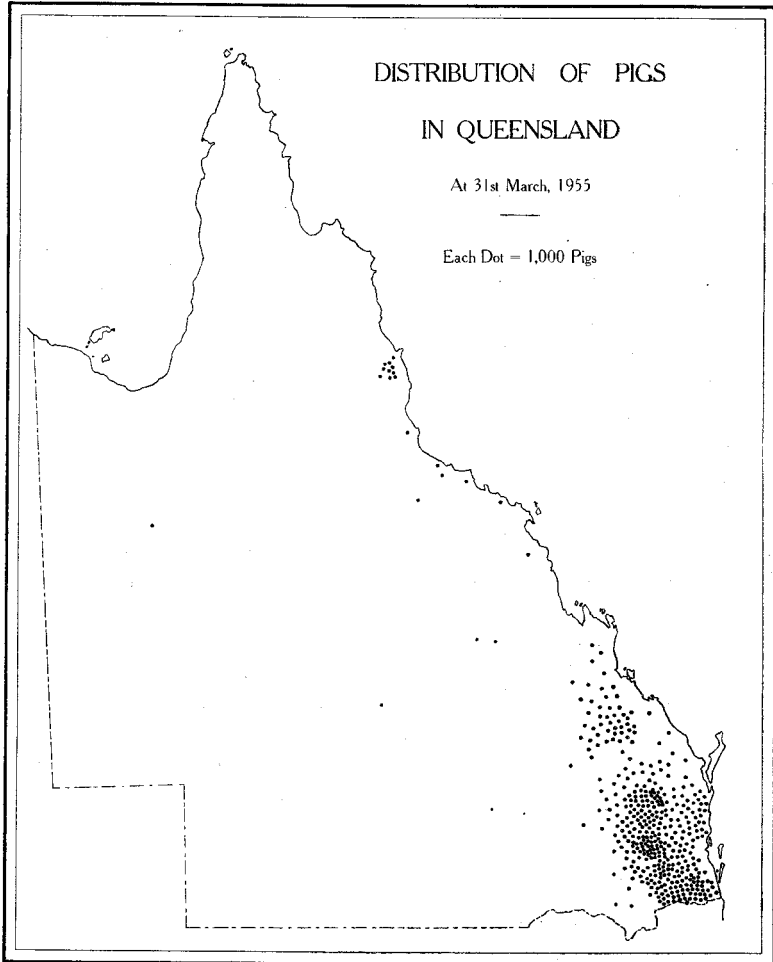
Statistical Division.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton .. .. .	31,644	153,773	412,124	16,923	111,577
Maryborough ..	30,033	391,830	371,577	5,759	112,434
Downs .. .. .	35,058	482,883	285,186	3,401,424	109,766
Roma .. .. .	15,726	417,543	17,175	3,542,304	1,926
South Western ..	15,590	327,506	3,556	4,368,842	213
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>128,051</i>	<i>1,773,535</i>	<i>1,089,618</i>	<i>11,335,252</i>	<i>335,916</i>
Rockhampton ..	29,173	976,485	196,412	114,526	49,231
Central Western ..	22,488	686,523	8,897	4,360,687	3,395
Far Western ..	11,960	369,416	1,907	2,097,010	111
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>63,621</i>	<i>2,032,424</i>	<i>207,216</i>	<i>6,572,223</i>	<i>52,737</i>
Mackay .. .. .	8,234	131,588	22,895	787	1,391
Townsville .. ..	15,242	485,426	6,465	439	5,121
Cairns .. .. .	12,045	159,213	48,403	713	10,550
Peninsula .. .. .	4,899	85,741	347	..	142
North Western ..	34,786	1,192,921	2,270	2,312,412	1,022
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>75,206</i>	<i>2,054,889</i>	<i>80,380</i>	<i>2,314,351</i>	<i>18,226</i>
Total Queensland	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	20,221,826	406,879











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

LIVE STOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Cattle (incl. Calves) Slaughtered.	Sheep.				Pigs Slaughtered.
		Ewes Mated.	Lambs Marked.	Lamb- ing.	Sheep (incl. Lambs) Slaughtered.	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1945-46..	798,892	6,430,750	3,103,636	48.3	1,434,278	456,879
1946-47..	1,112,746	5,990,869	2,152,802	35.9	1,238,894	429,176
1947-48..	1,146,668	6,540,702	3,730,189	57.0	1,047,958	402,143
1948-49..	1,093,859	6,159,620	3,278,247	53.2	988,919	497,960
1949-50..	1,112,954	6,847,643	3,869,703	56.5	1,002,763	511,247
1950-51..	1,187,427	6,858,001	3,721,830	54.3	772,243	463,031
1951-52..	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33.3	802,562	369,885
1952-53..	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54.7	1,063,181	399,633
1953-54..	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48.3	1,082,820	461,967
1954-55..	1,442,358	7,032,212	3,934,905	56.0	1,010,577	496,517

*Stock Losses.*—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were about normal in 1955-56, totalling 277,522, compared with 292,214 in 1954-55 and 350,579 in 1953-54. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for good seasons, were 1,454,914 in 1955-56, compared with 1,335,479 in 1954-55, which was the lowest total for seven years.

*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 1880s 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 1920s and 1930s, but during the 1939-1945 War the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1954-55 there were 26 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various points along the coast up to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1955. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.		1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Establishments	No.	27	29	30	35	35
Workers <sup>a</sup>	No.	6,373	5,879	6,716	7,304	7,433
Salaries and Wages						
Paid ..	£1,000	3,656	3,820	5,229	5,992	6,584
Stock Killed—						
Cattle and Calves	No.	899,021	755,893	991,513	1,058,066	1,120,319
Sheep ..	No.	257,865	321,450	486,892	460,199	365,095
Lambs ..	No.	58,862	67,195	81,729	91,544	87,630
Pigs ..	No.	417,946	325,856	359,297	417,600	439,303
Fresh Meat Produced—						
Beef, Veal	1,000 Lb.	314,993	265,060	344,913	354,660	356,700
Mutton	1,000 Lb.	10,613	13,127	20,327	18,857	14,698
Lamb	1,000 Lb.	1,784	2,169	2,675	2,773	2,647
Bacon, Ham	1,000 Lb.	18,520	14,633	14,111	15,695	17,454
Pork ..	1,000 Lb.	15,953	12,609	8,136	9,619	11,336
Canned						
Products	1,000 Lb. <sup>b</sup>	57,350	50,850	74,324	60,271	71,953
Value of All						
Products	£1,000	31,929	33,970	47,664	49,891	49,586

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation.

<sup>b</sup> Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

*Meat Exports.*—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1954-55, 66 horses were exported, 64 of which went to Hong Kong.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Country to which Exported.	Meat. <sup>a</sup>	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	22,701,543	296,643	160,380	37,681
Other British ..	4,079,448	3,810	116,401	162,352
Belgium ..	312,334	46,869	9,233	7,639
Egypt ..	752,472	26,272	1,012	..
France ..	75,310	233,394	..	..
Germany ..	266,448	84,306	6,082	..
Italy ..	217,864	139,170	..	..
Japan ..	230,095	80,156	85,317	..
U.S.A. ..	285,731	570	..	70
Other Countries ..	987,436	218,755	23,874	150
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>29,908,681</b>	<b>1,129,945</b>	<b>402,299</b>	<b>207,892</b>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding poultry and rabbits and hares.

Deducting the value of crossings into this State, cattle worth £7,998,934 and pigs worth £675,829 left borderwise for other States in 1954-55. (There was a net import of sheep worth £2,224,949 from other States during that year.) In addition, large quantities of pig products, canned meats, hides, and tallow were sent to other States. Stock prepared at the Brisbane Abattoir in 1954-55 for interstate destination comprised 10,112 cattle, 228 calves, 40 sheep, and 317 pigs.

## 4. WOOL.

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 shearing up to 50,000 or more 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. <i>a</i>	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Total Wool Produced. <i>b</i>	Value of Wool Produced. <i>c</i>
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1945-46 .. ..	19,955,644	173,249,484	10,864,186
1946-47 .. ..	17,807,046	144,819,591	15,791,369
1947-48 .. ..	16,832,805	153,564,000 <sup>d</sup>	28,057,000 <sup>d</sup>
1948-49 .. ..	17,156,033	156,655,000 <sup>d</sup>	32,623,000 <sup>d</sup>
1949-50 .. ..	17,182,290	162,256,000 <sup>d</sup>	46,878,000 <sup>d</sup>
1950-51 .. ..	17,800,232	154,667,000 <sup>d</sup>	88,818,000 <sup>d</sup>
1951-52 .. ..	17,522,337	138,767,000 <sup>d</sup>	47,190,000 <sup>d</sup>
1952-53 .. ..	17,326,402	163,149,000 <sup>d</sup>	59,903,000 <sup>d</sup>
1953-54 .. ..	18,611,841	174,414,000 <sup>d</sup>	61,125,000 <sup>d</sup>
1954-55 .. ..	20,244,911	176,548,000 <sup>d</sup>	52,109,000 <sup>d</sup>

*a* Year ended 30th June.

*b* Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, and wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings.

*c* Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market.

*d* Adjusted to conform with available Australian disposals data in accordance with a decision of conference of Statisticians of all States.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1954-55, 2,981,649 (14·7 per cent.) were lambs.

*Australian Wool Production.*—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool-producing State in the nineties. It then generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria until the end of the second world war, except during the first five years of the present century and from 1917 to 1920. New South Wales produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a much lower level during the first seven post-war years, while

production in other States increased. However, in 1953-54 and 1954-55, Queensland's production rose to reach again the level of the late war-time years. In 1954-55 New South Wales provided more than two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia nearly one-eighth, and Western Australia one-tenth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 540,977,000 lb.; Victoria, 253,364,000 lb.; Queensland, 176,548,000 lb.; South Australia, 155,761,000 lb.; Western Australia, 129,667,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 23,797,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,282,700,000 lb.

*Queensland Wool Districts.*—The following table shows the wool clip in statistical divisions. After the addition of dead and fellmongered wool and wool exported on skins, the wool production as shown is still below what is estimated to be the correct total (see previous page). The figures in this table are as returned by sheep-owners and may be used as a measure of the relative importance of the wool industry in divisions.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

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. Grsy.	%	%
Moreton .. ..	15,290	91,239	5.97	0.1	0.1
Maryborough .. ..	4,672	28,758	6.16	0.0	0.0
Downs .. ..	3,406,184	27,139,663	7.97	16.7	16.8
Roma .. ..	3,637,673	29,493,623	8.11	18.1	18.0
South Western .. ..	4,362,055	37,364,689	8.57	23.0	21.5
<i>Total South</i> .. ..	<i>11,425,874</i>	<i>94,117,972</i>	<i>8.24</i>	<i>57.9</i>	<i>56.4</i>
Rockhampton .. ..	116,142	877,078	7.55	0.5	0.6
Central Western .. ..	4,296,947	34,739,592	8.08	21.4	21.2
Far Western .. ..	2,035,668	16,219,549	7.97	10.0	10.1
<i>Total Central</i> .. ..	<i>6,448,757</i>	<i>51,836,219</i>	<i>8.04</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>31.9</i>
Mackay .. ..	481	2,008	4.17	0.0	0.0
Townsville .. ..	321	2,282	7.11	0.0	0.0
Cairns .. ..	709	5,115	7.21	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western .. ..	2,368,769	16,682,541	7.04	10.2	11.7
<i>Total North</i> .. ..	<i>2,370,280</i>	<i>16,691,946</i>	<i>7.04</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>11.7</i>
<b>Total Queensland..</b>	<b>20,244,911</b>	<b>162,646,137</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*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, 1955, and the last pre-war year, 1938-39.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Country to which Exported.	1938-39.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).						
Belgium .. ..	28,384	18,482	8,053	10,991	17,355	16,208
Canada .. ..	23	1,928	284	138	113	706
Czechoslovakia ..	2,968	266	416	528	2,186	1,486
France .. ..	32,671	21,932	20,795	20,918	29,195	26,323
Germany .. ..	13,485	7,046	6,700	7,459	12,146	12,206
Italy .. ..	4,906	10,817	12,810	11,101	18,714	12,618
Japan .. ..	11,092	14,128	25,376	43,482	28,294	32,968
Netherlands ..	5,581	1,123	474	260	1,088	597
Poland .. ..	2,160	4,184	1,988	854	4,193	2,986
Sweden .. ..	2,098	1,761	143	382	503	652
Turkey .. ..	111	332	1,598	1,258	3,330	640
United Kingdom ..	77,091	54,968	33,912	38,164	42,840	45,044
U.S.A. .. ..	4,974	41,125	30,702	12,258	18,003	20,066
U.S.S.R. .. ..	5	3,495	..	..	8,420	..
Other Countries ..	1,564	3,413	5,067	2,548	6,448	7,570
Total .. ..	187,113	185,000	148,318	150,341	192,828	180,070
VALUE (£1,000).						
Belgium .. ..	1,161	7,612	2,277	3,343	5,263	4,231
Canada .. ..	1	1,196	109	43	31	181
Czechoslovakia ..	150	181	191	240	1,017	537
France .. ..	1,388	11,092	6,680	7,143	9,644	7,690
Germany .. ..	700	3,773	2,505	2,969	4,472	3,835
Italy .. ..	254	5,931	4,531	4,277	7,276	4,115
Japan .. ..	604	8,046	10,392	17,642	11,638	12,031
Netherlands ..	280	606	156	89	353	158
Poland .. ..	112	2,451	1,007	356	1,792	1,199
Sweden .. ..	105	1,065	49	153	200	219
Turkey .. ..	6	251	633	545	1,144	262
United Kingdom ..	3,381	30,469	11,264	13,665	15,426	13,769
U.S.A. .. ..	290	26,403	12,005	4,612	6,459	6,074
U.S.S.R. .. ..	b	2,102	..	..	4,013	..
Other Countries ..	90	1,884	1,954	1,063	2,630	2,719
Total .. ..	8,522	103,062	53,753	56,140	71,358	57,020

<sup>a</sup> Excluding noils and wool waste.<sup>b</sup> £267.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised 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 1954-55, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 11,392,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (4,371,000 lb.), U.S.A. (3,339,000 lb.), Germany (802,000 lb.), France (792,000 lb.), and Belgium (564,000 lb.).

*Wool Sales.*—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1955, 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. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. 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.	£
1945-46	13	591,417	169,723,974	12,073,473	12,589,117	15-87	27-11
1946-47	9	469,033	129,839,611	10,582,791	16,473,533	26-48	48-68
1947-48	8	478,680	138,910,375	8,876,596	28,665,231	45-35	65-37
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51-29	82-66
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68-47	97-17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141-74	206-50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84-01	117-67
1952-53	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88-85	132-80
1953-54	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86-51	131-36
1954-55	9	588,207	177,872,265	2,712,998	55,215,735	72-86	107-43

*a* Appraisals from 16th October, 1939, to 16th September, 1946.

*Wool Processing.*—In 1954-55 there were 11 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 2,773,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Establishments ..	No.	16	16	16	16	15
Workers <i>a</i> ..	No.	1,267	1,000	868	1,139	1,132
Salaries and Wages	£	553,071	504,764	505,306	652,325	651,288
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	593	588	561	597	522
Greasy Wool	1,000 Lb.	25,695	12,303	12,537	17,299	17,888
Production—						
Scoured Wool <sup>b</sup>	1,000 Lb.	15,426	8,664	8,882	11,045	11,561
Woollen Cloth	Sq. Yds.	1,633,713	1,120,857	1,042,207	1,449,225	1,347,512
Blankets ..	Pairs	25,671	11,161	4,063	10,274	16,260

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

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

5. 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 1954-55 were worth £30,636,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £9,275,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>bc</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry. <i>c</i>				
No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	
1945-46	1,242,071	714,800	273,035	102,567	26,936	61,552	9,554
1946-47	1,145,742	653,940	259,716	75,359	17,292	36,888	4,788
1947-48	1,159,625	694,244	251,930	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229	700,908	262,565	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069	693,413	269,339	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759	666,398	301,561	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785	572,448	286,987	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53	1,135,430	641,400	262,221	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123
1953-54	1,160,555	661,256	284,974	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572
1954-55	1,158,006	655,307	276,262	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283

*a* As at 31st March.*b* Including all heifers one year and over.*c* From 1946-47, includes one-half of "Other" dairy cattle (see page 142).

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

## DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>c</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
Moreton ..	285,269	74,652	262	161	30,692	..	957
Maryborough ..	252,185	61,269	243	190	32,216	..	1,655
Downs ..	194,225	59,618	307	166	22,655	..	14,992
Roma ..	10,903	1,415	130	14	593	..	..
South Western	2,008	96	47	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>744,590</i>	<i>197,050</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>531</i>	<i>86,156</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>17,604</i>
Rockhampton	127,936	27,226	213	82	12,813	..	140
Cent. Western	4,969	254	51	10	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,025	36	35	1	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>133,930</i>	<i>27,516</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>12,813</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>140</i>
Mackay ..	15,071	2,077	138	43	570	..	..
Townsville ..	3,838	474	124	6	..	..	..
Cairns ..	32,645	8,587	263	17	3,310	..	..
Peninsula ..	167	8	49	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,328	51	38	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>53,049</i>	<i>11,197</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>3,880</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land ..	931,569	235,763	253	690	102,849	..	17,744

*a* Milking and dry cows, and half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 142, at 31st March, 1955.*b* Year ended 31st March, 1955, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.*c* Year ended 30th June, 1955.



Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1954-55, Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced over one-fifth, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. More than four-fifths of the cheese production came from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>b</i>	Butter Made. <i>c</i>	Cheese Made. <i>c</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>c d</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	861,193	315,719	367	89,886	5,618	26,363
Victoria ..	1,025,233	536,835	524	179,608	45,477	18,086
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>931,588</b>	<b>275,605</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>103,539</b>	<b>17,744</b>	<b>24,187</b>
S. Australia ..	169,822	90,699	534	19,498	29,347	7,567
W. Australia ..	134,696	54,194	402	16,276	2,434	7,428
Tasmania ..	111,781	52,022	465	19,198	615	2,300
A. C. Territory..	2,314	725	313	9	..	..
<b>Total<sup>e</sup> ..</b>	<b>3,236,607</b>	<b>1,325,799</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>428,014</b>	<b>101,235</b>	<b>85,931</b>

*a* At 31st March, 1955.

*b* Year ended 30th June, 1955.

*c* Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1955, latter for year ended 31st March, 1955.

*d* Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight.

*e* 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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	28,205	28,512	28,663	28,640	28,211
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	1,040	810	935	799	690
on Farms { £	118,029	119,626	164,526	144,700	122,088
Dairy Factories No.	93	91	89	91	89
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	960,179	1,057,460	1,196,076	1,405,248	1,493,223
Plant .. £	1,125,344	1,307,936	1,460,871	1,788,948	2,120,704
Workers <i>b</i> .. No.	1,655	1,502	1,614	1,623	1,626
Salaries and Wages £	822,779	921,443	1,085,975	1,143,410	1,183,146
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	106,281	62,385	109,777	93,627	102,849
<i>c</i> £	15,571,540	12,033,676	23,569,115	20,418,574	21,970,608
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	19,439	10,528	21,143	15,112	17,744
<i>c</i> £	1,551,750	1,071,514	2,388,956	1,714,939	1,848,679

*a* Owners of one or more dairy cattle.

*b* Average for whole year.

*c* Values include subsidy. For cheese, the output of certain small factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items, is included here.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 154.

*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 during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1955, 810 commercial poultry farmers kept 716,000 fowls, of which 656,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 623,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1954-55 amounted to 6,704,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,870,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 9,574,000 dozen amounted to about 87 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 1953-54 was estimated for Australia at 203 per head of population, 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 of 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year, while Australian consumption during the three pre-war years averaged 243 eggs per head per year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

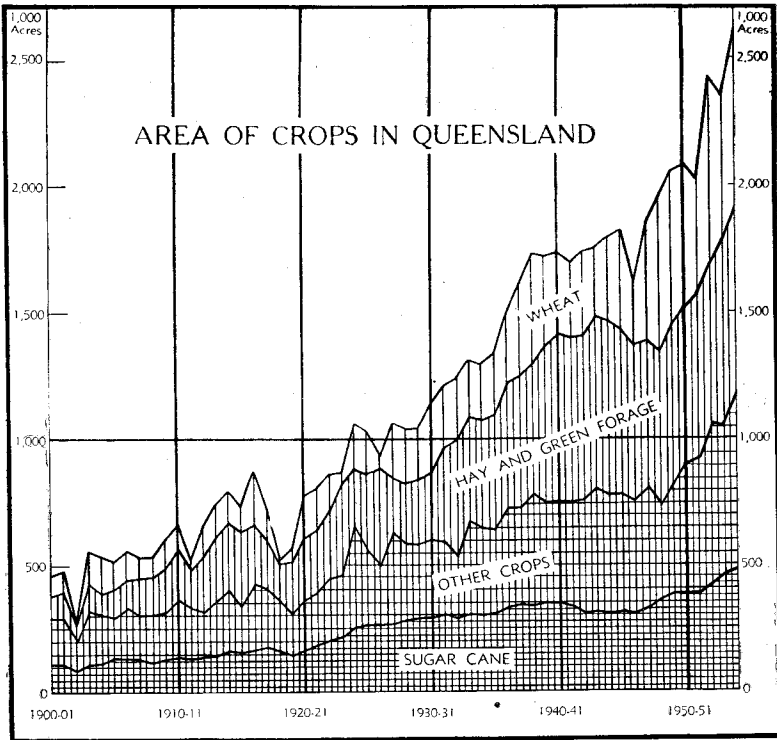
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1955, were 60,000 ducks, 17,000 turkeys, and 6,000 geese.

*Bee Keeping.*—In 1954-55, returns were received from 777 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,732,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 69 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 2,888,000 lb. and an average of 97 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 37,000 lb. was produced in 1954-55. The value of the products of the industry in 1954-55 was estimated at £80,000.

## 6. 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 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 on page 158 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland



over the last half century. The total area under all crops is five times as great as it was fifty years ago, and over the last twenty years, during which the area under crop in Australia as a whole has not increased, the Queensland figure has doubled. In 1954-55, Queensland had 2.0 acres of crops per head of population, compared with 2.4 acres for Australia as a whole.

The increase in the area of wheat has been an important part of the rise in Queensland's crop acreage during the last twenty years. A major part of the increase during this period has been due to the expansion of wheat-growing on the northern and western Downs.

The large increase in the acreage of hay and green forage has been a natural accompaniment of the growth of the dairying industry.

The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly maize and sorghum; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, bananas, and apples; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, sunflower seed, tobacco, and cotton.

Sugar cane, the most stable element in Queensland agriculture, made its greatest increase in the decade following the first World War.

## PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.		1900-01.	1939-40.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<i>Area.</i>						
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup>	.. Acres	72,651	262,181	274,757	332,703	367,640
Maize	.. .. Acres	127,974	176,844	108,230	114,735	114,673
Sorghum	.. .. Acres	c	4,397	190,619	181,819	202,532
Wheat	.. .. Acres	79,304	362,044	724,495	579,969	687,402
Green Forage	.. Acres	41,445	550,716	572,212	663,097	649,607
Hay ..	.. Acres	42,497	59,970	65,408	68,957	74,770
Cotton	.. .. Acres	..	41,212	5,866	8,965	8,377
Peanuts	.. .. Acres	c	12,337	18,920	36,617	37,971
Potatoes	.. .. Acres	11,060	12,446	11,641	9,382	9,621
Pumpkins	.. .. Acres	14,232	28,097	28,016	25,231	22,097
Tobacco	.. .. Acres	665	3,653	4,339	4,065	5,135
Bananas <sup>b</sup>	.. .. Acres	6,215	6,345	3,662	4,531	5,452
Pineapples <sup>b</sup>	.. Acres	939	5,451	6,258	7,105	8,355
<i>Production.</i>						
Sugar Cane ..	1,000 Tons	848	6,039	6,842	8,751	9,864
Maize	.. 1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	2,650	3,042	3,080
Sorghum	.. 1,000 Bush.	c	62	3,239	4,040	5,083
Wheat	.. 1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	18,662	10,180	16,478
Hay ..	.. .. Tons	78,758	102,750	134,622 <sup>d</sup>	138,273 <sup>d</sup>	169,636 <sup>d</sup>
Cotton	.. 1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	2,184	5,132	3,597
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Lb.	c	13,020	18,901	40,020	31,362
Potatoes	.. .. Tons	20,014	28,306	35,051	32,628	30,651
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons	43,740	75,164	69,464	65,858	56,019
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	3,431	4,015	4,332
Bananas	.. 100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	3,848	5,328	5,387
Pineapples	.. 100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	22,092	29,884	35,806
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>						
Sugar Cane ..	.. Tons	11.68	23.03	24.90	26.30	26.83
Maize	.. .. Bush.	19.20	18.91	24.49	26.51	26.86
Sorghum	.. .. Bush.	c	14.12	16.99	22.22	25.10
Wheat	.. .. Bush.	15.06	18.77	25.76	17.55	23.97
Hay ..	.. .. Tons	1.85	1.71	2.06	2.01	2.27
Cotton	.. .. Lb.	..	425	372	572	429
Peanuts	.. .. Lb.	c	1,055	999	1,093	826
Potatoes	.. .. Tons	1.81	2.27	3.01	3.48	3.19
Pumpkins	.. .. Tons	3.07	2.68	2.48	2.61	2.54
Tobacco	.. .. Lb.	679	573	791	988	844
Bananas	.. .. Bush.	140	100	105	118	99
Pineapples	.. .. Doz.	452	437	353	421	429

<sup>a</sup> Area cut for crushing each year.<sup>b</sup> Area bearing only.<sup>d</sup> Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture.

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, 1954-55.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane <sup>a</sup> Acres	6,566	..	<b>367,640</b>	..	..	..	374,206
Maize .. Acres	50,617	4,379	<b>114,673</b>	..	8	8	169,685
Sorghum .. Acres	13,069	..	<b>202,532</b>	..	30	..	215,631
Wheat 1,000 Acres	2,919	2,390	<b>687</b>	1,689	2,979	7	10,671
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	934	76	<b>650</b>	360	639	71	2,730
Hay .. 1,000 Acres	524	739	<b>75</b>	257	289	96	1,980
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	<b>8,377</b>	..	..	..	8,377
Peanuts .. Acres	769	..	<b>37,971</b>	..	<i>c</i>	..	38,740
Potatoes .. Acres	13,897	44,075	<b>9,621</b>	6,037	7,563	26,209	107,402
Pumpkins <sup>b</sup> Acres	4,306	2,000	<b>12,448</b>	683	1,243	81	20,761
Tobacco .. Acres	635	2,471	<b>5,135</b>	..	1,418	..	9,659
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	222	..	<b>9,864</b>	..	..	..	10,086
Maize 1,000 Bush.	1,767	229	<b>3,080</b>	..	<i>d</i>	<i>f</i>	5,076
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	272	..	<b>5,083</b>	..	<i>e</i>	..	5,355
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	37,718	48,484	<b>16,478</b>	31,463	34,300	158	168,601
Hay .. 1,000 Tons	680	1,208	<b>170</b>	330	305	158	2,851
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	<b>3,597</b>	..	..	..	3,597
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	775	..	<b>31,362</b>	..	<i>c</i>	..	32,137
Potatoes .. Tons	47,700	206,577	<b>30,651</b>	38,362	43,565	101,000	467,855
Pumpkins <sup>b</sup> Tons	11,407	12,325	<b>28,658</b>	3,749	3,807	400	60,346
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	618	868	<b>4,332</b>	..	1,003	..	6,821
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	33.84	..	<b>26.83</b>	..	..	..	26.95
Maize .. Bush.	34.91	52.30	<b>26.86</b>	..	9.75	21.63	29.91
Sorghum .. Bush.	20.81	..	<b>25.10</b>	..	15.00	..	24.83
Wheat .. Bush.	12.92	20.29	<b>23.97</b>	18.63	11.51	22.57	15.80
Hay .. .. Tons	1.30	1.63	<b>2.27</b>	1.28	1.15	1.64	1.44
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	<b>429</b>	..	..	..	429
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,008	..	<b>826</b>	..	<i>c</i>	..	830
Potatoes .. Tons	3.43	4.69	<b>3.19</b>	6.35	5.76	3.85	4.36
Pumpkins <sup>b</sup> .. Tons	2.65	6.16	<b>2.30</b>	5.49	3.06	4.94	2.91
Tobacco .. Lb.	973	351	<b>844</b>	..	707	..	706

*a* Area cut for crushing. *b* Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.  
*c* A few acres grown, particulars of which are not available.  
*d* 78 bushels. *e* 450 bushels. *f* 173 bushels.

*Value of Agricultural Production.*—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1954-55 has been estimated at £77,931,088. By "gross value" is meant the value which the 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 1954-55 was approximately £69,178,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>			
Cut for Crushing .. .. .	367,640	9,864,304 tons	37,931,241
Cut for Plants .. .. .	11,589	262,072 tons	968,574
Standover, &c. .. .. .	107,512	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat .. .. .	687,402	16,477,770 bush.	10,696,981
Maize .. .. .	114,673	3,079,692 bush.	1,942,546
Barley (2-row) .. .. .	72,383	2,139,318 bush.	} 1,427,134
Barley (6-row) .. .. .	14,914	433,584 bush.	
Oats .. .. .	36,432	597,087 bush.	350,789
Rice .. .. .	2	15 bush.	25
Rye .. .. .	308	5,328 bush.	2,664
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed .. .. .	23,294	377,706 bush.	865,004
Millet, Panicum, &c. .. .. .	45,842	802,806 bush.	595,242
Sorghum .. .. .	202,532	5,082,762 bush.	2,474,282
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne .. .. .	1,061	118,105 lb.	35,432
Sudan Grass .. .. .	5,779	2,717,232 lb.	79,253
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	a	129,207 lb.	16,151
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Oats .. .. .	316,145	..	1,422,648
Sorghum .. .. .	53,469	..	213,876
Sugar and Cow Cane .. .. .	3,401	..	18,643
Other Green Forage .. .. .	276,592	..	1,078,595
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne .. .. .	58,133	145,732 tons	2,040,248
Oaten .. .. .	6,582	8,601 tons	180,621
Wheaten .. .. .	5,538	8,022 tons	80,220
Other .. .. .	4,517 <sup>b</sup>	8,433 tons	91,505
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot .. .. .	372	4,114 tons	27,428
Broom Millet (Brush) .. .. .	79	336 cwt.	2,386
Coffee .. .. .	1	75 lb.	5
Cotton .. .. .	8,377	3,597,207 lb.	207,889
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	3,100	16,659 bush.	24,989
Ginger .. .. .	17	103,820 lb.	1,273
Linseed .. .. .	15,569	94,094 cwt.	315,109
Peanuts .. .. .	37,971	31,362,224 lb.	1,136,881
Potatoes .. .. .	9,621	30,651 tons	766,275
Pumpkins .. .. .	22,097	56,019 tons	507,141
Sunflower Seed .. .. .	2,886	43,233 bush.	40,351

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55—continued.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes .. .. .	1,715	6,047 tons	35,294
Tobacco .. .. .	5,135	4,331,595 lb.	2,585,355
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	1,029	..	66,061
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons .. .. .	350	64,964 bush.	108,273
Mandarins .. .. .	1,204	122,718 bush.	220,892
Oranges .. .. .	2,981	360,249 bush.	414,412
Other .. .. .	87	19,497 bush.	22,178
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples .. .. .	5,590	592,300 bush.	1,025,654
Apricots .. .. .	249	19,033 bush.	46,234
Custard Apples .. .. .	210	14,193 bush.	26,066
Figs .. .. .	22	5,829 bush.	7,258
Mangoes .. .. .	512	31,851 bush.	20,606
Nuts .. .. .	130	56,493 lb.	4,237
Peaches .. .. .	1,278	106,313 bush.	161,167
Pears .. .. .	348	51,170 bush.	64,405
Plums .. .. .	1,070	108,998 bush.	160,971
Other .. .. .	42	2,675 bush.	8,277
Grapes .. .. .	2,607	6,730,128 lb.	304,477
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas .. .. .	5,452	538,650 bush.	1,073,589
Papaws .. .. .	1,060	435,012 bush.	262,081
Passion Fruit .. .. .	130	8,459 bush.	29,066
Pineapples .. .. .	8,355	3,580,641 doz.	2,231,257
Strawberries .. .. .	137	549,485 lb.	72,052
Other .. .. .	12	..	1,738
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	13,587	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French .. .. .	4,810	517,688 bush.	880,508
Beans, Navy .. .. .	1,044	7,587 bush.	13,056
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	1,761	432,006 doz.	324,918
Carrots .. .. .	464	1,765 tons	108,842
Cucumbers .. .. .	850	122,720 bush.	96,655
Lettuces .. .. .	295	226,201 bush.	120,641
Onions .. .. .	2,807	12,243 tons	351,986
Peas, Green .. .. .	962	55,318 bush.	79,059
Tomatoes .. .. .	5,327	749,131 bush.	1,207,260
Turnips .. .. .	467	1,206 tons	16,235
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,276	4,858 tons	124,728
Other .. .. .	1,589	..	114,199
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,590,774</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>77,931,088</b>

<sup>a</sup> Harvested from 1,057 acres of permanent pasture.

<sup>b</sup> Not including 1,279 acres of permanent pasture, from which 1,152 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the last five seasons, and for 1939-40, which was virtually the last pre-war season, are given on the next page.

## GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1939-40.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ..	10,429	17,795	17,922	28,932	37,381	37,931
Maize .. ..	607	1,756	2,143	1,905	2,037	1,942
Wheat .. ..	1,344	6,285	5,396	15,401	7,225	10,697
Other Cereals ..	89	417	503	2,260	617	1,781
Green Forage ..	1,220	2,037	2,974	2,509	3,518	2,734
Hay .. ..	568	1,241	2,229	1,972	2,712	2,393
Cotton .. ..	301	54	127	107	316	208
Peanuts .. ..	115	290	418	843	2,076	1,137
Potatoes .. ..	311	556	962	1,077	1,142	766
Pumpkins .. ..	316	685	1,021	443	528	507
Tobacco .. ..	193	940	1,423	1,385	2,041	2,585
Tomatoes .. ..	276	1,056	1,189	1,663	1,359	1,207
Apples .. ..	108	589	844	502	902	1,026
Bananas .. ..	374	711	901	879	978	1,074
Citrus Fruits ..	161	538	692	678	704	766
Grapes .. ..	87	260	287	336	288	304
Pineapples .. ..	467	1,587	1,540	2,461	2,255	2,231
Other Fruits ..	208	530	720	783	770	864
Other Agriculture	942	5,094	5,921	6,988	6,642	7,778
Total .. ..	18,116	42,421	47,212	71,124	73,491	77,931

*Agricultural Districts.*—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 164).

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Statistical Division.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Pine-apples.	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Tomatoes.
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Dozen.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Bush.
Moreton .. ..	172	616	382	1,990	37	..	275
Maryborough ..	336	1,104	61	1,235	527	10	20
Downs .. ..	14,993	553	..	..	51	1,490	149
Roma .. ..	257	1	..	..	2	..	1
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>15,758</i>	<i>2,274</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>3,225</i>	<i>617</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>445</i>
Rockhampton ..	598	126	17	208	2,917	8	49
Central Western ..	121	..	..	..	..	..	1
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>2,917</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>50</i>
Mackay .. ..	..	2	4	7	2	..	4
Townsville .. ..	..	7	14	57	47	586	237
Cairns .. ..	1	670	61	82	9	2,238	13
Peninsula .. ..	..	1	..	2	5	..	..
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>2,824</i>	<i>254</i>
Total Queensland	16,478	3,080	539	3,581	3,597	4,332	749



*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 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.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1954 season. Fourteen of the mills were 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 small-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 sugar country may be 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:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1955 was 1,136,000 tons, produced from 8,616,000 tons of cane cut from 365,000 acres.

## SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1.27	<i>n</i>
1890 ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1.69	<i>n</i>
1900 ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11.68	1.28	9.17
1910 ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19.45	2.23	8.73
1920 ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15.03	1.88	8.00
1930 ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15.89	2.33	6.83
1940 ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19.68	2.88	6.82
1950 ..	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25.38	3.34	7.61
1951 ..	388,348	273,370	5,005,172	704,341	18.31	2.58	7.11
1952 ..	419,834	274,757	6,841,536	934,614	24.90	3.40	7.32
1953 ..	466,478	332,703	8,751,063	1,220,383	26.30	3.67	7.17
1954 ..	486,741	367,640	9,864,304	1,301,245	26.83	3.54	7.58

*Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1954.*

Cairns ..	161,197	137,617	4,007,659 <sup>c</sup>	502,276	29.12	} 4.18	{ 7.85
Townsville ..	56,939	34,758	1,438,924 <sup>c</sup>	218,505	41.37		
Mackay ..	172,190	125,059	2,616,618	352,362	20.92	} 3.29	{ 7.43
Maryborough	86,998	62,706	1,630,961	206,285	26.00		
Moreton ..	9,417	7,500	170,142	21,817	22.69	} 2.91	{ 7.80

<sup>a</sup> Excluding fodder crops.<sup>b</sup> 94 per cent. net titre.<sup>c</sup> Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,943,428 tons; and Townsville, 1,503,155 tons.<sup>n</sup> Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,327,545 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1954-55, 98.0 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 2.0 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland is again expanding after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, 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, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 486,700 acres in 1954-55. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and in 1954-55 it was 15,100 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1954-55 yielded, per acre harvested, 26.83 tons of cane or 3.54 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 33.84 tons of cane or 4.01 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. Thus, in 1954-55, the yield per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 13 per cent. higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 35 per cent. lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1954-55 were:—Queensland, 2.67 tons, and New South Wales, 1.74 tons, compared with 2.62 and 2.25 tons respectively in the previous year.

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.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 10 of this chapter.

*Fruit Crops.*—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1954-55 was £6,264,890. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies approximately one-sixth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total. <i>a</i>
<b>Bearing Area—</b>							
Apples .. Acres	11,087	15,776	<b>5,590</b>	5,620	11,136	17,025	66,320
Bananas .. Acres	17,926	..	<b>5,452</b>	..	430	..	23,817
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	26,456	6,116	<b>4,622</b>	5,624	4,068	..	46,911
Grapes .. Acres	16,485	42,929	<b>2,607</b>	57,106	8,034	..	127,161
Pineapples .. Acres	324	..	<b>8,355</b>	..	..	..	8,683
<b>Production—</b>							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,163	2,838	<b>592</b>	622	1,705	5,009	11,936
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	2,522	..	<b>539</b>	..	77	..	3,139
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	3,586	891	<b>567</b>	1,515	524	..	7,086
Grapes .. Tons	50,315	229,472	<b>3,004</b>	169,536	15,242	..	467,569
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	91	..	<b>3,581</b>	..	..	..	3,672
<b>Total Area under Fruit</b>							
Bearing .. Acres	90,648	95,397	<b>31,826</b>	80,974	26,971	22,349	348,308
Non-bearing .. Acres	18,681	16,451	<b>13,587</b>	10,145	3,519	1,338	63,802
<b>Gross Value of Fruit</b>							
Production £1,000	17,803	15,454	<b>6,265</b>	9,054	4,779	5,825	59,201

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

Pineapples and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops, and were worth £2,231,000 and £1,074,000 respectively in 1954-55. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently 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, but subsequently declined to about one-third of that acreage. This was 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. Papaws (435,000 bushels in 1954-55) and custard apples (14,200 bushels in 1954-55) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £635,000 in 1954-55, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Gayndah, Cardwell, and Rockhampton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £304,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1954-55, 61,371 gallons of wine were made.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1954-55 the State produced 592,300 bushels of apples, 106,313 bushels of peaches, 108,998 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The total quantity of these five fruits created a new record of 877,814 bushels, being 12 per cent. higher than the previous record in 1943-44, while the value was 166 per cent. higher at £1,458,431.

*Cotton.*—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million 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, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. 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, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, unfavourable seasons, labour shortages, and, to some extent, inexperience of farmers made it impossible to maintain the industry at this level, and by 1945 the area under cotton had fallen to under 8,000 acres with a yield of approximately 2 million lb. A further decline after 1947 reduced the area to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. in 1949. Each of the next four years showed some recovery, but figures for the 1954 season declined, being 8,377 acres and 3.6 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 from 1943-44 by a guaranteed price which in some years has necessitated the payment of a bounty.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

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

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. Banana Shire grew 72 per cent. of the 1954 crop.

*Grain Sorghum.*—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 202,532 acres in 1954-55, yielding 5,082,762 bushels of grain valued at £2,474,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. Half of the sorghum acreage is now in Downs Division, with most of the balance in Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions.

*Forage or Saccharine Sorghums*, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 53,469 acres were planted in 1954-55, from which fodder valued at £214,000 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) of 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 1954-55 Queensland produced 64 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Western Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1954-55 was 5,135 acres, producing 4,332,000 lb. of dried leaf. One-half of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), over one-third from the Texas district, south of the Downs, and one-eighth from the Ayr district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Bundaberg.

*Peanuts.*—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased areas, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1954-55, 37,971 acres yielded 31,362,000 lb., valued at £1,137,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing 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 area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. Since 1935 the area under this crop has varied from about

10,000 to 20,000 acres annually, excepting in a few adverse seasons. In 1954-55, 23,294 acres yielded 378,000 bushels, valued at £865,000. The crop is cultivated on the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

*Arrowroot.*—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes 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 1954-55, the area was 372 acres and the production 4,114 tons, worth £27,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

*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, grown mostly on the Downs, is the State’s second most important crop and realised £10,697,000 in 1954-55. Maize was worth £1,943,000 in 1954-55 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

*Artificial Fertilisers.*—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).						
1950-51 .. ..	249,505	16,548	17,625	37,045	2,891	323,614
1951-52 .. ..	250,247	17,602	18,623	38,451	2,811	327,734
1952-53 .. ..	282,823	18,784	19,826	46,398	5,433	373,264
1953-54 .. ..	317,038	17,860	23,439	56,864	10,637	425,838
1954-55 .. ..	322,438	18,212	25,135	62,218	13,810	441,813
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).						
1950-51 .. ..	154,214	10,276	7,888	31,906	3,190	207,474
1951-52 .. ..	163,975	12,647	8,193	37,251	3,499	225,565
1952-53 .. ..	207,100	14,793	9,316	44,578	7,290	283,077
1953-54 .. ..	273,171	15,151	12,695	52,100	12,484	365,601
1954-55 .. ..	250,865	13,178	12,123	55,750	17,615	349,531
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).						
1950-51 .. ..	1,002,730	112,553	127,280	23,989	1,191	1,267,743
1951-52 .. ..	946,313	116,986	130,273	30,339	2,718	1,226,629
1952-53 .. ..	1,076,010	115,481	136,667	30,068	3,144	1,361,370
1953-54 .. ..	1,237,493	115,833	169,778	34,128	4,329	1,561,561
1954-55 .. ..	1,142,849	122,577	179,324	34,062	5,666	1,484,478
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).						
1950-51 .. ..	4.6	7.4	7.7	1.5	1.5	4.6
1951-52 .. ..	4.4	7.4	7.4	1.8	2.2	4.4
1952-53 .. ..	4.5	6.9	7.4	1.6	1.9	4.4
1953-54 .. ..	4.8	7.3	7.8	1.5	1.6	4.5
1954-55 .. ..	4.3	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.7	4.2

## 7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,436,000 in 1954-55, compared with approximately £350,000 before the 1939-1945 War. From 1941-42 to 1943-44, fighting in the waters north of Australia stopped tropical fisheries, and there was a slight decrease in the catch of edible fish. In 1954-55 the quantity of edible fish caught was about the same as in 1938-39, but the value (£499,077) was nearly three times as great. Crabs, lobsters, and prawns, which were not important before the war, were worth £278,576. Oysters obtained were less than one-sixth of the 1938-39 quantity, but their value (£6,640) was about half the pre-war level. Among the tropical fisheries the quantity of pearl-shell had fallen by 64 per cent., but its value (£201,811) was twice as great, while the quantity of trochus-shell was four times, and its value (£349,457) nearly fifteen times, as great as in 1938-39. Whaling, on a quota basis, is carried on in South Queensland waters. The following table gives details of production for five years.

## FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
QUANTITY.					
Fish .. .. Tons	3,972	4,027	4,688	4,360	4,034
Crabs .. .. 1,000	330	303	360	310	391
Lobsters .. .. Cwt.	..	..	17	74	81
Prawns .. .. 1,000 Lb.	378	375	500	700	2,000
Oysters .. .. Sacks	1,716	2,460	2,694	1,835	1,050
Whales .. .. No.	..	..	..	700 <sup>a</sup>	600 <sup>a</sup>
Pearl-shell .. Tons	697	446	495	431	400
Trochus-shell .. Tons	1,278	1,159	995	1,360	1,239
VALUE.					
Fish .. .. £	467,795	518,579	595,515	529,764	499,077
Crabs .. .. £	23,655	28,525	30,415	26,869	37,476
Lobsters .. .. £	..	..	194	935	1,100
Prawns .. .. £	40,192	47,000	65,000	83,500	240,000
Oysters .. .. £	10,510	15,050	16,256	12,577	6,640
Whales .. .. £	..	..	..	92,539	100,364
Pearl-shell .. £	292,740	253,420	250,643	215,373	201,811
Trochus-shell .. £	227,625	232,932	145,993	259,073	349,457
Total .. .. £	1,062,517	1,095,506	1,104,016	1,220,630	1,435,925

<sup>a</sup> For the season May to September, 1953 and 1954 respectively.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1955 to £13,057.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1954-55 are shown in the next table. In 1954-55, 88 boats, employing 1,114 men, were operating in tropical fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41, before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Tropical Fisheries.	Total.
Boats Engaged .. .. No.	4,331	52	88	4,471
Value of Boats and Equipment £	1,560,870	9,690	366,800	1,937,360
Men Employed .. .. No.	9,157	109	1,114	10,380

<sup>a</sup> Excluding whaling.

## 8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4m. in some years and was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from £1.3m. in 1931 to £5.1m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value of mineral output to a record level of £31.0m. in 1955.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal minerals, and the total value of all minerals, produced in Queensland.

## MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
QUANTITY.						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold <sup>a</sup> ..	147,248	78,580	84,642	71,818	98,754	65,296
Silver <sup>a</sup> ..	3,885,963	2,764,755	3,435,261	2,906,314	3,409,439	3,775,048
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper <sup>a</sup> ..	5,798	4,727	6,236	21,409	27,748	28,227
Tin ..	867	340	330	292	730	770
Lead <sup>a</sup> ..	45,292	33,076	39,395	36,168	40,715	40,682
Zinc ..	29,092	21,743	23,683	19,944	19,615	17,151
Rutile, &c. <sup>b</sup> ..	..	22,278	24,104	27,918	32,136	35,556
Coal ..	1,317,488	2,473,775	2,742,236	2,516,812	2,760,810	2,747,165
VALUE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold <sup>c</sup> ..	1,428,598	1,237,464	1,375,465	1,159,072	1,539,058	1,021,787
Silver ..	325,000	1,096,375	1,323,235	1,105,931	1,294,261	1,512,245
Copper ..	289,927	1,205,597	1,902,267	6,589,365	8,771,738	12,171,444
Tin ..	200,652	307,229	336,671	222,485	538,015	603,717
Lead ..	685,856	6,520,962	6,564,910	3,511,906	4,919,641	5,387,477
Zinc ..	415,571	4,550,686	4,471,637	1,817,123	1,912,208	1,940,315
Rutile, &c. <sup>b</sup> ..	..	401,301	652,146	969,983	890,836	1,154,257
Coal ..	1,167,844	4,490,154	5,905,377	5,822,110	6,418,388	6,857,833
Other ..	43,514	390,607	607,883	347,405	312,380	328,086
Total ..	4,556,962	20,200,375	23,139,591	21,545,380	26,596,525	30,977,161

<sup>a</sup> Including the metal content of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelter products. In the table on page 173, production from these mines is included in terms of metal content of concentrates.

<sup>b</sup> Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite (see page 172).

<sup>c</sup> Including gold premium—1951, £20,129; 1952, £64,219; 1953, £46,491; 1954, £886; 1955, £1,537.



The first mineral to become important in Queensland was gold. 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 £1m.

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 produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold in 1955 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

*Silver* has been produced in small quantities since 1870. Herberston 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 to concentrate on copper, but for the years 1951 to 1955 the State's average silver production was back to 84 per cent. of the pre-war quantity.

*Copper*.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased nearly three-fold. After the war, the diversion of Mount Isa to lead and zinc production while a new copper treatment plant, opened early in 1953, was being installed, reduced the State's copper output to below the pre-war level, but the 1955 production of 28,227 tons, three-quarters of which came from Mount Isa, was the highest on record.

*Tin*.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland.

*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 1939-1945 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 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed, and in 1955 the combined value of these metals was over six times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

*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 it rose sharply, and in 1955 it was 2,747,165 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Clermont, Bowen, Callide, and Maryborough, and smaller amounts are mined in the Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and other

districts. On the Clermont field at Blair Athol, on the Callide field, and at Scottville in the Bowen district coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

*Rutile-Zircon-Ilmenite-Monazite* is produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland. 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 has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. The Oaks State battery at Kidston, and the Venus mill at Charters Towers, deal with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treat tin ore; and crushings of tin ore used to be made by the State battery at Bamford, which was sold during 1949. With the exception of Irvinebank, all these ceased to function during the 1939-1945 War, but the Oaks battery (which has not operated since 1948) and the Venus mill (which is operating under a lease from the Mines Department) resumed operations in 1947. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 1,029 samples were submitted during 1955, and the Mines Department operates several compressor and pumping plants.

*State Coal Mines.*—The State Government operates three coal mines— at Collinsville (near Bowen), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (inland from Cairns). The output of these three mines amounted to 5 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1955.

*Persons Engaged.*—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1955 was 8,595, or 6·4 per 1,000 population. Including workers in smelters and quarries, the number was 10,056. 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.
1946 ..	1,576	1,306	881	2,329	601	330	7,023
1947 ..	1,548	1,536	943	2,394	689	285	7,395
1948 ..	1,692	1,486	897	2,438	671	274	7,458
1949 ..	1,833	1,597	1,005	2,398	704	303	7,840
1950 ..	2,064	1,481	1,057	2,436	801	357	8,196
1951 ..	2,239	1,927	1,118	2,385	799	445 <sup>a</sup>	8,913
1952 ..	2,167	1,891	1,261	2,485	805	437 <sup>a</sup>	9,046
1953 ..	2,444	2,208	1,164	2,461	1,199	359 <sup>a</sup>	9,835
1954 ..	2,272	2,210	1,186	2,423	1,045	299 <sup>a</sup>	9,435
1955 ..	2,515	2,331	1,013	2,736	1,145	316 <sup>a</sup>	10,056

<sup>a</sup> As collected direct from quarries. Earlier figures in this column are as collected by the Mines Department from quarries gazetted under mining regulations.

*Mineral Production in Various States.*—The values shown in the following table represent the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates, or other minerals produced during the year. The values shown in the table on page 170 are the Mines Department's values of the metal contents of the products where finally marketed.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1954.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. a
QUANTITY.							
Gold <sup>b</sup> .. Oz.	31,374	52,665	<b>97,951</b>	54	861,992	19,368	1,117,742
Silver <sup>b</sup> 1,000 Oz.	8,680	3	<b>3,584</b>	1	238	1,321	13,827
Copper <sup>b</sup> .. Tons	3,182	..	<b>27,207</b>	..	..	9,880	40,857
Tin <sup>b</sup> .. Tons	272	26	<b>730</b>	..	80	947	2,075
Lead <sup>b</sup> .. Tons	230,392	..	<b>41,424</b>	14	1,497	11,533	284,862
Zinc <sup>b</sup> .. Tons	202,646	..	<b>19,615</b>	..	74	30,324	252,659
Coal <sup>c</sup> 1,000 Tons	15,083	9,472	<b>2,761</b>	495	1,019	264	29,094
VALUE.							
Coal <sup>c</sup> .. £1,000	42,762	4,831	<b>6,474</b>	650	3,589	523	58,829
Other .. £1,000	35,440	5,249	<b>15,129</b>	7,903	17,152	8,432	90,553
Total .. £1,000	78,202	10,080	<b>21,603</b>	8,553	20,741	8,955	149,382

a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, for which the total values of mineral production were £1,145(000) and £103(000) respectively.

b Metallic contents of minerals produced in the individual States.

c Including brown coal in Victoria—9,331(000) tons, valued at £3,945(000).

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.
1946 ..	No. 306	No. 8	No. 301	No. 67	..	No. 67	No. 2	No. 2	..
1947 ..	361	5	358	77	2	75	..	..	..
1948 ..	297	5	292	54	1	53	..	..	..
1949 ..	280	5	275	61	1	60	..	..	..
1950 ..	327	4	323	72	..	72	1	1	..
1951 ..	286	5	285	73	..	73	3	..	3
1952 ..	386	6	380	72	..	72	5	..	5
1953 ..	382	9	373	98	1	97	4	..	4
1954 ..	431	11	426	100	3	97	5	..	5
1955 ..	443	3	440	67	..	67	5	..	5

*Quarries.*—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1955.

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Class of Stone.	Quarries	Production.			Workers	Wages and Salaries.
		Dimension and Crushed Stone.	Gravel, &c.	Value.		
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	£	No.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	23,289	1,593	20,363	28	12,485
Blue Metal .. ..	11	268,965	48,576	191,693	97	88,031
Limestone, &c. ..	16	155,899	2,191	130,284	66	56,280
Granite .. ..	6	92,548	22,626	62,969	47	32,516
Freestone, Sandstone	3	779	39,330	18,803	14	9,391
Other .. ..	9	78,233	226,691	73,751	64	33,139
Total ..	49	619,713	341,007	497,863	316	231,842

9. 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 reforestation 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. 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 building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets as time goes on. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 84,000,000 super. feet having been milled to 30th June, 1955.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 597 sawmills, 22 plywood mills, and 59 case mills from which returns were received for 1954-55. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale by plywood mills and case mills, nor sawn timber produced and used by case mills. In 1954-55 these items together amounted to 6,289,434 super. feet.

## SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Mills .. .. No.	641	650	646	636	597
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	6,987	7,523	7,382	7,483	7,373
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	2,808,767	3,813,192	4,099,112	4,346,680	4,565,041
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. .. £	2,355,279	2,861,770	3,096,286	3,352,818	3,637,103
Sawn Timber Produced <sup>c</sup>					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	224,704	261,521	263,598	263,143	242,039
Value .. .. £	7,796,610	10,946,504	11,988,597	12,722,409	12,497,214

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

<sup>c</sup> Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1954-55 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 454; Central, 52; Northern, 91. The Southern division accounted for 180,832,941 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 15,324,004 super. feet, and the Northern for 45,882,015 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table, and reference to the marketing of plywood is made in Chapter 10.

## PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Mills .. .. No.	20	21	21	22	22
Workers <sup>a</sup> .. No.	1,469	1,451	1,097	1,355	1,439
Salaries and Wages <sup>b</sup> £	725,670	850,316	684,515	921,454	1,007,571
Land, Buildings, and Plant .. .. £	451,933	526,759	542,342	639,744	673,010
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	34,258	35,787	23,516	34,277	36,129
Plywood <sup>c</sup> 1,000 Sq. Ft.	104,849	110,028	81,400	114,545	129,830
Veneers <sup>c</sup> 1,000 Sq. Ft.	57,677	47,139	25,593	82,421	96,814
Value of Plywood £	2,097,333	2,759,821	2,515,020	3,506,112	3,956,066
Value of Veneers £	310,160	283,594	165,040	461,020	587,921

<sup>a</sup> Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

<sup>c</sup> Including quantities made in sawmills.

## 10. 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. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments among ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

*Manufacturing in Various States.*—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

## FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Output.	Produc-tion. <i>d</i>
		Males.	Females.		Machin-ery and Plant.	Land and B'ldings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W.	20,713	309,806	103,084	319,801	206,745	202,374	1,399,044	559,973
Vic.	15,766	247,335	94,956	258,555	171,732	173,289	1,072,892	440,343
<b>Q'land</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>81,565</b>	<b>16,993</b>	<b>66,818</b>	<b>52,899</b>	<b>39,214</b>	<b>344,041</b>	<b>115,861</b>
S.A.	3,705	72,057	15,834	68,837	36,845	36,297	284,683	108,071
W.A.	3,629	41,168	7,001	33,627	43,892	26,903	142,326	58,094
Tas.	1,586	20,857	4,396	18,662	20,771	15,310	86,736	36,495
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,608</b>	<b>772,788</b>	<b>242,264</b>	<b>766,300</b>	<b>532,884</b>	<b>493,387</b>	<b>3,329,722</b>	<b>1,318,837</b>

*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 very extensive coal fields. 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 1954-55 for £1,000,316,000 out of a total value of production of £1,318,837,000 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, affected the various States unequally, and, in spite of much post-war development, manufacturing production per head was, in 1954-55, considerably lower in Queensland than in South Australia or Tasmania. For 1954-55, production per head was:—Victoria, £177-0; New South Wales, £161-9; South Australia, £133-8; Tasmania, £116-6; Western Australia, £89-5; Queensland, £87-4.

*Development of Secondary Industries.*—Under legislation passed in 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 398). On 9th February, 1945, when war-time conditions were creating difficulties for secondary industries, and with a view to post-war development, the Government decided to appoint a departmental committee to make a detailed survey of existing secondary industries and to consider proposals for the expansion and development of such industries and the establishment of new industries. The Secondary Industries Development Committee was set up representing the State Electricity Commission, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Bureau of Industry, and the Director of Employment. The Committee collaborated with private organisations representative of secondary industries throughout the State, made a detailed survey of secondary industries based on a regional plan and a number of special investigations into particular industries and problems affecting industries, and reported to Parliament in September, 1946.

In December, 1946, legislation provided for the establishment of a Secondary Industries Division within the Department of Labour and Industry, with a Director of Secondary Industries, as recommended by the Secondary Industries Development Committee. The new division, which took over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry, advises and assists worthwhile industries.

*Manufacturing in Queensland.*—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for five years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid. b	Capital Values.		Output.	Production c
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1950-51 ..	4,715	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357	210,620	73,770
1951-52 ..	4,858	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
1952-53 ..	5,000	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147	286,180	95,023
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
1954-55 ..	5,209	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214	344,041	115,861

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.

In the above table, the last column, "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 it is not considered practicable 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 should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1954-55, production of factories (£115,861,000) was worth more than half the value of the net production of primary industries (£195,271,000).

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 148; butter and cheese factories, pages 154 and 155; sugar mills, page 164; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 175.

*Statistical Divisions.*—Details of factories in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

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 ..	1,855	51,945	34,739,328	157,617,601	62,610,843	38,004,624
Moreton <sup>c</sup> ..	647	9,362	5,562,419	23,969,102	8,558,545	5,928,632
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	113	5,474	3,495,915	9,732,566	4,527,993	2,380,173
Maryborough	594	7,813	4,943,951	28,282,891	8,161,727	7,931,343
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	121	1,649	1,053,060	5,885,545	2,124,142	1,685,765
<i>Gympie</i> ..	73	514	283,629	2,536,098	470,725	640,005
<i>Maryborough</i>	82	2,327	1,526,287	4,841,657	2,064,575	1,061,902
Downs ..	724	6,752	4,040,400	22,314,608	7,029,996	5,319,372
<i>Toowoomba</i>	234	3,672	2,328,861	10,104,689	3,764,633	2,925,311
<i>Warwick</i> ..	46	480	303,994	2,298,951	597,072	410,230
Roma ..	96	442	207,350	1,020,036	421,897	295,413
South Western	50	236	108,407	336,830	191,966	152,598
<b>Total South</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>76,550</b>	<b>49,601,855</b>	<b>233,541,068</b>	<b>86,974,974</b>	<b>57,631,982</b>
Rockhampton	323	5,756	4,174,501	25,228,512	6,567,837	3,292,303
<i>Rockhampton</i>	175	4,081	2,870,250	14,609,836	4,174,328	2,075,765
Cent. Western	74	408	228,854	656,916	358,557	172,988
Far Western ..	8	19	7,789	33,573	16,352	17,705
<b>Total Central</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>4,411,144</b>	<b>25,919,001</b>	<b>6,942,746</b>	<b>3,482,996</b>
Mackay ..	155	3,030	2,419,112	17,186,006	4,536,372	5,387,388
<i>Mackay</i> ..	80	784	462,547	1,554,701	825,813	369,720
Townsville ..	252	5,282	4,246,771	21,945,183	6,152,072	8,798,966
<i>Charters Trs.</i>	30	138	61,532	244,279	127,559	74,299
<i>Townsville</i> ..	144	2,817	1,940,079	6,696,594	2,747,389	2,492,024
Cairns ..	380	7,608	5,663,145	32,476,933	9,981,045	14,609,537
<i>Cairns</i> ..	86	2,049	1,392,678	5,349,380	2,252,693	2,246,189
Peninsula ..	13	77	46,670	115,385	62,945	39,155
North Western	38	495	428,973	12,857,648	1,210,586	2,162,949
<b>Total North</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>12,804,671</b>	<b>84,581,155</b>	<b>21,943,020</b>	<b>30,997,995</b>
<b>Total Q'land. .</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>99,225</b>	<b>66,817,670</b>	<b>344,041,224</b>	<b>115,860,740</b>	<b>92,112,973</b>

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

*b* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*c* Excluding the metropolitan area.



Southern Queensland factories, in 1954-55, accounted for 75 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Brisbane, the main industrial centre of the State, has a large variety of industries of all types, and Ipswich has the chief workshops of the extensive railway system of Queensland. Sawmills and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and nearly all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. Nineteen per cent. of the State's factory production in 1954-55 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, and sawmills were most important. The remaining 6 per cent. of production was from Central Queensland, the most important factories being meatworks at Gladstone and Rockhampton, and butter factories. There is a cotton ginnery at Rockhampton.

Metropolitan factories accounted for £62,610,843, or 54.0 per cent., of the total factory production of the State for 1954-55, and provided 52.0 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Over the sixteen years since the last pre-war year (1938-39), factory employment had increased by 83 per cent., the proportionate increase in the metropolitan area being about the same as that in the State as a whole.

Outside Brisbane, the greatest factory development was in Maryborough, where engineering works are important, and in Ipswich, which has railway workshops and woollen mills. Other cities with high manufacturing activity per head are Cairns, where sawmills and plywood and veneer mills usually account for one-third of the production; Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks and railway workshops; and Toowoomba, mainly agricultural implements, bacon, flour, butter, and cheese.

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1954-55.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers a	Salaries and Wages. b	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	195	134,358	1,566,782	441,246	612,961
Meat (incl. Bacon)	17	3,161	2,623,087	24,453,646	5,001,412	1,973,200
Other Food, Drink	214	6,081	4,020,498	28,895,291	8,427,878	8,307,359
Sawmills, Plywood	66	1,849	1,335,869	5,871,590	2,391,693	900,609
Furniture, Bedding	180	2,444	1,416,307	5,347,673	2,363,773	1,059,536
Wool Scours, &c...	6	238	198,093	1,205,249	367,065	172,109
Boots and Shoes ..	29	1,525	863,908	2,427,426	1,113,884	515,243
Millinery, Dressmkg	71	1,699	693,440	2,304,013	1,123,747	481,292
All Other Clothing	162	3,836	1,871,285	6,058,531	3,180,806	1,387,486
Vehicles .. ..	267	6,275	4,310,089	11,740,635	8,024,487	3,131,086
Other Metal Indus.	361	11,599	8,458,544	27,886,019	13,182,877	7,669,016
Printing, Stationery	101	4,035	2,734,253	9,734,009	4,732,617	3,679,144
Other Industries ..	376	9,008	6,079,597	30,126,737	12,259,358	8,115,583
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>51,945</b>	<b>34,739,328</b>	<b>157,617,601</b>	<b>62,610,843</b>	<b>38,004,624</b>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1954-55—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages, <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan).</i>						
Butter and Cheese	14	318	220,953	6,782,933	348,739	699,125
Other Food, Drink	138	835	476,130	3,144,858	909,040	930,555
Sawmills, Plywood	145	1,820	1,085,529	3,632,850	1,801,841	855,139
Furniture, Bedding	20	84	30,866	136,185	63,445	48,631
Clothing .. ..	51	511	197,107	554,705	359,218	221,087
Vehicles .. ..	158	3,845	2,467,415	5,347,219	3,091,357	1,330,205
Other Metal Indus.	34	328	204,422	573,505	295,486	419,861
Printing, Stationery	11	126	82,316	186,106	122,944	78,017
Other Industries ..	76	1,495	797,681	3,610,741	1,566,475	1,346,012
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>9,362</i>	<i>5,562,419</i>	<i>23,969,102</i>	<i>8,558,545</i>	<i>5,928,632</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,610	1,298,536	8,565,049	2,138,828	3,715,416
Butter and Cheese	17	314	213,758	7,130,643	345,836	614,132
Other Food, Drink	104	892	484,465	4,537,144	1,273,978	1,194,164
Sawmills, Plywood	104	1,441	914,490	2,946,724	1,498,131	684,834
Furniture, Bedding	30	185	89,361	233,317	130,066	93,017
Clothing .. ..	39	208	64,245	185,834	127,807	106,754
Vehicles .. ..	179	1,186	631,773	1,594,012	955,260	635,601
Other Metal Indus.	53	1,512	980,485	2,336,640	1,249,281	554,250
Printing, Stationery	14	147	93,446	209,090	147,162	109,947
Other Industries ..	47	318	173,392	544,438	295,378	223,228
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>594</i>	<i>7,813</i>	<i>4,943,951</i>	<i>28,282,891</i>	<i>8,161,727</i>	<i>7,931,343</i>
<i>Downs Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	38	493	380,465	6,669,810	569,212	742,938
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	409	309,551	2,657,710	645,403	321,169
Other Food, Drink	125	769	448,998	3,976,219	1,006,371	1,180,902
Sawmills, Plywood	119	900	502,521	2,417,011	1,066,196	420,153
Furniture, Bedding	23	55	13,366	63,375	35,120	30,714
Clothing .. ..	57	428	168,105	394,290	285,795	218,845
Vehicles .. ..	225	1,665	928,379	2,602,759	1,448,348	1,114,903
Other Metal Indus.	55	1,253	827,564	2,059,027	1,174,449	751,566
Printing, Stationery	20	261	165,463	473,058	327,772	169,643
Other Industries ..	57	519	295,988	1,001,349	471,330	368,539
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>6,752</i>	<i>4,040,400</i>	<i>22,314,608</i>	<i>7,029,996</i>	<i>5,319,372</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	24	69	24,940	341,431	71,315	77,808
Sawmills, Plywood	28	157	78,390	320,023	167,318	89,016
Metal Industries ..	37	182	92,693	327,024	160,089	105,203
Other Industries ..	7	34	11,327	31,558	23,175	23,386
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>442</i>	<i>207,350</i>	<i>1,020,036</i>	<i>421,897</i>	<i>295,413</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1954-55—*continued.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	12	35	12,533	83,897	33,509	31,013
Metal Industries ..	26	154	76,620	200,948	126,442	79,955
Other Industries ..	12	47	19,254	51,985	32,015	41,630
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>108,407</i>	<i>336,830</i>	<i>191,966</i>	<i>152,598</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	6	150	111,585	2,809,482	221,802	357,642
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	2,177	1,967,944	12,260,491	2,401,519	1,011,510
Other Food, Drink	61	480	262,325	1,640,703	563,217	528,934
Sawmills, Plywood	45	276	130,782	519,583	283,866	141,673
Furniture, Bedding	11	94	49,737	156,907	90,715	23,604
Clothing .. ..	33	180	70,658	217,279	136,803	89,347
Vehicles .. ..	93	1,404	888,189	1,799,640	1,242,576	528,906
Other Metal Indus.	25	464	336,835	3,878,729	1,033,038	329,945
Printing, Stationery	9	125	74,081	237,849	143,526	91,620
Other Industries ..	37	406	282,365	1,707,849	450,775	189,122
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>5,756</i>	<i>4,174,501</i>	<i>25,228,512</i>	<i>6,567,837</i>	<i>3,292,303</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	21	60	21,115	131,746	66,404	27,745
Sawmills, Plywood	7	76	50,213	123,965	55,343	22,078
Wool Scours, &c...	3	17	12,756	21,586	17,175	36,336
Clothing .. ..	8	32	10,098	32,264	20,234	11,413
Metal Industries ..	28	190	120,329	308,557	174,741	66,715
Other Industries ..	7	33	14,343	38,798	24,660	8,701
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>228,854</i>	<i>656,916</i>	<i>358,557</i>	<i>172,988</i>
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	8	1,273	23,853	9,844	6,257
Other Industries ..	3	11	6,516	9,720	6,508	11,448
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>7,789</i>	<i>33,573</i>	<i>16,352</i>	<i>17,705</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar .. ..	8	1,667	1,590,640	14,137,011	3,009,214	4,342,956
Other Food, Drink	35	309	208,184	1,153,344	441,228	575,644
Sawmills, Plywood	14	124	69,618	307,799	129,044	100,798
Furniture, Bedding	10	55	24,957	92,042	42,724	27,822
Clothing .. ..	13	102	38,771	122,471	76,819	35,772
Vehicles .. ..	41	289	170,595	558,601	309,741	129,629
Other Metal Indus.	14	298	205,731	487,436	339,290	77,730
Printing, Stationery	5	82	51,240	124,045	89,355	34,595
Other Industries ..	15	104	59,376	203,257	98,957	62,442
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>3,030</i>	<i>2,419,112</i>	<i>17,186,006</i>	<i>4,536,372</i>	<i>5,387,388</i>

FACTORIES IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1954-55—continued.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	948	990,761	8,454,605	1,996,833	4,991,769
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	1,350	1,397,072	7,855,011	1,278,524	1,240,726
Other Food, Drink	61	282	125,958	831,327	345,965	334,828
Sawmills, Plywood	10	153	101,644	394,210	151,216	107,122
Furniture, Bedding	15	94	42,855	151,463	71,658	55,092
Clothing .. ..	32	175	72,302	232,975	140,609	111,501
Vehicles .. ..	54	1,318	877,997	1,669,393	1,118,765	463,048
Other Metal Indus.	32	426	285,532	802,575	417,447	258,153
Printing, Stationery	10	142	93,584	271,511	174,731	104,994
Other Industries ..	30	394	259,066	1,282,113	456,324	1,131,733
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>5,282</i>	<i>4,246,771</i>	<i>21,945,183</i>	<i>6,152,072</i>	<i>8,798,966</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,838	2,671,435	20,663,123	4,982,416	10,479,941
Butter and Cheese	4	52	39,547	752,083	57,311	79,605
Other Food, Drink	81	898	566,728	3,398,529	1,162,614	1,612,933
Sawmills, Plywood	76	1,958	1,273,017	4,206,601	1,977,283	955,590
Furniture, Bedding	18	143	72,247	214,597	99,366	83,057
Clothing .. ..	26	154	63,901	178,333	110,900	83,785
Vehicles .. ..	84	795	493,446	1,217,613	771,771	491,306
Other Metal Indus.	40	317	192,049	554,201	334,174	204,519
Printing, Stationery	11	132	83,313	246,161	165,128	144,217
Other Industries ..	30	321	207,462	1,045,692	320,082	474,584
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>7,608</i>	<i>5,663,145</i>	<i>32,476,933</i>	<i>9,981,045</i>	<i>14,609,537</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	5	43	28,286	46,044	32,587	16,855
Other Industries ..	8	34	18,384	69,341	30,358	22,300
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>46,670</i>	<i>115,385</i>	<i>62,945</i>	<i>39,155</i>
<i>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	15	54	27,460	157,440	75,433	54,612
Metal Industries ..	14	379	374,811	12,592,411	1,094,039	2,069,562
Other Industries ..	9	62	26,702	107,797	41,114	38,775
<i>Total .. ..</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>428,973</i>	<i>12,857,648</i>	<i>1,210,586</i>	<i>2,162,949</i>
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>5,209</i>	<i>99,225</i>	<i>66,817,670</i>	<i>344,041,224</i>	<i>11,586,074</i>	<i>92,112,973</i>

*a* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. *b* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*Factories by Type.*—All the States of Australia have among 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, 1954-55.

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 ..	8,937	12,528,597	14,781	16,160,968	28,227	33,921,278
Moreton <sup>b</sup> ..	2,586	2,636,540	4,727	3,937,735	2,049	1,984,270
Maryborough ..	3,737	4,428,320	2,071	1,696,213	2,005	2,037,194
Downs ..	2,113	2,764,236	2,623	2,367,499	2,016	1,898,261
Roma ..	181	194,973	256	225,919	} 41	18,037
South Western	12	10,138	188	164,796		
Total South	17,566	22,562,804	24,646	24,553,130	34,338	39,859,040
Rockhampton	2,983	3,931,883	2,086	1,965,921	687	670,033
Central Western	} 97	74,031	{ 263	252,104	52	33,935
Far Western ..			{ 15	14,839	..	..
Total Central	3,080	4,005,914	2,364	2,232,864	739	703,968
Mackay ..	1,958	3,393,337	550	597,508	522	545,527
Townsville ..	2,507	3,451,061	1,990	1,863,836	785	837,175
Cairns ..	5,204	7,339,534	1,417	1,387,880	} 991	1,257,617
Peninsula ..	} 374	1,064,350	{ 55	41,545		
North Western			{ 139	163,650		
Total North	10,043	15,248,282	4,151	4,054,419	2,298	2,640,319
Total Q'land ..	30,689	41,817,000	31,161	30,840,413	37,375	43,203,327

<sup>a</sup> Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.  
<sup>b</sup> 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. 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, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets. Compared with the pre-war year 1938-39, the number of workers in processing industries in 1954-55 had increased by 55 per cent. while those in sheltered and competitive industries had increased by 87 and 112 per cent. respectively. In 1954-55 the metropolitan area had 76 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 47 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries.

In 1938-39, 81 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries were engaged in factories of the metropolitan area, compared with 76 per cent.

in 1954-55. During the intervening period there had been a very satisfactory growth of such industries in the provincial centres, where factory employment is still mainly of the processing and sheltered types. Growth of competitive industries was specially marked in the Downs Division, where employment in such establishments rose from 503 to 2,016, an increase of 301 per cent. In Maryborough Division the increase was from 735 to 2,005, or 173 per cent., and in Cairns Division from 231 to 987, or 327 per cent. In Mackay and Townsville Divisions together the increase in employment in this group of industries was 139 per cent., compared with 121 per cent. in Moreton, 98 per cent. in the metropolitan area, and 90 per cent. in Rockhampton Division.

*Employment.*—The following table shows details for 1954-55, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Industry.	Estab- lish- 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 . . . . .	31	7,140	132	7,272	62	5	449	56
Butter and Cheese . . . . .	86	1,371	187	1,558	25	12	122	80
Meat (including Bacon). . . . .	35	6,787	583	7,370	191	10	626	141
Other Food and Drink . . . . .	893	7,134	2,975	10,109	139	126	610	620
Sawmills, Plywood Mills . . . . .	619	8,114	501	8,615	145	25	496	144
Furniture, Bedding, &c. . . . .	309	2,764	355	3,119	115	9	484	78
Wool Scours, &c. . . . .	11	256	3	259	3	..	6	..
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	31	821	725	1,546	26	50	121	174
Millinery and Dressmkg. . . . .	78	108	1,642	1,750	1	180	5	705
All Other Clothing . . . . .	425	1,667	3,860	5,527	48	271	185	1,165
Vehicles . . . . .	1,199	16,402	863	17,265	388	38	2,510	298
Other Metal Industries . . . . .	628	15,552	1,023	16,575	252	38	1,899	255
Printing and Stationery . . . . .	190	3,598	1,506	5,104	111	125	423	417
Other Industries . . . . .	674	9,851	2,638	12,489	244	235	955	583
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>81,565</b>	<b>16,993</b>	<b>98,558</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>8,891</b>	<b>4,716</b>

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1945-46 . . . . .	2,882	52,442	11,870	64,312	1,234	1,020	7,005	4,022
1946-47 . . . . .	3,305	58,125	12,286	70,411	1,232	998	7,991	4,376
1947-48 . . . . .	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481
1948-49 . . . . .	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698
1949-50 . . . . .	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51 . . . . .	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52 . . . . .	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53 . . . . .	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613
1953-54 . . . . .	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867
1954-55 . . . . .	5,209	81,565	16,993	98,558	1,750	1,124	8,891	4,716

*a* In terms of full employment for year.

*b* Number on pay-roll on pay-day nearest 30th June.

*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 they numbered 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. In the first four war years, male workers increased by 6,284, while female workers increased by 3,799; but the relative increase was much greater for females, and the proportion of females rose to a maximum of 22·0 per cent. in 1942-43. With a return towards peace-time conditions, the number of females decreased by 2,097 in the three years following 1942-43. Subsequently their number has risen again to substantially exceed the 1942-43 peak, but a larger increase in males has kept their proportion down, females making up 17·2 per cent. of the 1954-55 total.

*Juveniles.*—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1955, was 16,481, compared with 14,559 in 1939, but with the increase in total factory employment they were a smaller proportion of the whole. Compared with the position at the beginning of the war, juvenile employment in 1954-55 had increased by only 13 per cent., while the adult employment in factories had more than doubled. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, were fewer in 1954-55 than in 1938-39, but the numbers of male and female employees from 16 to 21 years were higher by 20 and 17 per cent. respectively. Employment of juveniles as a percentage of all employment of each sex at June, 1955, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1939, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 2·2 (4·3), females 6·8 (13·5); 16 and under 21 years, males 11·2 (17·9), females 28·3 (40·8).

*Size of Establishment.*—In the years before 1938-39, employment in factories of all size groups had been increasing. The increase was particularly marked in establishments with 11 to 20 workers, and in those with 101 workers or more. After 1938-39, war-time stimulation of the heavier industries, and the curtailment of non-essential production, which was largely the output of small establishments, caused a decrease in the employment provided in all sizes of factories up to 100 workers, and a big increase of employment in factories with 101 workers or more. With the return towards normal conditions the position changed. Large establishments with 101 workers or more lost some of their relative importance. Total employment in them fell from 36,492 in 1942-43 to 31,749 in 1945-46, but rose again and was 47,279 in 1954-55, which, however, was only 47·7 per cent. of all factory workers, compared with 57·1 per cent. in 1942-43. From 1945-46 to 1954-55, employment in factories of all size groups increased, but the increases were relatively not so great in the larger as in the smaller factories. Percentages of total workers in factories of various size groups in 1954-55, compared with their pre-war distribution (in brackets), were:—Under 4 workers, 3·7 (4·2); 4 workers, 2·0 (2·0); 5 to 10 workers, 10·3 (9·8); 11 to 20 workers, 9·7 (10·8); 21 to 50 workers, 15·2 (15·8); 51 to 100 workers, 11·4 (14·6); 101 workers or more, 47·7 (42·7).

Of the industry groups shown in the following table for 1954-55, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in Raw

Sugar, where 97 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers, Meat (including Bacon) with 94 per cent., Other Metal Industries, 55 per cent., Vehicles, 53 per cent., and Boots and Shoes, 49 per cent. Vehicles also had a high proportion of workers (23 per cent.) in workshops with less than 11 workers. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in Furniture and Other Food and Drink (which includes bakeries), where 29 and 27 per cent. respectively of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers. For all industries together, 48 per cent. of the workers were engaged in establishments with more than 100 workers, and 16 per cent. in those with less than 11 workers.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT<sup>a</sup>, ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT,  
QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

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 .. ..	..	..	..	..	34	188	7,050	7,272
Butter and Cheese ..	29	8	150	342	735	154	144	1,562
Meat (including Bacon)	4	4	39	72	72	275	6,987	7,453
Other Food and Drink	930	368	1,469	749	1,389	1,313	3,961	10,179
Sawmills, Plywood ..	342	272	1,477	1,543	1,849	1,095	2,234	8,812
Furniture, Bedding, &c.	246	84	579	604	802	353	489	3,157
Wool Scours, &c. ..	4	8	10	16	132	90	..	260
Boots and Shoes ..	7	4	21	80	278	395	761	1,546
Millinery & Dressmkg.	5	24	122	281	802	389	141	1,764
All Other Clothing ..	258	124	804	927	1,365	1,296	827	5,601
Vehicles .. ..	1,033	592	2,385	1,649	1,685	839	9,125	17,308
Other Metal Industries	332	192	1,380	1,390	2,642	1,620	9,065	16,621
Printing & Stationery	75	40	451	537	828	895	2,278	5,104
Other Industries ..	408	252	1,359	1,477	2,481	2,392	4,217	12,586
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,673</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>10,246</b>	<b>9,667</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>11,294</b>	<b>47,279</b>	<b>99,225</b>

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1945-46 .. ..	1,594	1,092	5,737	6,779	9,848	8,584	31,749	65,383
1946-47 .. ..	1,751	1,340	6,728	7,767	11,592	9,548	32,382	71,108
1947-48 .. ..	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108
1948-49 .. ..	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339
1949-50 .. ..	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163
1950-51 .. ..	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132
1951-52 .. ..	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024
1952-53 .. ..	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172
1953-54 .. ..	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010
1954-55 .. ..	3,673	1,972	10,246	9,667	15,094	11,294	47,279	99,225

<sup>a</sup> 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 factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 177 for explanation of "Production".)

## FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. ..	52,731,065	560,697	39,809,962	12,360,406	6,737,257
Butter and Cheese ..	26,016,106	229,933	23,746,513	2,039,660	1,129,962
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	49,585,775	797,081	39,070,643	9,718,051	6,583,588
Other Food & Drink	44,762,702	1,070,437	29,976,333	13,715,932	6,182,533
Sawmills, Plywood	20,869,992	309,899	10,999,986	9,560,107	5,572,612
Furniture, Bedding	6,398,778	39,259	3,461,231	2,898,288	1,740,041
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,229,072	25,550	817,737	385,785	212,921
Boots and Shoes ..	2,455,326	11,542	1,313,233	1,130,551	876,290
Millinery, Dressmkg.	2,409,746	12,861	1,230,321	1,166,564	712,793
All Other Clothing ..	7,905,897	123,194	3,358,063	4,424,640	2,547,520
Vehicles .. ..	27,419,224	333,569	9,639,709	17,445,946	11,068,889
Other Metal Indus.	51,171,284	1,282,836	30,743,154	19,145,294	11,887,498
Printing, Stationery	11,546,125	119,080	5,474,967	5,952,078	3,406,913
Other Industries ..	39,540,132	1,426,433	22,196,261	15,917,438	8,158,853
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>344,041,224</b>	<b>6,342,371</b>	<b>221,838,113</b>	<b>115,860,740</b>	<b>66,817,670</b>

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1945-46 .. ..	88,739,284	1,523,601	58,110,241	29,105,442	17,615,548
1946-47 .. ..	97,534,238	1,716,051	61,579,304	34,238,883	19,876,781
1947-48 .. ..	122,323,963	1,989,099	78,538,223	41,796,641	23,656,540
1948-49 .. ..	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949
1949-50 .. ..	170,709,006	2,837,325	107,779,990	60,091,691	34,031,762
1950-51 .. ..	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029
1951-52 .. ..	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,004,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53 .. ..	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195
1953-54 .. ..	321,438,425	5,626,790	205,479,023	106,264,447	62,027,978
1954-55 .. ..	344,041,224	6,342,371	221,838,113	115,860,740	66,817,670

*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 relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

## FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &amp;C., QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Population.
			Production.	Salaries and Wages. <i>a</i>	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Production.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar .. .. .	99,003	23,765,704	1,700	927	3,268	9,326
Butter and Cheese .. ..	20,618	3,166,882	1,309	728	2,033	1,539
Meat (including Bacon)	25,463	4,901,369	1,319	894	665	7,333
Other Food and Drink ..	40,369	14,217,859	1,357	673	1,406	10,349
Sawmills, Plywood Mills	78,166	4,310,113	1,110	691	500	7,213
Furniture, Bedding, &c.	7,982	1,423,002	929	621	456	2,187
Wool Scours, &c. .. ..	1,932	212,125	1,490	832	819	291
Boots and Shoes .. .. .	1,389	520,889	731	574	337	853
Millinery and Dressmkg.	331	506,037	667	426	289	880
All Other Clothing .. ..	2,942	2,267,229	801	502	410	3,339
Vehicles .. .. .	29,750	8,105,179	1,010	687	469	13,163
Other Metal Industries..	62,254	12,330,603	1,155	740	744	14,446
Printing and Stationery	8,574	4,450,589	1,166	688	872	4,491
Other Industries .. .. .	62,317	11,935,393	1,274	688	956	12,010
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>441,090</b>	<b>92,112,973</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>87,420</b>

## SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1945-46 .. .. .	240,732	29,350,665	453	284	456	26,850
1946-47 .. .. .	261,100	31,315,198	486	282	445	31,207
1947-48 .. .. .	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,498
1948-49 .. .. .	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	45,820
1949-50 .. .. .	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,219
1950-51 .. .. .	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,109
1951-52 .. .. .	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,028
1952-53 .. .. .	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,689
1953-54 .. .. .	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713
1954-55 .. .. .	441,090	92,112,973	1,176	711	935	87,420

*a* The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

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. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker in 1954-55 were more than three times their 1938-39 levels, largely owing to price rises, but production per head of the State's population had, with the growth of industrial activity, reached over four and a half times its pre-war level.

*Products.*—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Aerated Waters 1,000 Gal.	8,686	10,730	9,637	10,292	9,911
Arrowroot .. .. Tons	709	498	331	257	426
Beer .. .. 1,000 Gal.	17,662	18,815	20,013	21,323	22,151
Biscuits .. .. 1,000 Lb.	12,148	15,801	16,321	17,669	17,452
Blankets .. .. Pairs	25,671	11,161	4,063	10,274	16,260
Bran & Pollard 1,000 Bush.	4,270	4,615	4,652	4,799	5,546
Bread .. .. 1,000 Lb.	185,627	190,849	199,365	201,911	201,303
Bricks .. .. .. 1,000	34,928	38,570	37,773	43,077	46,627
Butter .. .. 1,000 Lb.	106,281	62,385	109,777	93,627	102,849
Cheese <sup>a</sup> .. .. 1,000 Lb.	19,439	10,528	21,143	15,112	17,744
Cloth, Woollen 1,000 Sq. Yds.	1,634	1,121	1,042	1,449	1,348
Cotton Lint .. 1,000 Lb.	402	549	755	2,068	1,365
Flour .. .. .. Tons	110,381	118,557	125,971	129,645	148,516
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	1,297,859	1,242,902	1,172,504	1,169,332	1,144,032
Sandals .. .. Pairs	117,277	153,323	113,376	212,765	192,363
Slippers .. .. Pairs	831,842	743,902	637,151	723,571	440,816
Fruit, Preserved <sup>b</sup> 1,000 Lb.	37,231	22,162	39,970	61,051	74,694
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,216	1,139	1,560	1,612	1,578
Ice Cream .. .. 1,000 Gal.	2,308	2,517	2,103	2,249	2,267
Jam .. .. .. 1,000 Lb.	13,660	10,469	8,809	9,896	10,916
Leather—					
Dressed 1,000 Sq. Ft.	7,085	7,060	8,531	9,496	9,460
Sole .. .. 1,000 Lb.	6,337	6,304	6,294	6,865	6,496
Lime .. .. .. Tons	18,189	17,629	19,018	24,324	22,929
Meat—					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb.	314,993	265,060	344,913	354,660	356,700
Mutton & Lamb 1,000 Lb.	12,398	15,296	23,002	21,631	17,346
Pork .. .. 1,000 Lb.	15,953	12,609	8,136	9,619	11,336
Bacon & Ham 1,000 Lb.	18,520	14,633	14,111	15,695	17,454
Canned .. .. 1,000 Lb.	57,350	50,850	74,324	60,271	71,577
Motor Bodies .. No.	3,536	3,314	3,456	3,586	4,739
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 1,000 Pts.	1,971	1,846	1,996	2,268	2,149
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	104,849	110,028	81,400	114,545	129,830
Rum .. .. .. Proof Gal.	660,526	680,693	526,264	455,984	536,845
Soap .. .. .. Cwt.	141,015	138,665	128,605	143,947	131,007
Sugar, Raw .. .. Tons	879,844	704,341	934,614	1,220,383	1,301,245
Tallow .. .. .. Tons	7,138	5,953	6,586	16,976	17,882
Timber, Sawm <sup>c</sup> —					
Hardwoods 1,000 S. Ft.	152,973	174,538	166,594	161,441	158,177
Softwoods—					
Natural .. 1,000 S. Ft.	53,120	62,111	68,019	71,526	59,076
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft.	6,345	7,961	3,391	5,269	7,004
Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft.	14,170	19,297	28,174	26,457	19,427
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	57,677	47,139	25,593	82,421	96,814
Wheatmeal .. .. Tons	9,914	10,071	7,751	9,446	9,773
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	15,426	8,664	8,882	11,045	11,561

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

<sup>b</sup> Including pulped fruit.

<sup>c</sup> Australian grown only, and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1954-55 quantities (in 1,000 super. feet) were:—Hardwoods, 4,036; natural softwoods, 752; plantation softwoods, 345. Sawm timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.

Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	1,190,299	1,625,635	1,677,520	1,754,284	1,819,197
Arrowroot .. ..	58,290	37,691	25,723	24,860	49,067
Beer .. .. .	1,974,125	2,271,071	3,095,301	3,684,309	3,917,349
Biscuits .. ..	682,690	979,530	1,432,628	1,628,355	1,659,862
Blankets .. ..	95,353	43,937	18,569	42,700	68,127
Bran and Pollard ..	535,903	879,086	1,090,683	1,237,898	1,287,150
Bread .. .. .	3,095,020	3,831,292	4,400,270	4,858,562	4,955,593
Bricks .. .. .	339,212	434,858	449,411	552,021	627,733
Butter <sup>a</sup> .. ..	15,571,540	12,033,676	23,569,115	20,418,574	21,970,608
Cheese <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,551,750	1,071,514	2,388,956	1,714,939	1,848,679
Cloth, Woollen ..	992,532	823,286	797,353	991,639	1,076,526
Cotton Lint .. ..	61,277	146,840	142,365	351,520	262,430
Flour .. .. .	2,078,757	2,749,734	3,199,829	3,653,036	4,486,060
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	1,408,343	1,753,464	1,769,695	1,809,745	1,872,083
Sandals .. ..	76,361	115,423	82,985	186,037	177,872
Slippers .. ..	314,077	344,800	282,682	310,321	215,539
Fruit, Preserved <sup>b</sup> ..	2,311,133	1,620,916	2,994,337	4,720,915	5,578,206
Hides and Skins ..	2,288,656	1,438,087	2,343,618	2,545,701	2,218,770
Ice Cream .. ..	895,355	1,087,867	1,150,668	1,204,324	1,197,143
Jam .. .. .	739,073	683,161	636,950	675,005	766,826
Leather—					
Dressed .. ..	500,431	707,430	717,978	884,534	967,832
Sole .. .. .	595,473	699,121	787,191	877,457	937,785
Lime .. .. .	68,805	76,139	97,995	119,612	118,951
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	14,485,489	15,703,947	21,683,426	23,331,116	23,670,518
Mutton and Lamb ..	622,405	963,118	1,202,058	1,497,496	1,114,522
Pork .. .. .	1,441,735	1,654,624	1,170,165	1,350,959	1,312,508
Bacon and Ham ..	2,319,446	2,564,198	2,652,969	3,351,288	4,186,928
Canned .. ..	5,909,244	6,365,218	11,764,972	9,618,187	9,458,255
Motor Bodies .. ..	497,974	582,321	615,745	573,634	668,728
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	125,497	129,669	157,104	198,318	204,394
Plywood .. ..	2,097,333	2,759,821	2,515,020	3,506,112	3,956,066
Rum .. .. .	115,158	118,369	108,275	89,763	106,360
Soap .. .. .	447,425	528,692	558,190	690,851	637,711
Sugar, Raw .. ..	24,282,124	23,613,770	39,058,681	50,385,770	52,212,505
Tallow .. .. .	273,836	273,437	301,486	1,296,677	1,386,643
Timber, Sawm <sup>c</sup> —					
Hardwoods .. ..	5,642,802	7,808,465	8,418,117	8,684,419	8,834,707
Softwoods—					
Natural .. ..	1,768,244	2,564,816	2,961,289	3,320,960	3,037,634
Plantation ..	209,102	316,618	132,090	201,808	268,944
Sleepers .. ..	241,668	347,878	583,365	587,774	441,323
Veneers .. ..	310,160	283,594	165,040	461,020	587,921
Wheatmeal .. ..	183,330	236,815	202,535	272,310	298,473
Wool, Scoured ..	12,927,698	4,119,245	5,170,181	5,293,622	5,099,707

<sup>a</sup> Including subsidy and, for cheese, the output of certain small establishments not included as factories in the preceding pages.

<sup>b</sup> Including pulped fruit.

<sup>c</sup> See note c to table on page 189.

11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

*Electricity.*—Fifty-nine generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1955. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, twenty factories—thirteen sugar mills, three garages, one distillery, one butter factory, one wool scour, and one metal extraction works—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1955, 38 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 4 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while the remaining 34—2 Cities (including Brisbane), 6 Towns, and 26 Shires—operated 36 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 10 stations and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 5 stations. A station was operated by the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, while the remaining 7 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 3 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area, but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

Hydro-electric power sources have been provided at Barron Falls (3,800 kW), Somerset Dam (3,200 kW), and Mossman (160 kW), and development at Tully Falls is proceeding rapidly, with an initial installation of 36,000 kW and a further 36,000 kW to follow. A small water wheel at Thargomindah, which in 1893 provided the first electricity supply in a country town in Queensland, was replaced with generation by oil engines in 1951, because of the diminished flow in the artesian bore which drove it. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 kWh.	No.
1950-51 ..	45	1,023	7,028,616	314,816	997,233	256,806
1951-52 ..	44	1,066	9,125,906	344,264	1,134,855	273,678
1952-53 ..	52	1,176	14,630,607	437,858	1,232,475	290,236
1953-54 ..	54	1,289	20,962,134	469,484	1,392,683	306,902
1954-55 ..	59	1,350	28,424,357	509,563	1,526,386 <sup>c</sup>	324,114

*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, 131,166(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 5,402(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States.

## ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Lubri- cants, &c., 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 kWh.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	85	5,362	5,253	14,686	5,769	34,663	63,782
Victoria ..	62	2,891	2,791	9,462	3,957	19,046	59,808
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>10,203</b>	<b>28,424</b>
S. Australia ..	42	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	1,075	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
W. Australia ..	94	945	923	3,353	690	6,262	12,700
Tasmania ..	9	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	1,585	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>11,927</b>	<b>11,457</b>	<b>36,548</b>	<b>14,602</b>	<b>78,286</b>	<b>206,395</b>

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page).

*c* Valued at the generating station.

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

*e* Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

*State Electricity Commission.*—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure 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. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction.

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

From 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and further funds have been provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating

authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. Dividends and tariffs were controlled; and the Government had the right to acquire the undertaking under specified conditions. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland.

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 Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected, and also the power-houses of electricity undertakings and industrial establishments in various parts of the State.

Two new power stations have been commissioned in the Brisbane metropolitan area, one by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland at Gibson Island and the other by the Brisbane City Council at Tennyson. The generating capacity of these two stations, together with previous facilities, will adequately cater for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1954*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At the middle of 1956, four Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of 122,600 square miles, were in operation. Constructional programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines which were planned by the Commission in these regions, are now well advanced. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July, 1953, and ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these, which is now virtually completed, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations into all parts of the region, the ultimate

purpose being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region. In this direction arrangements have been finalised between the Cairns and Townsville Regional Electricity Boards whereby the latter will initially take part of its requirements from the Tully Falls hydro scheme by means of an inter-connecting transmission line. Additional quantities of power will be taken by the Townsville Region as further hydro plant is installed.

The Boards sell electrical appliances and equipment, including sales on hire-purchase, and the Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention is being given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the government subsidy scheme. These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951, and 25 others were receiving supply in June, 1956.

Electrical development is subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. for Authorities in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in recent years, due to rising costs, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30th June, 1956, a total of £22.9m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1954-55, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £74.4m., or by 978 per cent.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 323,000, or by 117 per cent.; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 1,244.6m., or by 548 per cent. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 199 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 289 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 30 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 95 per cent. of the population of the State, and over four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.



The following table has been compiled from information supplied by the State 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 have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
1— 250 ..	23	2,782	754	813	10.33	10.39	0.06
251— 500 ..	11	4,272	1,578	1,781	7.25	7.55	0.30
501— 1,000 ..	6	4,368	1,586	1,678	5.07	5.73	0.66
1,001— 1,500 ..	3	3,634	1,465	1,785	5.56	5.87	0.31
1,501— 3,000 ..	1	1,973	1,371	2,244	3.87	4.34	0.47
3,001—10,000 ..	2	10,828	2,060	2,086	3.97	4.05	0.08
Over 10,000 ..	6	294,890	3,531	4,048	2.39	2.44	0.05
Total ..	52	322,747	3,369	3,856	2.50	2.56	0.06

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 £41 4s. 8d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £36 12s. 9d.

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 to Consumers.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1950-51 ..	16	421	1,222,392	208,047	2,479,635	107,709
1951-52 ..	16	428	1,347,245	215,424	2,508,358	110,501
1952-53 ..	16	441	1,740,782	204,502	2,500,310	113,446
1953-54 ..	16	434	1,891,278	196,289	2,550,933	116,386
1954-55 ..	16	385	2,016,580	196,569	2,614,160	119,126

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1954-55 amounted to 43,134 tons, valued at £141,563, and 1,554,875 gallons of tar were sold for £38,780. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,029,821,300 cubic feet of gas during 1954-55.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1954-55 is made in the table on the next page.

## GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output.	Value of Works. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	39	1,558	1,560	984	18,476	12,962	7,214
Victoria ..	33	1,466	1,404	696	12,244	8,719	7,843
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>2,017</b>
S. Australia ..	3	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
W. Australia ..	4	200	188	55	1,261	996	1,693
Tasmania ..	2	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>4,103</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>37,556</b>	<b>26,581</b>	<b>21,622</b>

*a* Average for whole year.

*b* Re-ordered book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

*c* Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

## 12. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until Building Controls were abolished in August, 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August, 1952, with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent. of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1955 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table, except where otherwise indicated in the footnotes.

It may be noted however that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 199), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. Commencements have been a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State since the war. In the period 1946 to 1955, actual commencements of new dwellings were 85.4 per cent. of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 78.3 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan area.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings.			Other Building.	Total.
	New.	Additions, &c.			
BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	4,443	3,845	148	785	4,778
1947 .. ..	5,024	5,398	235	1,028	6,661
1948 .. ..	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949 .. ..	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074
1950 .. ..	5,805	9,332	571	2,331	12,234
1951 .. ..	7,086	13,612	785	4,366	18,763
1952 .. ..	6,505	12,923	871	4,527	18,321
1953 .. ..	5,150	10,636	1,097	5,230	16,963
1954 .. ..	4,359	9,835	1,148	8,304	19,287
1955 .. ..	3,798	9,433	1,185	10,782	21,400
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS. <sup>b</sup>					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 <sup>a</sup> .. ..	3,427	2,517	242	573	3,332
1947 .. ..	3,724	3,448	308	774	4,530
1948 .. ..	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
1949 .. ..	3,274	3,947	427	1,194	5,568
1950 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	3,595	4,877	528	1,316	6,721
1951 .. ..	3,564	5,942	672	1,760	8,374
1952 .. ..	3,268	5,567	786	2,340	8,693
1953 .. ..	3,835	6,878	825	3,613	11,316
1954 .. ..	3,394	6,658	909	4,658	12,225
1955 .. ..	2,920	6,307	879	6,441	13,627
REST OF STATE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 <sup>c</sup> .. ..	3,022	1,813	260	319	2,392
1947 .. ..	3,601	2,614	386	896	3,896
1948 .. ..	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949 .. ..	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160
1950 .. ..	3,367	3,802	592	1,249	5,643
1951 .. ..	3,550	4,996	784	1,467	7,247
1952 .. ..	2,458	3,447	703	2,038	6,188
1953 .. ..	2,294	3,523	617	2,270	6,410
1954 .. ..	2,211	3,872	566	3,622	8,060
1955 .. ..	2,289	4,448	594	4,481	9,523
TOTAL QUEENSLAND.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946 .. ..	10,892	8,175	650	1,677	10,502
1947 .. ..	12,349	11,460	929	2,698	15,087
1948 .. ..	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949 .. ..	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802
1950 .. ..	12,767	18,011	1,691	4,896	24,598
1951 .. ..	14,200	24,550	2,241	7,593	34,384
1952 .. ..	12,231	21,937	2,360	8,905	33,202
1953 .. ..	11,279	21,037	2,539	11,113	34,689
1954 .. ..	9,964	20,365	2,623	16,584	39,572
1955 .. ..	9,007	20,188	2,658	21,704	44,550

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Commonwealth Government building. Commonwealth building for civil use was very small in this year.

<sup>b</sup> Until the end of 1949, all incorporated provincial cities and nine selected towns; thereafter, all incorporated provincial cities (11) and towns (10).

<sup>c</sup> Excluding all governmental and semi-governmental building.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1955 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

## BUILDING APPROVALS, 1955.

Local Authority Area.	Dwellings.			Other Building.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane ..	3,798	9,433,566	1,184,549	725	9,668,956	1,113,167	21,400,238
Bundaberg ..	164	313,084	65,219	35	311,109	41,001	730,413
Cairns ..	169	389,794	56,139	51	306,840	142,627	895,400
Charters Trs.	11	24,352	11,078	2	6,570	10,663	52,663
Gympie ..	53	95,426	23,101	13	70,330	28,259	217,116
Ipswich ..	362	725,773	78,486	37	463,650	71,813	1,339,722
Mackay ..	178	416,026	21,582	59	184,281	57,331	679,220
Maryborough	109	230,603	28,460	27	138,946	40,964	438,973
Rockhampton	233	484,906	63,204	40	368,227	218,438	1,134,775
Toowoomba	338	836,242	131,471	64	742,875	222,766	1,933,354
Townsville ..	285	645,155	86,048	66	454,119	85,935	1,271,257
Warwick ..	44	96,200	22,699	12	43,329	60,968	223,196
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>13,691,127</b>	<b>1,772,036</b>	<b>1,131</b>	<b>12,759,232</b>	<b>2,093,932</b>	<b>30,316,327</b>
Bowen ..	21	38,015	4,930	4	4,500	5,362	52,807
Charleville ..	20	60,875	12,056	12	187,786	47,253	307,970
Dalby ..	71	140,335	21,820	18	72,265	16,780	251,200
Gladstone ..	35	71,502	2,476	10	22,510	11,312	107,800
Goondiwindi	41	92,894	11,862	14	62,566	18,311	185,633
Hughenden	1	3,000	12	5	214,591	1,926	219,529
Redcliffe ..	249	424,934	102,945	108	114,093	15,530	657,502
Roma ..	24	56,980	17,637	20	114,704	17,264	206,585
South Coast	512	1,160,517	117,767	255	1,306,750	118,634	2,703,668
Thursday Is.	..	..	..	1	5,000	12,783	17,783
<b>Total Towns</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>2,049,052</b>	<b>291,505</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>2,104,765</b>	<b>265,155</b>	<b>4,710,477</b>
<b>Total Shires</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>4,447,888</b>	<b>594,101</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>3,712,254</b>	<b>769,103</b>	<b>9,523,346</b>
<b>Total Q'land</b>	<b>9,007</b>	<b>20,188,067</b>	<b>2,657,642</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>18,576,251</b>	<b>3,128,190</b>	<b>44,550,150</b>

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although in the earlier years some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount

of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. a	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Spon- sored. b	Other.	Total.	Govt. Spon- sored. b	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1946 .. ..	10,892	948	6,667	7,615	700	4,838	5,538
1947 .. ..	12,349	1,320	8,518	9,838	1,041	8,275	9,316
1948 .. ..	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949 .. ..	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950 .. ..	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951 .. ..	14,200	2,919	9,074	11,993	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952 .. ..	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953 .. ..	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
1954 .. ..	9,964	2,103	6,646	8,749	2,611	5,792	8,403
1955 .. ..	9,007	2,019	5,742	7,761	2,339	5,963	8,302
Total 10 Years	115,824	20,703	73,744	94,447	19,834	72,466	92,300

a Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals.

b Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Work.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New Dwellings .. ..	18,223	21,238	19,521	17,765	18,958
Other New Buildings .. ..	2,314	5,375	6,927	8,115	12,044
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	4,842	6,047	5,768	5,642	6,217
Total .. ..	25,379	32,710	32,216	31,522	37,219

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1955, dwellings to the value of approximately £7,651,000 and other new buildings to the value of £17,075,200.

*Cost of Building.*—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard cottage of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard cottage chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-

out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Cost of Standard Type. <i>a</i>	All Dwellings Completed during Year.							Total Completed.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £1,801.	£1,801-£2,000.	£2,001-£2,200.	£2,201-£2,400.	£2,401-£2,600.	£2,601 and Over.			
1945-46	£ 1,303	No. 257	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. 257	£ 970	
1946-47	1,430	277	..	..	..	..	..	277	1,065	
1947-48	1,590	276	..	..	..	..	..	276	1,124	
1948-49	1,765	295	2	..	..	..	..	297	1,284	
1949-50	1,925	208	11	1	..	..	..	220	1,460	
1950-51	2,295	231	47	11	7	6	..	302	1,639	
1951-52	2,421	160	136	72	44	18	7	437	1,914	
1952-53	2,339	131	169	105	58	17	28	508	1,995	
1953-54	2,422	110	110	77	58	15	19	389	2,011	
1954-55	2,683	68	120	117	103	62	43	513	2,146	

*a* For description, see above.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed. The averages given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since 1945-46 a smaller relative increase than those derived from approvals. The latter, however, include all dwellings throughout the whole State, whether constructed by contractors or by the owners themselves, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. From 1946 to 1955, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 143, 196, and 163 per cent. for brick, &c., wood, and fibro-cement dwellings respectively, while the cost of the "standard type" of the Housing Commission increased by only 106 per cent. from 1945-46 to 1954-55.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF DWELLINGS APPROVED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Average Floor Area.			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick.	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Brick.	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.
	<i>a</i> Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	<i>a</i> £	£	£
1946 .. ..	1,115	1,029	890	105	73	70
1947 .. ..	1,130	1,026	967	119	86	84
1948 .. ..	1,125	1,019	961	136	100	94
1949 .. ..	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110
1950 .. ..	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951 .. ..	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952 .. ..	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953 .. ..	1,322	997	872	224	187	165
1954 .. ..	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174
1955 .. ..	1,322	1,050	908	255	216	184

*a* Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

## 13. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1932.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.<sup>a</sup>

State.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1937.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1947.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1950. c	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1953. c	Year Ended 30th June, 1954. c	Year Ended 30th June, 1955. c
PRIMARY. <sup>b</sup>							
N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 66,025	£1,000. 74,139	£1,000. 108,073	£1,000. 234,676	£1,000. 396,189	£1,000. 405,153	£1,000. 364,793
Victoria	39,964	48,312	73,066	146,984	250,582	254,782	253,604
<b>Q'land ..</b>	<b>31,270</b>	<b>44,439</b>	<b>57,359</b>	<b>101,585</b>	<b>165,531</b>	<b>189,168</b>	<b>193,332</b>
S.A. ..	15,174	20,282	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,498	110,120
W.A. ..	17,072	21,209	23,985	57,993	95,840	97,227	85,328
Tasmania	5,354	8,599	12,530	19,371	34,244	32,713	37,108
Total..	174,859	216,980	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,091,541	1,044,285
Q'land Proportion	% 17.88	% 20.48	% 18.80	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 17.33	% 18.51
MANUFACTURING.							
N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 62,253	£1,000. 105,175	£1,000. 163,201	£1,000. 251,004	£1,000. 422,414	£1,000. 520,043	£1,000. 583,127
Victoria	49,360	80,971	123,769	186,835	322,684	408,314	452,223
<b>Q'land ..</b>	<b>14,792</b>	<b>21,070</b>	<b>31,153</b>	<b>52,593</b>	<b>88,333</b>	<b>110,255<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>120,061</b>
S.A. ..	9,999	16,677	28,140	44,882	79,713	100,221	111,028
W.A. ..	6,448	9,097	13,300	21,967	42,035	55,147	60,956
Tasmania	3,594	6,121	9,178	15,885	28,302	33,065	38,114
Total..	146,446	239,111	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,227,045	1,365,509
Q'land Proportion	% 10.10	% 8.81	% 8.45	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.99 <sup>r</sup>	% 8.79
ALL PRODUCTION.							
N.S.W. ...	£1,000. 128,278	£1,000. 179,314	£1,000. 271,274	£1,000. 485,680	£1,000. 818,603	£1,000. 925,196	£1,000. 947,920
Victoria	89,324	129,283	196,835	333,819	573,266	663,096	705,827
<b>Q'land ..</b>	<b>46,062</b>	<b>65,509</b>	<b>88,512</b>	<b>154,178</b>	<b>253,864</b>	<b>299,423<sup>r</sup></b>	<b>313,393</b>
S.A. ..	25,173	36,959	58,207	114,047	195,563	212,719	221,148
W.A. ..	23,520	30,306	37,285	79,960	137,875	152,374	146,284
Tasmania	8,948	14,720	21,708	35,256	62,546	65,778	75,222
Total..	321,305	456,091	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,318,586	2,409,794
Q'land Proportion	% 14.34	% 14.36	% 13.14	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.91 <sup>r</sup>	% 13.00

<sup>a</sup> Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the tables on pages 202 to 205.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Agricultural—</b>					
Grain Crops .. ..	10,315	10,103	22,487	12,288	18,355
Green Forage .. ..	2,037	2,974	2,509	3,518	2,734
Hay .. ..	1,241	2,229	1,972	2,712	2,392
Sugar Cane .. ..	18,367	18,714	30,092	38,576	38,900
Fruit .. ..	4,215	4,984	5,639	5,897	6,265
All Other .. ..	6,246	8,208	8,425	10,500	9,285
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>42,421</b>	<b>47,212</b>	<b>71,124</b>	<b>73,491</b>	<b>77,931</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.) <sup>f</sup> .. ..	84,950	50,494	60,218	62,743	53,324
Sheep Killed in Factories	1,665	1,413	1,929	2,160	1,527
Sheep Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup>	2,539	1,466	1,709	1,828	1,657
Net Exports of Live Sheep	1,456	—26	—281	—2,234	—2,225
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>90,610</i>	<i>53,347</i>	<i>63,575</i>	<i>64,497</i>	<i>54,283</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	16,185	16,661	23,454	24,492	25,764
Cattle Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup>	6,089	8,110	6,569	7,419	7,443
Net Exports of Live Cattle	4,224	4,666	5,439	2,835	8,102
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>26,498</i>	<i>29,437</i>	<i>35,462</i>	<i>34,746</i>	<i>41,309</i>
Horses and Goats ..	108	73	67	71	79
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>117,216</b>	<b>82,857</b>	<b>99,104</b>	<b>99,314</b>	<b>95,671</b>
<b>Dairying and Pig-raising—</b>					
Cream for Butter Factories <sup>b</sup>	14,245	10,924	21,804	19,136	20,209
Milk for Factories <sup>c</sup> ..	1,452	1,000	2,241	1,742	2,021
Milk for Use as Such <sup>d</sup> ..	3,806	5,234	5,859	6,051	6,197
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	118	120	165	145	122
<i>Total—Dairying</i> ..	<i>19,621</i>	<i>17,278</i>	<i>30,069</i>	<i>27,074</i>	<i>28,549</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	4,137	3,902	5,422	6,220	4,643
Pigs Killed Elsewhere <sup>a</sup> ..	298	353	416	455	428
Net Exports of Live Pigs	183	243	231	335	676
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>4,618</i>	<i>4,498</i>	<i>6,069</i>	<i>7,010</i>	<i>5,747</i>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>24,239</b>	<b>21,776</b>	<b>36,138</b>	<b>34,084</b>	<b>34,296</b>
<b>Poultry—</b>					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	543	605	443	364	466
Eggs Produced .. ..	1,123	1,753	1,874	2,047	2,069
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>2,358</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,535</b>
<b>Bee-keeping—</b>					
Honey and Wax .. ..	68	33	102	143	80
<b>Total Rural Production ..</b>	<b>185,610</b>	<b>154,236</b>	<b>208,785</b>	<b>209,443</b>	<b>210,513</b>



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

Industry.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c. . . . .	109	395	144	341	160
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	3,983	6,015	6,332	6,846	6,652
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,896	2,215	1,970	2,271	2,065
Total . . . . .	5,879	8,230	8,302	9,117	8,717
Fishing—					
Edible Fish . . . . .	542	609	707	654	784
Whales . . . . .	..	..	..	93	101
Other Fisheries . . . . .	520	486	397	474	551
Total . . . . .	1,062	1,095	1,104	1,221	1,436
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	6,648	5,268	10,691	10,101	13,593
Coal . . . . .	3,563	4,490	6,494	6,325	7,008
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	302	792	935	1,631	1,515
Stone Quarry Products . .	506	562	367	344	400
Total . . . . .	11,019	11,112	18,487	18,401	22,516
<b>Total Primary Production</b>	<b>203,679</b>	<b>175,068</b>	<b>236,822</b>	<b>238,523</b>	<b>243,342</b>

<sup>a</sup> In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

<sup>b</sup> Including subsidy—1950-51, £3,502(000); 1951-52, £2,783(000); 1952-53, £4,156(000); 1953-54, £3,742(000); 1954-55, £3,614(000).

<sup>c</sup> Including subsidy—1950-51, £327(000); 1951-52, £153(000); 1952-53, £270(000); 1953-54, £200(000); 1954-55, £217(000).

<sup>d</sup> Including subsidy—1950-51, £5(000); 1951-52, £4(000).

<sup>e</sup> Gross value of ores before treatment.

<sup>f</sup> Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks—1951-52, £4,627(000); 1952-53, £2,962(000); 1953-54, £3,175(000); 1954-55, £2,281(000).

*Net Value of Primary Production.*—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1954-55 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, 1954-55.

Particulars.	Agricultural.	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 . .	77,931	95,671	36,911	22,516	10,313	243,342
Costs of Marketing . . . . .	8,753	6,470	1,524	913	992	18,652
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	69,178	89,201	35,387	21,603	9,321	224,690
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder . . . . .	3,105	3,189	5,085	<sup>c</sup>	<sup>d</sup>	11,379 <sup>e</sup>
Other Materials, &c. . . . .	6,417	1,550	4,063	5,668	342 <sup>e</sup>	18,040 <sup>e</sup>
Depreciation <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	5,485	3,850	1,569	985 <sup>e</sup>	70 <sup>e</sup>	11,959 <sup>e</sup>
Net Value of Production <sup>b</sup>	59,656	84,462	26,239	15,935	8,979	195,271

<sup>a</sup> Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c.

<sup>b</sup> Depreciation not deducted.

<sup>c</sup> Not applicable.

<sup>d</sup> Not available, but probably small.

<sup>e</sup> Incomplete.

*Changes in Value of Production.*—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. 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 figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

## GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

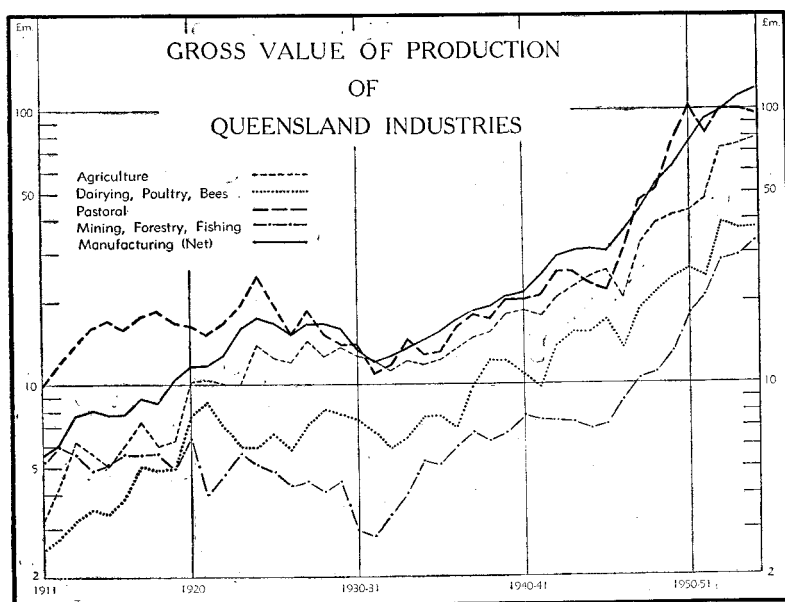
Year.	Agricultural.	Dairyng, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). a
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
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 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

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

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <sup>a</sup>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 <sup>b</sup>	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 <sup>b</sup>	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 <sup>b</sup>	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 <sup>b</sup>	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255
1954-55 ..	77,931	36,911	95,671 <sup>b</sup>	22,516	10,313	243,342	120,061

<sup>a</sup> Including Heat, Light, and Power.

<sup>b</sup> Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

*Value of Production in Divisions.*—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1953-54. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of Cairns in sugar cane production, these two divisions accounting for more than half the value of the State's crops, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, and (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State.

## GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item.	Moreton.	Mary- borough.	Downs.	Roma.	South Western.	Rock- hampton.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<b>Agricultural—</b>						
Grain Crops ..	632	1,372	8,850	156	..	711
Green Forage ..	435	473	2,356	42	..	178
Hay ..	1,420	506	542	16	..	221
Sugar Cane ..	566	5,463	..	..	..	440
Fruit ..	2,558	1,212	1,490	33	5	284
All Other ..	3,708	2,400	1,384	4	4	693
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,319</b>	<b>11,426</b>	<b>14,622</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,527</b>
<b>Pastoral—</b>						
Wool .. ..	29	11	10,533	11,804	13,587	213
Sheep .. ..	217	145	491	188	228	66
Beef Cattle ..	1,734	2,839	3,637	2,171	1,735	5,549
Horses .. ..	2	1	58	1	1	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>14,719</b>	<b>14,164</b>	<b>15,551</b>	<b>5,829</b>
<b>Dairying and Pig- raising—</b>						
Dairying ..	9,020	7,030	6,412	172	14	2,923
Pigs .. ..	2,010	1,909	1,724	35	9	803
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>8,939</b>	<b>8,136</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,726</b>
Poultry .. ..	1,524	217	335	12	5	91
Bee-keeping ..	75	21	39	1	..	5
Trapping .. ..	..	..	341	..	..	..
Forestry .. ..	3,795	1,587	1,041	173	20	322
Fishing .. ..	390	173	..	..	..	52
<b>Mining—</b>						
Gold, Silver, Cop- per, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	34	10	18	..	..	1,911
Coal .. ..	3,246	455	299	48	..	1,050
Other Minerals, Gems, &c. ..	1,204	7	4	..	..	124
Quarry Products	108	18	52	..	..	65
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,592</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,150</b>
<b>Total Primary ..</b>	<b>32,707</b>	<b>25,849</b>	<b>39,606</b>	<b>14,856</b>	<b>15,608</b>	<b>15,702</b>
<b>Manufacturing (net)</b>	<b>67,613</b>	<b>7,756</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>5,921</b>
<b>Total Primary (gross) and Manufactur- ing (net) ..</b>	<b>100,320</b>	<b>33,605</b>	<b>46,387</b>	<b>15,262</b>	<b>15,813</b>	<b>21,623</b>

a Excluding £3,175 (000) distributed during the

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1953-54.

Central Western.	Far Western.	Mackay.	Townsville.	Cairns.	Peninsula.	North Western.	Total.
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
140	..	..	7	419	1	..	12,288
14	3	5	2	9	..	1	3,518
2	..	..	1	4	..	..	2,712
..	..	11,005	5,952	15,150	..	..	38,576
6	1	46	97	163	1	1	5,897
3	..	13	812	1,461	17	1	10,500
165	4	11,069	6,871	17,206	19	3	73,491
11,913	5,944	2	6	2	..	5,524	59,568 <sup>a</sup>
202	80	12	36	6	..	83	1,754
3,380	1,837	1,057	2,950	1,586	463	5,808	34,746
1	1	1	1	1	..	2	71
15,496	7,862	1,072	2,993	1,595	463	11,417	96,139 <sup>a</sup>
31	4	260	65	1,136	1	6	27,074
50	3	47	153	233	3	31	7,010
81	7	307	218	1,369	4	37	34,084
7	1	35	41	137	1	5	2,411
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	143
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	341
113	..	137	170	1,711	40	8	9,117
..	..	49	67	147	341	2	1,221
19	..	3	25	118	28	7,935	10,101
487	..	..	635	105	..	..	6,325
8	2	..	4	264	7	7	1,631
..	..	3	58	11	..	29	344
514	2	6	722	498	35	7,971	18,401
16,376	7,876	12,675	11,083	22,664	903	19,443	235,348 <sup>a</sup>
390	27	4,442	5,950	9,228	68	1,468	110,255
16,766	7,903	17,117	17,033	31,892	971	20,911	345,603 <sup>a</sup>

year from realisation of post-war wool stocks.

## 14. NATIONAL INCOME.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure, 1955-56*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1956-57 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for the pre-war year 1938-39, and for the five years ended 1955-56. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1955-56 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

Total market supplies represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas; and the deduction of the amount paid for such leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the gross national product and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia 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 capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of net national product. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of "national income" which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 209.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 210. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services of persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. It is called gross domestic expenditure, and the items making it up are shown in the table.

Personal income, which is shown in the tables on pages 211 and 212, is the total amount of income which becomes available to individuals for spending. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes "transfer income" which is not earned by the current production of any valuable commodity or service. Such transfer incomes include age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income also includes remittances privately

received from persons abroad. On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends.

## NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Income Payments and Other Charges.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. . . . .	441	1,845	1,982	2,126	2,294	2,500
Pay of Members of the Forces . . . . .	4	45	59	58	59	62
Company Income . . . . .	84	380	378	478	523	(550)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings . . . . .	31	3	12	33	39	34
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies . . . . .	45	443	580	519	440	(414)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c. . . . .	100	394	414	441	485	(520)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings) . . . . .	64	77	86	101	118	136
Other Net Rents and Interest . . . . .	28	68	77	80	89	96
<b>National Income . . . . .</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>3,255</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>4,047</b>	<b>4,312</b>
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance . . . . .	43	156	193	238	287	337
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies . . . . .	90	419	410	463	502	545
<b>Gross National Product . . . . .</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>4,191</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>4,836</b>	<b>5,194</b>
Import and Other Oversea Payments . . . . .	141	1,272	677	836	1,037	1,018
<b>Total Market Supplies . . . . .</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>5,102</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>5,873</b>	<b>6,212</b>

Wages and salaries have increased by 467 per cent. since 1938-39. As a proportion of the national income, they were 55·3 per cent. in 1938-39, fell to about 47 per cent. during the war years, and in 1955-56, at 58·0 per cent., were ahead of the 1938-39 level. If pay and allowances to the Forces are added to wages and salaries, the combined amount was 55·8 per cent. of the national income in 1938-39 and 59·4 per cent. in 1955-56. The net income from public authority business undertakings (principally railways) rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, and, after falling to £1m. in 1950-51, was back to £34m. in 1955-56. Company income was over six times the pre-war amount, unincorporated business and professional income over five times, while farm and station income was over nine times as great.

The distribution of total market expenditure is shown in the table on the next page. After purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas, the rest of the money is spent by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services, (ii) private persons and organisations on

new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks ("gross private investment"), (iii) 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, and (iv) "financial enterprises". The latter item represents expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

Personal consumption was 74 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1938-39, but after being cut during the war years it had recovered to 62 per cent. in 1955-56. Australian expenditure on war and defence rose to its peak of over £500m. in 1942-43. By 1947-48 it had fallen to £20m., but post-war defence increased it again to £203m. in 1952-53, and it was £190m. in 1955-56.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption .. ..	669	2,365	2,524	2,794	3,057	(3,309)
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence .. ..	13	165	203	170	173	190
Public Works .. ..		396	390	397	423	(450)
Other .. ..		283	270	258	301	345
Financial Enterprises .. ..	9	38	39	40	45	50
Gross Private Investment ..	113	1,106	508	812	1,011	(990)
Gross Domestic Expenditure	909	4,353	3,934	4,471	5,010	5,334
Export and Other Oversea Payments .. ..	162	749	934	902	863	878
Total Market Expenditure	1,071	5,102	4,868	5,373	5,873	6,212

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits, interest on loans to public authorities, and private receipts from abroad. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal income only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income. The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items, while the second part of the table shows how



personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances abroad. Direct taxation and savings took 4.4 and 5.2 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1938-39, compared with 10.3 and 8.1 per cent. in 1955-56.

## PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Income or Outlay.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	445	1,890	2,041	2,184	2,353	2,562
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies <sup>a</sup>	55	526	594	532	453	(415)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	100	394	414	441	485	(520)
Rent and Interest	85	123	133	148	165	180
Dividends	25	82	92	98	110	(120)
Cash Social Service Benefits	30	176	210	224	243	271
Private Remittances from Overseas	4	23	17	16	18	20
<b>Personal Income</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>4,088</b>
Consumption Expenditure	669	2,365	2,524	2,794	3,057	(3,309)
Direct Taxes	33	424	415	424	394	422
Savings—						
Assurance Funds	4	40	44	47	49	53
Other	35	370	497	357	305	(280)
Private Remittances to Overseas	3	15	21	21	22	24

<sup>a</sup> Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

Estimates of the personal income of the residents of each of the States are given in the table below. For Australia as a whole, the 1955-56 total was more than five times the 1938-39 figure, and Queensland's total was five times as great as in 1938-39.

## PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
New South Wales <sup>a</sup>	303	1,280	1,386	1,445	1,505	1,609
Victoria	206	919	981	1,021	1,094	1,181
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>542</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup>	59	296	326	335	350	367
Western Australia	45	222	237	248	248	264
Tasmania	22	93	102	106	115	125
<b>Total</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>3,643</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>4,088</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The State totals for groups of items making up the personal income of Australia are shown in the following table. For Australia as a whole,

the share of personal income arising from cash social service benefits and deferred pay rose from 4.0 per cent. in 1938-39 to 6.6 per cent. in 1955-56, and in Queensland the corresponding increase was greater—from 3.7 to 7.2 per cent. Incomes from unincorporated businesses and farmers' and property incomes decreased in the same period from 36.2 to 30.7 per cent. of the total for Australia, and from 38.5 to 33.8 per cent. for Queensland. Wages and salaries increased from 59.8 per cent. of personal income in 1938-39 to 62.7 per cent. in 1955-56 for Australia, and from 57.8 to 59.0 per cent. for Queensland. The effective share of business and property incomes would, of course, have been reduced by the incidence of the higher direct tax rates operating since the war which fall most heavily on the larger individual incomes from business and rural production.

## ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

Nature of Income and State.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
<b>Wages, Salaries, &amp;c., including Forces—</b>						
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	185	783	829	880	952	1,040
Victoria .. ..	119	537	579	623	673	736
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>320</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	35	163	179	192	207	227
Western Australia ..	31	115	129	142	150	159
Tasmania .. ..	12	57	64	69	74	80
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,562</b>
<b>Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers—</b>						
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	104	427	474	476	456	462
Victoria .. ..	80	337	347	340	359	374
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>183</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	22	118	128	123	121	116
Western Australia ..	12	94	92	90	80	85
Tasmania .. ..	9	29	31	29	32	35
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,255</b>
<b>Cash Social Service Benefits &amp; Deferred Pay—</b>						
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	14	70	83	89	97	107
Victoria .. ..	7	45	55	58	62	71
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	2	15	19	20	22	24
Western Australia ..	2	13	16	16	18	20
Tasmania .. ..	1	7	7	8	9	10
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>271</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The next table shows total personal income per head of population for each of the States and for Australia as a whole.

## PERSONAL INCOME PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

State.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	110	384	408	421	431	452
Victoria .. .. .	110	398	414	421	440	460
Queensland .. ..	108	326	369	375	389	401
South Australia <sup>b</sup> ..	98	390	417	418	425	431
Western Australia ..	96	376	388	393	382	395
Tasmania .. .. .	93	317	337	343	367	392
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>439</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.<sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was 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, &c.

## PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Receipts or Outlay.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	33	424	415	424	394	422
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	16	152	167	134	172	187
Indirect Taxes .. .. .	93	455	436	487	525	561
Less Subsidies .. .. .	-3	-36	-26	-24	-23	-16
<b>Net Taxation .. .. .</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,154</b>
Business Undertakings Surplus..	31	3	12	33	39	34
Allowances for Depreciation ..	1	7	10	15	17	19
Rent and Interest Received ..	6	27	32	34	40	48
Net Borrowing .. .. .	24	97	140	63	103	(136)
<b>Total Receipts .. ..</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,391</b>
Interest Paid .. .. .	53	103	107	114	123	131
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	30	176	210	224	243	271
Pay and Allowances to Forces..	4	45	59	58	59	62
Wages and Salaries .. .. .	60	294	327	341	371	412
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings .. ..	50	482	443	399	436	(485)
Purchases, &c., Overseas .. ..	4	23	34	27	31	26
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	..	4	5	2	3	3
Capital Transfers <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	..	2	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Outlay .. ..</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,391</b>

<sup>a</sup> War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for changes in national indebtedness. The second part shows how these changes in indebtedness were reflected in variations in the oversea liabilities of various sections of the economy, including public authorities' net indebtedness, loans from the International Monetary Fund, Australia's international reserves, and private net indebtedness overseas. The latter is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Payment.	1938-39.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production ..	137	678	863	828	778	788
Imports of Merchandise ..	-109	-1,051	-510	-682	-847	-819
Merchandise Balance ..	28	-373	353	146	-69	-31
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	22	58	57	63	72	76
Public Authority Interest ..	-28	-19	-20	-21	-21	-23
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	..	-4	-5	-2	-3	-3
Private Remittances (Net) ..	1	8	-4	-5	-4	-4
Foreign Travel (Net) ..	-1	-9	-13	-12	-16	-16
Government Transactions (Net)	-4	-23	-34	-27	-31	-26
Other Payments for Services, &c. ..	-24	-176	-106	-104	-130	-143
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-12	-41	-37	-53	-55	-51
Total Current Balance ..	-18	-579	191	-15	-257	-221
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities ..	4	15	23	6	26	30
Private ..	-11	133	-38	30	101	118
Borrowing from International Monetary Fund ..	..	..	13	-11	-12	..
Decrease in Reserves ..	25	431	-189	-10	142	73
Total ..	18	579	-191	15	257	221

## Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

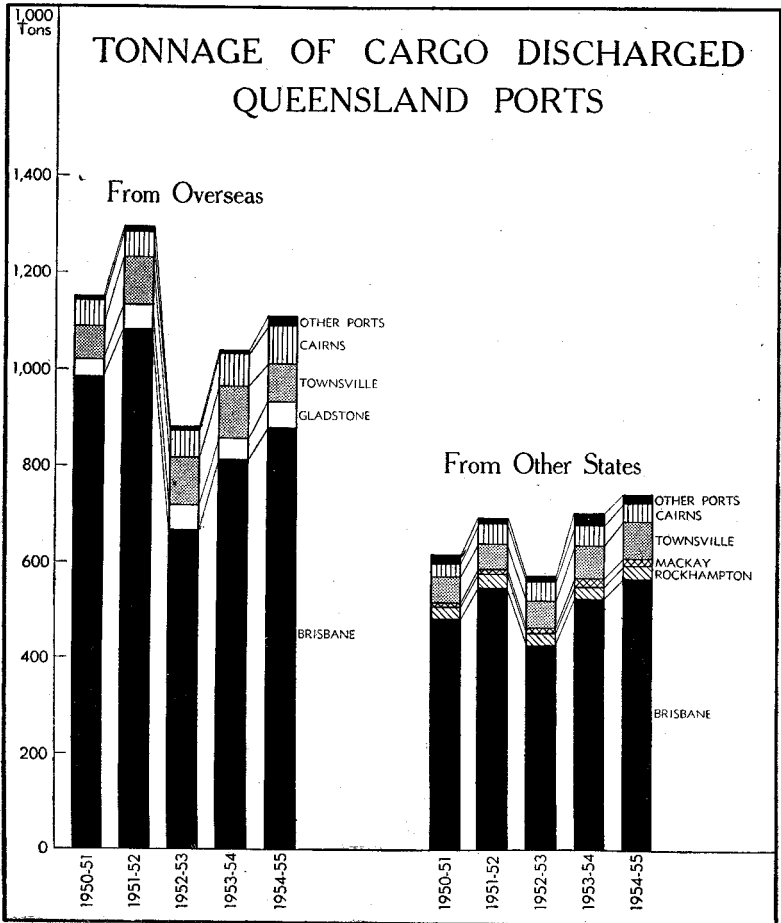
Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

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 aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland was probably about £100m. in 1954-55, or about 15 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure. An independent estimate made by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries showed an Australian expenditure of £170m. on all forms of transportation in 1939. This was equivalent to nearly 10s. per head per week at that time, or 17 per cent. of the gross national income.

At the Census of June, 1954, 39,777 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and storage services in Queensland, equivalent to 7·5 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 7,717 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 7,260 in manufacture and maintenance of motor vehicles, 2,053 in shipbuilding, &c., 6,926 in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, and 5,637 in the construction and maintenance of rail and tram permanent way. There were also persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, parts, petrol, &c., and drivers of commercial vehicles owned by firms other than transport operators. For these no precise figures are available, but they could number about 20,000, making a total of 89,370, or 16·9 per cent. of the working population. With 11,668 persons engaged in communication services, total employment in transport and communication services would have been 101,038 persons, or 19·1 per cent. of all workers.

### 2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

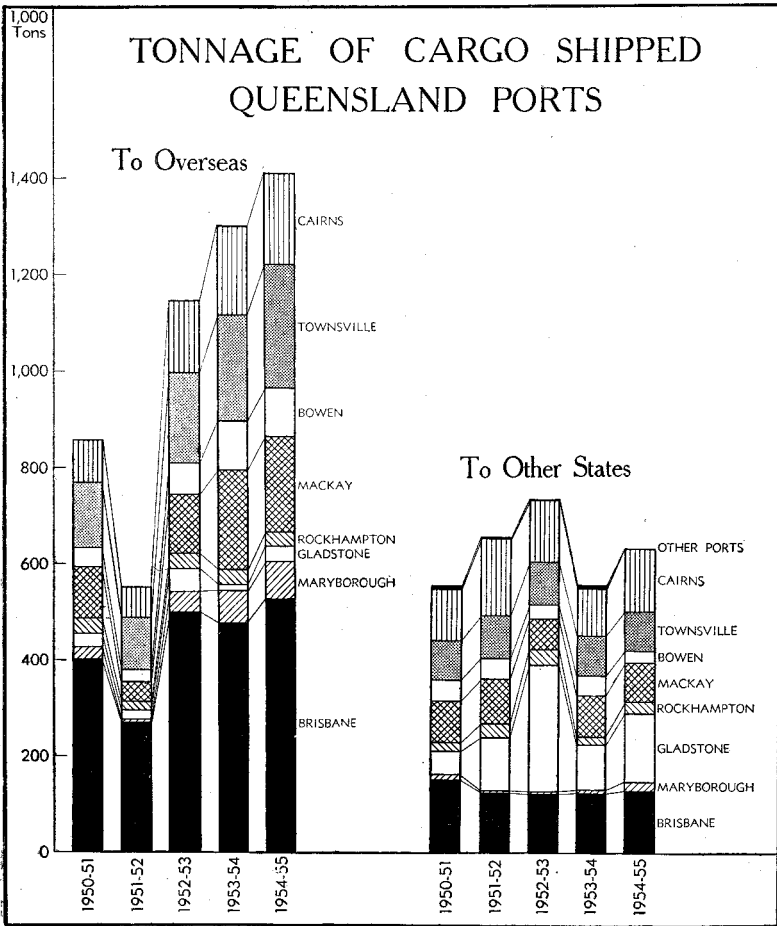
Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway 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. Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan, and a deep-water port for Bundaberg is to be constructed.

The 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 deep-water 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.

At Mackay an artificial deep-water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels, and there is also a small river port.

Bowen and Townsville are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour. 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 of Townsville is open to the sea, but the harbour has been protected and is well equipped for its traffic.

Cairns is also a "made" port, and its harbour is well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Small ports north of Townsville principally engaged in the export of sugar are Lucinda Point (near Ingham), Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour), and Port Douglas. Thursday Island, the headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown and Portland Roads on the north-east coast are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy.

Seven of the ports (see below) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Under the provisions of *The Harbour Boards Acts Amendment Act, 1952*, a Queensland Harbours Trust is to be set up to exercise control over all ports not administered by Harbour Boards. The Trust will consist of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

*The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*, provide for the control of water transport services within the State. The question of bringing the operations of these services under control is under consideration.

*Brisbane Harbour Finances.*—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1955, was £2,698,664, and the Working Account had a credit balance of £65,811.

## BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Accumulated Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1950-51 .. ..	221	253	237	329	67
1951-52 .. ..	276	326	348	463	-70
1952-53 .. ..	318	393	426	558	-236
1953-54 .. ..	603	753	460	611	-95
1954-55 .. ..	688	853	522	693	66

*a* Including interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1955, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £104,553, *Dr.* £56,476, and *Cr.* £66,538 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1955, £145,707, of which Innisfail accounted for £140,829. Debits totalled £28,245.

*Harbour Boards' Finances.*—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the State Government in the form of loans and subsidies.



## HARBOUR BOARDS, 1954-55.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts (excluding Loan).	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan).	Loan Indebtedness, 30th June, 1955.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen .. ..	52,038	58,596	17,056	48,282	351,228
Bundaberg ..	3,700	7,527	4,936	8,510	43,159
Cairns .. ..	194,270	257,138	183,694	244,096	230,779
Gladstone ..	31,185	153,539	25,820	117,034	451,330
Mackay .. ..	186,950	202,436	26,734	204,518	764,001
Rockhampton ..	63,978	83,616	56,641	90,287	530,332
Townsville ..	235,957	290,878	183,372	250,477	436,698
Total .. ..	768,078	1,053,730	498,253	963,204	2,807,527

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. On 30th June, 1945, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton of £106,755 and £425,305 respectively were written off, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans in respect of Bowen was waived. Up to 30th June, 1955, further arrears of interest of £43,904 (Bowen) and £156,970 (Rockhampton) had been written off, and all redemption instalments on debt incurred up to 1st July, 1945, waived. Since 1st July, 1945, loans of £92,176 and £77,017 had been advanced by the Government to the Bowen and Rockhampton Boards respectively, and interest and redemption charges on these loans were being met.

*Cargo Discharged and Shipped.*—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1955.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO<sup>a</sup> SHIPMENTS, 1954-55.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	880,089	563,361	1,443,450	523,517	128,416	651,933
Maryborough ..	..	5,900	5,900	78,937	19,724	98,661
Bundaberg ..	..	410	410	..	85	85
Gladstone ..	54,345	7,871	62,216	30,884	144,220	175,104
Rockhampton ..	2,814	25,803	28,617	32,217	23,746	55,963
Mackay .. ..	16,056	14,164	30,220	198,344	81,517	279,861
Bowen .. ..	..	1,196	1,196	101,298	23,246	124,544
Townsville ..	81,487	79,112	160,599	252,731	83,359	336,090
Cairns .. ..	76,710	37,882	114,592	190,015	129,095	319,110
Thursday Is.	11	135	146	35	..	35
Total .. ..	1,111,512	735,834	1,847,346	1,407,978	633,408	2,041,386

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30th June, 1955. Comparing 1954-55 with the pre-war year 1938-39, 49 per cent. more cargo was discharged and 46 per cent. more was shipped.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO<sup>a</sup> DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1950-51 ..	1,148,113	611,218	1,759,331	853,186	550,547	1,403,733
1951-52 ..	1,296,694	686,820	1,983,514	548,318	654,944	1,203,262
1952-53 ..	880,217	566,980	1,447,197	1,141,352	731,229	1,872,581
1953-54 ..	1,037,141	699,644	1,736,785	1,294,645	555,928	1,850,573
1954-55 ..	1,111,512	735,834	1,847,346	1,407,978	633,408	2,041,386

<sup>a</sup> Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

*Shipping.*—The next table shows shipping entering Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1954-55.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	From Overseas Direct.	From Overseas via States.	From Other States.	Coast-wise. <sup>a</sup>		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane .. .. .	217	254	410	108	178	1,167
Maryborough .. .. .	4	..	18	14	52	88
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	2	96	98
Gladstone .. .. .	5	5	17	52	1	80
Rockhampton .. .. .	2	..	36	54	20	112
Mackay .. .. .	2	2	10	79	..	93
Bowen .. .. .	12	..	16	44	5	77
Townsville .. .. .	30	4	63	177	20	294
Cairns .. .. .	42	4	27	138	68	279
Thursday Island .. .. .	14	..	1	5	42	62
Total .. .. .	328	269	598	673	482	2,350

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane .. .. .	798	1,309	1,117	457	26	3,707
Maryborough .. .. .	11	..	31	26	2	70
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	4
Gladstone .. .. .	11	31	49	158	..	249
Rockhampton .. .. .	2	..	28	184	3	217
Mackay .. .. .	5	14	18	234	..	271
Bowen .. .. .	42	..	52	142	..	236
Townsville .. .. .	89	24	179	680	15	987
Cairns .. .. .	114	14	67	396	31	622
Thursday Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	15	15
Total .. .. .	1,072	1,392	1,541	2,277	96	6,378

<sup>a</sup> "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, 1954-55.

Port.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	To Overseas Direct.	To Overseas via States.	To Other States.	Coast-wise. a		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane .. ..	244	153	353	237	180	1,167
Maryborough ..	4	..	15	19	51	89
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	2	..	97	99
Gladstone .. ..	17	2	36	24	1	80
Rockhampton ..	11	5	27	53	20	116
Mackay .. .. .	39	1	25	30	..	95
Bowen .. .. .	2	1	18	52	5	78
Townsville .. .	62	13	37	163	19	294
Cairns .. .. .	77	1	45	92	65	280
Thursday Island ..	24	..	..	3	41	68
Total .. .. .	480	176	558	673	479	2,366

## NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane .. ..	995	750	1,074	838	18	3,675
Maryborough ..	13	..	11	49	2	75
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Gladstone .. ..	86	12	61	84	..	243
Rockhampton ..	45	28	12	138	3	226
Mackay .. .. .	155	4	51	65	..	275
Bowen .. .. .	9	4	27	200	..	240
Townsville .. .	246	60	66	600	15	987
Cairns .. .. .	230	5	76	280	30	621
Thursday Island ..	1	..	..	..	13	14
Total .. .. .	1,780	863	1,378	2,254	85	6,360

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, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as 1 "From Other States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In 1954-55, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. While voyages to and from ports beyond Queensland were almost back to their pre-war number and aggregate tonnage of vessels involved, coastal calls by interstate and oversea vessels were less than half as many as in 1938-39, and voyages entirely within Queensland had decreased even more.

## TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

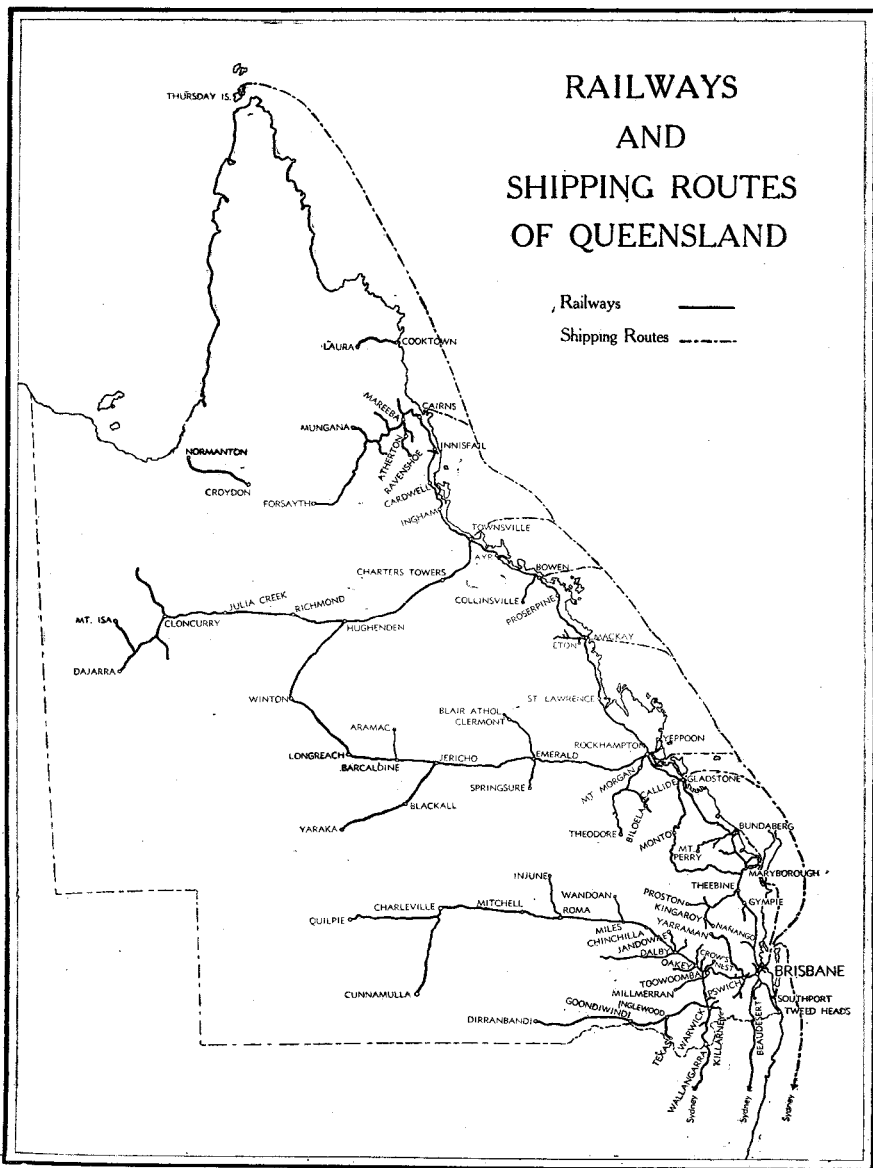
Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total.
	Overseas Direct.	Overseas via States.	Other States.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.						
1945-46 .. ..	193	99	303	459	366	1,420
1946-47 .. ..	164	94	340	540	295	1,433
1947-48 .. ..	198	146	306	538	210	1,398
1948-49 .. ..	264	191	360	558	202	1,575
1949-50 .. ..	264	224	379	457	359	1,683
1950-51 .. ..	253	256	395	579	318	1,801
1951-52 .. ..	251	194	413	585	359	1,802
1952-53 .. ..	305	233	494	683	454	2,169
1953-54 .. ..	301	254	559	721	514	2,349
1954-55 .. ..	328	269	598	673	482	2,350
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.						
1945-46 .. ..	273	52	325	427	359	1,436
1946-47 .. ..	232	76	334	515	282	1,439
1947-48 .. ..	250	99	316	525	208	1,398
1948-49 .. ..	308	169	378	526	199	1,580
1949-50 .. ..	322	181	386	445	336	1,670
1950-51 .. ..	354	156	428	586	322	1,846
1951-52 .. ..	321	109	432	572	384	1,818
1952-53 .. ..	401	172	482	670	474	2,199
1953-54 .. ..	459	189	484	727	515	2,374
1954-55 .. ..	480	176	558	673	479	2,366

*a* "Coastwise" means having called at, or calling at, other Queensland ports since arriving from, or before 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, most of 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 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 the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage being operated at 30th June, 1955, was 6,553.

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 today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains operating in Queensland are equal in comfort to any train 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. 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.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the electrification of the railways in the metropolitan area at a then estimated cost of £5,888,000. The complete scheme involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, a new carriage depot, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, and raising and lengthening of platforms, as well as the purchase of suitable rolling stock. Tenders have been received for the construction of 128 steel or other metal suburban cars. These cars are intended for use in the meantime on the existing steam-operated services, but they will be designed for easy conversion for use as driving and trailer cars when the electrification scheme is completed. Approval also has been given for the quadrupling of certain sections of line in the suburban area which is necessary, apart altogether from electrification, to cope with the expansion of traffic. Work on quadruplication and electrification commenced during 1950-51, but the limitation of loan funds caused the temporary suspension of electrification works during 1952-53, and of quadruplication during 1953-54. Work has been resumed. A contract has been let for the construction of a new railway bridge over the Brisbane River at Indooroopilly to carry the two additional tracks for quadruplication.

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 1954-55. 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, 1954-55.

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	1,222	25,615	-774	-3.0	-1,669
South-Western Division ..	3 6	1,584	10,974	-80	-0.7	-463
Central Division .. ..	3 6	1,684	16,167	567	3.5	2
Northern Division <sup>a</sup> ..	3 6	1,994	17,635	812	4.6	196
South Brisbane - Border Railway .. ..	4 8½	69	625	154	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>
<b>Total</b> .. ..	..	6,553	71,016	679	0.7 <sup>c</sup>	-1,934 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge (Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway).

<sup>b</sup> See comment preceding this table.

<sup>c</sup> Excluding South Brisbane-Border Railway.

The following table shows the operations of the State railway system for the last ten years. Goods and live stock carried in each of the last seven years were greater than in the war-time peak year, 1942-43, while passenger journeys in 1954-55, though less than in the years of heavy war-time troop movements, were 46 per cent. greater than in 1938-39. Most of the increase in passengers was on the Brisbane suburban services.

## 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.	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%
1945-46	38,200	5,758	1.82	11,917	10,444	41,546	3.55
1946-47	34,188	5,750	1.75	11,033	10,204	41,979	1.97
1947-48	29,325	5,523	1.95	11,532	10,651	42,236	2.09
1948-49	32,687	6,888	2.31	15,392	14,174	42,682	2.85
1949-50	32,366	6,943	2.33	15,988	15,868	44,027	0.27
1950-51	34,145	7,182	2.82	19,772	19,439	49,260	0.68
1951-52	35,029	6,823	3.38	23,358	24,659	53,306	-2.44
1952-53	35,844	7,437	3.82	25,985	27,997	58,485	-3.44
1953-54	35,904	8,161	4.27	30,223	29,121	67,100	1.64
1954-55	35,946	8,577	4.42	31,625	30,946	71,016	0.96

<sup>a</sup> Figures for South Brisbane-Border, Cooktown, and Normanton Railways, and Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramway, excluded in calculating these amounts.

<sup>b</sup> Opened lines only. The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000(000) from 1st July, 1931, under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931.*

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.



For the year 1954-55, total earnings (including the uniform gauge railway) were 5 per cent. higher than those for the preceding financial year, and 306 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39.

Total gross ton-miles—steam, diesel-electric, and rail motor, but excluding the uniform gauge railway—were 71 per cent. higher in 1954-55 than in 1938-39, while goods train miles were 49 per cent. higher. Passenger journeys were 46 per cent. above the figure for 1938-39. The average net load of goods and live stock trains (127 tons) was 27 per cent. greater, and the average length of haul per ton of paying goods and live stock 16 per cent. greater, than in 1938-39. The average haul per ton of paying goods and live stock was 171 miles in 1954-55, compared with 177 miles in 1953-54.

During the year 1954-55, 4 new locomotives, 41 new carriages, and 157 new wagons were put into service, but the withdrawal of old rolling stock reduced these numbers to a net decrease of 19 locomotives, and net increases of 25 carriages and 4 wagons.

An intensive programme for the modernisation of the railways has been undertaken during the post-war period. During the ten years ended June, 1956, 190 new locomotives and 8,986 wagons were added.

The new locomotives included 28 of the diesel-electric type which were used principally for the haulage of long-distance mail trains on which services schedules were accelerated by their introduction. They were also used on selected goods services, and fast freight services were introduced. Orders were still current on 30th June, 1956, for the supply of 20 more diesel-electric locomotives, including 10 of an order for 12 for use on the lighter main lines. Fourteen steam locomotives still remained to be delivered.

Luxury air-conditioned trains were operating on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Passenger services in the country had been improved by the placing in traffic of six modern twin-engined diesel trains, each consisting of two power cars and two trailer cars, and there were on order two 2-car diesel trains of even more advanced design—one stainless steel and the other aluminium.

*Passenger Traffic.*—During 1954-55 the number of passengers carried on the Queensland railways, including the uniform gauge railway, was 35,946,475, first-class passengers totalling 839,031 and second-class 35,107,444. Metropolitan suburban travellers accounted for 270,165, or 32.2 per cent., of the first-class passengers, and 29,441,783, or 83.9 per cent., of the second-class passengers.

Passenger traffic in Queensland provided 10.7 per cent. of the total revenue in 1954-55, compared with 11.2 per cent. in the previous year and 20.1 per cent. in 1938-39. The receipts from passenger traffic in 1954-55 were 115 per cent. greater than those in 1938-39. Air travel and good motor highways have interfered to some extent with long-distance passenger travel, and a continuance of this effect must be expected.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1954-55.

Section.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
South-Eastern Div'n Suburban ..	First	110,053	160,112	270,165	} 766,578
	Second	10,263,413	19,178,370	29,441,783	
Other .. ..	First	73,607	295,592	374,199	} 1,105,866
	Second	1,179,298	1,572,574	2,751,872	
South-Western Division	First	33,740	1,802	35,542	} 274,910
	Second	227,464	76,078	303,542	
Central Division ..	First	34,560	8,002	42,562	} 425,814
	Second	559,260	261,716	820,976	
Northern Division	First	33,728	7,582	41,310	} 661,549
	Second	898,713	775,468	1,674,181	
Sth. Brisbane-Border Railway	First	66,577	8,676	75,253	} 141,290
	Second	115,090	..	115,090	
Total .. ..	First	357,265	481,766	839,031	} 3,376,007
	Second	13,243,238	21,864,206	35,107,444	

*Goods Traffic.*—Goods and minerals, live stock, and parcels and miscellaneous traffic—tonnage and earnings—carried in 1954-55 in each section of the Queensland railways are shown in the following table.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND, GOODS TRAFFIC, 1954-55.

Section.	Goods and Minerals.		Live Stock.		Parcels, Mails, &c. <i>a</i>
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
South-Eastern Div'n	3,023,610	9,881,576	137,542	419,007	715,759
South-Western Div'n	719,945	2,521,246	308,139	1,295,658	127,835
Central Division ..	1,659,473	3,843,945	207,011	758,367	178,077
Northern Division ..	2,005,202	6,001,189	151,372	707,011	197,185
Sth. Brisbane-Border	364,383	676,247	797	1,832	55,805
Total .. ..	7,772,613	22,924,203	804,861	3,181,875	1,274,661

*a* Excluding refreshment rooms, rents, and miscellaneous receipts.

Goods (including live stock, minerals, parcels, mails, &c.) traffic in Queensland provided 86.6 per cent. of the total revenue in 1954-55, compared with 76.5 per cent. in 1938-39, while the total earnings from that source were 359.3 per cent. higher. The weight of goods and minerals carried was 63.1 per cent. greater, receipts being 388.0 per cent. greater,

due partly to a longer haul per ton of goods carried. The weight of live stock carried increased by 52·4 per cent. on 1938-39, and the receipts therefrom by 309·6 per cent. Revenue from parcels, mails, &c., was up by 161·4 per cent.

*Local Authority and Private Railways.*—At 30th June, 1955, there were 76 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were 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 lines open for public traffic, 53 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 42 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymoreline line, carrying coal and timber. The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Port Douglas.

*All Australian Railways.*—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 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 standard gauge branch of 5 miles to Canberra.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

Government.	Lines of Each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff. a
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods & Service.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,102	..	6,102	1,224	3,826	26,949	55,334
Victoria ..	4,417	..	..	4,451 <sup>b</sup>	586	2,458 <sup>d</sup>	22,164	30,202
<b>Queensland ..</b>	..	<b>69</b>	<b>6,454</b>	<b>6,553<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>28,061</b>	<b>28,348</b>
South Australia	1,616	..	948	2,564	377	718	9,221	10,388
Western Australia	..	..	4,111	4,111	429	617	13,445	13,350
Tasmania ..	..	..	605	605	141	180	2,713	2,649
Commonwealth ..	..	1,113	1,088	2,201	175	188	2,370	2,335
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,033</b>	<b>7,284</b>	<b>13,206</b>	<b>26,587</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>9,539</b>	<b>104,923</b>	<b>142,606</b>

a Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria.

b Including 34 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

c Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

d Including 53 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital cost 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, 1954-55.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost. <i>a</i>
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	37,294	281,417	19,386	73,361 <sup>b</sup>	68,397	233,773
Victoria .. ..	18,740	169,204	10,082	37,667 <sup>c</sup>	37,032	127,524
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>19,637</b>	<b>35,946</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>31,625</b>	<b>30,946</b>	<b>99,016</b>
South Australia ..	7,216	16,849	4,474	12,939 <sup>d</sup>	15,414	48,838
Western Australia	7,769	10,139	3,407	12,315	14,690	54,951
Tasmania .. ..	2,066	3,114	1,041	2,322 <sup>e</sup>	3,077	12,839
Commonwealth ..	2,029	215	816	3,741	2,921	25,916
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>94,751</b>	<b>516,884</b>	<b>47,783</b>	<b>173,970</b>	<b>172,477</b>	<b>602,857</b>

*a* Not including capital expenditure on incomplete lines, but including the following amounts by which capital accounts have been reduced:—Victoria, £30,692(000); Queensland, £28,000(000); South Australia, £3,100(000); Western Australia, £12,326(000); and Tasmania, £4,738(000).

*b* Excluding £1,000(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and £800(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.

*c* Excluding £2,144(000) government grant towards interest.

*d* Excluding £2,400(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges.

*e* Excluding £10(000) government grant for sick leave.

#### 4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

*Brisbane.*—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. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 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, 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 City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

## BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1950-51	246.82	592	2,863	12,810	132,124	2,138	1,930	5,763
1951-52	290.36	645	3,041	13,915	136,355	2,644	2,432	6,367
1952-53	364.29	645	2,892	14,644	139,835	2,858	2,857	6,578
1953-54	364.29	646	2,947	15,001	138,231	3,097	3,030	6,827
1954-55	390.07	643	3,103	14,931	136,674	3,135	3,149	7,059

*All Local Authorities.*—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1954-55 are shown below.

## LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1954-55.

Service.	Route Open.	Vehicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	67	407	2,481	9,642	101,849	2,348	2,207	5,390
<i>Trolley Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	16	26	<i>a</i>	604	10,025	137	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>Motor Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	307	210	622	4,685	24,800	650	942	1,669
Maryborough	72	6	7	90	515	12	10	32
Rockhampton	44	41	82	758	4,181	98	97	139
Total ..	506	690	3,192	15,779	141,370	3,245	3,256	7,230

*a* Included with Brisbane motor buses.

## 5. ROADS.

The road system of Queensland is extensive because practically all the land of the State is made use of in one way or another, there being no areas of waste land of any appreciable extent. Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland's roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) at 30th June, 1955. Some 60,000 miles of unconstructed roads which are open to public traffic are not included in the table.

## ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Local Authority Area.	Concrete.	Bitumen.	Macadam.	Other.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane .. ..	9	830	556	392	1,787
Other Cities .. ..	9	746	257	494	1,506
Towns .. .. .	2	245	106	161	514
Shires .. .. .	82	4,321	13,542	40,470	58,415
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>6,142</b>	<b>14,461</b>	<b>41,517.</b>	<b>62,222</b>

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State Government by means of subsidies from government funds.

In addition, a proportion of the funds received by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Transactions through this fund for the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance at 30th June.
	£	£	£
1950-51 .. ..	274,633	205,796	308,015
1951-52 .. ..	861,567	901,659	267,981
1952-53 .. ..	560,100	620,859	207,222
1953-54 .. ..	560,100	527,592	239,730
1954-55 .. ..	1,033,025	840,280	432,475

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads of special importance on a national basis, such as the road connecting the Callide Coal Field with the port of Gladstone, and the Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the south-west corner of the State with various rail heads.

*Main Roads.*—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February, 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads are classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks.

Lengths of roads gazetted, together with lengths of roads improved, are shown in the table hereunder for the last ten years.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. <i>a</i>
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1946 ..	6,983	9,932	244	247	1,033	18,439	8,424
1947 ..	7,244	10,235	244	251	1,104	19,078	8,619
1948 ..	7,262	10,605	245	256	1,233	19,601	8,892
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,375	19,879	9,117
1950 ..	7,610	10,876	245	276	1,463	20,470	9,414
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764
1954 ..	7,772	11,198	246	298	1,536	21,050	12,237
1955 ..	7,778	11,186	241	298	1,536	21,039	12,655

*a* Excluding those under construction.

For most gazettals Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and of maintenance. The following statement sets out the extent of such contributions.

	<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 terms may be applied	Same as for construction
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil .. .. .	Nil

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate

to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways, to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in the adjoining State of New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

Progress made in the construction of the road system which has been gazetted under the control of the Department is indicated by the mileages of various types of improved roads, which, at 30th June, 1955, were as follows:—

Gravelled or metalled pavement . . . . .	4,315 miles
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement . . . . .	4,114 miles

The Department has been responsible also for the construction of many bridges, and at 30th June, 1955, the total length of these amounted to 33½ miles.

Since the 1939-1945 War there have been remarkable increases in the volume of traffic, and in its speed, and also in the weights of commercial vehicles. These increases have introduced a new set of conditions, necessitating in many cases the widening and strengthening of existing roads and the improvement of curvature and of grades. Between Brisbane and Ipswich, one of the most heavily trafficked gazetted roads in the State, the construction of a divided four-lane highway has been put in hand to meet traffic requirements.

An important phase of the Department's work lies in planning the road requirements for future developments in traffic. Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, action is taken to acquire such land as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, contributions from Commonwealth taxation on petrol, and loans from the State Treasury. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1954-55 are shown in the following table.



## MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Government Loan ..	587,500	1,313,000	825,000	100,000	..
Treasury Grants and Advances .. ..	117,830	..	..	40,000	..
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	1,936,656	2,573,971	3,523,958	3,766,460	4,075,193
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	258,708	317,437	308,179	311,212	368,711
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	225,000	100,000	250,000	250,000	75,000
Callide Coal Road .. ..	..	200,000	45,450	1,143	..
Other <sup>a</sup> .. ..	2,184,130	1,979,994	2,279,484	2,643,422	3,306,201
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	811,268
Other .. ..	215,839	176,847	328,804	164,112	97,099
Total .. ..	5,525,663	6,661,249	7,560,875	7,276,349	8,733,472
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	274,633	861,567	560,100	560,100	1,033,025
Burdekin Bridge ..	210,938	305,013	103,855	309,315	<i>c</i>
All Receipts ..	6,011,234	7,827,829	8,224,830	8,145,764	9,766,497
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Road Construction ..	2,493,651	4,093,669	3,222,722	2,986,173	4,843,026
Road Maintenance ..	1,434,318	1,421,305	1,180,788	1,603,418	2,077,429
Interest and Redemption ..	401,409	439,325	504,140	514,775	515,895
Purchase of Plant ..	260,248	396,239	357,220	478,649	939,506
Maintenance of Plant ..	305,653	412,520	420,053	358,855	451,222
Administrative <sup>d</sup> ..	562,726	706,040	777,809	805,952	945,521
Total .. ..	5,458,005	7,469,098	6,462,732	6,747,822	9,772,599
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	205,796	901,601	620,860	527,592	840,280
Burdekin Bridge ..	188,919	161,765	176,908	311,995	<i>c</i>
Other .. ..	33,238	418,994	24,817	-328,440	-36,262
All Expenditure	5,885,958	8,951,458	7,285,317	7,258,969	10,576,617

<sup>a</sup> Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949, Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950, and reimbursement of expenditure on strategic roads.

<sup>b</sup> Offset against expenditure.

<sup>c</sup> Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund administered by Co-Ordinator-General's Department from 1st July, 1954.

<sup>d</sup> Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses; and administration.

## 6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

*Motor Vehicles.*—The number of vehicles each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c., are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND *a*.

At 30th June.	Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Utilities, Trucks, &c.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1946	69,615	1,388	603	63,091	8,627	143,324	4,953	967,677
1947	72,398	1,595	708	71,979	11,567	158,247	6,153	1,075,989
1948	76,071	1,865	796	78,986	13,391	171,109	7,261	1,248,411
1949	83,633	1,900	917	85,341	16,177	187,968	8,359	1,498,003
1950	97,746	2,100	968	92,953	19,152	212,919	9,657	1,713,695
1951	113,045	2,387	981	102,360	22,011	240,784	10,709	2,599,932
1952	121,729	2,453	1,001	106,540	23,302	255,025	11,819	3,413,198
1953	130,311	2,393	1,014	109,103	23,400	266,221	12,856	4,422,943
1954	143,540	2,393	1,005	114,902	22,367	284,207	14,123	4,803,730
1955	160,931	2,380	1,027	121,982	21,401	307,721	15,880	5,115,852

*a* Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles.

During the year 1954-55, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 20,577; buses, 49; utilities, trucks, &c., 11,907; and motor cycles, 1,583. Post-war registrations of new motor vehicles rose to a maximum in 1950-51, when 34,456 new vehicles and cycles were licensed. The next three years showed lower figures of 27,270, 23,372, and 28,419 respectively, but in 1954-55 the total of 34,116 almost reached the 1950-51 peak. As in 1953-54, new motor cycles were less than those needed for replacements.

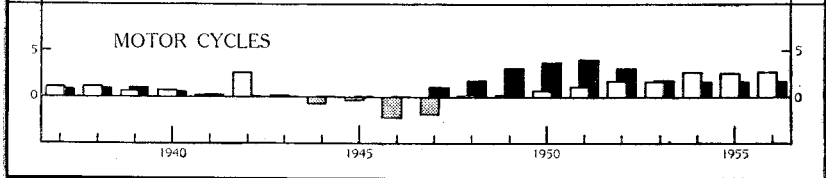
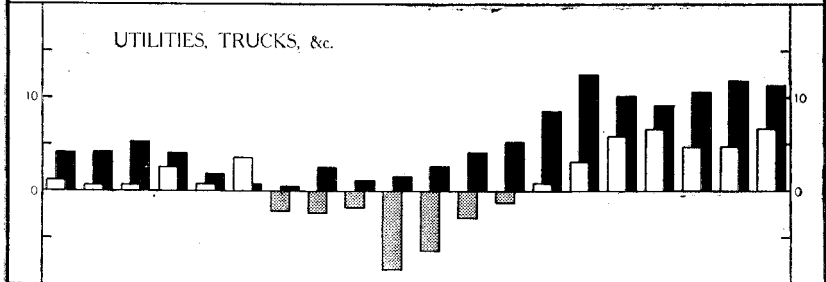
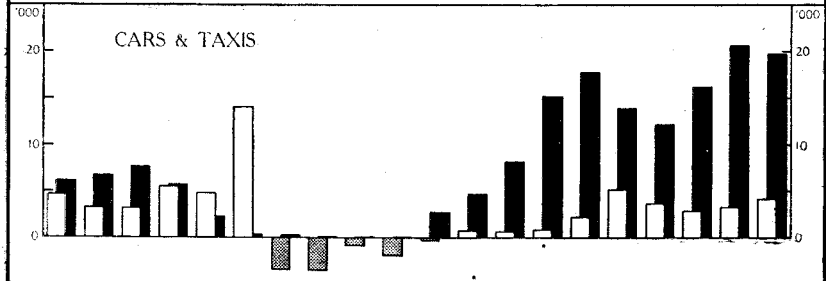
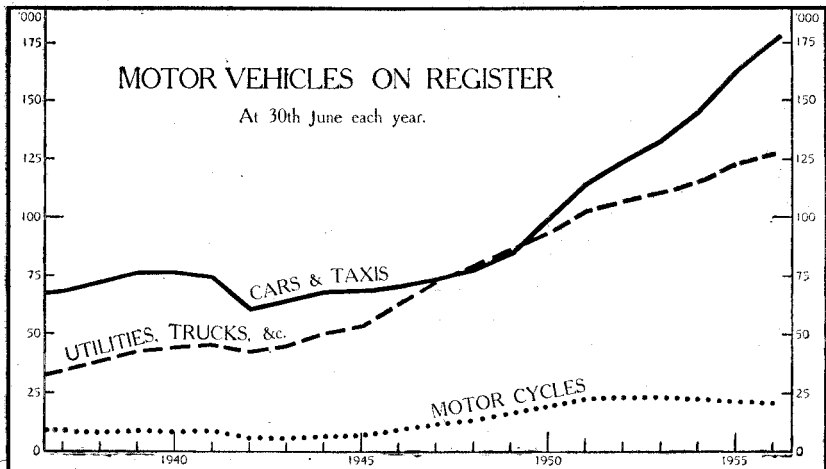
Numbers of motor vehicles on the registers of the various States, and revenue obtained from vehicle registration, are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES *a* REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles <sup>a</sup> Registered at 30th June.					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1954-55. <i>b</i>
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	544,345	590,532	613,554	654,557	709,036	8,787,771
Victoria ..	444,400	533,226	539,828	559,246	629,147	5,262,968
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>240,784</b>	<b>255,025</b>	<b>266,221</b>	<b>284,207</b>	<b>307,721</b>	<b>4,112,477</b>
S. Australia	173,043	192,313	205,702	218,412	229,502	2,879,983
W. Australia	118,692	132,967	141,945	153,936	168,808	1,228,266
Tasmania ..	49,173	55,104	60,545	65,362	71,673	600,152
N. T. ..	4,391	4,757	5,152	3,823	4,999	32,554
A. C. T. ..	5,523	6,260	6,947	7,803	8,834	47,356
Total ..	1,580,351	1,770,184	1,839,894	1,947,346	2,129,720	22,951,527

*a* Including motor cycles.

*b* Excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees and similar fees in other States where such are imposed, and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.



At 30th June, 1955, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—South Australia, 280; Western Australia, 256; Victoria, 249; Queensland, 229; Tasmania, 228; New South Wales, 203.

*Registration of Motor Vehicles.*—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Commissioner of Main Roads, 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 Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955* (see below).

*Fees Payable.*—Annual registration fees were increased to the following rates on 8th February, 1952:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use is charged at 6s. 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 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons. Compression ignition engine vehicles (diesels) are charged at double the foregoing rates. Fees for trailers are determined at the rate of 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers at the rate of 9s. per cwt. Traction engines are registered at the fixed rate of £3 3s. per year. A driving license fee is also charged when each vehicle, except a traction engine or a trailer, is registered.

The fees payable on *motor cars* range from £4 16s. on "Baby" Fiats to approximately £27 on the largest sedans. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £9 6s. to over £22 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £15 to over £25 for 1½ tons capacity, £15 to over £31 for 2 tons capacity, and up to £42 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s., or £3 8s. with a side car.

*Drivers.*—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1952*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1st October, 1952, licenses have been issued free for periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to the applicant's age.

Under *The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945*, 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 will be effected, or, in the case of renewals of registrations, the Main Roads Department, by arrangement with the insurance companies, collects the renewal premiums. 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.

*Licensing of Road Transport.*—The legislation dealing with the control of road transport in Queensland is *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*. Under the Acts, control is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit

(casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

**Omnibus Service:** An amount varying from 2½ to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

**Inter-town Passenger Service:** A rate varying from ¼d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

**Inter-town Goods Service:** An amount varying from 2½ to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

**Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service:** An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, particularly for the carriage of passengers and goods by mail carriers and milk and cream carriers, a nominal fee is assessed.

Permits are granted for the use of any vehicle or vehicles for such period as determined by the Commissioner. The fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips for which the permits are applied for. Reductions are made in respect of sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c., in which cases the fees are assessed according to the circumstances. Due regard is always paid to the alternative services, if any, operating.

Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c. In such cases, the operator is required to deposit with the Commissioner an adequate sum as security against fees, and he is permitted to operate on manifest and submit returns in a similar manner to that of licensees.

Provision is also made whereby the Commissioner may recover unpaid permit fees from the consignor or consignee of the goods hauled.

## 7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. Accidents reported in 1954-55, 34,602, were over three times as many as before the war.

*Summary for Ten Years.*—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents in Queensland for the last ten years. Since the end of the last war the number of vehicles on the roads has more than doubled, and the number of persons killed or injured in road accidents has risen similarly. Population has not increased as fast, and consequently the numbers of persons killed and injured per 10,000 population rose from 1.6 and 33.7 respectively in 1945-46 to 2.1 and 63.5 in 1954-55.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. <i>a</i>		Per 10,000 Population.	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1945-46 .. ..	135,767	169	3,656	1.2	26.9	1.6	33.7
1946-47 .. ..	152,394	188	3,799	1.2	24.9	1.7	34.6
1947-48 .. ..	165,260	182	3,799	1.1	23.0	1.6	34.1
1948-49 .. ..	180,116	169	4,017	0.9	22.3	1.5	35.4
1949-50 .. ..	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.7	41.0
1950-51 .. ..	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	46.2
1951-52 .. ..	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.1	53.7
1952-53 .. ..	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	57.3
1953-54 .. ..	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.1
1954-55 .. ..	297,588	273	8,421	0.9	28.3	2.1	63.5

*a* Average for the year, excluding vehicles operated by the Armed Services.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

## ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Total Accidents.	Casualty. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed or Injured.									
			Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <i>b</i>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1945-46	7,233	2,854	43	799	24	509	18	364	20	507	64	1,477
1946-47	8,202	3,066	53	800	24	506	33	587	16	540	62	1,366
1947-48	8,708	3,067	51	717	25	537	24	604	16	585	66	1,356
1948-49	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	1,591	17	949	107	2,481
1953-54	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704
1954-55	34,602	6,586	69	1,118	52	1,691	55	1,596	17	997	80	3,019

*a* Accidents causing human death or injury.

*b* Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*Time of Occurrence.*—In 1954-55, accidents were most frequent on days before public holidays, which had a daily average of 172.1 accidents, followed by Saturdays with an average of 121.6 and Fridays with 116.6. Other week days averaged 85.1, while Sundays were lowest with 72.9. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 and 6 p.m., 42 per cent. of the daily total being between 3 and 8 p.m.

*Types and Causes of Accidents.*—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Type of Accident.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
	Total.	Casualty. a	Metro- politan.	Total.	Metro- politan.	Total.
<b>Involving a Collision—</b>						
<b>Pedestrian and—</b>						
Car .. .. .	587	518	21	33	339	522
Van or Utility ..	211	191	5	11	105	189
Truck, &c. .. ..	100	91	5	8	63	83
Motor Cycle .. ..	170	148	6	7	124	187
Pedal Cycle .. ..	74	67	..	1	34	77
Other.. .. .	129	105	4	6	93	99
<b>Car and—</b>						
Car .. .. .	5,975	377	5	10	334	669
Van or Utility ..	4,191	284	..	4	175	473
Truck, &c. .. ..	2,101	157	..	10	67	248
Motor Cycle .. ..	1,306	545	9	17	366	652
Pedal Cycle .. ..	699	415	1	7	189	414
Other.. .. .	2,057	99	..	5	61	130
<b>Van or Utility and—</b>						
Van or Utility ..	1,000	92	..	1	55	164
Truck, &c. .. ..	955	68	..	3	23	109
Motor Cycle .. ..	498	243	3	6	136	284
Pedal Cycle .. ..	294	181	2	5	76	181
Other.. .. .	852	47	2	3	27	65
<b>Truck, &amp;c., and—</b>						
Truck, &c. .. ..	412	17	1	1	15	26
Motor Cycle .. ..	209	118	2	9	73	126
Pedal Cycle .. ..	127	75	1	1	36	76
Other.. .. .	753	26	2	2	22	35
<b>Motor Cycle and—</b>						
Motor Cycle .. ..	77	48	2	3	28	72
Pedal Cycle .. ..	155	98	..	2	31	135
Other.. .. .	223	147	4	8	50	165
<b>Pedal Cycle and—</b>						
Pedal Cycle .. ..	38	30	..	1	17	39
Other.. .. .	46	30	1	1	17	30
<b>Other Vehicle and—</b>						
Other.. .. .	194	17	..	..	34	49
<b>Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—</b>						
Car .. .. .	2,522	83	1	3	29	125
Van or Utility ..	1,281	31	2	3	11	39
Truck, &c. .. ..	1,126	19	2	5	6	18
Motor Cycle .. ..	167	80	2	2	28	92
Pedal Cycle .. ..	96	61	..	..	33	61
Other .. .. .	213	1	..	..	..	1
<b>Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &amp;c.)—</b>						
Car .. .. .	2,897	766	4	28	215	1,139
Van or Utility ..	1,253	383	1	19	73	576
Truck, &c. .. ..	577	150	2	24	19	220
Motor Cycle .. ..	639	460	2	11	169	544
Pedal Cycle .. ..	126	115	..	2	46	115
Other .. .. .	272	203	5	11	183	192
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>34,602</b>	<b>6,586</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>8,421</b>

a Accidents causing human death or injury.

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Cas- ualty. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
<i>Motor Cyclists</i> .. .. .	14,199	946	2	21	23
Excessive Speed .. .. .	344	95	1	3	4
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	412	40	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	1,055	174	..	3	3
Intoxicated .. .. .	169	34	..	2	2
Inattentive .. .. .	6,178	357	1	5	6
Reversing Without Care .. .. .	1,853	14	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	887	37	..	3	3
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle .. .. .	162	39	..	2	2
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	1,385	59	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	14	5	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	1,740	92	..	3	3
<i>Motor Cyclists</i> .. .. .	953	449	..	16	16
Excessive Speed .. .. .	94	61	..	4	4
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	27	17	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	64	27	..	1	1
Intoxicated .. .. .	10	6	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	433	203	..	4	4
Overtaking Improperly .. .. .	50	27	..	1	1
Dazzled by Lights of Approaching Vehicle .. .. .	14	11	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	105	45	..	2	2
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	1	1	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	155	51	..	2	2
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i> .. .. .	432	242	..	3	3
Not Keeping to the Left .. .. .	25	15	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection .. .. .	43	23	..	1	1
Intoxicated .. .. .	5	4	..	..	..
Inattentive .. .. .	261	144	..	2	2
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal ..	34	18	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	64	38	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i> .. .. .	8	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i> .. .. .	732	610	38	..	38
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway .. .. .	521	426	27	..	27
Intoxicated .. .. .	44	35	3	..	3
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner .. .. .	86	83	2	..	2
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle .. .. .	46	34	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	35	32	6	..	6



ACCIDENTS, 1954-55.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.			
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Casualty. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	
92	1,182	1,274	23,064	2,354	8	94	102	160	3,238	3,398	
2	149	151	953	349	1	37	38	4	611	615	
5	53	58	1,155	178	..	6	6	5	279	284	
1	256	257	1,803	343	..	6	6	4	505	509	
5	41	46	438	127	1	6	7	14	171	185	
53	389	442	8,861	669	2	10	12	73	830	903	
5	10	15	2,931	34	..	..	..	14	22	36	
1	54	55	1,366	85	..	5	5	1	117	118	
4	48	52	470	132	2	5	7	17	167	184	
2	82	84	2,174	114	..	..	..	4	158	162	
..	10	10	119	41	..	4	4	..	65	65	
14	90	104	2,794	282	2	15	17	24	313	337	
27	496	523	1,710	929	1	41	42	41	1,080	1,121	
3	68	71	236	170	1	21	22	4	199	203	
..	21	21	70	52	..	5	5	..	66	66	
..	32	32	112	53	..	1	1	..	63	63	
2	4	6	27	21	..	1	1	2	23	25	
16	219	235	673	343	..	5	5	24	383	407	
2	27	29	91	57	..	2	2	3	63	66	
2	14	16	38	28	..	..	..	3	37	40	
1	50	51	211	108	..	3	3	3	125	128	
..	1	1	9	7	..	1	1	..	7	7	
1	60	61	243	90	..	2	2	2	114	116	
12	240	252	872	540	1	9	10	22	542	564	
..	16	16	68	43	..	1	1	..	48	48	
..	24	24	104	70	..	2	2	..	72	72	
..	4	4	18	14	..	..	..	..	14	14	
7	140	147	455	268	1	3	4	14	264	278	
1	18	19	89	56	..	1	1	1	58	59	
4	38	42	138	89	..	2	2	7	86	93	
..	2	2	15	6	..	1	1	..	5	5	
581	22	603	1,017	877	57	..	57	840	41	881	
407	16	423	674	567	38	..	38	541	29	570	
33	..	33	62	50	4	..	4	47	2	49	
81	2	83	161	157	6	..	6	153	3	156	
34	..	34	47	35	..	..	..	35	..	35	
26	4	30	73	68	9	..	9	64	7	71	

## ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Cas-ualty. <i>a</i>	Pedes-trians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i> .. .. .	219	189	..	6	6
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	95	81	..	2	2
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	75	70	..	4	4
Intoxicated .. .. .	24	21	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	25	17	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i> .. .. .	605	71	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering .. .. .	388	39	..	1	1
Tyres .. .. .	24	8	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	19	3	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	174	21	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	48	27	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering .. .. .	15	3	..	..	..
Tyres .. .. .	6	5	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	11	8	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	16	11	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i> .. .. .	40	26	..	..	..
Brakes .. .. .	19	13	..	..	..
Lights .. .. .	9	5	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	12	8	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Attributed to Animals</i> .. .. .	231	45	..	4	4
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	19	6	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	212	39	..	4	4
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i> .. .. .	515	143	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled .. .. .	68	24	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery .. .. .	337	78	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	110	41	..	1	1
<i>Weather</i> .. .. .	208	43	2	1	3
Glaring Sun .. .. .	54	12	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	154	31	2	1	3
<i>Attributed to Parties Not Involved</i> ..	454	59	..	1	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	309	50	..	1	1
Other .. .. .	145	9	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i> .. .. .	476	35	..	..	..
Trams .. .. .	472	35	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	4	..	..	..	..
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>19,121</b>	<b>2,888</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>97</b>

*a* Accidents causing

ACCIDENTS, 1954-55—continued.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.		
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Casualty. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
..	185	185	297	256	..	10	10	..	258	258
..	79	79	104	89	..	3	3	..	86	86
..	67	67	122	117	..	6	6	..	114	114
..	21	21	28	25	..	1	1	..	24	24
..	18	18	43	25	..	..	..	..	34	34
4	102	106	1,703	362	..	24	24	11	536	547
1	59	60	1,018	201	..	19	19	7	302	309
1	10	11	168	49	..	..	..	1	79	80
..	4	4	116	34	..	1	1	..	50	50
2	29	31	401	78	..	4	4	3	105	108
3	28	31	113	69	..	4	4	5	75	80
..	4	4	31	12	..	..	..	..	15	15
1	4	5	14	11	..	..	..	1	14	15
..	10	10	27	19	..	2	2	2	21	23
2	10	12	41	27	..	2	2	2	25	27
1	26	27	96	74	..	..	..	10	72	82
1	12	13	29	20	..	..	..	1	19	20
..	6	6	38	32	..	..	..	9	29	38
..	8	8	29	22	..	..	..	..	24	24
..	1	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	48	48	1,329	172	..	8	8	..	198	198
..	7	7	32	14	..	2	2	..	13	13
..	41	41	1,295	158	..	6	6	..	185	185
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	165	169	2,143	605	..	7	7	8	826	834
..	28	28	653	222	..	3	3	3	299	302
2	92	94	906	199	..	1	1	3	261	264
2	45	47	584	184	..	3	3	2	266	268
8	49	57	635	131	2	4	6	13	152	165
1	12	13	141	30	..	1	1	2	32	34
7	37	44	494	101	2	3	5	11	120	131
4	67	71	1,125	171	..	2	2	4	226	230
4	53	57	740	149	..	2	2	4	197	201
..	14	14	385	22	..	..	..	..	29	29
4	49	53	479	36	..	..	..	4	50	54
4	49	53	472	35	..	..	..	4	49	53
..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
740	2,662	3,402	34,602	6,586	69	204	273	1,118	7,303	8,421

human death or injury.

*Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.*—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1954-55 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 7 .. ..	181	..	..	10	221	..	412	19.8
7-16 .. ..	219	6	10	494	398	7	1,134	49.4
17-20 .. ..	51	193	726	143	500	3	1,616	227.9
21-29 .. ..	84	560	612	93	652	4	2,005	117.0
30-39 .. ..	110	413	171	81	444	4	1,223	64.3
40-49 .. ..	119	306	80	75	345	2	927	55.4
50-59 .. ..	155	168	28	52	235	6	644	49.7
60 and Over ..	257	97	21	62	257	4	698	44.1
<b>Total<sup>b</sup> ..</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,743</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>3,069</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>8,694</b>	<b>65.6</b>

*a* Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

*b* Including 35 whose ages were not recorded.

*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 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,  
QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Age Group.	Motor Cars.	Taxis and Service Cars.	Utilities, Trucks, &c.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 15 .. ..	..	..	..	..	389	10
15-19 .. ..	929	3	680	810	323	14
20-24 .. ..	2,332	86	1,589	825	66	94
25-29 .. ..	2,055	163	1,761	316	40	213
30-34 .. ..	1,933	152	1,598	151	37	242
35-39 .. ..	1,507	104	1,297	72	28	245
40-44 .. ..	1,319	121	1,074	51	24	216
45-49 .. ..	1,080	78	826	41	25	172
50-54 .. ..	842	63	493	13	19	104
55-59 .. ..	644	28	377	15	18	38
60 and Over ..	1,031	42	426	15	38	36
Not Known ..	2,087	99	1,391	135	79	181
<b>Total<sup>b</sup> ..</b>	<b>15,759</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>11,512</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,565</b>

*a* Mainly animal-drawn vehicles and trams.

*b* Excluding 1,297 accidents where type of vehicle was not known, or where a straying animal was responsible.

*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 four years ended 1954-55, and the pre-war year, 1938-39.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES<sup>a</sup>, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.						All Ages. <sup>c</sup>
	Under 5.	5-6.	7-20. <sup>b</sup>	21-29. <sup>b</sup>	30-59.	60 and Over.	
<b>PEDESTRIANS.</b>							
1938-39 .. .. .	4.1	18.3	7.0	5.4	7.3	19.1	8.1
1951-52 .. .. .	5.7	16.4	7.0	6.0	6.8	15.4	8.2
1952-53 .. .. .	6.0	16.0	7.2	5.0	7.3	14.3	8.1
1953-54 .. .. .	4.5	15.8	8.9	5.0	7.5	16.9	8.7
1954-55 .. .. .	5.6	16.6	9.0	4.9	7.9	16.3	9.0
<b>MOTOR DRIVERS.</b>							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	2.0	12.5	8.6	3.5	6.2
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	3.2	21.6	14.1	6.3	9.7
1952-53 .. .. .	..	..	3.5	22.6	14.6	5.8	10.0
1953-54 .. .. .	..	..	4.7	29.7	16.4	5.7	11.6
1954-55 .. .. .	..	..	6.6	32.7	18.2	6.1	13.1
<b>MOTOR CYCLISTS.</b>							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	..	3.6	14.0	1.6	0.1	3.9
1951-52 .. .. .	..	..	21.4	42.5	4.7	1.0	12.5
1952-53 .. .. .	..	..	22.5	42.3	6.5	0.9	13.2
1953-54 .. .. .	..	..	24.3	41.8	6.4	0.6	13.4
1954-55 .. .. .	..	..	24.6	35.7	5.7	1.3	12.5
<b>PEDAL CYCLISTS.</b>							
1938-39 .. .. .	..	0.6	20.0	7.6	5.5	3.3	8.4
1951-52 .. .. .	..	1.4	16.4	5.7	4.3	4.4	6.6
1952-53 .. .. .	0.1	1.6	18.6	5.4	5.4	6.4	7.7
1953-54 .. .. .	..	1.2	21.7	5.9	4.7	5.1	8.0
1954-55 .. .. .	..	1.7	21.2	5.4	4.3	3.9	7.6
<b>OTHERS.<sup>d</sup></b>							
1938-39 .. .. .	6.2	5.5	13.6	25.5	13.6	12.1	15.0
1951-52 .. .. .	8.2	12.8	20.1	31.2	17.2	14.5	18.8
1952-53 .. .. .	10.0	14.1	24.5	35.6	18.7	13.9	20.7
1953-54 .. .. .	9.4	12.5	27.5	37.6	19.0	14.5	21.5
1954-55 .. .. .	10.1	11.9	30.2	38.3	21.3	16.5	23.4
<b>ALL PERSONS.</b>							
1938-39 .. .. .	10.3	24.4	46.2	65.0	36.6	38.1	41.6
1951-52 .. .. .	13.9	30.6	68.1	107.0	47.1	41.6	55.8
1952-53 .. .. .	16.1	31.7	76.3	110.9	52.5	41.3	59.7
1953-54 .. .. .	13.9	29.5	87.1	120.0	54.0	42.8	63.2
1954-55 .. .. .	15.7	30.2	91.6	117.0	57.4	44.1	65.6

<sup>a</sup> Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

<sup>b</sup> For 1938-39, age groups of 7-19 years and 20-29 years.

<sup>c</sup> Including persons whose ages were not known.

<sup>d</sup> Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

In 1954-55, death-or-injury rates per 10,000 persons living at each age were higher than in 1938-39 for every age group, and, for most age groups, were higher than in 1953-54. The combined rate is usually highest for persons in their twenties, during which ages people most frequently drive or ride in motor vehicles, whereas the rate for pedestrians at these ages is at its lowest.

The lowest death-or-injury rate for pedestrians in the last sixteen years was 6.2 per 10,000 persons recorded in 1948-49. In 1954-55 it was 9.0. The age groups showing the highest rates were children aged 5 and 6 years and persons 60 years and over, but these rates even in 1954-55 were 9 and 15 per cent. respectively below their 1938-39 levels.

Accidents both to motor vehicle drivers and motor cyclists are most common among persons in their twenties. In 1954-55, one motor cyclist was killed or injured for every 13 motor cycles on the register, against one driver for every 158 of other types of motor vehicles. The death-or-injury rate for pedal cyclists is heaviest in the 7 to 20 years age group, at which ages pedal cycling is most popular. Among "others", mostly passengers in various types of vehicles, the variations in the rates, which in 1954-55 ranged from 10.1 for under 5 years to 38.3 for 21 to 29 years, largely reflect the relative amount of travel in vehicles by persons of different ages.

*Road Conditions.*—In 1954-55, 2,143 accidents, 605 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 653, and wet and slippery roads for 906, of these accidents.

## 8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney.

In November, 1956, Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, America, and South Africa, and also operated services

between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. In addition, a company operating between Brisbane and Queensland country towns also ran a service to Sydney, while two other companies operated between Brisbane and Sydney or Melbourne, and another between south-western Queensland towns and Sydney. One of these companies also provided services from Brisbane to the Barrier Reef Islands and North Queensland. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 250 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*, action has been taken to issue licenses for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. Licenses are issued in the same manner as for road transport. Fees ranging from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings in coastal areas to 2½ per cent. in outback areas have been determined. In cases of licenses granted for aerial ambulance charter purposes, a nominal fee has been charged.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

## CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.


Particulars.	1938-39. <i>a</i>	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Registered Aircraft</b>					
Owners <sup>b</sup> .. ..	No. 149	343	369	384	414
Registered Aircraft <sup>b</sup>	No. 296	786	821	845	887
<b>Licensed Pilots<sup>b</sup>—</b>					
Private .. ..	No. 1,096	1,444	1,677	2,035	2,245
Commercial ..	No. 346	470	518	552	582
Airline Transport	No. ..	948	911	917	963
<b>Licensed Ground</b>					
Engineers <sup>b</sup> ..	No. 525	1,720	1,790	1,757	1,747
<b>Aerodromes<sup>b</sup>—</b>					
Government ..	No. 71	189	186	198	183
Public .. ..	No. 213	269	260	262	304
Flying Boat Bases <sup>c</sup>	No. 11	11	15	16	13
<b>Accidents—</b>					
Persons Killed ..	No. 38	37	5	36	27
Persons Injured ..	No. 15	22	19	27	19
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown .. ..	No. 39,312	260,947	237,640	251,019	257,787
Miles Flown .. ..	1,000 5,302	41,831	39,059	41,014	43,513
Paying Passengers ..	1,000 41	1,829	1,706	1,772	1,918
Paying Passenger-Miles	1,000 22,423	721,573	667,321	702,139	765,652
Freight .. ..	Short Tons 438	57,464	57,635	69,479	78,711
Mails <sup>c</sup> .. ..	Short Tons 72 <sup>d</sup>	2,682	2,311	2,316	2,317

*a* Including the oversea services of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.





*b* At 30th June. *c* Gross weight of internal mails. *d* Net weight.

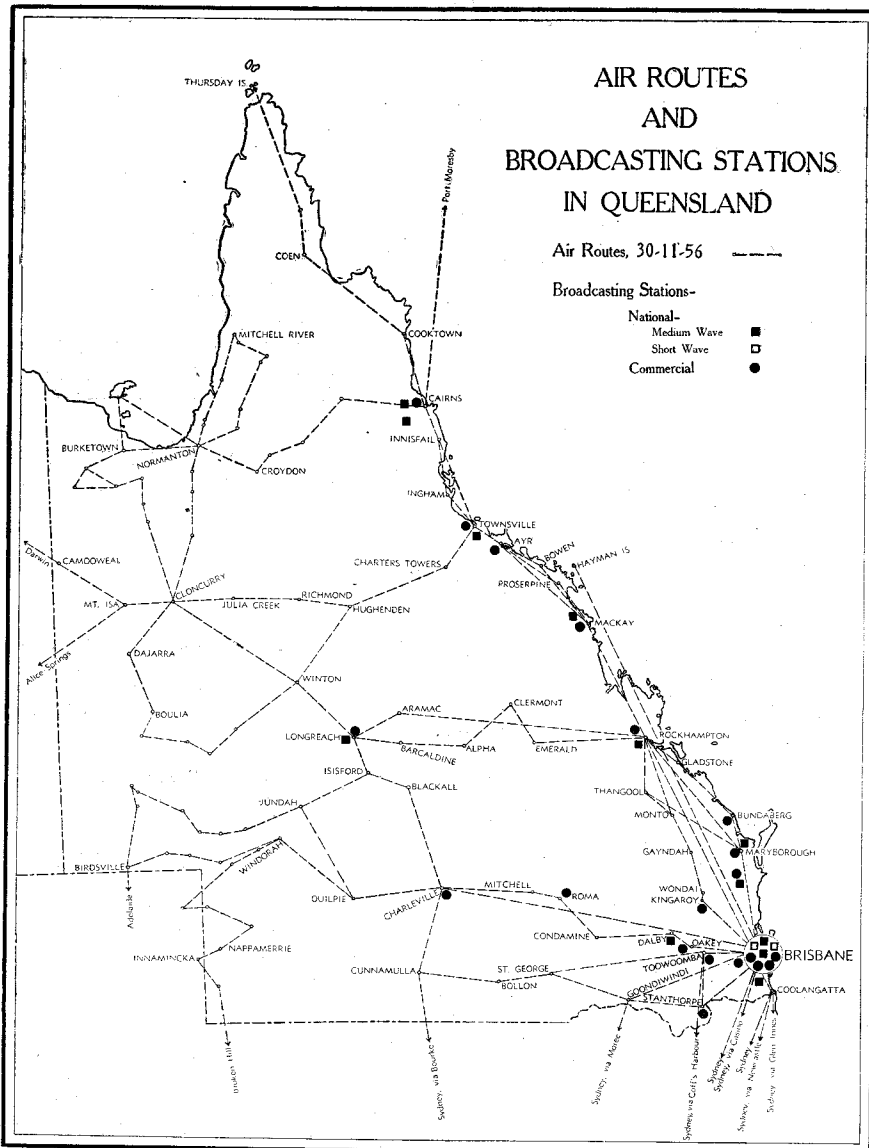
*e* Including alighting areas.

# AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 30-11-56 

Broadcasting Stations-

- National- 
- Medium Wave 
- Short Wave 
- Commercial 





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. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies. Under *The Overseas Telecommunications Act, 1946*, the Commonwealth Government formed the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

State.	Earnings.				Total Expenditure. c	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total. c		
New South Wales <sup>a</sup>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria .. ..	10,747	1,771	16,354	28,872	29,363	-491
Queensland .. ..	7,695	1,339	12,465	21,499	19,113	2,386
South Australia <sup>b</sup>	3,555	1,028	5,679	10,262	10,843	-581
Western Australia	2,301	616	3,726	6,643	6,206	437
Tasmania .. ..	1,759	541	2,365	4,665	4,828	-163
	743	146	1,119	2,008	2,425	-417
Australia .. ..	26,800	5,441	41,708	73,949	72,778	1,171

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.      <sup>b</sup> Including Northern Territory.  
<sup>c</sup> Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <sup>b</sup>	Newspapers, &c. <sup>c</sup>	Registered Articles. <sup>d</sup>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	<i>n</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
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1951-52 ..	144,526,200	28,206,300	2,088,300	2,504,300	4,377,275
1952-53 ..	149,861,300	26,868,100	2,062,100	2,764,400	4,125,372
1953-54 ..	160,172,700	28,261,400	2,028,300	2,716,100	4,177,158
1954-55 ..	166,057,300	28,876,600	2,038,600	2,524,600	4,281,712

<sup>a</sup> These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas.

<sup>b</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters".

<sup>c</sup> Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles".

<sup>d</sup> Other than registered parcels.

<sup>e</sup> Included under other headings

<sup>n</sup> Not available.

Communications lodged at the 8,235 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1954-55 included 1,286,064,000 letters and postcards, 230,487,000 newspapers, &c., 16,506,000 registered articles, 16,084,000 parcels, and 24,089,000 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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,538,912	2,115,013	2,091,809	1,988,186	2,002,609
Value   £	1,161,539	999,738	984,138	941,853	955,134
Commission£	25,752	37,204	38,153	36,074	36,427
Paid—					
Number ..	2,689,498	2,345,194	2,302,104	2,269,680	2,132,675
Value   £	1,228,012	1,111,858	1,097,698	1,092,269	1,052,256
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	768,319	763,430	789,508	817,532	901,282
Value   £	6,042,091	6,200,902	6,567,098	6,925,919	7,569,402
Commission£	28,761	50,362	53,121	55,830	62,232
Paid—					
Number ..	700,111	691,774	717,610	727,710	809,784
Value   £	5,723,788	5,912,750	6,201,493	6,538,891	7,159,314

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1954-55 were £1,028,000, out of £5,441,000 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,136,000, out of £6,206,000. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	5,699,231	4,315,037	4,057,852	4,098,455	4,198,446
Value   £	613,222	681,438	618,450	634,679	677,915
Overseas—					
Number ..	62,553	62,238	67,520	78,703	83,266
Value   £	79,056	75,346	70,214	91,426	97,701
Total Value £	692,278	756,784	688,664	726,105	775,616
Messages Received					
from Overseas ..	No. 70,814	70,779	59,519	64,730	69,060

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1954-55 in Queensland were £5,679,000, out of an Australian total of £41,708,000, and working expenses £5,564,000 out of £37,568,000.

## TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	111,580	113,380	114,139	121,900	131,730
Trunk .. 1,000	12,305	11,369	12,522	13,673	15,671
Earnings £1,000	3,389	4,403	4,756	5,169	5,679
Exchanges at End					
of Year .. No.	1,217	1,260	1,288	1,310	1,328
Lines Connected No.	116,314	123,782	131,780	140,473	152,360
Instruments Connected .. No.	157,212	167,575	177,609	188,515	203,303

## 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 Queensland at 30th June of each of the last five years.

## WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National <sup>a</sup> .. ..	12	13	14	14	14
Commercial .. ..	20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners—					
Ordinary .. ..	270,587	279,852	282,338	287,683	293,542
Supplementary <sup>b</sup> .. ..	17,432	..	..	..	..
Coast .. ..	6	7	7	7	7
Amateur .. ..	314	303	304	318	322
Other Transmitting and Receiving .. ..	571	639	983	1,130	1,619
Other Receiving Only ..	89	64	82	69	70

<sup>a</sup> This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

<sup>b</sup> Issued for receivers in excess of one owned by a licensed listener; not required after 31st December, 1951.

The seven coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island, and are used for transmitting commercial messages. The six stations then operating were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. In 1954-55 these stations sent 5,591 service messages of

152,111 words, 12,090 weather messages of 356,590 words, and 26,899 paying messages of 393,388 words.

*Broadcasting.*—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are operated by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes.

At first, the Broadcasting Commission used to receive a proportion of each broadcast listener's license fee, while the Postmaster-General's Department retained the balance of the fees for technical services. From December, 1948, amended legislation provided for the Commission to receive its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with two votes—for capital and for non-capital works—from Consolidated Revenue, against which all costs incurred in establishing and operating the broadcasting stations, providing land lines, and performing other incidental services are charged.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1955, there were thirty-four broadcasting stations in Queensland, including fourteen National Stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, and Southport.

Since 1st October, 1956, the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 15s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and £1 8s. in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the license by the licensee or any member of his family. Licenses are issued to pensioners in these two zones at 10s. and 7s. respectively, but are free to blind persons. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1955.

State.	Stations.			Listeners' Licenses.			
	National.		Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Short Wave.	Medium Wave.				Whole State.	Metro- polis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales <sup>a</sup> ..	1	16	37	746,050	429,323	212	226
Victoria ..	3 <sup>d</sup>	5	20	549,690	367,592	218	234
<b>Queensland <sup>b</sup> ..</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>293,542</b>	<b>120,684</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>234</b>
S. Australia <sup>c</sup> ..	..	7	8	223,593	143,753	267	289
W. Australia ..	2	5	13	150,199	94,472	228	263
Tasmania ..	..	4	8	71,602	25,777	228	265
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>2,034,676</b>	<b>1,181,601</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>239</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Including Papua.

<sup>c</sup> Including Northern Territory. <sup>d</sup> Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

## 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 predominantly of primary produce.

Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States. Before the 1939-1945 War, and again in 1947-48 after the war-time disturbance of normal trade movements, about one-third of the exports went interstate, while approximately two-thirds of the imports were interstate. The position has been similar during recent years although the interstate proportion, both for imports and exports, was lower in some years when the value of oversea trade was very high.

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 and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, and wool as well as live stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, 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. From March, 1940, until

June, 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and, in July, 1953, a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. (See section 3, page 266.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

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 £31.9m. In 1954-55 exports amounted to £232.5m. and imports to £222.7m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. 0d. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. 0d. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 9s. 1d. in 1938-39, and were £175 8s. 11d. in 1954-55.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of oversea exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 1,000, as follows:—1945-46, 586; 1946-47, 807; 1947-48, 699; 1948-49, 1,046; 1949-50, 912; 1950-51, 832; 1951-52, 575; 1952-53, 920; 1953-54, 1,038; 1954-55, 1,037. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of oversea export prices for Queensland (see page 273). The last war ended with the volume of oversea exports only about half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending, after a very poor season in 1951-52, with oversea exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 and continuing in 1953-54 and 1954-55 restored their volume, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of oversea exports per head in 1954-55 was still only 79 per cent. of the pre-war volume per head.

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 £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and in 1954-55 net exports of live stock were worth £6.4m.

## 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, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c., will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 42, pages 277 to 286).

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. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was 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 was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in all tables in this chapter.

*Exports.*—Details of the values of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1954-55, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 258, and in total to all countries for the same items during the previous four years in the table on page 259.

Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports. In recent years, oversea exports of meats and sugar have each been about half the value of wool exports. Butter exports have been relatively low in the last few years, and their value has become less than that of mineral products as exports of silver-lead, copper, and mineral sands have risen to a high value. Exports both of mineral products and butter, however, were still much less important than those of wool, meats, or sugar. Other items are normally of much less significance.

## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Commodity.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Beef, Frozen, &c. . . . .	13,634,111	1,683,582	2,089,760	17,407,453
Veal, Frozen, &c. . . . .	61,305	211,607	105,859	378,771
Pork, Frozen, &c. . . . .	241,427	95,743	56,394	393,564
Animal Offals . . . . .	776,812	215,969	162,443	1,155,224
Bacon and Hams . . . . .	..	138,192	14,175	152,367
Beef, Corned, &c. . . . .	11,996	133,271	5,223	150,490
Canned Beef or Veal . . . . .	6,504,997	1,387,654	225,751	8,118,402
Canned Ham . . . . .	902,545	29,070	1,188	932,803
Canned Tongues . . . . .	216,440	1,536	1,288	219,264
Other Canned Meats . . . . .	221,110	64,498	19,631	305,239
Meat Extracts . . . . .	75,968	90,091	401,664	567,723
Butter . . . . .	7,898,799	522,390	426,926	8,848,115
Ghee . . . . .	..	232,269	4,961	237,230
Cheese . . . . .	365,578	63,584	111,112	540,274
Eggs in Shell . . . . .	183,867	43,217	8,502	235,586
Eggs not in Shell . . . . .	135,676	246	..	135,922
Wheat . . . . .	393,754	178,439	524,912	1,097,105
Barley . . . . .	199,428	..	405,197	604,625
Maize . . . . .	..	1,482	239,696	241,178
Millet, incl. Panicum . . . . .	329,127	16,232	209,597	554,956
Sorghum . . . . .	713,409	6,791	129,619	849,819
Flour, Wheaten . . . . .	200,681	356,953	16,617	574,251
Preserved Pineapples . . . . .	2,211,483	546,276	30,613	2,788,372
Other Preserved Fruits . . . . .	89,199	107,206	2,216	198,621
Fruits, Pulped . . . . .	77,797	57,941	1,353	137,091
Fruit Juices . . . . .	203,331	59,314	19,251	281,896
Sugar, Raw or Refined . . . . .	18,962,164	8,467,450	3,343,906	30,773,520
Animals, Live . . . . .	..	12,720	129,166	141,886
Hides and Skins . . . . .	296,643	3,810	853,042	1,153,495
Wool . . . . .	13,768,852	538,270	42,837,382	57,144,504
Pearl, &c. Shell . . . . .	25,669	60,365	437,804	523,838
Canary Seed . . . . .	393,505	14,961	150,812	559,278
Animal Fats, Edible . . . . .	73,881	57,466	41,456	172,803
Animal Fats, Inedible . . . . .	91,360	113,503	90,442	295,305
Whale Oil . . . . .	59,100	..	538,570	597,670
Copper . . . . .	..	..	2,021,073	2,021,073
Lead and Silver-Lead . . . . .	6,278,326	9,336	143,368	6,431,030
Zinc . . . . .	..	..	801,469	801,469
Rutile . . . . .	437,557	35,873	1,707,159	2,180,589
Other Mineral Sands . . . . .	105,055	233	383,932	489,220
Machines and Machinery . . . . .	17,815	362,373	37,260	417,448
Leather, Leather Goods . . . . .	37,813	162,996	7,859	208,668
Timber, incl. Plywood . . . . .	51,383	214,792	4,573	270,748
Miscellaneous . . . . .	392,083	1,946,505	855,982	3,194,570
Total . . . . .	76,640,046	18,244,206	59,599,203	154,483,455



## OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£
Beef, Frozen, &c. ..	5,552,688	3,872,966	9,874,476	16,850,043
Veal, Frozen, &c. ..	146,481	172,797	249,306	267,045
Pork, Frozen, &c. ..	703,044	251,631	243,561	295,188
Animal Offals .. ..	536,364	401,143	680,721	894,331
Bacon and Hams .. ..	336,550	331,054	256,672	238,515
Beef, Corned, &c. ..	145,231	136,117	98,175	115,241
Canned Beef or Veal ..	3,708,372	3,987,406	8,164,394	6,745,073
Canned Ham .. ..	133,449	255,727	1,481,689	1,461,037
Canned Tongues .. ..	1,595	800	4,820	3,739
Other Canned Meats ..	1,058,266	1,364,949	2,790,486	911,697
Meat Extracts .. ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Butter .. ..	8,491,610	884,181	10,740,416	7,697,450
Ghee .. ..	140,213	165,714	114,601	275,465
Cheese .. ..	522,406	208,894	660,226	408,651
Eggs in Shell .. ..	318,389	338,983	434,876	274,186
Eggs not in Shell .. ..	152,236	65,399	68,228	390,573
Wheat .. ..	1,025,909	56	3,057,987	1,076,969
Barley .. ..	66,179	..	1,197,644	66,895
Maize .. ..	698,371	120,753	652,133	350,036
Millet, incl. Panicum ..	561,837	307,754	248,490	352,998
Sorghum .. ..	1,122,717	1,097,110	1,439,507	876,049
Flour, Wheaten .. ..	130,127	81,884	143,662	240,771
Preserved Pineapples ..	1,259,132	751,241	1,243,660	2,895,520
Other Preserved Fruits ..	198,765	307,349	77,805	352,203
Fruits, Pulped .. ..	314,187	193,468	207,921	205,142
Fruit Juices .. ..	528,121	818,387	916,339	671,689
Sugar, Raw or Refined ..	14,483,282	6,521,516	21,264,274	31,168,007
Animals, Live .. ..	48,430	23,902	38,313	15,558
Hides and Skins .. ..	1,247,078	924,899	725,176	954,390
Wool .. ..	103,064,623	53,752,557	56,172,350	71,632,839
Pearl, &c. Shell .. ..	500,709	531,553	497,514	503,291
Canary Seed .. ..	149,716	7,388	65,044	196,992
Animal Fats, Edible .. ..	40,653	63,620	314,162	414,370
Animal Fats, Inedible ..	61,980	15,795	105,567	485,396
Whale Oil .. ..	..	..	..	512,551
Copper .. ..	..	1,200	400,068	3,707,568
Lead and Silver-Lead ..	5,641,039	5,672,224	8,029,715	4,799,785
Zinc .. ..	2,571,748	4,461,497	3,278,511	613,413
Rutile .. ..	569,597	1,096,811	1,817,894	1,277,910
Other Mineral Sands ..	348,891	392,619	283,223	268,330
Machines and Machinery	435,340	864,906	454,065	388,282
Leather, Leather Goods	68,411	41,844	105,965	221,215
Timber, incl. Plywood ..	127,492	176,478	649,093	269,997
Miscellaneous .. ..	3,120,582	5,310,754	5,849,315	3,758,177
Total .. ..	160,331,810	95,975,326	145,098,044	165,104,577

*n* Not available.

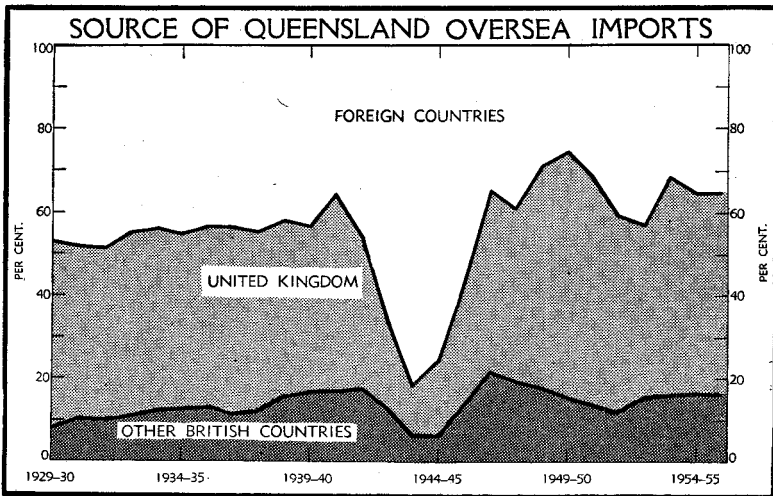
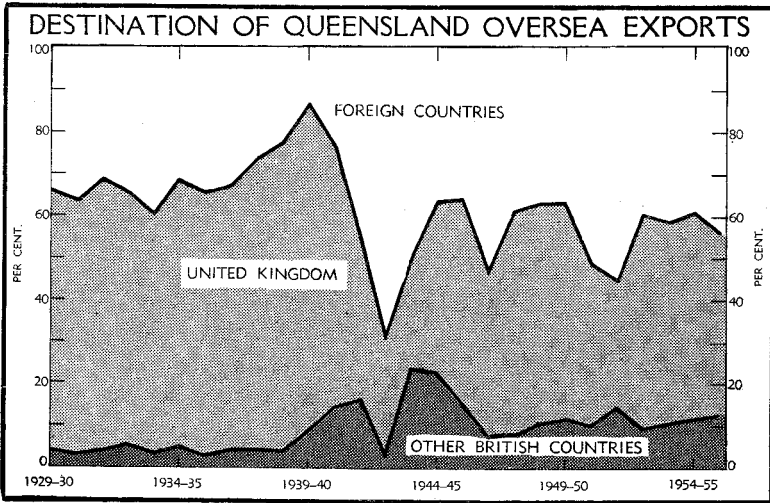
Queensland's oversea exports in 1954-55 were worth £154,483,455, compared with £28,651,842 in the pre-war year 1938-39. The United Kingdom took £76,640,046, or 49·6 per cent., of the 1954-55 exports, compared with £21,148,625, or 73·8 per cent., in 1938-39. Exports of certain commodities to the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom's share of the total exports of each commodity, in 1954-55, compared with 1938-39, in brackets, were as follows:—Frozen beef and veal, £13,695,416 (£3,277,452), or 77·0 (90·2) per cent.; wool, £13,768,852 (£3,380,596), or 24·1 (39·7) per cent.; butter, £7,898,799 (£7,343,482), or 89·3 (97·6) per cent.; sugar, £18,962,164 (£3,685,747), or 61·6 (88·7) per cent.; and all minerals, £6,820,938 (£1,524,219), or 57·2 (75·6) per cent. Nearly all of the rest of the 1954-55 sugar exports went to other British countries (principally Canada and New Zealand), their value totalling £8,467,450, compared with £470,038 to other British countries in 1938-39. Large items of export to foreign countries were wool, £42,837,382 (principally to Japan, France, U.S.A., Belgium, Italy, and Germany), compared with £5,139,394 in 1938-39, and minerals, £5,057,001, compared with £491,631 in 1938-39.

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of oversea exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	Unit.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Beef, Frozen, &c. . . . .	Cwt.	1,197,612	662,950	1,262,847	2,168,916	2,003,020
Animal Offals . . . . .	Cwt.	110,210	67,392	95,369	124,209	138,235
Bacon and Hams . . . . .	Cwt.	18,600	15,084	9,757	8,912	6,000
Canned Meats . . . . .	Cwt.	403,230	379,364	659,783	516,644	542,855
Meat Extracts . . . . .	Cwt.	n	n	n	n	9,293
Butter . . . . .	Cwt.	495,879	394,863	526,722	374,501	426,755
Cheese . . . . .	Cwt.	49,864	13,643	54,673	31,892	47,170
Eggs in Shell . . . . .	Doz.	2,336,300	1,952,650	2,072,227	1,294,513	1,623,575
Eggs not in Shell . . . . .	Cwt.	13,197	4,620	4,102	21,606	10,177
Wheat . . . . .	Bush.	1,179,435	75	3,653,925	1,273,515	1,507,744
Sorghum . . . . .	Tons	50,705	37,055	46,692	41,215	44,112
Flour, Wheaten . . . . .	Tons	3,734	1,826	3,161	5,978	18,321
Preserved Pineapples . . . . .	Cwt.	178,561	97,475	143,897	286,258	328,392
Fruit Juices . . . . .	Gal.	1,581,110	1,888,531	2,180,193	1,779,413	938,767
Sugar, Raw or Refined . . . . .	Tons	381,819	160,526	453,412	699,206	730,782
Wool, Greasy . . . . .	1,000 Lb.	154,647	128,073	134,035	171,408	155,245
Wool, Scoured . . . . .	1,000 Lb.	14,012	9,344	8,457	10,418	11,722
Pearl, &c. Shell . . . . .	Cwt.	35,448	33,884	32,695	31,632	28,872
Animal Fats . . . . .	Cwt.	19,478	13,973	130,808	384,927	105,663
Whale Oil . . . . .	Gal.	..	..	..	1,219,843	1,505,831
Copper . . . . .	Tons	..	6	872	14,334	9,294
Lead and Silver-Lead . . . . .	Tons	35,273	27,951	49,833	39,056	44,827
Zinc . . . . .	Tons	30,641	54,640	41,100	35,704	28,424
Mineral Sands . . . . .	Tons	56,603	65,980	64,272	56,824	95,556
Plywood . . . . .	Sq. Ft.	69,439	128,704	1,082,882	773,611	352,036

n Not available.



*Imports.*—The tables on pages 262 and 263 show direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1954-55 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Commodity.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved ..	194,193	90,796	317,426	602,415
Tea .. .. .	..	2,780,632	66,578	2,847,210
Tobacco and Manufactures ..	320,958	35,599	122,269	478,826
Cotton, Raw .. .. .	..	25,913	115,080	140,993
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	107	2,592,180	12	2,592,299
Other Yarns & Mftd. Fibres	366,635	11,705	67,314	445,654
Piece Goods, incl. Towels ..	3,033,568	934,934	1,429,895	5,398,397
Linoleum .. .. .	517,197	..	..	517,197
Carpets and Carpeting ..	458,667	10,598	18,453	487,718
Apparel .. .. .	279,233	24,178	181,474	484,885
Petrol, incl. Aviation Spirit	466,942	506,957	4,827,146	5,801,045
Kerosene-Aviation, Power, &c.	50,157	41,576	1,332,107	1,423,840
Residual, Diesel, Furnace Oil	44,026	64,967	1,463,604	1,572,597
Mineral Lubricating Oil ..	22,587	..	653,556	676,143
Other Petroleum Products ..	26,034	..	159,906	185,940
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	144,276	901	187,022	332,199
Asbestos .. .. .	6,656	507,359	..	514,015
Metals .. .. .	3,337,155	58,294	1,807,200	5,202,649
Hand Tools .. .. .	341,005	878	185,369	527,252
Cycles, Motor Cycles, Parts	277,469	149	61,607	339,225
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	6,819,881	599,447	469,353	7,888,681
Other Metal Manufactures <sup>a</sup>	1,375,851	31,062	255,964	1,662,877
Electrical Wire and Cable ..	426,664	..	369	427,033
Dynamo Electrical Mach., &c.	1,665,271	18,297	320,207	2,003,775
Int. Combust. Engines, Parts	521,884	28,893	172,447	723,224
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	1,922,134	9,329	2,357,791	4,289,254
Locomotives and Parts ..	156,657	..	170,199	326,856
Agricultural Machy. & Parts	548,013	417	326,595	875,025
Steam Turbines and Parts ..	316,679	..	44,661	361,340
Mining, Metallurgical Machy.	62,827	335	943,401	1,006,563
Other Machinery and Parts	2,659,596	27,161	1,061,060	3,747,817
Rubber, Unmanufactured ..	1,227	964,268	14,495	979,990
Rubber Tyres and Tubes ..	183,618	5,987	94,883	284,488
Logs .. .. .	..	305,596	1,929	307,525
Timber, including Plywood	8,360	164,499	182,960	355,819
Glass .. .. .	178,116	1,390	164,301	343,807
Crockery, Glassware, &c. ..	726,886	14,550	141,730	883,166
Paper, Pulp, Board .. .. .	1,009,488	391,754	1,123,709	2,524,951
Paper Manufs., Stationery ..	599,841	3,257	78,397	681,495
Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.	304,769	21,947	292,516	619,232
Scientific Appliances, &c. ..	285,647	11,074	71,755	368,476
Fertilisers .. .. .	695,549	70,269	253,539	1,019,357
Chemicals, &c. .. .. .	578,232	24,618	242,923	845,773
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2,938,381	1,236,978	1,610,769	5,786,128
Total .. .. .	33,872,436	11,618,744	23,391,971	68,883,151

<sup>a</sup> Excluding machinery and electrical apparatus.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved ..	460,111	580,543	141,267	458,313
Tea .. .. .	503,137	465,263	608,039	1,486,804
Tobacco and Manufactures ..	1,011,007	1,284,841	530,492	829,589
Cotton, Raw .. .. .	72,994	44,611	48,359	152,102
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	2,049,259	2,315,340	2,023,761	1,714,444
Other Yarns & Mftd. Fibres	309,280	519,710	197,993	385,079
Piece Goods, incl. Towels ..	5,714,744	9,949,487	1,524,403	4,286,911
Linoleum .. .. .	502,500	666,948	161,110	594,946
Carpets and Carpeting ..	670,786	722,130	63,176	400,756
Apparel .. .. .	544,283	916,064	136,948	400,441
Petrol, incl. Aviation Spirit	4,804,634	5,646,431	5,809,085	5,890,929
Kerosene-Aviation, Power, &c.	1,173,852	1,071,746	1,225,833	1,310,936
Residual, Diesel, Furnace Oil	1,014,533	1,363,535	1,615,305	1,587,134
Mineral Lubricating Oil ..	631,382	1,237,165	582,760	517,809
Other Petroleum Products ..	78,549	183,054	73,055	112,196
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	109,585	204,435	71,780	210,913
Asbestos .. .. .	309,176	284,345	382,287	391,221
Metals .. .. .	6,732,023	7,530,825	3,474,618	2,619,311
Hand Tools .. .. .	455,231	640,197	178,517	374,584
Cycles, Motor Cycles, Parts	476,498	621,464	112,516	278,239
Motor Vehicles and Parts ..	9,268,980	8,602,947	3,337,617	6,150,501
Other Metal Manufactures <sup>a</sup>	3,606,259	3,652,766	2,567,816	3,242,985
Electrical Wire and Cable ..	712,014	375,663	355,827	236,162
Dynamo Electrical Mach., &c.	2,171,962	2,895,527	2,110,904	1,672,976
Int. Combust. Engines, Parts	516,826	861,947	473,234	492,833
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	3,799,542	3,731,693	2,183,494	3,776,820
Locomotives and Parts ..	1,955,840	320,786	1,018,931	814,886
Agricultural Machy. & Parts	576,260	829,403	562,447	745,111
Steam Turbines and Parts ..	181,534	277,368	172,499	416,848
Mining, Metallurgical Machy.	113,426	126,726	415,940	149,657
Other Machinery and Parts	3,078,245	5,502,208	3,668,431	3,122,257
Rubber, Unmanufactured ..	828,943	1,558,468	427,553	762,058
Rubber Tyres and Tubes ..	641,747	989,643	178,790	186,904
Logs .. .. .	98,656	75,571	30,855	109,127
Timber, including Plywood	378,741	481,541	45,533	89,832
Glass .. .. .	123,135	294,343	114,074	241,033
Crockery, Glassware, &c. ..	584,717	829,270	132,965	524,030
Paper, Pulp, Board .. .. .	1,872,292	4,528,956	1,014,732	1,655,231
Paper Manufs., Stationery ..	485,284	612,052	426,378	602,185
Jewellery, Fancy Goods, &c.	499,636	588,749	80,168	355,737
Scientific Appliances, &c. ..	326,773	395,921	138,678	265,593
Fertilisers .. .. .	1,152,497	1,250,596	245,887	591,332
Chemicals, &c. .. .. .	656,884	1,067,992	436,572	533,288
Miscellaneous .. .. .	6,145,921	10,328,478	4,121,073	4,891,307
Total .. .. .	67,399,678	86,426,748	43,221,702	55,631,350

<sup>a</sup> Excluding machinery and electrical apparatus.

*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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Brisbane</b>					
Imports ..	61,519,456	79,611,940	36,951,483	48,383,775	60,854,161
Exports ..	129,715,201	73,140,903	98,518,833	111,147,921	98,041,587
<b>Maryborough</b>					
Imports ..	49,055	63,582	11,225	21,270	40,301
Exports ..	1,080,915	214,208	2,168,398	3,196,253	3,129,043
<b>Bundaberg</b>					
Imports ..	21,506	20,505	31,252	4,696	2,998
Exports ..	429	7,915	16,889	14,164	27
<b>Gladstone</b>					
Imports ..	570,424	727,165	835,851	1,223,824	1,143,802
Exports ..	2,540,510	693,897	3,316,816	3,300,314	3,898,551
<b>Rockhampton</b>					
Imports ..	286,730	704,991	508,177	278,761	640,716
Exports ..	2,746,165	2,209,416	5,735,032	5,472,146	6,189,921
<b>Mackay</b>					
Imports ..	450,164	247,308	418,788	245,233	697,331
Exports ..	4,015,000	1,719,908	5,602,717	8,735,309	8,398,984
<b>Bowen</b>					
Imports ..	1,468	4,906	543	5,355	483
Exports ..	1,912,780	1,391,153	3,178,981	5,450,376	5,796,327
<b>Townsville</b>					
Imports ..	2,839,243	3,409,348	3,021,830	3,126,336	3,040,931
Exports ..	13,077,016	13,569,213	19,432,053	19,043,015	20,446,558
<b>Cairns</b>					
Imports ..	1,647,141	1,611,829	1,437,106	2,324,774	2,457,417
Exports ..	5,229,792	3,014,921	7,120,555	8,737,318	8,577,886
<b>Thursday Is.</b>					
Imports ..	14,491	25,174	5,447	17,326	5,011
Exports ..	14,002	13,792	7,770	7,761	4,571
<b>Total</b>					
Imports ..	67,399,678	86,426,748	43,221,702	55,631,350	68,883,151
Exports ..	160,331,810	95,975,326	145,098,044	165,104,577	154,483,455

The oversea import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into that port before the war, and an average of about 90 per cent. over the last five years. About 70 per cent. of the exports were handled through Brisbane before the war, and the proportion

over the last five years has been slightly higher. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat and butter; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, minerals, sugar, and meat; Cairns, sugar, meat, 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 much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely 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 the total oversea trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. 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 273.

## OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1945-46 .. ..	39,330,911	12,246,332	27,084,579	14,838,247
1946-47 .. ..	56,853,211	13,657,828	43,195,383	29,537,555
1947-48 .. ..	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469
1948-49 .. ..	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50 .. ..	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51 .. ..	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52 .. ..	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53 .. ..	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342
1953-54 .. ..	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227
1954-55 .. ..	223,366,606	68,883,151	154,483,455	85,600,304

*Australian Oversea Trade.*—The total oversea trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to oversea vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted

respectively to £9.4m., £10.5m., £11.7m., £10.3m., and £13.2m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion include, in addition to currency transfers, that part of Australia's gold and silver production which leaves the country in the form of mint bullion and is part of the normal annual production of the Commonwealth. In 1954-55, specie and bullion exports included £15.9m. on this account.

## OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46 ..	177,095	196,424	1,762	26,864	19,329	44,431
1946-47 ..	208,343	308,909	1,142	120	100,566	99,544
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163
1953-54 ..	678,590 <sup>r</sup>	811,866 <sup>r</sup>	3,019 <sup>r</sup>	16,466	133,276 <sup>r</sup>	146,723 <sup>r</sup>
1954-55 ..	840,972	758,041	2,770	16,123	-82,931	-69,578

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## 3. OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE TRADE.

From July, 1953, a detailed tabulation of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of oversea trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1954-55 are shown in this section.

*Exports.*—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Among such items sent to other States in 1954-55, sugar was the most important, while other large items were live animals, fruit and vegetables, blister copper, timber (including plywood and veneer), meat, butter, tobacco, peanuts, and hides and skins. Although exports of live animals were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £6.4m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c., were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1955, are given in the following table.



## EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Commodity.	To Overseas.	To Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> ..	40,155,741	5,387,837	45,543,578
Beef and Veal, Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process ..	17,786,224	845,348	18,631,572
Other Meat, &c., Fresh or Preserved by Cold Process ..	1,713,245	319,226	2,032,471
Bacon and Hams ..	152,367	496,698	649,065
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c. ..	9,597,625	693,637	10,291,262
Butter ..	8,848,115	2,251,445	11,099,560
Cheese ..	540,274	459,820	1,000,094
Eggs, in Shell or not in Shell ..	371,508	5,740	377,248
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	1,146,383	315,923	1,462,306
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	38,486,806	28,876,888	67,363,694
Wheat ..	1,097,105	2,121	1,099,226
Sorghum ..	849,819	128,497	978,316
Other Grains, Unprepared or Simply Prepared ..	1,402,011	593,955	1,995,966
Flour, Wheaten ..	574,251	335,975	910,226
Vegetables, Fresh ..	19,036	2,208,263	2,227,299
Fruit, Fresh ..	12,677	1,260,875	1,273,552
Fruit, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped ..	3,124,084	1,493,847	4,617,931
Peanuts, including Paste ..	..	1,428,063	1,428,063
Sugar, Raw or Refined ..	30,773,520	20,205,280	50,978,800
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages ..	634,303	1,220,012	1,854,315
<i>Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances, Tobacco</i> ..	59,832,516	15,097,884	74,930,400
Tobacco, Unmanufactured ..	11,430	1,466,109	1,477,539
Manufactures of Tobacco ..	16,845	390,332	407,177
Live Animals ..	143,841	10,729,517	10,873,358
Hides and Skins ..	1,114,882	1,175,853	2,290,735
Wool, Greasy or Scoured ..	57,144,504	565,093	57,709,597
Other Animal Substances, not Food ..	748,249	185,380	933,629
Vegetable Substances and Fibres, including Raw Cotton ..	652,765	585,600	1,238,365
<i>Other Commodities</i> ..	16,005,152	28,681,808	44,686,960
Yarns, Piece Goods, and Textiles ..	112,757	1,568,227	1,680,984
Apparel ..	108,959	2,409,193	2,518,152
Tallow ..	295,305	740,532	1,035,837
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats ..	173,823	919,358	1,093,181
Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.e.i. ..	617,257	652,671	1,269,928
Coal ..	5	459,610	459,615
Copper—Blister, Ingots, Scrap, &c. ..	1,550,801	4,904,287	6,455,088
Lead, in Metallic Form or Matte ..	6,390,246	310	6,390,556

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55—*continued.*

Commodity.	To Overseas.	To Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
Titanium and Zirconium Ores, Sands, &c. . . . .	2,669,809	1,818	2,671,627
Other Metals, Ores, Sands, and Concentrates . . . . .	1,510,711	1,101,567	2,612,278
Motor Vehicles and Cycles, Cycles, and Parts . . . . .	72,264	2,477,082	2,549,346
Machines and Machinery . . . . .	417,448	2,528,105	2,945,553
Other Metal Manufactures . . . . .	546,273	1,699,830	2,246,103
Rubber and Rubber Manufactures . . . . .	47,642	2,326,986	2,374,628
Leather and Leather Manufactures . . . . .	208,668	633,712	842,380
Timber, including Logs . . . . .	194,969	533,684	728,653
Plywood and Veneers . . . . .	61,006	2,794,604	2,855,610
Other Items, n.e.i. . . . .	1,027,209	2,930,232	3,957,441
Total Value of All Exports <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	154,480,215	78,044,417	232,524,632

<sup>a</sup> Excluding specie.

*Imports.*—While exports overseas from Queensland in 1954-55 were worth nearly twice as much as exports to other States—due principally to three very valuable items of oversea export, wool, sugar, and meat—imports from other States were worth two and a quarter times as much as imports from overseas. Nearly half of the oversea imports consisted of minerals, metals, and metal manufactures, &c., which also made up about two-fifths of the interstate imports. However, the total value of such items coming from other States was practically twice that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in this total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery and of various metal products. Queensland relied largely on other States as its immediate source of apparel and textiles, &c., and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included tyres and tubes, stationery, &c., fancygoods and jewellery, scientific &c. instruments, medical and toilet preparations, fertilisers, and drugs.

Much of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in oversea countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect oversea imports make of the total, but in 1931-32, when a record was kept, 12·6 per cent. of the total interstate imports were of goods of oversea origin, which was equivalent to 40·5 per cent. of the direct oversea imports of that year. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is negligible, and in 1931-32 amounted to only 1·2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

A summary of the value of the imports of principal items from overseas and other States during the year ended 30th June, 1955, is given in the next table.

## IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i> ..	686,331	3,359,459	4,045,790
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Fresh or Preserved .. .. .	1,174	415,778	416,952
Milk and Cream, incl. Infants' and Invalids' Food .. ..	14	1,690,065	1,690,079
Fish, Fresh or Preserved .. ..	596,226	327,227	923,453
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin .. .. .	88,917	926,389	1,015,306
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> .. .. .	3,502,892	14,314,175	17,817,067
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	926,346	926,346
Other Fresh Vegetables .. ..	..	512,660	512,660
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	1,536,374	1,536,374
Fruit, Dried or Evaporated ..	53,827	492,888	546,715
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid, Jams, &c. .. ..	18,006	1,363,637	1,381,643
Tea .. .. .	2,847,210	561,229	3,408,439
Coffee and Cocoa .. .. .	170,254	767,222	937,476
Confectionery .. .. .	13,104	1,902,242	1,915,346
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin .. .. .	278,592	3,954,829	4,233,421
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. .. .	14,352	1,433,407	1,447,759
Wine and Spirits .. .. .	107,547	863,341	970,888
<i>Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances, Tobacco</i> .. ..	1,199,039	13,490,862	14,689,901
Tobacco, Manufactured or Unmanufactured .. .. .	478,826	5,382,353	5,861,179
Live Animals .. .. .	28,690	4,311,678	4,340,368
Wool, Greasy or Scoured .. ..	2,311	2,839,070	2,841,381
Other Animal and Vegetable Substances, mainly Unmanufactured .. .. .	689,212	957,761	1,646,973
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i> .. .. .	10,178,268	25,781,649	35,959,917
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines .. .. .	445,654	1,609,807	2,055,461
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	2,592,299	320,524	2,912,823
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels .. .. .	5,418,540	5,007,320	10,425,860
Linoleum .. .. .	517,197	488,547	1,005,744
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i. .. .. .	497,454	604,720	1,102,174
Textiles, n.e.i. .. .. .	222,239	1,658,231	1,880,470
Footwear .. .. .	72,249	2,647,165	2,719,414
Apparel, n.e.i. .. .. .	412,636	13,445,335	13,857,971

## IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55—continued.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Oils, Paints, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	10,230,390	3,678,723	13,909,113
Kerosene .. .. .	1,423,840	3,994	1,427,834
Lubricating Mineral Oil .. .. .	676,143	478,924	1,155,067
Petroleum and Shale Oils .. .. .	7,556,527	468,405	8,024,932
Oils, Fats, and Waxes, n.e.i. .. .. .	241,681	654,583	896,264
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes .. .. .	332,199	2,072,817	2,405,016
<i>Minerals, Metals, Metal Manufactures, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	30,076,912	59,671,693	89,748,605
Rocks and Minerals .. .. .	695,341	617,435	1,312,776
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c. .. .. .	834,342	1,994,016	2,828,358
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Other .. .. .	2,813,125	2,620,438	5,433,563
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes .. .. .	232,897	2,232,556	2,465,453
Iron and Steel, Other .. .. .	1,192,657	5,218,442	6,411,099
Non-ferrous Metals .. .. .	129,628	1,532,975	1,662,603
Kitchenware, including Heating and Cooking Appliances .. .. .	230,788	922,900	1,153,688
Hardware, including Tools .. .. .	682,354	3,282,947	3,965,301
Other Metal Manufactures, except Machinery .. .. .	1,242,230	2,325,191	3,567,421
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, including Locomotives .. .. .	361,613	349,104	710,717
Motor Vehicles and Cycles, Cycles, and Parts .. .. .	8,227,906	14,263,412	22,491,318
Tractors and Parts .. .. .	4,289,254	3,046,282	7,335,536
Electrical Apparatus and Machinery .. .. .	2,430,808	7,922,775	10,353,583
Household Machines .. .. .	272,207	4,679,672	4,951,879
Agricultural &c. Machines and Implements .. .. .	875,025	3,822,792	4,697,817
Other Machinery .. .. .	5,566,737	4,840,756	10,407,493
<i>Other Commodities</i> .. .. .	13,009,319	33,513,790	46,523,109
Rubber Tyres and Tubes .. .. .	284,488	3,357,290	3,641,778
Other Rubber and Rubber Manufactures .. .. .	1,161,579	1,199,940	2,361,519
Timber, including Logs .. .. .	646,287	119,170	765,457
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures .. .. .	106,613	373,903	480,516
Portland Cement .. .. .	71,773	12,994	84,767
Glass and Glassware .. .. .	559,984	580,986	1,140,970
Crockery and Household Ware, n.e.i. .. .. .	666,989	399,979	1,066,968
Other Earthenware, China, &c. .. .. .	157,894	744,603	902,497
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp .. .. .	2,524,951	2,356,356	4,881,307
Stationery and Paper Manufactures, Books .. .. .	681,495	2,241,719	2,923,214
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods .. .. .	619,232	2,547,039	3,166,271
Scientific &c. Instruments and Appliances .. .. .	368,476	1,115,886	1,484,362
Medical and Toilet Preparations, Soap, Drugs, &c. .. .. .	230,458	6,666,554	6,897,012

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55—*continued.*

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
Fertilisers .. .. .	1,019,357	964,418	1,983,775
Other Drugs and Chemicals ..	615,315	3,816,069	4,431,384
Other Goods .. .. .	3,294,428	7,016,884	10,311,312
Total Value of All Imports <sup>a</sup> ..	68,883,151	153,810,351	222,693,502

<sup>a</sup> Excluding specie.

*Quantities of Exports and Imports.*—For some major items of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown include the totals of trade both with oversea countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,  
QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Commodity.	Unit.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen .. .. .	cwt.	2,152,948	n
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c. .. .. .	cwt.	589,915	17,494
Milk and Cream, including Infants' and Invalids' Food .. .. .	cwt.	n	115,388
Fish, Fresh or Preserved .. .. .	cwt.	n	62,940
Butter .. .. .	cwt.	531,190	n
Wheat .. .. .	bushels	1,510,693	4,666
Maize .. .. .	bushels	773,000	n
Millet and Panicum .. .. .	tons	20,597	n
Sorghum .. .. .	tons	51,244	n
Flour, Wheaten .. .. .	tons	29,029	n
Potatoes .. .. .	tons	n	26,528
Pineapples, Fresh .. .. .	bushels	843,951	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c. .. .. .	lb.	n	5,761,211
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits .. .. .	lb.	333,444	2,046,793
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid .. .. .	cwt.	473,476	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid .. .. .	cwt.	82,193	56,996
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste .. .. .	lb.	19,776,388	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined .. .. .	tons	1,158,363	n
Tea .. .. .	lb.	n	10,977,958
Confectionery .. .. .	lb.	n	10,985,129
Ale, Beer, and Porter .. .. .	gallons	n	1,623,254
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. .. .	lb.	2,350,285	718,384
Cattle .. .. .	number	401,471	45,451
Sheep .. .. .	number	274,032	816,526
Wool, Greasy .. .. .	lb.	156,978,866	8,613,154
Wool, Scoured, &c. .. .. .	lb.	11,749,970	486,686
Kerosene .. .. .	gallons	n	27,729,347
Other Fuel Oils .. .. .	gallons	n	146,187,934
Timber, including Logs .. .. .	sup. feet	10,949,863	24,377,898
Plywood .. .. .	sq. feet	68,800,149	n
Veneers .. .. .	sq. feet	21,893,466	n

n Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

## 4. TOTAL TRADE.

*Commodity Groups.*—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1954-55 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.	Excess of Exports or Imports(—).
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	45.5	4.0	49.5	41.5
Foodstuffs, &c., of Vegetable Origin	67.4	17.8	85.2	49.6
Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs) .. ..	74.9	14.7	89.6	60.2
Apparel and Textiles .. ..	4.2	36.0	40.2	—31.8
Oils, Fats, and Waxes .. ..	3.4	11.5	14.9	—8.1
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof .. .. .	26.3	89.8	116.1	—63.5
Other Items .. .. .	10.8	48.9	59.7	—38.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>232.5</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>455.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>

The export balance was accumulated for the most part in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, but its value was only about one-third of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

The fourth important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed for imports the highest figure of any group. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included blister copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, railway rolling stock, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats, and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats, and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

*Balance of Total Trade.*—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

## TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46 ..	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	94,526	5,724
1946-47 ..	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	122,615	13,575
1947-48 ..	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	145,759	7,793
1948-49 ..	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	215,934	43,226
1949-50 ..	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51 ..	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	348,917	51,453
1951-52 ..	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	325,243	-36,777
1952-53 ..	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	331,971	59,745
1953-54 ..	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	439,784	41,186
1954-55 ..	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	455,219	9,831

*a* Excluding specie.

*b* Including the net export of live stock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter, outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

It should be noted that some of the large increase in the recorded value of interstate imports in 1953-54 was due to the more complete system of collection which was instituted in that year. The table should be read with this fact in mind and its effect upon the visible balances shown for earlier years. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

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 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal 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 next 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 Aus-

tralia, 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.

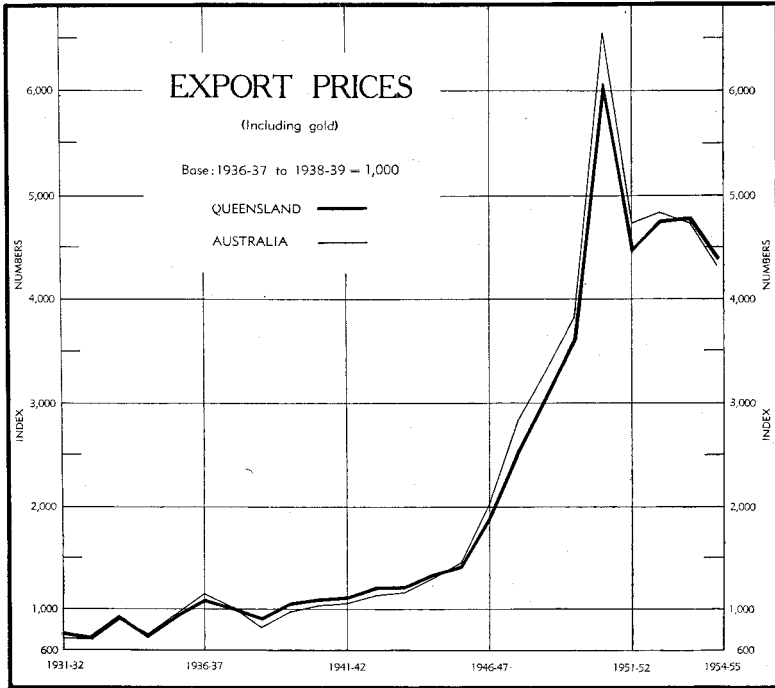
(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	72	72	76	76
1932-33	70	71	72	72
1933-34	96	90	91	91
1934-35	74	75	74	75
1935-36	94	95	93	93
1936-37	116	114	108	108
1937-38	103	102	101	101
1938-39	82	83	91	91
1939-40	96	98	105	105
1940-41	103	104	108	109
1941-42	105	106	111	111
1942-43	114	114	121	121
1943-44	117	117	122	123
1944-45	130	130	135	134
1945-46	148	146	143	142
1946-47	209	203	191	188
1947-48	296	283	258	252
1948-49	348	332	313	305
1949-50	399	383	369	360
1950-51	690	654	623	604
1951-52	495	473	459	448
1952-53	505	483	489	476
1953-54	496	474	490	477
1954-55	450	431	449	438

The very rapid post-war rises in the prices of export commodities carried the export price index numbers to a peak, in 1950-51, which was more than six times the pre-war level. In that year wool prices more than doubled to average about 12s. per lb. greasy, and their fall in the following year, almost as steep as their rise, was mainly responsible for the decline in the index numbers to less than five times their pre-war average.

The movements of the index numbers since the depression years of the early 1930s are shown in the following diagram.





## Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

### 1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war 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, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. Under this legislation is set up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice, published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1957-58 season (see page 291). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 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 on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next six crops, however, large oversea exports were made from Australia, despite a fall in acreage of 27.3 per cent. The international grain market has changed radically over the last four years, heavy carry-over stocks in exporting countries having been attended by a marked fall in prices.

*The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941*, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

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 again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, 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. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of *The Dairying Industry Act, 1952*,

which provided for a stabilisation scheme for the dairying industry by the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under the laws of the States relating to prices for sale of butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this 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. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement contracted between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

## 2. RAW SUGAR.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman (a judge of the Supreme Court), a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit. The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions are prescribed by *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*. Within its jurisdiction, the Board's functions cover appeals against Local Board awards and other matters. In addition, the Board's functions include the granting of assignments for cane growing, control of the transfer of such assignments on sale or lease, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Gin Gin. Six others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Plane Creek, Marian, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 17 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits only to shareholders.

*Control of Production.*—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to

acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929, and their aggregates (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929-1938	..	611,428 tons
1939-1946	..	737,000 tons
1947-1948	..	737,000 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1949	..	848,600 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. for soldier settlement
1950-1951	..	916,900 tons, <i>plus</i> 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks for soldier settlement
1952	..	963,080 tons
1953	..	1,152,500 tons
1954-1956	..	1,170,900 tons

To each grower is assigned an area of land which may be used for the production of cane for milling. Of the whole or "gross" area of the assignment not more than three-quarters, representing the "net" area, may be harvested in any season. This arrangement is designed to provide for rotational fallowing of the land.

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

*Assignments.*—At the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30. Under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board has assigned, under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*, sufficient land to produce and maintain the aggregate mill peaks under normal conditions and reasonable rotation of land. Particulars of all assignments are shown below.

SUGAR CANE LAND ASSIGNMENTS, AT 30TH JUNE, 1956.

Category.	Assignments.	Area.	
		Gross.	Net.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Old Assignments .. .. .	7,235	427,876	324,080
New Assignments—			
War Service .. .. .	268	16,896	12,724
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme ..	805	48,778	36,851
Increased Assignments—			
War Service .. .. .	..	2,867	2,091
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme ..	..	95,702	70,979
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>8,308</b>	<b>592,119</b>	<b>446,725</b>

*Commonwealth-State Control.*—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1956 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1961 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949, to £53 6s. 8d. from 7th July, 1951, to £65 12s. 10d. from 24th March, 1952, to £73 16s. 11d. from 13th October, 1952, and to £82 1s. from 14th May, 1956. 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. From 1941 until the end of 1952, 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.

For the 1941 season the quantity to be shipped under the agreement was not to exceed 290,000 tons, and for 1942 and 1943 it was limited to 100,000 tons each season. For later seasons up to and including 1952, all exportable surpluses were accepted. Agreed prices per ton, c.i.f. U.K. ports, basic 96° polarisation, sterling currency, including the British tariff preference of £3 15s. on Dominion sugar, rose steadily from £12 12s. 6d. for 1941 to £38 10s. for 1952. Prices for the intervening years are shown on page 266 of the 1952 *Year Book*.

For the 1953 to 1956 seasons, under an agreement between the United Kingdom and Commonwealth exporting countries, export quotas were allocated among the exporting countries, Australia's quota being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons, which is Australia's share of a "negotiated price" quota, obtained £42 6s. 8d., £41, £40 15s., and £40 15s. sterling per ton, c.i.f., U.K. ports, for these seasons respectively. The balance (286,000 tons) of Australia's quota received British tariff preference of £3 15s. per ton in addition to world price for sugar.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 279. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act*, 1915, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. 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 (£46 18s. per ton in 1955) from Australian sales after meeting the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales (£38 11s. 4d. in 1955) 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 is paid for at the price (£31 10s. 6d. in 1955) realised for exports other than "negotiated price" sugar, but sugar 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.

*Statistics.*—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

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
1935 .. ..	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940 .. ..	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945 .. ..	456	210 <sup>a</sup>	666	32	19	9
1946 .. ..	463	88	551	16	3	3
1947 .. ..	498	107	605	18	17	16
1948 .. ..	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949 .. ..	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950 .. ..	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951 .. ..	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952 .. ..	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953 .. ..	522	732	1,254	58	101	14
1954 .. ..	543	784	1,327	59	143	18
1955 .. ..	545	626	1,171	53	39	6

<sup>a</sup> 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 1955.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales.	Overseas Sales.	Average. <sup>a</sup>	Average. <sup>b</sup>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1951 ..	19,807	5,786	25,593	33 14 0	36 15 6	34 7 4	34 7 6
1952 ..	21,100	19,340	40,440	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 14 2	42 12 3
1953 ..	25,007	28,330	53,337	47 18 6	38 13 9	43 8 3	42 7 11
1954 ..	25,536	29,315	54,851	47 1 0	37 8 2	42 9 11	41 4 7
1955 ..	25,560	24,144	49,704	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 14 2	42 6 5

<sup>a</sup> Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

<sup>b</sup> Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

*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 table on the next page gives particulars for the three years ended 30th June, 1955.

## SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia .. .. .	30,942	34,558	35,531
Sales Overseas .. .. .	22,844	33,499	35,146
<b>Total Sales .. .. .</b>	<b>53,786</b>	<b>68,057</b>	<b>70,677</b>
Stocks at End of Year .. .. .	3,424	4,455	5,690
Charges on Australian Sales <sup>a</sup> —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freight, &c. .. .	3,343	3,836	4,153
Refining .. .. .	4,887	3,956	4,288
Managing and Financing .. .. .	884	1,267	1,375
Selling .. .. .	229	274	290
Trade Discounts, &c. .. .. .	420	469	474
Syrup and Treacle Packages .. .. .	158	140	145
Refined Sugar Freight .. .. .	265	232	206
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. .. .	1,354	3,847	4,184
Sacks and Exchange .. .. .	1,238	1,021	1,117
Insurance, Commission, &c. .. .	217	432	426
Contribution to Fruit Industries .. .	..	36	216
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures .. .. .	113	214	141
Administration and Sundries .. .. .	10	10	33
<b>Total Expenses .. .. .</b>	<b>13,118</b>	<b>15,734</b>	<b>17,048</b>
Raw Sugar Purchases .. .. .	40,642	53,340	54,875
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts .. .. .	24.4	23.1	24.1
Purchases .. .. .	32.3	29.5	31.1

<sup>a</sup> Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £12,398 was carried forward at 30th June, 1955, and the total excess of assets was then £228,389.

## 3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

*Butter and Cheese.*—The "Paterson Plan", which was introduced in January, 1926, as a voluntary scheme for the stabilising of the price of butter, did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1st May, 1934, by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of



the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia extended its participation to include cheese in January, 1947.

The home-consumption prices of butter and cheese were fixed by the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner during the 1939-1945 War and up to 19th September, 1948, and from this date to 30th June, 1952, prices were controlled by State Governments. Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy has been paid on processed milk products since 1951-52.

Under a new five-year stabilisation plan operative from 1st July, 1952, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixes the ex-factory prices of butter and cheese, guarantees to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their costs of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus a quantity exported equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and hence determines the amount of subsidy it will make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all butter and cheese in excess of (a) the quantity required to satisfy Australian needs, including the Armed Forces, and (b) such butter as Australia, after consultation with the United Kingdom Government, agreed to supply to the U.S. Armed Forces, U.N.R.R.A., and other markets. Prices under the contract were subject to annual review on the request of either party. The prices for the last year of the contract (1954-55) ranged from 392s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. choice grade butter to 355s. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 211s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 186s. 3d. according to grade for cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30th June, 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australia's butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers or their duly appointed agents (operating

as licensees under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act) export butter and cheese. The Board in England allocates supplies to selected agents who sell them under the general direction of the Board, the agents accounting to the Board for all sales made and the Board in turn accounting to the manufacturers. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. Since 1st July, 1952, when it totalled approximately £2,500,000, the fund has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. At 30th June, 1956, the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,400,000.

*The Butter Marketing 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, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Oversea Sales.		Total Sales.	Proportion Sold Overseas.
	Queensland.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. a		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1945-46 .. ..	15,094	3,917	25,568	652	45,231	58.0
1946-47 .. ..	10,716	3,555	17,977	500	32,748	56.4
1947-48 .. ..	11,271	3,151	31,268	1,581	47,271	69.5
1948-49 .. ..	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0
1949-50 .. ..	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51 .. ..	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52 .. ..	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53 .. ..	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8
1953-54 .. ..	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8
1954-55 .. ..	16,290	5,686	21,396	2,543	45,915	52.1

a Including butter sold to tinnors for export, and butter for ships' stores.

In the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50, the proportion of butter sold overseas had almost recovered its pre-war level, but, in 1950-51, increased

Australian sales, both in Queensland and the other States, reduced the amount sold overseas to the lowest since 1946-47. In 1951-52, severe drought conditions throughout the dairying districts reduced Queensland production to the lowest since 1926-27, but a good season in 1952-53 lifted production and total sales to their highest levels for ten years.

Butter sales in 1954-55 were worth £18.2m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £3.6m. The average net price returned to factories (about 3s. 6½d. per lb.) was ½d. lower than in 1953-54 and about 2s. 4d. higher than in the last complete pre-war year (1938-39). Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39, rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services, then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 16,944 tons in 1954-55.

The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. Australian consumption dropped to 30.2 lb. in 1939-40 but rose to 33.3 lb. in 1940-41. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 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. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafes, &c., averaged 29.2 lb. per head in 1954-55.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London. <i>a</i>		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
1945-46 .. ..	<i>d.</i> 17.14	<i>d.</i> 21.43	<i>d.</i> 17.88	<i>d.</i> 18.32
1946-47 .. ..	20.36	25.45	17.88	19.81
1947-48 .. ..	23.57	29.46	19.48	22.75
1948-49 .. ..	26.79	33.48	23.13	25.45
1949-50 .. ..	28.93	36.16	23.13	26.67
1950-51 .. ..	30.54	38.17	23.13	25.90
1951-52 .. ..	32.79	40.98	33.50	32.97
1952-53 .. ..	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.65
1953-54 .. ..	36.64	45.80	44.75	42.90
1954-55 .. ..	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.41

*a* From 1944-45 butter has been sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges.

Under the war-time regulations for stabilising prices and wages, the Commonwealth Government scheme for subsidising butter and other manufactured dairy products commenced on 1st July, 1942. Subsidy paid on butter in Queensland during each of the next 13 years was:—1942-43, £0.6m.; 1943-44, £1.7m.; 1944-45, £1.7m.; 1945-46, £1.5m.; 1946-47, £1.1m.; 1947-48, £1.6m.; 1948-49, £1.4m.; 1949-50, £2.2m.; 1950-51, £4.1m.; 1951-52, £3.4m.; 1952-53, £4.2m.; 1953-54, £3.8m.; 1954-55, £3.6m.

Details of changes in the rate of subsidy paid under the Commonwealth Government scheme, from its inception until 1952-53, appear on pages 274 and 275 of the 1954 *Year Book*. For 1954-55, the final subsidy rate of 79s. per cwt., when added to the equalisation value of 395s. 10.28d., provided an overall return to manufacturers of 474s. 10.28d. per cwt., compared with 490s. 3.43d., including a subsidy of 89s. 10.33d., for 1953-54.

*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 (see page 282). The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Average equalisation prices for cheese (excluding subsidy) for the five years ended 1954-55 were 15.443d., 22.389d., 24.900d., 24.899d., and 23.591d. per lb. respectively. Local wholesale prices were fixed on 6th March, 1942, and remained unchanged until 1st December, 1947, when there was an increase of 1d. per lb. Further increases of 1d. on 1st July, 1948, 4½d. on 29th August, 1951, 3¼d. on 22nd October, 1951, and 6d. on 1st July, 1952, brought the prices of mild cheese to 2s. 3½d. per lb. for large (80 lb.) and medium (40 lb.) sizes, and 2s. 4½d. for loaf size (10 lb.).

A Commonwealth subsidy has been paid in respect of cheese production from 1st July, 1942. Details of changes in the rate of subsidy up to 1952-53 appear on pages 275 and 276 of the 1954 *Year Book*. For 1952-53 and 1953-54 the subsidy was 32s. per cwt., and the overall return to manufacturers including subsidy was 264s. 4.83d. and 264s. 4.72d. per cwt. in the two years respectively. For 1954-55 the overall return of 250s. 1.16d. per cwt. included a subsidy of 29s. 10.92d.

Subsidy paid on Queensland cheese each year was:—1942-43, £83,800; 1943-44, £185,200; 1944-45, £194,200; 1945-46, £198,500; 1946-47, £116,300; 1947-48, £152,000; 1948-49, £94,300; 1949-50, £206,500; 1950-51, £305,400; 1951-52, £131,600; 1952-53, £269,200; 1953-54, £200,400; 1954-55, £216,500.

*Eggs*.—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation 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, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control

ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depot at Toowoomba, and in 1954-55 employed agents in six of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., owners of 250 or more domesticated fowls), and take no account of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1954-55, receipts by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 7,709,638 dozen, while the Central Queensland Board received 167,934 dozen. All 1954-55 receipts were Queensland production.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1954-55 of £1,489,212 and £38,403, with average net payments for all grades of 38-42d. and 46-21d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. Following the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the Australian demand exceeded production and later contracts were less effective for British needs.

The United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp during the 1947-48 season at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years. Early in 1948, an agreement was entered into between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom covering the sale and purchase of eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53.

The United Kingdom Government lifted controls over the distribution, use, and price of shell eggs during 1953, and Australian eggs shipped during 1953-54 were sold on the United Kingdom market under competitive conditions. The Ministry of Food agreed to pay the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realisations for eggs in shell, less actual costs paid by the Ministry up to the point of delivery to wholesalers. For that season only, a special contract was entered into in respect of egg pulp and the price was fixed at 3s. 3-375d. per lb., which was equivalent to an increase of 10½ per cent. on that for the 1952-53 season. The United Kingdom market realisations for Australian eggs in shell during the 1953-54 season were nearly 25 per cent. below those received during the final year of the contract. In order to cushion the effect of the collapse of the United Kingdom market in the first year following de-control in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers in 1954.

From the beginning of 1954-55 the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom. Following this move the Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, and during 1954-55 and 1955-56 this Board (comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom.

#### 4. WHEAT.

The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920, and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. It owns and operates numerous wheat storage sheds and a number of silos situated near railway sidings in practically all the wheat-growing areas of the State. The grain is delivered into these sheds and silos immediately after harvesting for grading and storing, with the exception of a small proportion delivered direct from the farms to mills and merchants. Prior to 1952-53, the wheat was all handled in bagged form as bulk storage and handling facilities were not available in Queensland, other than silos at two flour mills and one at a poultry-food factory, all in Brisbane, but bulk handling facilities were used at two centres on the Downs and at Brisbane for the 1952-53 and 1953-54 crops, the installation at Brisbane being chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. A new flour mill at Brisbane now has silos, and three silos on the Downs for the Wheat Board were used in 1954-55. At the end of 1954 contracts for six more silos were let, and a large new bulk terminal is also being built in Brisbane. Bulk handling and storage on farms is increasing rapidly.

In the past Queensland did not normally grow sufficient wheat to meet its own requirements for milling and feed purposes, but in more recent years sufficient has been produced to supply millers' demands, except during poor growing seasons and during the 1939-1945 War when there was a very heavy demand for flour and feeding grains. Following large crops of approximately 14 and 12 million bushels in 1948-49 and 1949-50, there was a surplus for export, but when the 1950-51 and 1951-52 crops fell below 9 million and 7 million bushels respectively no export of wheat was possible, and large quantities had to be brought from other States to meet Queensland requirements. However, after a record crop of over 18 million bushels in 1952-53, there was a considerable surplus for oversea export, and though the 1953-54 crop of 10 million bushels was again only about sufficient for local requirements, the 1954-55 and 1955-56 crops of 16 and 15 million bushels respectively resulted in a large surplus, some of which was still stored at June, 1956, awaiting export.

The Australian Wheat Board was appointed in 1940 to handle and market the whole Australian crop (see below); 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 the agent and licensed receiver of the Australian Wheat Board, and receives allowances to cover the cost of services rendered in receiving and handling the crop.

For some years the Australian Board's price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but from the 1946-47 season all selling prices have been fixed on a bulk basis with adjustments for value of bags sold with the wheat, practically all local sales still being of bagged grain. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat are given in the following table from 1st December, 1948.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills.			Price to Produce Trade.	
	Bulk.	Bagged. <i>a</i>	Quality Premium. <i>b</i>	Bulk. <i>c</i>	Bagged. <i>a c</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st December, 1948 ..	6 8	7 4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
11th December, 1950 ..	7 10	8 9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st July, 1951 ..	7 10	9 7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st December, 1951 ..	10 0	11 9	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 11
19th June, 1952 ..	10 0	11 6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
20th October, 1952 ..	10 0	11 3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 2	13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1st December, 1952 ..	11 11	13 0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 1	15 2
9th November, 1953 ..	11 11	12 11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 1	15 1
1st December, 1953 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1st February, 1954 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 11	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 1
22nd February, 1954 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
13th December, 1954 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
16th May, 1955 ..	14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
1st December, 1955 ..	13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 4 $\frac{3}{4}$

*a* Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices.

*b* Additional charge for high grade milling wheat. An additional special premium of 2-5d. per bushel is paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs.

*c* Since 1st December, 1951, the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d. less than those shown.

The State Board grades and classifies milling wheat into three grades, which remain at a constant standard. Queensland milling wheat is now recognised as being the best on the average in Australia. Hard milling wheat of high protein content is now sought after by oversea buyers and, as a result of good prices received for exports, the Queensland Board received special premiums, amounting to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a bushel on Q1 deliveries and  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a bushel on Q2, for distribution to growers who supplied the 1954-55 pool. Varieties of wheat sown in recent years are chiefly strong milling wheats, highly rust-resistant, many of which have been bred as the result of careful seed selection and cultivation carried out by the plant-breeding section of the Department of Agriculture.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

## SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT.

Year.	For Local Use as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total.
	Flour.	Stock Feed.	Seed.	Break-fast Foods, &c.	Grain.	Wheat Products.	
	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.	1,000 Bush.
1951 ..	5,847	4,034	300	202	..	174	10,557
1952 <sup>a</sup> ..	5,674	565	376	133	299	85	7,132
1953 ..	5,702	2,481	375	146	4,442	222	13,368
1954 ..	5,921	2,255	266	121	44	433	9,040
1955 ..	6,365	1,634	187	121	4,201	1,236	13,744

<sup>a</sup> In 1952, Queensland wheat was supplemented by the importation of 2,383 (000) bushels for stock feed and 33 (000) bushels for breakfast foods, &c.

All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools up to October, 1956, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—1938-39, 2s. 10d.; 1939-40, 3s. 8d.; 1940-41, 4s. 0d.; 1941-42, 4s. 1d.; 1942-43, 4s. 8d.; 1943-44, 5s. 6d.; 1944-45, 5s. 2d.; 1945-46, 7s. 8d.; 1946-47, 9s. 6d.; 1947-48, 14s. 11d.; 1948-49, 12s. 0d.; 1949-50, 13s. 10d.; 1950-51, 14s. 1d.; 1951-52, 15s. 11d.; 1952-53, 16s. 1d.; 1953-54, 12s. 9d.; 1954-55, 12s. 4d.; 1955-56, 9s. 10d. The last two pools are incomplete. The amounts include refunds of tax on account of pools for the years 1945-46 to 1951-52 (see page 292).

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, as it operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948, following the establishment of a post-war wheat stabilisation plan under legislation passed by the Commonwealth and State Governments.

In July, 1948, the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture and State Ministers for Agriculture agreed on certain modifications to the Commonwealth Stabilisation Plan. The principal amendment was that the control of production was not required and that State Governments would undertake the regulation of wheat-growing on marginal areas.



This modified plan was subsequently adopted by a 65 per cent. majority of wheat-growers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia in polls arranged by the respective State Governments.

The requisite legislation was passed by Commonwealth and State Governments prior to the end of 1948, and the revised stabilisation plan came into operation for the 1948-49 to 1952-53 seasons.

A wheat marketing plan, embodied in complementary Commonwealth and State legislation, provided for the orderly marketing of Australian wheat for the three crop years 1953-54 to 1955-56. It was a continuance of orderly marketing on lines almost identical with the system operating under the Australian Wheat Board during the previous five seasons, without the provisions of stabilisation. The home-consumption price for each of the three years was fixed at 14s. 1½d. per bushel bulk f.o.r. ports (of which 1½d. was to be set aside to meet the freight on wheat shipped to Tasmania) or the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price at the beginning of the year (plus 1½d.) if less than 14s., but not less than the cost of production.

This plan was, however, superseded by a new five-year wheat stabilisation plan, agreement on which between the Commonwealth and State Governments was reached at a conference held in July, 1954. The plan was subsequently approved by a 94 per cent. majority in a poll of wheat-growers, and has been made effective by the passing of complementary Commonwealth and State legislation. The main provisions of the stabilisation plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan applies to the crops of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons inclusive.
- (ii) The Australian Wheat Board, during the period of the plan, is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and wheat and flour for export. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)
- (iii) The Commonwealth Government guarantees to growers a return equal to the ascertained cost of production in respect of up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from each of the five seasons' crops.
- (iv) A stabilisation fund is to be established by levying, when export realisations exceed the cost of production, an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel on wheat exported.
- (v) The maximum amount of the fund is to be £20m. Repayments from the fund will be made to the oldest contributing pool on the recommendation of the Australian Wheat Board when moneys in the fund exceed this figure.
- (vi) When export realisations fall below the cost of production, returns are to be raised in respect of up to 100 million bushels from each crop to that level, firstly by drawing on the stabilisation fund, and, secondly, when that source is exhausted, by the Commonwealth Government.

- (vii) The same home-consumption price provisions apply for the five years as for the three years ended 1955-56 under the wheat marketing plan (see page 291). If Australia should not be a party to an International Wheat Agreement during any part of this period, the current price for export sales by the Australian Wheat Board is to be taken in determining the home-consumption price instead of the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price.

Particulars of guaranteed prices, subsidies, &c., for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 appear on page 281 of the 1954 *Year Book*. For 1952-53 the guaranteed price and the local price for human consumption were fixed at 11s. 11d. The local price of stock-feed wheat was fixed at 13s. 11d., which, together with a Commonwealth subsidy of 2s. 2d. per bushel, returned to the wheat-grower 16s. 1d. gross per bushel, or the same as in 1951-52. For 1953-54 and 1954-55, the selling price for home consumption was fixed at 14s. 1½d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports, and for 1955-56 at 13s. 5½d. per bushel.

The provisions of Commonwealth wheat stabilisation plans relating to the levy of a tax on wheat exported and the establishment of wheat prices stabilisation funds were originally implemented by the Commonwealth Government under legislation passed in 1946. The Commonwealth *Wheat Tax (Repeal and Refund) Act*, 1948, which repealed the *Wheat Tax Act*, 1946, provided for the refund to growers, through the Australian Wheat Board, of the amounts contributed from the 1945-46 and 1946-47 harvests, which amounted to about £7m. and £4m. for the respective years, and which were equivalent to approximately 1s. 1½d. per bushel and 10½d. per bushel respectively. Contributions in respect of the 1947-48 harvest (about £16·4m., or 1s. 8d. per bushel), the 1948-49 harvest (about £12·5m., or 1s. 5d. per bushel), the 1949-50 harvest (about £15·2m., or 1s. 6d. per bushel), the 1950-51 harvest (about £11·0m., or 1s. 2d. per bushel), and the 1951-52 harvest (about £9·2m., or 1s. 3d. per bushel) have all been refunded to growers. No export tax was levied in respect of the 1952-53 harvest. The new stabilisation plan covering the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons provides for an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel (see page 291).

## 5. WOOL.

Details of the arrangements made for the disposal of the Australian wool clip during the 1939-1945 War appear on page 282 of the 1954 *Year Book*.

Following the resumption of wool sales in September, 1946, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool in the years 1946-47 to 1955-56, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, was 24·49d., 39·50d., 48·07d., 63·35d., 144·19d., 72·42d., 81·80d., 81·50d., 70·94d., and 61·48d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the ten years mentioned.

Due to the accumulation of Dominion wool in the hands of the United Kingdom Government as an outcome of war-time arrangements, a joint organisation (incorporated in England as "United Kingdom-Dominion Wool Disposals Ltd."), representative of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, was formed for the purpose of buying, holding, and selling wool on behalf of the Governments concerned. The Australian subsidiary body, known as the Australian Wool Realisation Commission, commenced operations as agent for the parent company on 15th November, 1945. By 30th June, 1952, all stocks of wool held had been sold and the organisation was subsequently wound up.

The balance of profit arising from transactions in the wool of each Dominion has been shared equally between the United Kingdom and the Government of the Dominion concerned. Four interim distributions of £23·7m., £23·7m., £15·1m., and £14·3m. were made to Australian wool-growers in November, 1949, March, 1952, March, 1953, and April, 1954, respectively, from the total Australian share of approximately £93m. of the profits arising from the Wool Disposals Plan. A final payment of £12·1m. was made in April, 1955. In addition, a payment of £1·6m. has been made to growers who left the industry prior to September, 1949, and £2·8m. withheld from interim distributions has now been distributed.

A plan to continue reserve price operations on the termination of the Wool Disposals Plan was completed by the participating Governments of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the United Kingdom in May, 1951. The Commonwealth Government accepted the plan subject to the endorsement of the wool-growers, a majority of whom, however, rejected it at a referendum.

In order to reduce the effects of the greatly increased wool prices in the 1950-51 season, the Commonwealth Government paid a subsidy on woollen goods manufactured for consumption in Australia from wool sold in that season. The subsidy was equivalent to about 45d. per lb. of all greasy wool (1950-51 clip) consumed in Australia, the total amount paid being approximately £17m.

## 6. 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, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1955 its oil mill treated 1,413 short tons of cotton-seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 80,000 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.

In spite of efforts to extend it during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. Increased production in each of the next three years brought the 1952 output to 1,483 bales, and a very favourable season in 1953 yielded 4,229 bales. In 1954 production fell to 2,819 bales, but it recovered to 4,386 bales in 1955, which, however, was equivalent to only 5 per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners.

For the 1955 season, 5,651,270 lb. of seed cotton were received and 2,164,054 lb. of lint were produced. Payments to growers were £332,063, averaging 14-1d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing 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 Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. There is unlikely ever to be any need to export raw cotton as all production will find a market in Australia. Cotton spinners may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.	Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
	1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. <sup>a</sup>	Bales. <sup>a</sup>
1946 .. ..	3,202	35.6	2,372	80,000
1947 .. ..	2,198	34.7	1,531	90,000
1948 .. ..	2,070	34.4	1,439	90,000
1949 .. ..	737	34.5	522	70,000
1950 .. ..	1,107	36.3	806	70,000
1951 .. ..	1,494	36.8	1,124	70,000
1952 .. ..	2,156	35.0	1,483	80,000
1953 .. ..	5,424	38.1	4,229	80,000
1954 .. ..	3,688	37.0	2,819	80,000
1955 .. ..	5,651	38.3	4,386	85,000

<sup>a</sup> Bales of approximately 500 lb.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to cotton 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 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.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5·25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station, and in 1950 the guarantee was increased to 9½d. per lb. for five years commencing 1951. On account of rising prices, the guarantee was increased to 14d. per lb. for the 1953 to 1956 crops.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11·2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16·6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24·7d. in 1949, 31·4d. in 1950, and 58·1d. in 1951. In 1952 it fell to 32·4d., but rose again to 37·8d. in 1953 and 38·5d. in 1954, and was 36·8d. in 1955. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4·0d. in 1939 and 14·1d. in 1955. Commonwealth bounty payments amounted to £67,284 for the 1955 season.

### 7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

*Atherton Tableland Maize.*—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	15,974	11,558	17,430	12,699	13,513
Northern Sales ..	5,581	6,265	4,293	4,709	5,497
Payments to Growers	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
per Ton <sup>a</sup> .. ..	17 19 9	30 16 4	26 4 4	20 15 8	21 19 6
Expenses per Ton <sup>b</sup> ..	4 11 8	5 13 7	9 8 11	8 16 4	8 2 4
Loan Liability to Government (approx.) ..	£ 41,000	£ 39,500	£ 37,300	£ 35,000	£ ..

<sup>a</sup> Actual payments vary according to grade.

<sup>b</sup> Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, insurance, &c.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas.

At the time of the establishment of the Board, approximately £87,000 was borrowed from the Government in the form of a long-term loan. During 1954-55 the Board purchased additional cleaning machinery to the value of £25,000, and at the invitation of the Treasury liquidated its government loan. Total loan indebtedness to the Bank of New South Wales then stood at £58,000.

During the 1954-55 season, oversea exports to Denmark and Japan totalled 5,410 tons at an average price of £26 6s. 8d. f.o.b. Cairns. Interstate sales realised £35 14s. 4d. c.i.f. Sydney for 2,422 tons, while local sales absorbed 5,497 tons at an average price of £29 4s. 1d. per ton. Total realisations were £405,376.

*Northern Pig Marketing Board.*—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

A decline in pig production in North Queensland during the years 1946 to 1948, mainly due to seasonal conditions, was followed during 1949 and 1950 by a return to normal production, which was assisted by the introduction by the Board during 1947 and 1948 of breeders from Central and Southern Queensland. After 1950-51, seasonal and other factors reduced the quantity of foodstuffs available for pigs, and their production again declined.

Prices paid for pigs within the district are influenced by the condition and extent of local markets. All pigs sent in are purchased by weight, following slaughter, and graded according to their market suitability.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	8,154	6,821	6,640	5,140	6,074
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	5,800	5,057	4,469	4,261	3,897
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs . . . . . Lb.	120	111	116	111	110
Average Price of First Grade Pigs . . . . . d. per Lb.	16·7	22·7	24·9	27·4	21·3
Amount Paid to Growers £	113,558	122,230	132,720	116,159	97,642

## 8. MISCELLANEOUS 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 South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre.

Smaller quantities are produced near Rockhampton and in the Atherton district, and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. At Kingaroy, the first silo was built in 1928, costing, with treatment plant, £55,000; another silo with necessary equipment was built in 1938, costing a further £58,665. The third silo block was completed in 1949 at a cost of approximately £110,000, and a fourth block was put into use during 1954, the total cost being approximately £53,000. The first silo block was completely destroyed by fire on 6th February, 1951. At Atherton, approximately £14,000 was expended during 1950-51 in the purchase and extension of buildings and plant, and further extensions have been made to cope with increased production in North Queensland, the total outlay being approximately £35,000. At Rockhampton, new premises have been completed and a rail siding installed at a cost of approximately £23,000. Outstanding debt, on the third and fourth silos and the Atherton premises, was £27,172 at 30th June, 1956. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank, and repayments are made out of levies from growers.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool if not required for marketing as whole peanuts may be crushed for oil.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. There was only one pool in each of these years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received .. ..	8,669	5,237	4,179	9,097	20,997
	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>	<i>d. per lb.</i>
Price Realised .. ..	7-00	11-50	13-02	13-25	10-96
Paid to Growers .. ..	5-86	9-87	10-69	11-16	9-03
Working Expenses .. ..	1-14	1-63	2-33	2-09	1-93

*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 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in

the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1954-55 season totalled 1,320,986 bushels, compared with 591,303 bushels in 1953-54. There has been a marked increase in the production of barley in Queensland during the last few years, and oversea exports, which used to be generally under 100,000 bushels a season, were 1,515,824, 157,500, and 954,265 bushels in the three years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55 respectively. About 90 per cent. of the crop is grown on the Downs.

*Tobacco.*—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board was constituted on 22nd July, 1948, to operate for three years. Dissatisfaction among growers with prices being received through the Australian Tobacco Board, which operated under the National Security (Tobacco Leaf) Regulations, led to the revocation of the regulations and the taking over by the new Board of marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers.

In 1954-55 the Board received 4,827,007 lb. of leaf, including 627,627 lb. from New South Wales, compared with 4,601,477 lb., including 513,772 lb. from New South Wales, received in 1953-54. The average price realised on sales by the Board in 1954-55 was 162·4d. per lb., which was 22 per cent. more than the previous record average of 133·3d. in 1953-54. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by growers.

*Ginger.*—Production of ginger in Queensland was a war-time development. The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in July, 1942, and took control of the marketing of ginger. The Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. 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. Deliveries to the Board increased from 83 tons in the 1942 season to an average of 628 tons for the six seasons ended 1950. As a result of adverse seasonal conditions in 1951 and 1952 and subsequently due to competition from imported ginger, receipts by the Board declined. For the 1955 season, growers were exempt from delivery to the Board and 28 tons were delivered by growers to the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd. under contract.

*Broom Millet.*—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1954-55, 32 tons were sold for £6,484, compared with 26 tons for £3,622 in 1953-54.



## 9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables 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 arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1954-55 being pineapples, 59,945 tons; papaws, 2,120 tons; citrus, 1,002 tons; plums, 464 tons; tomatoes, 337 tons; strawberries, 286 tons; jam melons, 235 tons; apples, 212 tons; figs, 148 tons; and passion fruit, 18 tons.

Beans and peas are sent to the southern States by passenger trains and by air, and there is a growing movement of strawberries and other perishable items by air. The floods and coal strike of June to August, 1949, gave a special impetus to air transport, and a considerable number of growers continued to use it. During 1955 the following quantities were lifted by air for other States:—Beans, 28,769 bags; strawberries, 25,369 cartons; and 853 other packages.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. During the first few months of the year a number of these trains leave regularly from Stanthorpe. The first table on the next page shows quantities of the principal fruits carried in special trains during 1955.

## PRINCIPAL FRUITS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1955.

Month.	Apples.	Avo- cadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Pine- apples.
	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	1,094	12	4,140	..	..	2,388	4,865	42,872
February	5,599	10	2,644	..	..	6	407	58,022
March ..	..	431	3,721	7,030	436	..	1,123	50,534
April ..	..	887	5,787	17,893	765	..	2,466	47,480
May ..	..	813	7,900	14,591	688	..	3,159	39,326
June ..	..	1,205	10,203	16,174	401	..	4,421	50,623
July ..	..	685	8,508	5,828	1,137	..	3,217	49,275
August ..	..	595	8,536	4,570	3,125	..	4,923	39,453
September	..	788	6,882	801	931	..	10,713	66,797
October	..	483	4,003	21	..	109	11,988	52,597
November	..	301	3,740	5	..	13,648	13,805	39,815
December	..	90	2,734	..	..	39,191	10,359	42,609
Total..	6,693	6,300	68,798	66,913	7,483	55,342	71,446	579,403

The next table gives details of vegetables forwarded interstate.

## PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1955.

Month.	Beans.	Beetroot.	Cucum- bers.	Marrows.	Pumpkins.	Sweet Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	..	16	2	4	1,658	177	96
February	..	22	794	..	569	108	3,188
March ..	29	53	3,546	28	123	133	1,599
April ..	50	365	5,058	24	632	535	5,455
May ..	1,296	167	1,851	4	863	621	7,207
June ..	5,752	321	3,750	5	176	1,544	24,548
July ..	4,438	100	4,134	56	78	1,188	19,039
August ..	7,016	870	8,029	1,085	119	801	55,770
September	12,015	4,950	33,151	5,111	509	732	175,990
October	1,749	10,760	40,618	4,658	24,535	330	132,546
November	3	9,514	30,124	1,305	13,872	100	20,435
December	..	2,746	5,357	30	9,232	..	939
Total..	32,348	29,884	136,414	12,310	52,366	6,269	446,812

*Canned Fruits.*—During the 1939-1945 War, commercial shipments of canned fruits virtually ceased and quantities available for civilian consumption were continually below normal requirements, owing to governmental acquisition of the bulk of the pack for Service requirements and purchases by the United Kingdom Government (see 1954 *Year Book*, page 291). Commercial shipments were resumed in 1946 when approximately 1 million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to

Government basis. Similar arrangements operated in respect of exports to the United Kingdom during the years 1947 to 1954. Canned fruits were decontrolled by the United Kingdom Government on 1st January, 1955. Despite substantial stocks held by the Ministry of Food, the whole of the available Australian 1955 pack was promptly sold. Some prices were below the 1954 contract but were, nevertheless, satisfactory. The Australian Canned Fruits Board handles negotiations on behalf of the industry and at its request.

*Potatoes.*—The Australian Potato Committee was established in 1942 to control potato production and marketing, because of the importance of potatoes as food. War-time control covered total production, and marketing and distribution of supplies. A guaranteed minimum price was assured for the first season, and fixed contract prices for later seasons. Production was arranged through State Departments of Agriculture and distribution through trade channels. The Committee worked through an executive member with State deputies, assisted by advisory committees of State officers, growers, and merchants. The retail price was subsidised under the Price Stabilisation Plan, which provided favourable conditions for growers. The Australian Potato Committee ceased to function on 30th October, 1948.

Commencing with the 1948-49 season, crops were marketed by State Boards in the mainland States and the Tasmanian Potato Marketing Board. The Queensland and New South Wales Boards have since ceased to operate, as from 31st March, 1954, and 29th June, 1956, respectively.

*Navy Beans.*—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. Due to poor seasonal conditions, the 1954 crop yielded a gross total of only 270 tons, from which the net recovery of cleaned beans was 222 tons, compared with 971 tons in 1953. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 6s. 6d. per bushel, the same as for the previous season. The average return to growers was £2 2s. 3d. per bushel of cleaned beans, less inward freight and cleaning charges amounting to approximately 4s. 8d. per bushel (on the basis of cleaned weight). This represented an average net return at growers' sidings of £1 17s. 7d. per bushel of cleaned beans.

#### 10. 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 Southern Plywood and Veneer Board. In 1935 a Northern Board was established for the area north of Rockhampton. These Boards, the membership of which included all plywood and veneer manufacturers, and the Director of Forests and the Director of Marketing *ex officio*, were established at a time when economic conditions were such that some stabilising influence in price and quality was considered necessary.

However, the operations of these Boards on a statutory basis were allowed to expire on 2nd May, 1956, as the conditions which had led to their establishment no longer exist. The industry is now organised on a voluntary non-statutory basis.

In 1954-55 deliveries of plywood to the Southern Board were 75,336,255 square feet, valued at £2,615,188, and to the Northern Board 55,852,374 square feet, valued at £1,525,440, giving a combined total of 131,188,629 square feet, valued at £4,140,628. Of the total quantity handled, 37,125,858 square feet were sold in Queensland, 93,800,785 square feet in other States, and 261,986 square feet overseas.

*Coal.*—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act*, 1948, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

Mechanical aids to supplant the previous hand methods have been installed in some collieries, and better mine transport is gradually being developed. The question of the beneficiation of coal, and its preparation for market, is also receiving the consideration of the Coal Board, particularly with respect to the West Moreton district, where nearly 50 collieries have been equipped with surface coal preparation plants.

Of the total Queensland production of 2½ million tons of coal during 1955, electricity undertakings consumed 1,014,000 tons, the Railway Department 673,000 tons, and gasworks 201,000 tons. Negotiations were completed during 1950 for the supply of Queensland open-cut coal from the Callide Field to Victoria at the rate of 200,000 tons a year for a period of three years. This contract has been renewed for the sale of a further 300,000 tons to Victoria. Exports amounted to 77,000 tons in 1951, 170,000 tons in 1952, 156,000 tons in 1953, 150,000 tons in 1954, and 124,000 tons in 1955.

## 11. VOLUNTARY MARKETING POOLS.

*Maize.*—Voluntary pools were formed by maize-growers of Southern Queensland in 1947 and in each of the years 1949 to 1954, primarily for the export of surpluses from the Southern Queensland maize harvests of those years. Receipts by the respective pools were 6,980, 8,998, 4,525, 3,144, 4,115, 1,653, and 343 tons, for which growers were paid £152,458, £146,518, £90,319, £97,135, £108,434, £35,516, and £6,938, after deduction of railage

and other expenses. These payments were respectively equivalent to 11s. 1d., 8s. 2d., 10s. 1d., 15s. 6d., 13s. 2d., 10s. 9d., and 10s. per bushel.

*Grain Sorghum.*—Voluntary pools were formed by private sorghum-growers in 1947 and in each of the years 1949 to 1955. The first was set up to export surplus sorghum of the 1947 crop, from which it received 17,440 tons, of which 12,967 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £17 18s. 8d. per ton. The 1949 pool received 8,671 tons, of which 7,031 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £11 8s. 4d. per ton.

Two pools operated in respect of the 1950 crop. One received 9,971 tons, of which 6,113 tons were sold overseas, the average net return to growers being £14 12s. 8d. per ton. The other pool received 14,377 tons, of which 9,335 tons were exported, the average net return to growers being £15 6s. 10d. per ton. Two pools also operated in 1951 and received an aggregate of 34,135 tons, from which the Commonwealth Government permitted approximately 60 per cent. to be exported. Both pools made an average net return to growers of approximately £21 9s. 9d. per ton. The 1952 pool received 24,305 tons, and suppliers received £22 17s. 6d. per ton at growers' sidings. Two pools operated in 1953 and received 30,088 tons, for which the final payment per ton at growers' sidings was approximately £18 2s. 6d. Particulars are not available for the 1954 and 1955 pools.

## 12. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

*Price Fixing.*—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the *Commonwealth National Security Act, 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Act, subject to the direction of the Minister. The Act

established the Queensland Prices Board, an advisory and consultative Board comprising the Commissioner and representatives of the Industrial Court and the Bureau of Industry. On assuming control, the States gazetted practically uniform lists of goods and services on which control was retained. Many goods and services, mainly those not in short supply, were removed from control. Since 1948, other items have been removed from control. The initial uniformity among the States was not maintained, and some States have now removed all price controls.

*The Queensland Meat Industry Board.*—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman, who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase live stock and sell the resultant meat, but kills live stock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of the numbers of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Cattle Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	122	113	121	130	129
For Interstate Markets ..	24	44	18	12	10
For Oversea Markets ..	80	83	156	163	152
Total .. ..	226	240	295	305	291
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	445	508	653	691	583
For Oversea Markets ..	126	135	146	137	108
Total .. ..	571	643	799	828	691 <sup>a</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue .. ..	5,155	-11,344	60,508	42,490	31,464
Applied for Scientific Research	850	3,350	3,350	2,525	5,025

<sup>a</sup> Comprising 447(000) sheep and lambs, 142(000) calves, and 102(000) pigs.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. At 30th June, 1955, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £569,808, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,037,483.

On the outbreak of war in 1939, export of chilled beef from Queensland was discontinued, and from then until 1955-56, when exports of chilled beef were resumed, all meat exported was either frozen or canned. During 1954-55 the value of Queensland's meat exports was 47 per cent. of the total from Australia, while Queensland's export of frozen beef was 81 per cent. of the Australian total.

Following the operation of a series of war-time contracts, the Commonwealth Government completed an agreement with the Government of the United Kingdom for the long-term purchase of Australia's exportable surplus meats for the period 1st October, 1944, to 30th September, 1950. Prices were determined for the first two years of the contract, and provision was made for their review at the instigation of either Government in respect of the final years. On 1st October, 1946, increased prices operated for the new contract year. New prices, resulting in increases for most items, were approved on 1st October, 1947, 1st May, 1948, 1st October, 1948, and 1st October, 1949. Pending negotiations concerning a further long-term agreement, annual arrangements were made for the sale of Australia's exportable surplus of meat to the United Kingdom in 1950-51 and 1951-52.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices (which vary from 75 to 95 per cent. of the 1953-54 contract prices), the United Kingdom Ministry of Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to enable payment in advance of the amounts expected from the United Kingdom Government. In the event of these advances exceeding the amount of money received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports is to be imposed, which may be spread over a period of about one year. Prices received for beef were below the support levels in the first half of 1955, and payment of 1½d. per lb. for the period May to August, 1955, and 1d. per lb. in September, 1955, was authorised. Prices subsequently revived in the United Kingdom and there was, as a result,

## Chapter 11.—PRICES.

### 1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (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 309 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.	1951.			1952.			1953.			1954.			1955.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Cattle—</i>															
Bullocks .. ..	37	1	1	38	13	7	40	3	9	42	2	1	37	13	1
Cows .. ..	22	3	0	22	17	0	21	11	10	21	16	10	21	3	5
Steers .. ..	27	1	1	26	7	9	26	17	2	30	0	7	29	2	8
Heifers .. ..	22	0	7	21	14	0	21	2	0	21	18	7	21	5	10
Vealers and Yearlings	12	6	0	11	0	9	12	8	8	12	5	11	10	19	1
Calves .. ..	2	12	6	3	3	0	2	13	10	2	17	6	3	3	3
<i>Sheep—</i>															
Wethers, Merino ..	4	17	8	3	9	0	3	15	1	3	8	1	2	19	5
Wethers, All Kinds	4	16	7	3	8	2	3	14	10	3	8	8	2	19	8
Ewes, Merino ..	4	6	8	2	11	11	2	12	4	2	12	0	2	6	2
Ewes, All Kinds ..	4	5	7	2	14	4	2	13	11	2	11	8	2	7	5
Hoggets .. ..	4	13	8	3	6	3	3	7	9	3	7	4	3	0	1
Lambs .. ..	4	8	3	4	0	2	3	18	3	4	0	0	4	0	10
Rams .. ..	6	9	4	3	0	8	3	9	1	3	4	7	2	14	11
<i>Pigs—</i>															
Baconers .. ..	11	9	5	15	12	5	15	7	5	13	5	1	11	19	7
Porkers .. ..	7	3	11	9	7	6	10	5	10	8	13	9	8	2	3
Stores .. ..	3	15	8	4	3	5	7	4	11	5	3	4	3	18	8

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.



AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,  
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green .. ..	lb.	1 3	1 1	1 0½	1 2½	1 4
Cabbages .. ..	dozen	12 10	15 2	10 10	17 7	18 9
Cauliflowers .. ..	dozen	19 4	15 11	21 5	22 9	26 2
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	29 8	27 3	22 10	22 11	18 8
Oaten .. ..	cwt.	27 0	20 9	20 0	27 4	24 7
Mixed .. ..	cwt.	26 2	26 4	17 8	18 6	16 8
Hay, Lucerne .. ..	cwt.	22 4	17 6	14 0	13 11	11 0
Maize .. ..	bushel	14 10	15 2	13 3	13 10	13 1
Onions .. ..	cwt.	94 10	34 5	33 3	33 1	51 0
Peas, Green .. ..	lb.	1 4	1 3	1 2½	1 2	1 5
Potatoes .. ..	cwt.	30 10	36 10	37 2	24 2	41 9
Pumpkins .. ..	cwt.	23 1	15 4	19 3	17 6	20 11
Sweet Potatoes .. ..	cwt.	33 4	28 2	28 9	28 10	34 0
Tomatoes .. ..	½-bush.	18 8	17 0	16 1	21 5	25 4
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples .. ..	bushel	39 3	34 8	51 4	29 3	38 3
Bananas .. ..	bushel	28 0	52 4	35 11	41 5	20 6
Grapes .. ..	bushel	47 0	51 2	46 8	56 8	63 1
Lemons .. ..	bushel	28 1	34 8	30 2	33 3	28 2
Mandarins .. ..	bushel	27 8	39 4	34 0	36 0	30 10
Mangoes .. ..	bushel	32 10	32 2	27 11 <sup>r</sup>	29 10	33 7
Oranges .. ..	bushel	25 7	38 10	31 0	26 0	24 2
Papaws .. ..	bushel	19 8	24 8	18 3	16 9	17 2
Passion Fruit .. ..	½-bush.	38 0	34 7	41 2	38 9	43 1
Peaches .. ..	½-bush.	15 8	19 6	17 11	18 0	16 6
Pineapples .. ..	dozen	17 6	21 4	18 10	17 0	15 5
Strawberries .. ..	dozen boxes	26 2	18 8	29 10	27 9	34 4
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran .. ..	ton	286 4	423 2	484 6	519 7	445 3
Flour .. ..	ton	439 0	496 2	534 1	601 6	626 3
Pollard .. ..	ton	299 1	428 8	490 5	526 6	451 8
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon .. ..	lb.	2 8	3 5	3 6	3 9	3 4
Butter .. ..	lb.	2 11	3 10	3 10	3 10	4 0
Cheese .. ..	lb.	2 1	2 6	2 6½	2 6	2 7
Eggs .. ..	dozen	2 6	4 2	4 4	4 1	4 3
Ham .. ..	lb.	3 6	4 9	4 11	5 1	4 8
Honey .. ..	lb.	0 8½	0 10	0 11	0 11	0 11
Milk, Bottled <sup>a</sup> .. ..	gallon	2 11	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
Pork .. ..	lb.	1 11½	2 6	2 8½	2 5½	2 1
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks .. ..	lb.	1 9	1 10	1 7½	1 1½	1 5
Fowls .. ..	lb.	1 11	1 8½	1 10	1 7	1 8
Geese .. ..	lb.	1 3	1 1½	0 11½	0 10	<sup>n</sup>
Turkeys .. ..	lb.	2 6	2 9	2 6½	2 1	2 4½

<sup>a</sup> Prices charged to retail milk vendors. <sup>n</sup> Not available. <sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*Wholesale Price Indexes.*—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. However, an index for Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed by the Commonwealth Statistician and published in successive issues of his *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. This index gave an indication of long-term trends over the 89 years which it covered, but as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during that period, the index ceased to serve as a measure of price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index covering basic materials and foodstuffs in which the items were regrouped and reweighted.

The new wholesale price index is shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. Apart from home-produced building materials and one or two minor commodities, however, the price movements may be taken as representative of variations 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 Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1928-29	127	106	129	121	115	95	107	91	118	110
1938-39	103	100	82	101	92	97	103	99	102	101
1946-47	132	145	191	140	131	180	138	177	129	143
1947-48	146	161	283	148	126	190	153	192	145	159
1948-49	185	173	342	159	130	198	175	201	173	181
1949-50	214	184	434	187	143	225	198	223	198	205
1950-51	256	196	641 <sup>a</sup>	242	292	268	232	256	242 <sup>a</sup>	246 <sup>a</sup>
1951-52	343	220	577	314	298	370	281	288	305	300
1952-53	392	234	607	350	224	404	294	292	331	320
1953-54	388	222	566	323	191	363	313	271	343	321
1954-55	391	214	510	314	246	372	311	277	338	320
1955-56	404	220	456	317	328	415	336	292	361	340

<sup>a</sup> Including effective prices paid for raw wool for Australian manufacture while they were reduced by bounty from August, 1950, to June, 1951. Including auction-room prices for wool the indexes were:—textiles, 835; goods principally home produced, 250; all groups, 251.

From 1938-39 to 1955-56, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 237 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1956, in the 'C' Series *retail* price index for Queensland of 167 per cent. (see page 318). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 226 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 213 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 456 per cent., chiefly on account of the rise in wool prices, against 275 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. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. 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 representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 311 and 312.

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. After May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this 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 then comprised 170 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 visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. 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 in the June quarter of 1956, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprised 40 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 313 and 314. 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 separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

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 sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, 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".

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 were 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 Abnormal Conditions*\*.—Under variable conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of

\* From the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 42.

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 indexes. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. 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 are neutralised by taking the price of the old item 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 periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of an "Interim Retail Price Index" (see page 321).

*Food Prices.*—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1955, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1955.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Fundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread .. ..	2 lb. loaf	13.46	14.00	14.46	13.50	14.96	13.50
Flour .. ..	2 lb.	9.35	10.08	11.17	9.36	11.80	9.40
Flour, Self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	17.56	20.05	20.49	19.30	20.69	18.89
Tea .. ..	1 lb. pkt.	81.98	83.62	81.74	82.08	83.48	82.26
Sugar .. ..	1 lb.	8.95	8.95	9.30	9.39	10.46	9.56
Rice .. ..	1 lb.	12.00	12.93	13.09	12.44	13.13	12.75
Sago .. ..	1 lb.	13.01	14.20	14.54	12.84	15.33	14.48
Jam, Plum .. ..	1½ lb. tin	27.08	28.89	30.53	28.62	29.86	27.63
Golden Syrup .. ..	2 lb. tin	17.36	17.99	20.49	18.97	22.25	20.00
Oats, Flaked .. ..	1 lb.	10.78	11.86	12.58	11.50	10.50	11.69
Raisins, Seeded .. ..	1 lb. pkt.	26.07	29.29	27.31	27.63	27.65	28.67

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1955—*continued.*

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Currants ..	1 lb.	21-90	23-15	23-59	22-15	23-38	24-88
Apricots, Dried ..	1 lb.	53-81	54-24	54-28	51-34	52-75	52-65
Peaches, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	36-60	38-08	37-89	37-11	37-43	37-75
Pears, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	38-24	40-12	39-52	39-19	38-68	38-88
Salmon, in Tins ..	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	50-02	49-69	50-71	41-98	51-95	47-77
Onions, Brown ..	1 lb.	8-56	9-72	9-45	8-78	9-78	8-99
Soap ..	1 lb.	18-06	18-06	18-08	18-19	18-20	18-59
Kerosene ..	1 quart	8-33	10-59	10-59	9-16	9-27	10-58
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	50-45	50-16	49-95	49-59	52-33	49-89
Cheese, Mild ..	1 lb.	32-81	34-48	35-47	32-95	37-45	33-67
Eggs, New Laid ..	1 dozen	60-36	57-73	63-55	48-92	68-75	57-21
Bacon, Rashers ..	1 lb.	59-90	57-68	58-41	56-39	56-47	58-61
Milk, Condensed ..	1 tin	23-23	24-01	23-92	23-73	23-98	23-63
Milk, Fresh ..	1 quart	15-60	15-50	15-50	16-07	17-60	15-50
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	32-52	34-00	31-33	35-85	32-00	34-53
Rib (bone out) <sup>b</sup> ..	1 lb.	27-07	28-33	26-14	30-32	26-33	28-90
Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	39-81	41-00	37-14	42-53	37-33	41-10
Steak, Chuck ..	1 lb.	20-66	22-67	22-14	23-73	21-33	24-20
Sausages ..	1 lb.	18-83	19-67	18-87	19-87	19-62	20-27
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	29-07	30-50	28-99	32-96	27-67	30-63
Brisket ..	1 lb.	21-90	24-33	24-13	25-15	22-28	24-95
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	21-53	24-18	23-00	25-86	24-80	24-70
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	13-59	17-00	15-42	15-97	16-96	17-95
Loin ..	1 lb.	19-43	20-53	19-64	22-04	22-11	23-46
Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	21-86	23-73	22-66	24-52	24-44	24-67
Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	21-53	23-48	21-79	23-57	23-93	24-48
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	44-46	39-57	39-93	40-98	50-98	37-80
Loin ..	1 lb.	43-30	37-42	39-93	40-80	48-73	37-80
Chops ..	1 lb.	43-23	38-97	39-93	40-76	47-38	37-80

<sup>a</sup> Temporarily omitted from the regimen, the weight being distributed among other food items.

<sup>b</sup> Bone-in basis in previous years.

Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1933, for each of the fifteen years to 1955, and for each month of 1955.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. <sup>a</sup>	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>b</sup>	Australia. <sup>c</sup>
<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
1925 .. ..	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933 .. ..	699	802 <sup>a</sup>	749	678	804	727	706	751
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
1945 .. ..	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946 .. ..	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947 .. ..	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948 .. ..	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
1949 .. ..	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
1950 .. ..	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951 .. ..	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952 .. ..	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
1953 .. ..	2,413	2,474	2,476	2,450	2,598	2,472	2,434	2,641
1954 .. ..	2,451	2,532	2,542	2,487	2,647	2,534	2,476	2,671
1955 .. ..	2,526	2,607	2,591	2,595	2,702	2,615	2,549	2,811
<i>Months, 1955.</i>								
January .. ..	2,473	2,576	2,546	2,521	2,683	2,566	2,499	2,701
February .. ..	2,521	2,613	2,607	2,581	2,743	2,605	2,549	2,720
March .. ..	2,512	2,628	2,618	2,613	2,711	2,625	2,543	2,769
April .. ..	2,530	2,658	2,635	2,633	2,733	2,628	2,562	2,772
May .. ..	2,509	2,584	2,574	2,582	2,684	2,598	2,533	2,764
June .. ..	2,515	2,585	2,566	2,582	2,681	2,600	2,536	2,773
July .. ..	2,522	2,576	2,551	2,587	2,661	2,596	2,539	2,839
August .. ..	2,562	2,624	2,605	2,624	2,701	2,645	2,580	2,852
September .. ..	2,575	2,632	2,623	2,618	2,711	2,653	2,592	2,871
October .. ..	2,529	2,620	2,594	2,600	2,702	2,637	2,553	2,878
November .. ..	2,510	2,581	2,575	2,590	2,690	2,610	2,534	2,895
December .. ..	2,550	2,598	2,594	2,611	2,721	2,610	2,570	2,900

<sup>a</sup> Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1941 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of "five towns". The Queensland towns are Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Bundaberg. Townsville and Bundaberg replaced Charters Towers and Warwick in 1937.

<sup>c</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

*n* Not available.

*Rent.*—The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1954 Census records.



AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,  
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1954.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.			Rural.	All Queens- land.					
	Metro- politan.	Other Incor- porated Cities and Towns.	Unin- corporated Towns. <i>a</i>							
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				
<i>Houses.</i>										
Walls of Wood—										
3 Roomed .. .. .	31	6	28	4	24	1	18	8	24	6
4 Roomed .. .. .	33	1	32	0	28	6	20	10	28	9
5 Roomed .. .. .	36	10	34	1	30	11	23	6	32	8
6 Roomed .. .. .	37	10	36	8	29	2	25	1	34	5
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	36	4	34	3	29	4	22	7	31	11
Walls of Fibro-cement—										
3 Roomed .. .. .	29	0	34	11	28	6	22	7	28	6
4 Roomed .. .. .	40	0	37	6	34	2	26	11	35	1
5 Roomed .. .. .	47	4	40	1	37	2	28	7	40	2
6 Roomed .. .. .	44	11	43	5	34	9	26	7	40	0
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42	9	39	8	34	10	26	8	37	2
<i>Flats.</i>										
Walls of Wood—										
3 Roomed .. .. .	40	1	39	11	35	5	30	6	38	11
4 Roomed .. .. .	45	6	42	3	36	6	31	3	42	6
5 Roomed .. .. .	49	7	44	7	36	6	27	1	45	5
6 Roomed .. .. .	56	1	46	1	39	0	35	9	49	10
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	46	4	42	7	36	4	30	6	42	11
Walls of Fibro-cement—										
3 Roomed .. .. .	39	0	44	10	40	4	35	1	41	2
4 Roomed .. .. .	41	8	44	9	47	2	38	11	43	1
5 Roomed .. .. .	43	8	46	11	49	1	36	8	44	10
6 Roomed .. .. .	45	9	51	4	43	0	60	0	47	8
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42	0	45	9	45	3	38	5	43	5

*a* Towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as Cities or Towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

For the purposes of the retail price index numbers, 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).

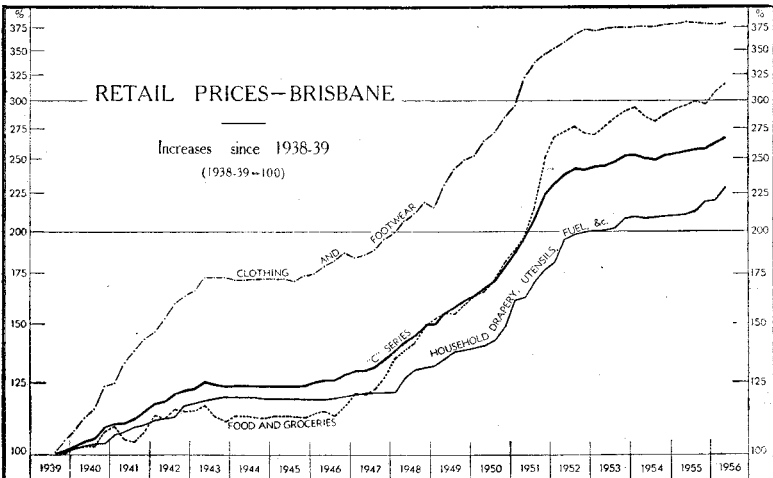
In calculating fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers, the average rent for each type of house in the two principal cities, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with the relative changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by 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. The house rent indexes are "price" indexes in the strict sense, i.e., they are designed to measure only the "price" element in rent fluctuations. Rentals of new tenanted houses completed since the end of the war are not taken into account.

**"C" Series.**—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 "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 was constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the "C" Series Index Number and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1955-56, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the June 1943 quarter, when the war-time price stabilisation policy commenced to operate, and the quarter in which the war ended (September, 1945).

In all Queensland towns, 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 and groceries by 17 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1956, clothing had further increased by 204 per cent., food and groceries by 197 per cent., miscellaneous items by 109 per cent., and housing by 21 per cent.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. <i>a</i>	Australia. <i>b</i>
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, 1945 .. ..	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1955 .. ..	2,553	2,611	2,593	2,610	2,691	2,570	2,854
December, 1955 .. ..	2,530	2,600	2,588	2,600	2,704	2,552	2,891
March, 1956 .. ..	2,628	2,695	2,677	2,693	2,800	2,650	2,926
June, 1956 .. ..	2,684	2,724	2,698	2,764	2,825	2,701	3,054
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
September, 1939 .. ..	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
June, 1943 .. ..	862	667	767	859	865	849	975
September, 1945 .. ..	863	674	768	860	865	851	975
September, 1955 .. ..	1,031	840	1,016	1,063	1,090	1,031	1,232
December, 1955 .. ..	1,031	840	1,016	1,063	1,134	1,034	1,238
March, 1956 .. ..	1,040	840	1,020	1,063	1,147	1,041	1,310
June, 1956 .. ..	1,044	840	1,050	1,063	1,182	1,049	1,320
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, 1945 .. ..	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
September, 1955 .. ..	3,143	3,128	3,151	3,110	3,167	3,143	3,243
December, 1955 .. ..	3,136	3,156	3,127	3,121	3,164	3,137	3,248
March, 1956 .. ..	3,128	3,151	3,124	3,121	3,160	3,130	3,243
June, 1956 .. ..	3,134	3,170	3,129	3,152	3,167	3,138	3,248
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, 1945 .. ..	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
September, 1955 .. ..	2,015	2,055	2,149	2,065	2,205	2,042	2,081
December, 1955 .. ..	2,078	2,116	2,210	2,126	2,267	2,104	2,128
March, 1956 .. ..	2,086	2,121	2,214	2,128	2,272	2,112	2,137
June, 1956 .. ..	2,172	2,207	2,295	2,212	2,365	2,198	2,212
"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, 1945 .. ..	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
September, 1955 .. ..	2,221	2,202	2,259	2,251	2,325	2,233	2,411
December, 1955 .. ..	2,223	2,216	2,263	2,262	2,351	2,237	2,435
March, 1956 .. ..	2,260	2,250	2,296	2,295	2,388	2,274	2,465
June, 1956 .. ..	2,299	2,280	2,327	2,343	2,424	2,312	2,528

*a* Weighted average of five Queensland towns.

*b* Weighted average of six capital cities.

The next table gives annual averages of the "C" Series Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia, from 1923, when the index first became available for a full year, to 1955. Earlier indexes for the month of November in the years 1914, 1921, and 1922 are also shown where available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. <sup>a</sup>	Australia. <sup>b</sup>
1914 <sup>c</sup>	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 <sup>c</sup>	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1922 <sup>c</sup>	877	n	865	883	841	n	891	873	975
1923	923	n	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924	915	n	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926	950	n	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927	922	n	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928	917	n	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930	859	n	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883
1952	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196
1953	2,135	2,118	n	2,166	2,160	2,243	2,140	2,145	2,302
1954	2,170	2,157	n	2,206	2,191	2,284	2,178	2,181	2,326
1955	2,211	2,202	n	2,253	2,247	2,333	2,218	2,225	2,393

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

<sup>b</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

<sup>c</sup> Month of November only.

n Not available.

The table below shows the "C" Series Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES.  
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <sup>a</sup>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	712	671	<b>611</b>	699	707	687	687
1921 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,046	1,003	<b>923</b>	989	1,008	1,070	<b>1,013</b>
1922 <sup>b</sup> .. ..	1,021	963	<b>877</b>	954	931	997	975
1923 .. ..	1,023	1,004	<b>923</b>	1,008	977	1,042	<b>1,003</b>
1924 .. ..	1,002	976	<b>915</b>	1,015	982	1,051	987
1925 .. ..	1,016	984	<b>923</b>	1,028	994	1,028	997
1926 .. ..	1,033	998	<b>950</b>	1,026	992	1,035	<b>1,011</b>
1927 .. ..	1,029	990	<b>922</b>	1,018	984	998	<b>1,002</b>
1928 .. ..	1,042	992	<b>917</b>	1,027	1,012	980	<b>1,009</b>
1929 .. ..	1,073	1,017	<b>923</b>	1,037	1,026	1,000	<b>1,033</b>
1930 .. ..	1,026	956	<b>859</b>	952	977	956	975
1931 .. ..	922	846	<b>798</b>	837	885	875	873
1932 .. ..	867	813	<b>764</b>	802	840	844	830
1933 .. ..	832	789	<b>751</b>	789	811	825	804
1934 .. ..	842	801	<b>762</b>	806	830	837	817
1935 .. ..	852	824	<b>780</b>	820	834	849	832
1936 .. ..	866	844	<b>804</b>	839	856	860	850
1937 .. ..	889	868	<b>837</b>	859	869	875	873
1938 .. ..	913	896	<b>852</b>	888	882	887	897
1939 .. ..	936	924	<b>870</b>	906	901	908	<b>920</b>
1940 .. ..	974	964	<b>908</b>	936	932	945	957
1941 .. ..	1,028	1,008	<b>963</b>	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942 .. ..	1,107	1,100	<b>1,033</b>	1,075	1,061	1,078	<b>1,091</b>
1943 .. ..	1,151	1,139	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,104	1,117	<b>1,131</b>
1944 .. ..	1,144	1,135	<b>1,071</b>	1,098	1,105	1,105	<b>1,126</b>
1945 .. ..	1,142	1,135	<b>1,072</b>	1,102	1,107	1,107	<b>1,126</b>
1946 .. ..	1,165	1,149	<b>1,093</b>	1,120	1,127	1,138	<b>1,145</b>
1947 .. ..	1,212	1,188	<b>1,137</b>	1,165	1,161	1,178	<b>1,188</b>
1948 .. ..	1,318	1,294	<b>1,241</b>	1,277	1,264	1,292	<b>1,295</b>
1949 .. ..	1,439	1,415	<b>1,348</b>	1,393	1,410	1,419	<b>1,415</b>
1950 .. ..	1,593	1,565	<b>1,472</b>	1,521	1,538	1,526	<b>1,560</b>
1951 .. ..	1,933	1,880	<b>1,760</b>	1,833	1,860	1,861	<b>1,883</b>
1952 .. ..	2,265	2,170	<b>2,063</b>	2,159	2,170	2,180	<b>2,196</b>
1953 .. ..	2,368	2,285	<b>2,135</b>	2,246	2,295	2,399	<b>2,302</b>
1954 .. ..	2,382	2,288	<b>2,170</b>	2,277	2,459	2,406	<b>2,326</b>
1955 .. ..	2,439	2,365	<b>2,211</b>	2,354	2,554	2,458	<b>2,393</b>
<i>Quarter.</i>							
1st, 1955 ..	2,405	2,302	<b>2,195</b>	2,310	2,514	2,415	<b>2,349</b>
2nd, 1955 ..	2,423	2,329	<b>2,206</b>	2,352	2,569	2,438	<b>2,375</b>
3rd, 1955 ..	2,455	2,392	<b>2,221</b>	2,366	2,561	2,467	<b>2,411</b>
4th, 1955 ..	2,471	2,436	<b>2,223</b>	2,386	2,573	2,511	<b>2,435</b>

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average of six capital cities.

<sup>b</sup> Month of November only.

*Interim Retail Price Index.*—Since 1948 prices have been regularly collected for about 100 additional items not included in the "C" Series Retail Price Index, and more recently prices have been collected for more than one type of the main items in the clothing group of the index. Concurrently, estimates of consumption of individual items of food have been made annually (and in some cases quarterly) and annual and quarterly data as to aggregate retail sales, by groups of items, have been recorded. Arising out of these investigations, an interim revision of the retail prices index numbers was first published by the Commonwealth Statistician in March, 1954, showing price changes as from July, 1950. It is intended to cast the index into final form as soon as possible. The new index is designed to measure retail price variations (with 1952-53 as base year) on the basis of—

- (a) a current pattern of wage earner expenditure using recent consumption weights for foods and recent expenditure weights for combining groups of items into the aggregate index;
- (b) a wider range of commodities and services than that covered by any existing price index in order to provide greater representativeness; and
- (c) individual city weights for such items as electricity, gas, and fares.

The weights of some of the main items in the Food Group (e.g., milk, eggs, meat, potatoes, and flour) in the Interim Index are substantially different from those of the "C" Series Index to accord generally with average consumption in the years 1949-50 to 1952-53. Twenty-four new items have been added to the Food Group, extending the group coverage over a wider field. The principal new items are lamb, packaged breakfast foods, biscuits, ice cream, processed cheese, honey, sandwich spreads, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, and certain types of confectionery. The total number of items in the Food Group of the Interim Index is 60, compared with 38 in the "C" Series Index.

In the Interim Index, 17 new items have been added to the Clothing and Drapery Group, and 25 items each formerly represented by one type of article are now each represented by two or more types. Consequential adjustments have been made in weights of individual items. The principal new items added to this group are sports coat, sports trousers, cardigan (and other types of knitted wear), overalls, piece goods (rayon, cotton, and woollen), and knitting wool.

Only minor changes relating to the combining weights have been made in the Rent Group, which is almost identical in both indexes.

Six new sub-groups are included in the Interim Index to replace three sections of the Miscellaneous Group of the "C" Series Index. These six sub-groups of the new index comprise 75 items, compared with 32 in the old index, substantially enlarging their representativeness. The principal new items are garden tools, floor coverings, shaving cream, toilet soap, &c., patent medicines, baby foods, haircuts, dry cleaning, shoe repairs, postage, &c. The weight of this group is much greater than it was in the "C" Series Index.

The group weights in the new Interim Index have been brought into general conformity with the estimated group distribution of wage earner household expenditure in recent years over the field covered.

The new index has shown much the same trend as has the "C" Series Index, as will be seen by the comparison provided in the following table.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX.  
GROUP INDEXES<sup>a</sup> AND COMPARISON WITH "C" SERIES INDEX.

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Rent.	Other Items.	All Groups.		
					Interim Index.	"C" Series Index.	
Year—							
1950-51 ..	67.9	78.1	90.3	76.3	74.9	74.8	
1951-52 ..	89.4	93.8	92.6	91.3	91.4	91.7	
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1953-54 ..	103.7	101.6	105.0	100.9	102.5	102.8	
1954-55 ..	104.6	102.4	109.6	101.4	103.6	103.7	
1955-56 ..	110.6	103.3	115.5	106.4	108.0	108.8	
Quarter—							
Sept., 1955 ..	108.2	103.3	111.4	102.8	105.7	106.6	
Dec., 1955 ..	109.0	103.4	112.0	106.2	107.0	107.7	
Mar., 1956 ..	110.6	103.3	118.8	106.7	108.3	109.0	
June, 1956 ..	114.5	103.4	119.7	110.1	110.8	111.8	

<sup>a</sup> Each index is a weighted average for six capital cities with base 1952-53=100.0, and the "C" Series Index has been converted to the same base.

The Interim Price Index numbers for each individual capital city are shown in the next table. Common weights are adopted for all groups and items in the index for each city except in respect of fares, gas, electricity, and some minor items. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis appropriate to that city. They are not constructed to provide a precise measure of the relative "cost of living", comparing one city with another. For that reason the Interim Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100.0.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEXES.<sup>a</sup>

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average Six Cities.
Year—							
1950-51 ..	74.6	75.2	<b>76.4</b>	74.7	74.5	73.1	74.9
1951-52 ..	91.7	91.0	<b>92.7</b>	90.9	90.7	89.9	91.4
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	102.2	102.4	<b>103.0</b>	102.0	103.9	106.6	102.5
1954-55 ..	103.1	102.7	<b>104.0</b>	103.6	109.6	105.6	103.6
1955-56 ..	106.1	109.5	<b>107.1</b>	107.2	112.7	111.5	108.0
Quarter—							
Sept., 1955 ..	104.6	105.8	<b>105.6</b>	106.0	111.1	108.2	105.7
Dec., 1955 ..	105.4	108.3	<b>106.0</b>	106.4	111.6	109.6	107.0
Mar., 1956 ..	106.2	110.4	<b>107.3</b>	106.8	113.1	113.0	108.3
June, 1956 ..	108.5	113.3	<b>109.5</b>	109.7	115.2	115.1	110.8

<sup>a</sup> Base for each index, year 1952-53=100.0.

## Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

### 1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

### 2. WORKING POPULATION.

*Industries and Occupations.*—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. 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. But 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, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons 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 word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

*Industries.*—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1954 Census.



## INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i> .. .. .	<i>100,932</i>	<i>7,306</i>	<i>108,238</i>
Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping .. .. .	1,911	28	1,939
Sugar Growing .. .. .	19,641	414	20,055
Fruit Growing .. .. .	5,472	310	5,782
Vegetable Growing and Market Gardening .. .. .	2,226	132	2,358
Other Farming .. .. .	14,944	858	15,802
Grazing .. .. .	25,358	2,317	27,675
Dairying .. .. .	27,543	3,236	30,779
Forestry .. .. .	3,837	11	3,848
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i> .. .. .	<i>9,109</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>9,279</i>
Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining .. .. .	2,277	72	2,349
Coal Mining .. .. .	3,994	31	4,025
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	2,838	67	2,905
<i>Manufacturing</i> .. .. .	<i>90,838</i>	<i>18,405</i>	<i>109,243</i>
Agriculture and Earth Moving Machines .. .. .	1,709	140	1,849
Other Founding, Engineering, and Metal-working .. .. .	13,340	1,222	14,562
Ship and Boat Building; Marine Engineering .. .. .	1,794	34	1,828
Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tramcars .. .. .	7,670	47	7,717
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories .. .. .	6,970	290	7,260
Other Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories .. .. .	210	15	225
Textiles and Fibrous Materials (not Dress) .. .. .	888	1,161	2,049
Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking) .. .. .	1,235	6,418	7,653
Boots, Shoes, and Accessories .. .. .	1,499	773	2,272
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering .. .. .	2,153	59	2,212
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning .. .. .	5,594	669	6,263
Milk Processing .. .. .	1,725	272	1,997
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry .. .. .	2,753	648	3,401
Sugar Milling and Refining .. .. .	8,707	199	8,906
Other Food, Drink, and Tobacco .. .. .	6,063	2,109	8,172
Sawmilling .. .. .	8,032	325	8,357
Other Wood Products (not Furniture) .. .. .	2,850	207	3,057
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal) .. .. .	3,022	164	3,186
Newspapers and Periodicals .. .. .	2,078	469	2,547
Job and General Printing .. .. .	1,803	801	2,604
Other Paper, Paper Products, Photography, &c. .. .. .	775	754	1,529
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, &c. .. .. .	1,692	394	2,086
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing) .. .. .	1,472	391	1,863
Other and Unspecified .. .. .	6,804	844	7,648
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water, &amp;c. Services</i> .. .. .	<i>7,406</i>	<i>411</i>	<i>7,817</i>
Gas Making .. .. .	952	82	1,034
Electricity .. .. .	4,246	315	4,561
Water and Sanitary Services .. .. .	2,208	14	2,222
<i>Building and Construction</i> .. .. .	<i>49,579</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>50,039</i>
Construction and Repair of Buildings .. .. .	28,168	356	28,524
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges .. .. .	6,908	18	6,926
Construction and Maintenance of Rail and Tram Permanent Way .. .. .	5,634	3	5,637
Water, Irrigation, and Sewerage Construction .. .. .	2,154	23	2,177
Other Construction Works and Maintenance .. .. .	6,715	60	6,775

## INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Transport and Storage</i> .. .. .	37,602	2,175	39,777
Taxi and Hire Services .. .. .	2,190	86	2,276
Carrying and Cartage Services .. .. .	6,675	312	6,987
Tramway, Bus, and Car Services .. .. .	3,410	105	3,515
Coastal and Oversea Shipping .. .. .	3,155	205	3,360
Loading and Discharging Vessels .. .. .	5,365	24	5,389
Rail Services .. .. .	14,454	1,100	15,554
Air Transport (including Maintenance) .. .. .	1,490	271	1,761
Other Transport and Storage .. .. .	863	72	935
<i>Communication</i> .. .. .	9,163	2,505	11,668
<i>Finance and Property</i> .. .. .	8,437	4,307	12,744
Banking .. .. .	4,360	1,717	6,077
Insurance .. .. .	2,386	1,465	3,851
Other Finance and Property .. .. .	1,691	1,125	2,816
<i>Commerce</i> .. .. .	53,864	25,990	79,854
Wholesale Trade .. .. .	17,449	5,212	22,661
Live Stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c. .. .. .	3,512	934	4,446
Retail Trade .. .. .	32,903	19,844	52,747
<i>Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional</i> .. .. .	36,283	26,309	62,592
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.) .. .. .	10,296	3,721	14,017
Law, Order, and Public Safety .. .. .	3,969	964	4,933
Religion and Social Welfare .. .. .	1,889	1,248	3,137
Health, Hospitals, &c. .. .. .	5,930	11,603	17,533
Education .. .. .	5,321	6,964	12,285
Other Professional .. .. .	8,878	1,809	10,687
<i>Amusements, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &amp;c.</i> .. .. .	13,123	20,054	33,177
Amusement, Sport, &c. .. .. .	4,271	1,419	5,690
Private Domestic Service .. .. .	701	5,187	5,888
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c. .. .. .	5,590	11,240	16,830
Other Personal Services .. .. .	2,561	2,208	4,769
<i>Other and Inadequately Described</i> .. .. .	3,881	1,545	5,426
Total Working Population .. .. .	420,217	109,637	529,854

*Grade of Occupation.*—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1954, according to the Census results.

## GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Work Force—</i>			
Employer .. .. .	36,692	4,975	41,667
Self Employed .. .. .	59,069	7,398	66,467
Employee (on Wage or Salary) .. .. .	311,872	92,241	404,113
Helper (not on Wage or Salary) .. .. .	4,226	1,971	6,197
Not at Work .. .. .	7,451	2,597	10,048
Not Stated .. .. .	907	455	1,362
Not in Work Force .. .. .	256,035	532,370	788,405
Total Population .. .. .	676,252	642,007	1,318,259

*Occupations.*—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 323, of the working population of Queensland at the 1947 Census. No occupational classification is available for the 1954 Census.

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	93,014	5,142	98,156
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers .. .. .	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen .. .. .	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen .. .. .	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters .. .. .	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i>	11,009	11,100	22,109
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i. .. .. .	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners .. .. .	720	59	779
Dentists .. .. .	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs .. .. .	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies .. .. .	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists .. .. .	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons .. .. .	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers .. .. .	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges .. .. .	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers .. .. .	67	..	67
Architects .. .. .	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors) ..	249	..	249
Draftsmen .. .. .	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers .. .. .	132	124	256
Photographers .. .. .	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers .. .. .	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers .. .. .	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers)	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described) ..	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers .. .. .	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i> .. .. .	17,635	3,964	21,599
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i. .. .. .	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described) .. .. .	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers .. ..	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i> .. ..	58,401	35,551	93,952
Clerks, n.e.i. .. .. .	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers .. ..	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries .. .. .	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers .. .. .	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists .. .. .	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described) .. .. .	84	391	475
Librarians .. .. .	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i. .. .. .	14	533	547
Messengers .. .. .	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators .. ..	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen .. .. .	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers .. .. .	40	21	61
Weighmen .. .. .	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i. .. .. .	124	22	146

## OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Officers, n.e.i. . . . .	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police) . . . . .	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i. . . . .	2,477	613	3,090
Postmasters . . . . .	306	174	480
Stationmasters . . . . .	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers . . . . .	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers . . . . .	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers . . . . .	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen . . . . .	110	1	111
Bookmakers . . . . .	333	..	333
Butchers . . . . .	2,937	7	2,944
Cafe, Canteen Workers, n.e.i. . . . .	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers . . . . .	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations . . . . .</i>			
Housekeepers . . . . .	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons . . . . .	..	246	246
Cooks . . . . .	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters . . . . .	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen . . . . .	611	869	1,480
Stewards . . . . .	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i. . . . .	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants . . . . .	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen . . . . .	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners . . . . .	1,453	922	2,375
Caretakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers . . . . .	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists . . . . .	6	632	638
Ushers . . . . .	12	199	211
Porters . . . . .	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers . . . . .	171	..	171
Hairdressers . . . . .	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers . . . . .	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys . . . . .	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations . . . . .	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades) . . . . .	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men . . . . .	310	2	312
Police (including Private) . . . . .	1,709	8	1,717
Warders . . . . .	122	6	128
Other Service Workers . . . . .	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces . . . . .	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen . . . . .</i>			
Foremen, n.e.i. . . . .	64,021	1,966	65,987
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners . . . . .	5,174	254	5,428
Bricklayers and Stonemasons . . . . .	11,460	1	11,461
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers . . . . .	892	..	892
Plasterers . . . . .	4,507	9	4,516
Plumbers, Gasfitters . . . . .	580	..	580
Glaziers . . . . .	2,469	..	2,469
Mechanics (so described) . . . . .	93	..	93
Radio Mechanics . . . . .	368	..	368
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers . . . . .	745	1	746
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers . . . . .	730	..	730
Electricians, Electrical Engineers . . . . .	5,886	1	5,887
Mechanics, n.e.i. . . . .	2,054	..	2,054
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described) . . . . .	971	..	971
	3,332	10	3,342

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Electrical Fitters .. .. .	913	..	913
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,558	20	1,578
Dental Mechanics .. .. .	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics .. .. .	114	2	116
Optometrists .. .. .	146	10	156
Watchmakers .. .. .	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i. .. .. .	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants .. .. .	101	83	184
Piano Tuners .. .. .	125	1	126
Printers .. .. .	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators .. .. .	783	1	784
Stereotypers and Engravers .. .. .	214	6	220
Engineers (so described) .. .. .	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described) .. .. .	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers) ..	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths .. .. .	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers .. .. .	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers .. .. .	822	6	828
Welders .. .. .	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters ..	582	..	582
Pattern Makers .. .. .	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers .. .. .	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners .. .. .	189	..	189
Shipwrights .. .. .	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers .. .. .	302	..	302
Tailors (so described) .. .. .	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described) .. .. .	456	7	463
Saddlers .. .. .	366	2	368
Upholsterers .. .. .	256	4	260
Coopers .. .. .	113	..	113
Bakers .. .. .	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers .. .. .	136	11	147
Signalmen .. .. .	148	..	148
Linesmen .. .. .	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers .. .. .	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen .. .. .	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i> .. .. .	<i>66,416</i>	<i>11,761</i>	<i>78,177</i>
Blacksmiths' Strikers .. .. .	402	..	402
Boilermakers' Assistants .. .. .	479	..	479
Moulders' Assistants .. .. .	93	..	93
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants .. ..	59	..	59
Fitters' Assistants .. .. .	471	..	471
Engineers' Assistants .. .. .	94	..	94
Electricians' Assistants .. .. .	472	..	472
Builders' Labourers .. .. .	4,058	..	4,058
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,111	166	1,277
Firemen (not Fire Brigades) .. .. .	1,673	..	1,673
Furnacemen, Stokers .. .. .	339	..	339
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners .. ..	362	..	362
Oilers (Machinery) .. .. .	212	..	212
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers)	14,863	48	14,911
Conductors .. .. .	636	3	639
Guards .. .. .	699	..	699
Shunters .. .. .	455	..	455

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Storemen .. .. .	4,982	30	5,012
Cellarmen .. .. .	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners .. .. .	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i. .. .. .	285	10	295
Binders .. .. .	121	211	332
Chainmen .. .. .	185	..	185
Cutters .. .. .	343	88	431
Fettlers .. .. .	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers .. .. .	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers .. .. .	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described) .. .. .	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers .. .. .	467	119	586
Projectionists .. .. .	337	2	339
Prospectors .. .. .	196	..	196
Riggers (so described) .. .. .	191	..	191
Sawyers .. .. .	762	..	762
Seamen .. .. .	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers .. .. .	621	14	635
Slaughtermen .. .. .	608	..	608
Tailers-out .. .. .	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	135	109	244
Trimmers .. .. .	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners .. .. .	454	45	499
Wheelers .. .. .	47	1	48
Wool Sorters .. .. .	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i. .. .. .	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i. .. .. .	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described) .. .. .	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i. .. .. .	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i. .. .. .	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill Defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers .. .. .</i>			
Wharf Labourers .. .. .	27,939	80	28,019
Labourers (so described) .. .. .	3,892	..	3,892
Labourers, n.e.i. .. .. .	15,660	53	15,713
Other Labouring Occupations .. .. .	5,455	18	5,473
	2,932	9	2,941
<i>Occupations Indefinite or Not Stated .. .. .</i>			
	10,882	2,986	13,868
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied .. .. .</i>			
Children Not Attending School .. .. .	199,483	446,158	645,641
Full-time Students or Scholars .. .. .	62,643	60,060	122,703
Engaged in Unpaid Home Duties .. .. .	92,523	86,443	178,966
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation .. .. .	..	254,109	254,109
Independent Means .. .. .	23,680	29,889	53,569
Inmates of Institutions .. .. .	7,116	6,100	13,216
Others Not Engaged in Industry .. .. .	4,136	3,114	7,250
	9,385	6,443	15,828
<b>Total Population .. .. .</b>	<b>567,471</b>	<b>538,944</b>	<b>1,106,415</b>

## 3. EMPLOYMENT.

*Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.*—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout, and 1945 figures include civilians only. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were made by the Commonwealth Statistician, using the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1933, 1947, and 1954 figures are from the respective Censuses.

PERSONS IN FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	110,400	102,700	107,300
Mining .. .. .	7,400	10,100	6,400	7,800	9,200
Manufacturing <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	49,900	70,700	78,300	91,800	113,700
Building and Construction <sup>b</sup>	18,000	27,900	24,800	41,000	51,600
Transport and Commun- ication <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	33,500	36,400	38,400	46,800	51,200
Property and Finance ..	6,400	6,400	6,500	10,000	12,800
Commerce .. .. .	43,100	52,400	45,900	58,000	79,300
Public Administration, Pro- fessions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	49,400	55,900	68,000
Personal and Domestic ..	29,900	36,700	29,400	28,800	26,700
<b>Total in Employment ..</b>	<b>326,900</b>	<b>396,000</b>	<b>389,500</b>	<b>442,800</b>	<b>519,800</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including electricity and gas.

<sup>b</sup> At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945, 1947, and 1954 they were included with Building and Construction, which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

*Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.*—The figures in the table on the next page have been compiled in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician. They cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employers, or full-time helpers.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the National Register of that date. Those for 1946-47 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 £120 (£20 to 1st October, 1953, and £80 from then until 1st September, 1954) per week or more in wages and salaries. Agriculture, where few of the employers

have a wages bill as high as £120 per week, is very incompletely covered, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. 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 general Censuses of 1947 and 1954. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the 1939-1945 War, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In the post-war years such unemployment as has occurred has been principally caused by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. During 1954-55 the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland varied between 802 and 2,371.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939 .. .. .	289,800	396,000
Year—		
1946-47 .. .. .	338,500	441,900
1947-48 .. .. .	359,700	462,400
1948-49 .. .. .	375,400	478,600
1949-50 .. .. .	389,900	493,700
1950-51 .. .. .	407,200	511,600
1951-52 .. .. .	414,100	519,100
1952-53 .. .. .	407,500	514,000
1953-54 .. .. .	411,900	519,700
1954-55 .. .. .	422,500	530,600 <sup>r</sup>
1955-56 .. .. .	431,700	540,300
Quarter—		
3rd, 1955 .. .. .	433,900	542,300
4th, 1955 .. .. .	432,300	540,900
1st, 1956 .. .. .	425,700	534,400
2nd, 1956 .. .. .	434,800	543,700

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

*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 above. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland at the end of selected months are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in a *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics* issued by the Commonwealth Statistician.

The first three columns of estimates in the table show the employment position at approximately the beginning of the European and Pacific Wars respectively, and at the conclusion of hostilities in 1945.



WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939. a	November, 1941.	June, 1945. b	June, 1954.	June, 1955.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.5	3.4	5.6	5.8
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.7	5.7	9.3	9.5
Factories and Works ..	51.2	53.9	57.4	84.1	85.6
Building and Construction ..	26.3	19.5	14.6	33.4	35.9
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.7	6.2	7.5	8.6	9.1
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	17.5	20.1	24.3	34.5	36.0
Communication .. ..	3.3	4.2	4.5	8.9	9.3
Retail Trade .. ..	33.2	13.9	9.9	15.6	15.5
Other Commerce .. ..		15.5	13.1	27.8	29.2
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		5.0	6.2	12.2	11.6
Other Industries .. ..	17.3	17.3	16.4	24.3	24.5
All Industries .. ..	172.8	168.0	169.0	263.7	272.0
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	10.8	15.4	15.0	16.9	16.7
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.7	2.8
Communication .. ..	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.5	2.6
Retail Trade .. ..	13.4	12.6	12.4	15.1	15.8
Other Commerce .. ..		5.9	7.4	10.6	11.3
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		1.0	2.5	7.3	4.3
Other Industries <sup>c</sup> .. ..	25.8	23.5	27.9	34.0	35.6
All Industries .. ..	53.2	62.6	75.1	86.1	89.3
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.3	4.6	3.4	5.6	5.8
Mining and Quarrying ..	7.0	6.8	5.8	9.6	9.8
Factories and Works ..	62.0	69.3	72.4	101.0	102.3
Building and Construction ..	26.4	20.1	15.1	34.0	36.5
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	5.8	6.4	7.8	8.9	9.4
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	18.5	21.6	26.5	37.2	38.8
Communication .. ..	4.5	5.4	7.4	11.4	11.9
Retail Trade .. ..	46.6	26.5	22.3	30.7	31.3
Other Commerce .. ..		21.4	20.5	38.4	40.5
Governmental, n.e.i. ..		6.0	8.7	19.5	15.9
Other Industries .. ..	42.9	39.8	43.4	57.1	58.9
All Industries .. ..	226.0	230.6	244.1	349.8	361.3

a Approximate distribution based on National Register, 1939, and other sources.

b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

c Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total 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 CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	July, 1939.	November, 1941.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1954.	June, 1955.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	529.9	556.8	536.0	758.1	779.2
Victoria .. ..	357.5	405.1	359.2	539.7	556.7
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>168.0</b>	<b>169.0</b>	<b>263.7</b>	<b>272.0</b>
South Australia .. ..	106.7	121.9	109.4	176.0	178.7
Western Australia .. ..	82.9	83.2	75.9	135.0	136.4
Tasmania .. ..	37.4	39.4	39.5	62.8	64.0
Australia <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,293.1	1,381.4	1,296.3	1,948.4	2,000.5
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	168.0	229.3	247.9	279.5	292.5
Victoria .. ..	142.9	192.8	193.2	217.7	227.0
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>89.3</b>
South Australia .. ..	34.0	45.6	49.0	56.9	60.2
Western Australia .. ..	26.2	32.6	35.6	42.8	43.9
Tasmania .. ..	11.6	15.2	16.6	21.0	21.7
Australia <sup>a</sup> .. ..	437.1	579.8	619.4	707.5	738.5
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales .. ..	697.9	786.1	783.9	1,037.6	1,071.7
Victoria .. ..	500.4	597.9	552.4	757.4	783.7
<b>Queensland .. ..</b>	<b>226.0</b>	<b>230.6</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>361.3</b>
South Australia .. ..	140.7	167.5	158.4	232.9	238.9
Western Australia .. ..	109.1	115.8	111.5	177.8	180.3
Tasmania .. ..	49.0	54.6	56.1	83.8	85.7
Australia <sup>a</sup> .. ..	1,730.2	1,961.2	1,915.7	2,655.9	2,739.0

<sup>a</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

<sup>b</sup> Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945.

#### 4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

*The State Industrial Court.*—The Industrial Court of Queensland has a Supreme Court Judge as President, with two other members until February, 1956, when a third was appointed. Under legislation of 1948, the Court may have up to four members in addition to the President. The Court 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 conciliation and 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 Industrial 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.

An important function of the Industrial Court is to determine from time to time a basic wage, which prescribes minimum rates payable to adult male and female workers under its awards (see page 340).

The Court was first established in 1917 and now operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1955*. 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. Based on a survey made by the Commonwealth Statistician which covered a large proportion of all employees, the following estimates were made of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts in April, 1954:—Awards of State Court, 219,000 males and 65,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 51,000 males and 20,000 females; no award, 40,000 males and 19,000 females.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Applications for New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, Interpretations	252	692	490	418	312	342	543	357	401	439
Applications for Compulsory Conferences & References to Disputes	11	45	17	22	21	29	35	65	84	95
Applications <i>re</i> Apprentices or Improvers .. .. .	..	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..
Applications for Deregistrations of Industrial Unions .. .. .	2	2	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
Applications for Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	103	79	13
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Registrar .. .. .	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Industrial Arbitration Acts .. .. .	24	20	15	20	8	28	15	39	39	37
Appeals from Decisions of Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts .. .. .	1	1	4	5	8	1	6	6	6	10
Applications for Injunction and Restraint Orders .. .. .	10	8	4	9	5	5	5	14	13	13
Miscellaneous Applications <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	56	65	44	33	13	193	35	63	148	45
Cases Filed at Townsville Registry <sup>b</sup>	19	14	25	25	29	1	67	50	52	38
Total Cases .. .. .	377	852	602	536	403	601	753	697	1823	690

<sup>a</sup> Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban, and, in 1954, 1,121 complaints by export meat industry employers against employees for non-observance of Court orders.

<sup>b</sup> Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The Industrial Court issues permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage these persons at a lesser rate than the award wage when they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. Such applications by aged and infirm workers are dealt with by an Industrial Magistrate.

*Industrial Disputes.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, the 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.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1946 ..	22	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
1947 ..	13	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
1948 ..	12	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
1949 ..	38	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
1950 ..	147	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952 ..	195	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953 ..	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
1954 ..	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
1955 ..	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046

A comparison with the other States for 1955 is given in the next table.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1955.

State.	Disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	1,072	260,353	13,678	274,031	673,325	2,230,935
Victoria ..	66	33,255	2,287	35,542	138,507	435,356
<b>Queensland ..</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>83,026</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>86,652</b>	<b>99,318</b>	<b>328,046</b>
S. Australia ..	43	23,969	129	24,098	66,881	203,182
W. Australia ..	16	9,504	345	9,849	9,582	32,704
Tasmania ..	48	13,204	240	13,444	20,387	70,927
<b>Australia<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>424,340</b>	<b>20,307</b>	<b>444,647</b>	<b>1,010,884</b>	<b>3,310,321</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

*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 1955*. 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 Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

## EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	75,551	74,914	77,024	79,287	83,219
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	21,569	21,555	21,096	22,361	21,573
Queensland Shop Assistants' Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	12,736	12,067	12,883	13,223	13,383
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	11,200	11,200	11,200	10,600	11,000
Amalgamated Engineering ..	9,858	10,787	10,513	10,296	10,723
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	9,081	9,385	9,943	10,037	10,279
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	8,209	8,214	8,672	9,722	10,195
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	7,212	7,409	7,625	7,995	8,184
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.) ..	6,658	6,505	6,832	7,281	7,117
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	5,423	4,748	4,383	5,761	6,222
Queensland State Service ..	4,648	5,063	5,244	5,467	5,750
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's ..	5,034	5,199	5,321	5,416	5,507
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,284	4,592	6,039	4,610	5,500
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	4,780	4,985	5,080	5,478	5,416
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	4,288	4,681	5,443	5,818	4,683
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation ..	3,666	3,742	3,791	4,019	4,212
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	2,500	3,000	3,100	3,500	3,700
Queensland Colliery ..	3,518	3,491	3,483	3,367	3,523
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	3,400	3,560	3,471	3,365	3,400
Q'land Railway Maintenance	2,910	2,835	2,882	2,973	3,107
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemmen ..	2,945	2,842	2,727	2,737	3,019
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	2,866	2,919	2,867	2,815	2,916
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	2,541	2,944	2,850	2,628	2,850
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.) ..	2,036	2,452	2,480	2,603	2,850
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.) ..	2,947	2,996	2,386	2,808	2,817
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,847	2,592	2,625	2,669	2,771
Clothing and Allied Trades	3,250	2,430	2,474	2,642	2,678
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	5,459	3,625	3,252	3,775	2,640
Queensland Police ..	2,020	2,141	2,225	2,373	2,597
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	2,091	2,253	2,282	2,268	2,251
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,683	1,819	1,845	1,973	2,149
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.) ..	2,454	2,289	2,091	2,072	2,060
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	2,009	2,122	2,137	2,026	2,054
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.) ..	1,632	1,750	1,797	1,818	2,029
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.) ..	1,412	1,553	1,300	1,700	2,010
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.) ..	1,766	1,855	1,901	1,958	2,004
Aust. Trained Nurses' (Q.) ..	1,756	1,863	1,824	1,967	1,920
Hospital Employees' ..	1,673	1,480	1,678	1,839	1,777
Boot Trade Federation (Q.) ..	1,153	1,175	1,167	1,278	1,428
Q'land Railway Station-masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	2,031	1,603	1,629	1,565	1,378
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,070	1,094	1,092	1,038	1,109
Other Unions ..	978	1,027	1,014	1,037	1,037
	10,446	10,418	10,590	10,670	11,012
Total (77 Unions) ..	265,590	265,174	270,258	278,835	286,049

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,739	7,794	7,890	7,877	7,769
United Graziers' .. .. .	4,581	4,566	4,622	4,713	4,893
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,004	4,148	4,230	4,572	4,805
Q'land Assn. of Grocers, Drapers, & General Stores	2,530	2,470	2,513	2,505	2,328
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	2,444	1,399	1,519	1,604	1,661
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,090	1,036	1,056	1,110	1,085
Other Unions .. .. .	3,814	4,556	4,539	4,407	4,700
Total (23 Unions) ..	26,202	25,969	26,369	26,788	27,241

*Trade Unions in Australia.*—The Commonwealth Statistician supplied the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1955, there were 372 unions with a record number of 1,801,862 members.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	42,180	42,439	43,051	43,572	47,678
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	242,800	245,831	246,217	258,838	266,897
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c. . .	104,605	93,847	95,806	104,335	106,865
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c. . .	131,873	100,056	111,788	117,292	107,618
Books, Printing, &c. ..	35,211	34,494	35,467	38,912	41,514
Other Manufacturing ..	80,581	75,619	80,027	84,456	85,023
Building .. .. .	134,198	115,837	123,811	143,071	134,224
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	48,646	49,991	50,515	49,833	46,641
Railway & Tramway Services	139,405	144,710	143,642	143,680	146,401
Other Land Transport ..	58,918	60,111	59,494	62,025	66,627
Shipping, &c. .. .. .	45,972	42,703	39,941	40,372	41,612
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. . .	59,911	59,055	62,070	63,831	66,224
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	34,485	37,749	33,025	36,611	37,722
Public Service .. .. .	183,541	187,255	195,777	202,797	203,437
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	104,162	104,486	108,605	112,946	114,218
Retail and Wholesale ..	60,847	58,917	62,723	72,664	71,583
Municipal, Labouring, &c. . .	75,926	72,858	75,097	81,115	83,572
Other .. .. .	107,010	111,584	112,702	131,154	134,006
Total .. .. .	1,690,271	1,637,542	1,679,758	1,787,504	1,801,862

## 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.

From 1921 to August, 1953, the Commonwealth basic wage was adjusted quarterly after the index number became 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. From 1940 any variation was effective from the commencement of the first full pay period in the second month after the end of each quarter.

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 "C" Series Index, which includes clothing and miscellaneous items. 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 was a "needs" wage, which was varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This was 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 gave the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week. In subsequent interpretations of the new award the Court declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. The result was that

in Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was increased by 19s. to £7 14s. The Court further decided that as from the first pay period in February, 1951, the new basic wage would be shown in shillings by a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

On 12th September, 1953, the Court decided that, in the case of certain awards, automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. In a series of subsequent applications to the Court, the majority of other awards were varied in a similar manner.

The following table gives annual averages of the Brisbane basic wage for males, and each change from 1st November, 1943, to 1st June, 1956. The rate remained unchanged between November, 1943, and May, 1946, the war-time price control policy having stabilised retail prices over that period.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

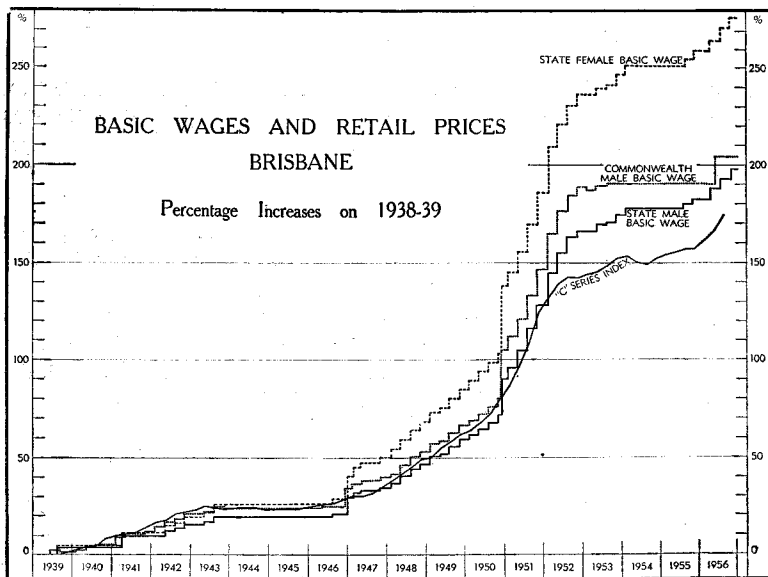
Year.	Average Male Rate.			Commencing Date.	Male Rate.		
	<i>a</i>				<i>a</i>		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1921 .. .. .	3	18	0	1st November, 1943 ..	4	13	0
1922 .. .. .	3	11	11	1st May, 1946 ..	4	14	0
1929 .. .. .	4	0	5	1st December, 1946 ..	5	1	0 <sup>b</sup>
1932 .. .. .	2	18	0	1st February, 1947 ..	5	3	0
				1st May, 1947 ..	5	4	0
1934 .. .. .	3	1	0	1st November, 1947 ..	5	5	0
1935 .. .. .	3	2	2	1st February, 1948 ..	5	7	0
				1st May, 1948 ..	5	10	0
1936 .. .. .	3	4	2	1st August, 1948 ..	5	13	0
1937 .. .. .	3	8	8	1st November, 1948 ..	5	15	0
1938 .. .. .	3	14	7	1st February, 1949 ..	5	18	0
1939 .. .. .	3	15	10	1st May, 1949 ..	5	19	0
1940 .. .. .	3	18	0	1st August, 1949 ..	6	2	0
				1st November, 1949 ..	6	5	0
1941 .. .. .	4	2	7	1st February, 1950 ..	6	7	0
1942 .. .. .	4	7	11	1st May, 1950 ..	6	9	0
1943 .. .. .	4	12	4	1st August, 1950 ..	6	12	0
1944 .. .. .	4	13	0	1st November, 1950 ..	6	15	0
1945 .. .. .	4	13	0	1st December, 1950 ..	7	14	0 <sup>c</sup>
				1st February, 1951 ..	7	19	0
1946 .. .. .	4	14	3	1st May, 1951 ..	8	6	0
1947 .. .. .	5	3	8	1st August, 1951 ..	8	15	0
1948 .. .. .	5	10	6	1st November, 1951 ..	9	5	0
1949 .. .. .	6	0	3	1st February, 1952 ..	9	19	0
1950 .. .. .	6	11	4	1st May, 1952 ..	10	7	0
				1st August, 1952 ..	10	13	0
1951 .. .. .	8	8	7	1st November, 1952 ..	10	16	0
1952 .. .. .	10	5	9	1st February, 1953 ..	10	15	0
1953 .. .. .	10	16	10	1st May, 1953 ..	10	17	0
1954 .. .. .	10	18	0	1st August, 1953 ..	10	18	0
1955 .. .. .	10	18	0	1st June, 1956 ..	11	8	0 <sup>c</sup>

*a* The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate.

*b* Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

*c* Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.





*State Basic Wage.*—The Queensland Industrial Court declares a basic wage which 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 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.

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 for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 10th February, 1942, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. From February, 1945, there was a series of progressive easings of the Wage Pegging Regulations. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and in the latter part of 1947 it made a number of decisions adjusting wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's general basic wage increase of £1 a week for males (see page 338), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive

less than 5s. a week over the basic wage, his rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown below.

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until the end of 1956 are as follows.

## STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.			Females.		
	£	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 <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	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
2nd November, 1942 .. .. .	4	14	0	2	11	6
3rd May, 1943 .. .. .	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943 .. .. .	4	17	0	2	14	6
5th August, 1946 .. .. .	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946 .. .. .	5	5	0	3	0	6
10th February, 1947 .. .. .	5	7	0	3	2	6
28th April, 1947 .. .. .	5	8	0	3	3	6
27th October, 1947 .. .. .	5	9	0	3	4	6
2nd February, 1948 .. .. .	5	11	0	3	6	6
26th April, 1948 .. .. .	5	14	0	3	8	6
2nd August, 1948 .. .. .	5	17	0	3	10	6
1st November, 1948 .. .. .	5	19	0	3	12	6
31st January, 1949 .. .. .	6	2	0	3	14	6
2nd May, 1949 .. .. .	6	3	0	3	15	6
1st August, 1949 .. .. .	6	6	0	3	17	6
31st October, 1949 .. .. .	6	9	0	3	19	6
30th January, 1950 .. .. .	6	11	0	4	1	6
1st May, 1950 .. .. .	6	13	0	4	3	6
31st July, 1950 .. .. .	6	16	0	4	5	6
30th October, 1950 .. .. .	6	19	0	4	7	6
7th December, 1950 .. .. .	7	14	0	5	2	6
5th February, 1951 .. .. .	7	19	0	5	5	6
30th April, 1951 .. .. .	8	6	0	5	10	0
30th July, 1951 .. .. .	8	15	0	5	16	0
29th October, 1951 .. .. .	9	5	0	6	3	0
4th February, 1952 .. .. .	9	19	0	6	13	0
28th April, 1952 .. .. .	10	7	0	6	18	6
28th July, 1952 .. .. .	10	13	0	7	2	6
3rd November, 1952 .. .. .	10	16	0	7	4	6
4th May, 1953 .. .. .	10	18	0	7	6	0
3rd August, 1953 .. .. .	10	19	0	7	7	0
2nd November, 1953 .. .. .	11	2	0	7	9	0
1st February, 1954 .. .. .	11	5	0	7	11	0
1st August, 1955 .. .. .	11	7	0	7	12	6
24th October, 1955 .. .. .	11	9	0	7	14	0
23rd April, 1956 .. .. .	11	13	0	7	17	0
23rd July, 1956 .. .. .	11	17	0	8	0	0
29th October, 1956 .. .. .	12	1	0	8	2	6

<sup>a</sup> Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) 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:—North-Eastern 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.

*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 following table 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.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES.<sup>a</sup>

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>
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	<b>52 10</b>	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	<b>54 4</b>	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	<b>96 8</b>	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	<b>101 2</b>	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	<b>88 1</b>	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1945 ..	121 10	120 4	<b>119 10</b>	114 5	122 9	116 11	120 4
31st Dec., 1946 ..	130 11	128 11	<b>128 0</b>	121 4	125 7	125 2	128 6
31st Dec., 1947 ..	141 3	136 10	<b>134 9</b>	133 10	137 8	133 0	137 11
31st Dec., 1948 ..	159 9	155 5	<b>151 4</b>	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 11	168 11	<b>167 10</b>	165 3	171 6	165 4	169 8
31st Dec., 1950 ..	209 6	204 5	<b>199 10</b>	200 6	208 3	199 7	205 6
31st Dec., 1951 ..	255 0	245 5	<b>240 10</b>	241 8	251 4	247 3	248 7
31st Dec., 1952 ..	284 8	274 5	<b>267 9</b>	274 6	284 7	276 2	278 2
31st Dec., 1953 ..	296 8	282 6	<b>273 10</b>	278 9	292 5	296 11	287 7
31st Dec., 1954 ..	298 4	284 3	<b>278 7</b>	282 2	293 3	299 2	290 0
31st Mar., 1955 ..	302 2	288 0	<b>280 8</b>	283 10	295 1	301 11	293 2
30th June, 1955 ..	302 8	290 10	<b>280 8</b>	284 3	299 1	302 3	294 6
30th Sept., 1955 ..	303 1	292 10	<b>282 10</b>	284 8	304 2	302 6	295 11
31st Dec., 1955 ..	310 1	296 7	<b>284 11</b>	284 9	304 9	302 7	300 0

<sup>a</sup> Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

*Award Wage Rates.*—Wage rates for the principal non-rural occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers,

and double-time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.  
1ST JANUARY, 1956.

*Males.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Brick Making—</i>				<i>Sand and Gravel Supplying—</i>			
In Charge Brick Machine	12	13	6	Puntmen .. ..	13	9	6
Setters (hand) .. ..	12	12	0	Labourers .. ..	12	0	0
Burners .. ..	12	16	0	<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			
Labourers .. ..	12	5	8	One Horse Vehicle ..	12	15	6
<i>Cement Making—</i>				Motor Vehicle up to 25			
Millers .. ..	13	12	0	Cwt. ... ..	13	8	0
Baggers .. ..	13	5	0	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt.			
Labourers .. ..	12	12	8	to Three Tons .. ..	13	17	6
<i>Asbestos-Cement Manufacture—</i>				Motor Vehicle Three to			
Moulders .. ..	13	2	5	Six Tons .. ..	14	7	0
General Hands .. ..	12	15	9	<i>Waterside Workers .. ..</i>			
<i>Joinery Works—</i>					0	8	10
Joiners, Glaziers .. ..	15	9	0				per hour <sup>a</sup>
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Installation Electricians	15	12	3	Shop Assistants (23			
Electrical Fitters .. ..	15	6	9	years and over) ..	13	9	0
Power-house Labourers	13	3	11	Storemen and Packers,			
Electrical Labourers ..	12	13	0	Warehouse Labourers	12	19	0
Radio Mechanics .. ..	15	4	0	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>				Clerks (23 years and over)	13	14	0
Boilermakers .. ..	15	4	0	Draftsmen (engineering			
Fitters or Turners .. ..	15	4	0	and architectural) ..	£696		
Moulders .. ..	15	4	0		to £791		
Patternmakers .. ..	16	6	6		per annum		
Toolmakers .. ..	15	19	0	Draftsmen (other) ..	£606		
Engineering Labourers	12	10	10		to £666		
Motor Mechanics .. ..	15	4	0	Assistant Architects ..	£791		
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>					per annum		
Butter Makers .. ..	14	0	0	Assistant Engineers ..	£791		
Graders .. ..	13	16	0		per annum		
Testers .. ..	13	6	0	Surveyors .. ..	£795		
Pasteurisers .. ..	13	2	0		to £899		
Cheese Makers .. ..	13	19	0		per annum		
Other Male Employees	12	11	0	Journalists <sup>b</sup> .. ..	16	5	3 <sup>a</sup>
<i>Building—</i>					to 37	3	9 <sup>a</sup>
Tradesmen .. ..	15	14	9	Pharmaceutical	13	14	0
Labourers .. ..	13	15	3	Chemists	to 15	6	6
<i>Furniture Making—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,				Chief Cooks .. ..	13	13	0
Upholsterers, &c. ..	14	10	0	Cooks .. ..	12	18	0
Bedding Makers .. ..	14	3	7	Barmen <sup>c</sup> .. ..	12	15	0 <sup>a</sup>
Storemen and Labourers	12	16	0	Yardmen .. ..	12	3	0
Glass Bevellers and				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Silverers .. ..	14	14	6	Chief Cooks .. ..	14	3	0 <sup>d</sup>
				Other Cooks .. ..	13	13	0 <sup>d</sup>

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

<i>Females.</i>							
£ s. d.				£ s. d.			
<i>Clothing Trade—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters ..	12	3	0 <sup>a</sup>	Shop Assistants (23 years and over) ..	9	3	0
Machinists (ready-made dressmaking) ..	9	15	0 <sup>a</sup>	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
to 10	3	0 <sup>a</sup>		Cooks ..	10	5	6
Minimum Wage ..	9	3	0 <sup>a</sup>	Others ..	8	11	0
<i>Nursing—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade I. ..	10	0	0 <sup>e</sup>	Cooks ..	9	16	6
to 10	14	0 <sup>e</sup>		Barmaids <sup>c</sup> ..	9	19	0 <sup>a</sup>
Sisters, Grade II. ..	9	10	0 <sup>e</sup>	Waitresses ..	8	10	6
to 9	16	0 <sup>e</sup>		Generals ..	8	15	6
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)—</i>				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Laundresses ..	9	5	3	Chief Cooks ..	10	14	0 <sup>d</sup>
Cooks ..	10	7	6	Other Cooks ..	9	19	0 <sup>d</sup>
to 10	17	6		Laundresses ..	8	16	0 <sup>d</sup>
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids, &c. ..	9	5	3	Waitresses, Housemaids, &c. ..	8	12	0 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth award.

<sup>b</sup> Metropolitan dailies.

<sup>c</sup> Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females.

<sup>d</sup> Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

<sup>e</sup> Board and lodging provided free.

## 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.*—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, 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.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth industrial authority has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour for adult males. The figures are averages of the numbers 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 awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

## WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 ..	47-51	47-19	<b>45-63</b>	47-29	46-53	47-33	47-07
1925 ..	46-76	46-98	<b>43-88</b>	46-97	46-26	47-25	46-44
1930 ..	45-64	46-85	<b>44-43</b>	46-83	45-55	47-09	45-98
1935 ..	44-18	46-69	<b>43-69</b>	46-63	45-48	46-75	45-26
1940 ..	43-70	44-28	<b>43-46</b>	45-23	44-09	44-92	44-04
1945 ..	43-50	43-91	<b>43-18</b>	44-07	43-15	43-38	43-59
1950 ..	39-99	39-99	<b>40-00</b>	40-00	39-54	40-00	39-96
1955 ..	39-99	39-98	<b>40-00</b>	40-00	39-51	40-00	39-95

## 7. APPRENTICESHIP.

Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1954*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Department of Public Instruction. 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 local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 29 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of 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 31st December, 1955, there were

5,472 apprentices attending the Central Technical College and State Commercial High School, 3,357 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 3,122 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31st December, 1954, the numbers were 5,364, 3,272, and 2,875 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 81 per cent. of the 1955 candidates being successful. The proportion of passes was low in the early war years, being under 70 per cent. in the years 1940 to 1942, and was again low in 1947 to 1949, with a minimum of 69.6 per cent. in 1947.

The next table shows apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1946-47 to 1955-56.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed. <i>a</i>	Indentures Cancelled. <i>b</i>	Temporary Suspensions for War Service. <i>c</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1946-47 ..	2,805	608	1,676	428	8	8,195
1947-48 ..	1,966	43	1,677	505	..	8,022
1948-49 ..	2,400	9	1,588	543	..	8,300
1949-50 ..	2,349	54	1,753	630	..	8,320
1950-51 ..	2,478	..	1,716	551	..	8,531
1951-52 ..	2,501	..	1,621	500	..	8,911
1952-53 ..	3,158	..	1,825	562	..	9,682
1953-54 ..	3,325	..	1,716	577	..	10,714
1954-55 ..	2,575	..	1,531	603	..	11,155
1955-56 ..	3,295	..	2,221	653	..	11,576

*a* Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption.

*b* Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

*c* Suspensions of indentures during the 1939-1945 War totalled 3,204. By 30th June, 1950, they had been accounted for as follows:—Died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527.

## 8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES.

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments, following the failure of the Commonwealth Government to retire from this field of activity in favour of the State Government's State-wide organisation. The service is now being main-

tained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

*The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, reconstituted the Bureau of Industry under the Department of Labour and Industry. The Bureau of Industry consists of the Minister in charge of the Department of Labour and Industry, the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, the Director of the Bureau, the Under Secretary of the Treasury Department, the Public Service Commissioner, the Commissioner for Electricity Supply, and not more than three other members appointed by the Governor in Council. Its general duties are to maintain a continuous review of industry and employment in all industries in all parts of the State; to consider the bearing of public works programmes upon private industry and employment; to review developmental action taken by the Director of Secondary Industries; to make recommendations for the development and decentralisation of industry and employment; and to acquire and disseminate knowledge of the economic condition, including the income, production, and industrial efficiency, of Queensland, and to collect relevant statistical and other information.

#### 9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

##### WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.<sup>a</sup></i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal .. .. No.	171	171	244	203	208
Non-fatal .. No.	30,447	31,706	39,913	41,381	43,533
Compensation Paid £	1,210,082	1,694,286	2,110,732	2,398,726	3,017,115
Premiums Received £	2,123,401	2,788,156	3,410,586	3,697,841	3,756,056
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.<sup>b</sup></i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	35	26	17	27	25
Recipients <sup>c</sup> —					
Incapacitated .. No.	335	327	298	291	280
Dependent .. No.	320	321	330	337	346
Compensation Paid £	72,676	71,141	68,905	80,749	115,000
Premiums Received £	56,353	78,853	93,402	98,975	102,625

<sup>a</sup> Including industrial diseases.

<sup>b</sup> Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

<sup>c</sup> Recipients of compensation at 30th June.



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 excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

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, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

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, £2,500 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 £300), plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £2,800. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £8 4s. and £9 4s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and between £6 17s. and £7 17s. for an adult female worker without dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. 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 £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £2,500 (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 £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. for each child, and £2 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

#### 10. 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 was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit 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 Benefit.

*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.

Weekly rates payable remained unchanged from the inception of the scheme until all except the 5s. allowance for a dependent child were doubled on 22nd September, 1952, from which date they were:—For unmarried persons, 30s. a week if under 18 years of age, £2 between 18 and 21, and £2 10s. in all other cases; for married persons an additional £2 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 approved friendly societies up to £2 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1955.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND, 1955.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 31st December, 1955.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	9,356	2,092	11,448	227,603	1,234	208	1,442
Sickness ..	8,008	1,971	9,979	243,648	829	275	1,104
Special ..	530	223	753	61,185	114	309	423
Total ..	17,894	4,286	22,180	532,436	2,177	792	2,969

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.  
(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. <i>a</i>	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. <i>b</i>	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
<b>PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.</b>							
1951-52	No. 912	No. 267	No. 1,012	No. 26	No. 60	No. 14	No. 2,291
1952-53	7,385	3,249	2,596	568	624	168	14,590
1953-54	1,954	799	1,935	127	252	111	5,178
1954-55	635	200	997	43	111	39	2,025
1955-56	893	345	1,319	89	431	38	3,115
<b>PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.</b>							
1951-52	No. 949	No. 220	No. 1,374	No. 24	No. 64	No. 16	No. 2,647
1952-53	17,590	6,168	4,281	842	841	262	29,984
1953-54	6,495	2,698	3,169	252	406	212	13,232
1954-55	1,443	539	1,408	66	153	81	3,690
1955-56	1,368	479	1,511	83	515	57	4,013
<b>PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.</b>							
1951-52	£ 4,595	£ 935	£ 9,519	£ 85	£ 364	£ 86	£ 15,584
1952-53	223,858	76,977	55,175	11,004	10,311	3,487	380,812
1953-54	103,935	42,306	48,489	4,184	6,325	3,549	208,788
1954-55	21,214	8,275	22,535	1,041	2,226	1,329	56,620
1955-56	18,034	5,806	23,989	919	6,407	830	55,985

*a* Including Australian Capital Territory.

*b* Including Northern Territory.

## 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 expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance for the latest year available, 1953-54, is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

### 2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

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. Special Commonwealth grants are 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; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. 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 receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 357). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax, and reimbursements on account of both 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 and entertainment tax.

*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 State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. 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 by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1954-55.

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.	1937-38.	1947-48.	1954-55.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,347,006	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,007,294	34,543
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,096,235</b>	<b>1,228,627</b>	<b>1,288,753</b>	<b>1,330,795</b>	<b>1,593,481</b>	<b>23,410</b>
S. Australia	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,207,331	15,535
W. Australia	560,639 <sup>a</sup>	551,991	635,956	670,564	870,182	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	506,476	7,511
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>7,672,119</b>	<b>8,407,789</b>	<b>9,039,297</b>	<b>9,316,765</b>	<b>11,531,770</b>	<b>163,865</b>

<sup>a</sup> Including a 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 ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing 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 raised.

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, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

*Recent Australian Borrowings.*—Loans used to be floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes, but, during the 1939-1945 War, loans were raised more frequently as the necessity for funds for war purposes increased. Borrowings since the war, for redemption, post-war reconstruction, and public works, have remained high. Particulars of loan raisings, excluding local counter sales of securities, International Bank Dollar Loans, and loans raised in Switzerland, during the last five years are as follows:—

	Amount Raised.	Average Net Yield Per Cent.	
		£	s. d.
1950-51 ..	293,282,790	3	0 0
1951-52 ..	294,929,680	2	9 5
1952-53 ..	222,498,050	4	1 2
1953-54 ..	252,357,545	4	4 5
1954-55 ..	434,687,432	4	4 2

Loans raised during 1954-55 totalled £434·7m., of which £112·4m. bore interest at the rate of 3 per cent., maturing in 2 to 3 years, £5·1m. at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., maturing in 15 years, and £317·2m. at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., maturing in 13 years. Of the total raised, £258·9m. was for conversion and redemption of existing loans, £29·2m. was advanced to the States for housing, £143·1m. was raised on behalf of the States, and £3·5m. was for war repatriation and rehabilitation purposes. The loans raised in Australia totalled £429·6m., of which £317·1m. was at par, £87·2m. at £99 5s., £17·4m. at £98 15s., and £7·9m. at £98 10s., and £5·1m. was raised in New York at £99.

In addition, £8·1m. was raised by local counter sales on behalf of the States at varying rates of interest for public works, redemption, &c., and proceeds from the International Bank Dollar Loans and a Swiss loan totalled £10·9m. and £6·1m. respectively.

An interest-free loan of £5m. was opened in May, 1940, for war purposes, and when subscriptions reached this amount the loan remained open. The net contributions to this loan amounted to £6,351,580 at 30th June, 1944, but redemptions reduced the amount owing to £11,882 at 30th June, 1955.

In March, 1940, a scheme of War Savings Certificates was inaugurated. These certificates could be purchased for 16s., £4, £8, and £40, and, if held for a period of 7 years, would be worth £1, £5, £10, and £50 respectively. After the war, the certificates were renamed Savings Certificates. On 1st March, 1947, the term of the certificates was reduced to 5 years, at the end of which they were repayable at 25 per cent. over their face values of £1, £5, £10, or £50. The net amount of Savings Certificates outstanding at 30th June, 1955, was £26,615,275. From 1st February, 1949, Savings Certificates were replaced by a National Savings Group system, under which employees may authorise employers to deduct amounts from their wages and pay them into their savings bank accounts each quarter.

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. Some municipal and semi-governmental borrowings are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City Council and the State Electricity Commission.

*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 352. The taxation transfers do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation in the absence of such an agreement. As taxpayers of some States may be at a disadvantage through their payments under uniform tax rates being out of proportion to the reimbursements received by their State Governments under the agreement, if a State considers that it is not being equitably treated under the taxation reimbursement plan (see page 357 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1954-55.

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.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves 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, 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.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to or for the States.

## COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1954-55.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-man-ia.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
(a) Tax Reimbursement ..	50,697	32,397	20,897	11,414	10,238	4,403	130,046
(b) Other General Financial Assistance.							
Financial Agreement—							
Interest .. ..	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund .. ..	1,430	880	497	503	397	240	3,947
Special Assistance .. ..	7,758	4,959	3,198	1,746	1,567	674	19,902
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	2,250	7,450	2,600	12,300
Total .. ..	12,105	7,966	4,791	5,203	9,888	3,781	43,734
(c) Direct Payments for Special Purposes.							
C'wealth Aid Roads—							
Grants to States .. ..	5,894	3,771	4,124	2,409	4,190	1,073	21,461
Other .. ..	a	a	a	a	a	a	900
Public Hospital Benefits	2,393	1,360	1,085	415	450	199	5,902
Mental Instit'ns Benefits	107	54	37	16	9	3	226
Tuberculosis Benefits ..	1,300	1,087	482	324	378	168	3,739
Tuberculosis Act, 1948 <sup>b</sup> ..	817	46	576	54	198	18	1,709
Pharmaceutical Benefits	494	334	211	89	89	52	1,269
Nutrition of Children ..	981	497	322	156	126	144	2,226
Imported Houses .. ..	18	..	..	23	47	..	88
Long Service Leave (Coal)	469	1	88	..	33	9	600
Meat Production .. ..	..	..	101	..	160	..	261
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
W. Australian Waterworks	..	..	..	..	366	..	366
Grants to Universities ..	630	367	180	183	122	62	1,544
Total .. ..	13,103	7,517	7,206	3,689	6,168	1,728	40,311
(d) Assistance for Producers.							
Cotton Bounty .. ..	..	..	25	..	..	..	25
Tractor Bounty .. ..	15	2	..	..	65	..	82
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy .. ..	3,168	6,661	3,759	966	585	611	15,750
Extension Grant .. ..	65	60	60	19	17	9	230
Cattle Tick Control .. ..	250	..	..	..	..	..	250
Tobacco Industry .. ..	2	2	5	..	3	..	12
Drought, Flood, and Bush Fire Relief .. ..	596	..	6	..	..	..	602
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services .. ..	48	39	48	22	27	9	193
Flax Fibre .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Sulphuric Acid .. ..	59	130	17	..	101	..	307
Total .. ..	4,203	6,899	3,920	1,007	798	629	17,456
Total All Payments .. ..	80,108	54,779	36,814	21,313	27,092	10,541	231,547

a Strategic Roads and Road Safety, not allocated between States.

b Reimbursement of capital expenditure.



Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1955, to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	30,363,369	34,744,841	43,424,114	47,732,911	50,697,089
Victoria ..	17,445,851	20,347,070	26,027,848	29,351,601	32,397,126
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>12,272,511</b>	<b>13,961,960</b>	<b>17,487,045</b>	<b>19,257,017</b>	<b>20,897,300</b>
S. Australia	6,468,266	7,408,780	9,342,310	10,384,255	11,413,920
W. Australia	6,168,945	6,999,753	8,741,392	9,623,017	10,238,101
Tasmania	2,387,722	2,805,298	3,600,414	4,066,344	4,402,697
Total ..	75,106,664	86,267,702	108,623,123	120,415,145	130,046,233
<b>OTHER PAYMENTS.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	21,732,659	32,029,579	28,995,633	26,562,847	29,411,073
Victoria ..	17,955,313	26,631,161	23,781,357	22,232,744	22,381,975
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>11,499,496</b>	<b>16,905,634</b>	<b>16,331,320</b>	<b>14,857,891</b>	<b>15,916,885</b>
S. Australia	10,411,133	13,163,508	14,712,833	13,377,846	9,898,751
W. Australia	12,365,876	14,027,811	16,587,619	16,087,555	16,853,585
Tasmania	3,211,442	4,732,317	5,077,721	5,165,855	6,138,357
Total ..	77,175,919	108,090,010 <sup>a</sup>	106,086,483 <sup>a</sup>	103,884,738 <sup>a</sup>	101,500,626 <sup>a</sup>
<b>TOTAL.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	52,096,028	66,774,420	72,419,747	74,295,758	80,108,162
Victoria ..	35,401,164	46,978,231	49,809,205	51,584,345	54,779,101
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>23,772,007</b>	<b>30,867,594</b>	<b>33,818,365</b>	<b>34,114,908</b>	<b>36,814,185</b>
S. Australia	16,879,399	20,572,288	24,055,143	23,762,101	21,312,671
W. Australia	18,534,821	21,027,564	25,329,011	25,710,572	27,091,686
Tasmania	5,599,164	7,537,615	8,678,135	9,232,199	10,541,054
Total ..	152,282,583	194,357,712 <sup>a</sup>	214,709,606 <sup>a</sup>	224,299,883 <sup>a</sup>	231,546,859 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including £600,000 in 1951-52, 1952-53, and 1953-54, and £900,000 in 1954-55, for Strategic Roads and Road Safety, and, in 1953-54, £5,000,000 payment to Commonwealth Aid Roads Supplementary Trust Account, not allocated between States.

The total payments of £1,017,196,643 during the five years ended June, 1955, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. There have been no payments to the States from Commonwealth Loan Fund since 1942-43. Of the total, £53,143,514 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £520,458,867 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £183,870,402 as special money grants, £89,513,919 for roads, and £170,209,941 for various other specified 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 amount paid to the States by the Commonwealth in 1954-55 (£231,546,859) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £130,046,233 transferred as tax reimbursements which commenced

in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments were continued after the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. In 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £43,734,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1954-55.

*Reimbursements of Taxation.*—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could enforce priority in the collection of its own taxation and could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States, the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

						£
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	15,517,000
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	6,890,000
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	5,821,000
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	2,458,000
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	2,644,000
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	925,000
						34,255,000
						34,255,000

The amounts were based on the average collections of income tax in each State, less estimated collection costs, during the years 1939-40 and 1940-41, and in all States except Queensland they include amounts on account of entertainment tax, totalling £766,000 for all States.

At a Premiers' Conference in January, 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is

concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act, 1946*, implemented this arrangement as from 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it would be £40 million increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia from 1st July, 1947, to the beginning of the financial year in which the reimbursements are made, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages from 1946-47 to the financial year preceding that in which the reimbursements are made. Average wages were to be measured by the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as one-half.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution would be partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population takes into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years. Four units of population are added for each child aged 5 to 15 years, and this adjusted figure is then increased by the proportion which the sum of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1955-56, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1955-56 was £141,652,261. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, and the previous year, is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales .. ..	16,477	50,716	54,226
Victoria .. ..	8,860	32,419	36,069
Queensland .. ..	6,601	20,907	22,531
South Australia .. ..	3,458	11,414	12,682
Western Australia .. ..	3,384	10,239	11,253
Tasmania .. ..	1,220	4,403	4,891
Total .. ..	40,000	130,098	141,652

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth continued, until 1953-54, to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their rights to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

During 1952, the Prime Minister announced the desire of the Commonwealth Government to restore to the States the right of levying their own income taxes, but no arrangement with the States has yet been reached.

### 3. 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 365.

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, 1954-55.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
	£	£	£
Taxation—			
Income (Commonwealth Reimbursement) .. .. .	20,906,636	..	20,906,636
Motor .. .. .	1,042,252	4,075,193	5,117,445
Other <sup>a</sup> .. .. .	7,683,206	834,153	8,517,359
Business Undertakings—			
Railways .. .. .	30,804,558	142,000	30,946,558
Other .. .. .	..	11,147,208	11,147,208
Land Revenue .. .. .	3,827,307	979,301	4,806,608
Interest on Loans and Public Balances .. .. .	933,192	590,260	1,523,452
Commonwealth Payments .. .. .	5,005,886	7,187,145 <sup>f</sup>	12,193,031 <sup>f</sup>
Other .. .. .	2,777,060	20,118,431	22,895,491
Net Total Receipts .. .. .	72,980,097	45,073,691 <sup>f</sup>	118,053,788 <sup>f</sup>
Gross Total Receipts <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	73,819,723	47,788,578 <sup>f</sup>	121,608,301 <sup>f</sup>
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration <sup>c</sup> .. .. .	7,019,029	1,377,431	8,396,460
Education .. .. .	8,818,908	524,335	9,343,243
Public Health and Recreation .. .. .	8,590,307	3,261,887 <sup>f</sup>	11,852,194 <sup>f</sup>
Social Amelioration .. .. .	1,613,227	151,450	1,764,677
Business Undertakings—			
Railways .. .. .	30,040,780	334,333	30,375,113
Other .. .. .	..	9,077,907	9,077,907
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	9,738,209	9,738,209
Land Settlement .. .. .	572,420	4,552,028	5,124,448
Forestry .. .. .	538,323	944,946	1,483,269
Agriculture .. .. .	763,131	1,138,689	1,901,820
Irrigation .. .. .	482,639	2,468,686	2,951,325
Debt Charges .. .. .	9,887,170	1,562,864	11,450,034
Other .. .. .	2,847,964	11,336,980 <sup>d</sup>	14,184,944
Net Total Expenditure .. .. .	71,173,898	46,469,745 <sup>f</sup>	117,643,643 <sup>f</sup>
Gross Total Expenditure <sup>b</sup> .. .. .	73,602,000	47,596,156 <sup>ef</sup>	121,198,156 <sup>f</sup>

<sup>a</sup> For details see page 374.

<sup>b</sup> This is the gross total of all funds, no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

<sup>c</sup> Including law, order, and public safety.

<sup>d</sup> Including housing, £5,985,004, loans to Local Bodies and investments, £3,059,299, and subsidies to Local Bodies, £1,502,397.

<sup>e</sup> Excluding refunds of £25,000 insurance companies' deposits.

<sup>f</sup> Including £1,856,450 provided by the Commonwealth Government but not shown in the State accounts.

In the next table the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures 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.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46 .. ..	24,342	10,922	35,264	24,006	10,282	34,288
1946-47 .. ..	24,626	13,393	38,019	24,690	15,317	40,007
1947-48 .. ..	26,413	14,563	40,976	26,581	15,633	42,214
1948-49 .. ..	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543
1949-50 .. ..	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51 .. ..	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52 .. ..	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53 .. ..	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308
1953-54 .. ..	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110
1954-55 .. ..	72,980	45,074	118,054	71,174	46,470	117,644

Receipts and expenditure of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds increased greatly during the 1939-1945 War as the direct result of war activities in Queensland, railways and Commonwealth defence moneys being the main factors. During the war years 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 delayed railway maintenance work. During the three years ended 30th June, 1945, £3½m. was paid by the railways into this fund. Certain transfers from other revenue took the fund to its highest level of £9,240,581 at 30th June, 1945. At 30th June, 1955, it stood at £4,794,506.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is ‘Railways’, but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion being 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 and 5·2 per cent. in 1954-55. While other sources of revenue increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until 1949-50, but had risen to £3·8m. in 1954-55.

The figures for ‘Commonwealth Government’ are not the same as the totals given on page 356, as they include only the Commonwealth contributions to interest on State debts, together with grants of £2,000,000, £5,005,542, £4,220,912, £3,438,356, and £3,198,235 in the five years respectively under the *State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts*. Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as ‘Income Tax’, while 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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Taxation—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and Succession Duties ..	1,427,937	1,870,099	2,302,299	2,352,384	2,512,895
Lottery Tax ..	210,750	245,250	280,000	288,000	304,375
Other Stamp Duties	2,052,415	2,032,057	2,084,270	2,547,395	2,613,038
Land Tax ..	373,879	888,090	1,034,548	1,079,624	1,205,531
Income Tax <sup>a</sup> ..	12,279,888	13,994,458	17,490,656	19,278,457	20,906,636
Racing Taxes ..	246,020	291,749	293,130	297,506	284,782
Motor Taxes ..	655,018	840,827	900,292	1,039,556	1,042,252
Liquor Taxes ..	230,142	272,555	361,519	399,495	443,187
Licenses, Other Taxes	173,238	179,561	191,281	273,683	319,398
<b>Total Taxation ..</b>	<b>17,649,287</b>	<b>20,614,646</b>	<b>24,937,995</b>	<b>27,556,100</b>	<b>29,632,094</b>
<b>Railways .. ..</b>	<b>18,875,882</b>	<b>22,390,713</b>	<b>24,868,163</b>	<b>28,951,990</b>	<b>30,804,558</b>
<b>Lands—</b>					
Rents .. ..	1,430,982	1,567,011	1,957,962	2,254,036	2,399,583
Forestry .. ..	551,738	1,155,235	1,344,969	1,523,910	1,205,318
Other .. ..	104,542	122,260	125,962	189,348	222,406
<b>Total Lands ..</b>	<b>2,087,262</b>	<b>2,844,506</b>	<b>3,428,893</b>	<b>3,967,294</b>	<b>3,827,307</b>
<b>Interest .. ..</b>	<b>919,386</b>	<b>1,088,835</b>	<b>1,331,705</b>	<b>1,461,834</b>	<b>1,720,002<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Commonwealth Govt.<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>3,164,116</b>	<b>6,525,837</b>	<b>5,967,261</b>	<b>5,177,903</b>	<b>5,005,886</b>
<b>Fees for Services ..</b>	<b>748,588</b>	<b>842,572</b>	<b>1,060,305</b>	<b>1,122,480</b>	<b>1,236,818</b>
<b>Other<sup>c</sup> .. ..</b>	<b>1,278,403</b>	<b>1,446,005</b>	<b>1,576,271</b>	<b>1,458,479</b>	<b>1,593,058</b>
<b>Total Receipts ..</b>	<b>44,722,924</b>	<b>55,753,114</b>	<b>63,170,593</b>	<b>69,696,080</b>	<b>73,819,723</b>

<sup>a</sup> Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

<sup>b</sup> Contribution to interest on public debt, special financial assistance grants, and grants for special purposes.

<sup>c</sup> Receipts of printer and institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, &c., and, from 1950-51 to 1952-53, loan repayments used for sinking fund.

<sup>d</sup> Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 360 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds.

*Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.*—The table on pages 363-364 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”, although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April, 1952, and subsequently by the Mines and Immigration Department; and expenditure on Agricultural Education, apart from Gatton College, is under “Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying” and not “Education”.

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 shown under "Business Undertakings" does not include the expenditure on such undertakings as the State Government Insurance Office, State Coal Mines, State Coke Works, Fish Supply, and the Tourist Bureau, for which all transactions are passed through trust funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals excludes amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.<sup>a</sup>

Function.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Legislative and General Administration—</b>					
Parliament, including Governor ..	199,461	225,258	230,518	272,976	288,945
Electoral .. ..	27,033	41,573	102,645	34,892	45,034
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	4,373	6,003	813	..	15,522
Other .. ..	1,946,333	2,316,666	2,615,518	3,078,741	2,931,623
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,177,200</b>	<b>2,589,500</b>	<b>2,949,494</b>	<b>3,386,609</b>	<b>3,281,124</b>
<b>Law, Order, and Public Safety—</b>					
Police .. ..	2,128,356	2,691,166	2,680,782	2,776,833	2,916,326
Prisons .. ..	112,166	148,492	176,828	181,946	192,477
Other .. ..	642,273	788,199	922,422	998,089	1,042,775
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,882,795</b>	<b>3,627,857</b>	<b>3,780,032</b>	<b>3,956,868</b>	<b>4,151,578</b>
<b>Regulation of Trade and Industry—</b>					
Factories and Shops	43,722	53,421	55,158	61,255	61,145
Labour Legislation	77,972	100,718	103,258	114,657	112,935
Price Fixing, &c. ..	113,412	136,067	140,426	102,876	92,611
Weights & Measures	22,808	26,862	29,504	31,723	34,841
Transport Control	39,668	49,911	54,478	55,935	63,912
Liquor Lic. Control	8,118	10,057	13,829	16,347	18,512
Building Control ..	18,733	21,517	3,486	..	..
Other .. ..	150	150	150	150	150
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>324,583</b>	<b>398,703</b>	<b>400,289</b>	<b>382,943</b>	<b>384,106</b>
<b>Education—</b>					
State Schools ..	3,961,096	4,812,968	5,632,514	6,362,127	6,985,554
Technical Colleges	512,903	620,663	703,890	764,870	802,538
University .. ..	289,893	410,905	574,109	643,274	665,547
Agricultural .. ..	169,171	247,908	267,747	286,877	230,567
Other .. ..	89,798	102,655	121,287	122,583	134,702
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>5,022,861</b>	<b>6,195,099</b>	<b>7,299,547</b>	<b>8,179,731</b>	<b>8,818,908</b>



QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE *a*—*continued*.

Function.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	£ 51,664	£ 64,718	£ 90,651	£ 96,148	£ 104,715
Art Gallery .. ..	4,688	3,750	7,000	7,000	7,000
Other .. ..	13,679	19,473	23,362	15,234	15,923 <sup>b</sup>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>70,031</b>	<b>87,941</b>	<b>121,013</b>	<b>118,382</b>	<b>127,638</b>
Health & Recreation—					
Govt. and Public					
Hospitals .. ..	3,094,507	4,017,375	5,068,021	5,519,852	6,099,571
Mental Hospitals ..	895,673	1,135,344	1,320,229	1,338,393	1,512,403
Baby Clinics .. ..	138,485	180,188	239,947	259,188	251,458
Other .. ..	464,645	601,456	625,412	706,680	784,875
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,593,310</b>	<b>5,934,363</b>	<b>7,253,609</b>	<b>7,824,113</b>	<b>8,648,307</b>
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare .. ..	204,890	270,501	325,518	339,717	388,592
Aboriginals .. ..	327,544	412,864	492,164	512,549	592,218
Relief Assistance &c.	59,933	71,488	97,734	99,127	103,626
Homes for Aged &c.	354,083	450,944	498,195	506,621	528,791
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>946,450</b>	<b>1,205,797</b>	<b>1,413,611</b>	<b>1,458,014</b>	<b>1,613,227</b>
Development of State					
Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	761,601	861,317	1,043,285	1,030,406	1,075,059
Mining .. ..	153,712	209,218	210,276	237,533	244,767
Agricultural, Pas-					
toral, Dairying ..	554,612	769,270	947,886	1,075,918	1,012,560
Forestry .. ..	176,342	304,929	587,941	453,683	538,323
Other .. ..	362,267	470,118	498,980	1,900,811	1,911,369
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,008,534</b>	<b>2,614,852</b>	<b>3,288,368</b>	<b>4,698,351</b>	<b>4,782,078</b>
Business Undertakings					
Railways .. ..	18,871,040	23,959,298	27,170,554	28,303,027	30,040,780
Mining .. ..	601	1,857	120,000	327,832	250,000
Other .. ..	..	..	..	82,834	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18,871,641</b>	<b>23,961,155</b>	<b>27,290,554</b>	<b>28,713,693</b>	<b>30,290,780</b>
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest .. ..	4,995,945	5,432,411	5,843,022	6,648,552	7,637,444
Exchange & Comn.	828,732	813,190	689,471	835,694	474,256
Sinking Fund .. ..	1,374,484	1,460,630	1,550,997	1,637,210	1,775,470
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>7,199,161</b>	<b>7,706,231</b>	<b>8,083,490</b>	<b>9,121,456</b>	<b>9,887,170</b>
Other .. ..	528,195	1,386,221	1,099,689	1,512,986	1,617,084
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>44,624,761</b>	<b>55,707,719</b>	<b>62,979,696</b>	<b>69,353,146</b>	<b>73,602,000</b>

*a* Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included in this table according to their appropriate function. On page 360 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

*b* Including £12,689 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra.

*Trust Funds.*—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

## TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Balance 30th June, 1955.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare .. .. .	131,046	122,788	9,564
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	2,820,991	3,015,415	805,428
Barrier Fences .. .. .	170,240	76,546	94,318
Buffalo Fly Control .. .. .	35,167	31,072	21,743
Burdekin River Authority .. .. .	491,851	496,716	172,511
C'wealth Aid Local Authority Roads	1,033,025	840,280	432,474
Commonwealth-State Housing .. .. .	3,531,688	4,987,482	516,227
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works			
Construction .. .. .	536,371	527,959	294,123
Dairy Cattle Improvement .. .. .	60,858	63,843	-9,222
Drought Relief .. .. .	39,716	..	201,605
Electricity .. .. .	101,334	97,997	47,660
Federal Aid Rehabilitation .. .. .	35,387	4,350	633,795
Fish Supply .. .. .	1,005,033	1,050,381	-89,103
Forestry and Lumbering .. .. .	841,467	841,467	..
Hamilton Lands Development .. .. .	28,568	15,514	130,572
Harbour Dues .. .. .	1,185,684	1,101,659	88,782
Hospital Benefits .. .. .	193,000	194,456	20,564
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,516,221	841,247	2,971,657
Irrigation & Water Supply Construction	2,183,000	1,971,970	211,030
Irvinebank State Treatment Works .. .. .	21,715	23,096	-17,310
Land Act Improvement .. .. .	114,615	131,165	88,414
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits	..	25,000	35,350
Liquor Acts .. .. .	79,963	17,060	352,465
Main Roads .. .. .	8,733,472	9,772,600	429,255
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge .. .. .	433,540	442,327	259,492
Police Superannuation .. .. .	279,231	164,391	407,556
Port Development .. .. .	3,942	159,785	123,199
Post-war Reconstruction .. .. .	1,690,278	664,135	4,794,506
Public Service Superannuation .. .. .	458,022	177,868	5,064,780
Queensland Housing Commission .. .. .	1,840,810	2,050,561	518,196
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	54,927	28,662	319,750
State Coal Mines .. .. .	745,171	729,068	-85,681
State Coke Works .. .. .	181,971	188,382	-37,454
State Enterprises .. .. .	6,311	2,128	117,474
State Insurance .. .. .	7,862,210	5,633,942	23,763,000
State Stores Board .. .. .	591,374	567,782	-441,612
Stock .. .. .	440,799	390,160	28,757
Stock Diseases Compensation .. .. .	104,886	97,984	72,029
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction .. .. .	227,798	240,888	37,276
Sugar Cane Prices .. .. .	123,369	94,770	92,961
Supreme Court .. .. .	10,588	17,019	42,167
Tourist Bureau .. .. .	1,105,886	1,107,090	136,163
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project .. .. .	1,911,918	1,810,047	950,414
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	..	2,695,589
Workers' Homes .. .. .	45,224	52,203	436,350
Other .. .. .	2,437,031	1,836,053	3,811,774
Total .. .. .	45,445,698 <sup>a</sup>	42,705,308 <sup>b</sup>	50,548,588 <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c., £486,430.

<sup>b</sup> Excluding advances to Local Authorities and other investments, £3,059,398.

<sup>c</sup> Cash £7,187,459, and securities £43,361,129.

## 4. STATE LOAN FUND.

*Loan Expenditure.*—The net loan expenditure 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, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers), 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, 1955, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1954-55.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	
	Gross.	Net.		
	£	£	£	
Railways .. .. .	4,201,488	4,122,263	75,905,039	
Reduction of Railway Capital ..	..	..	26,453,419 <sup>a</sup>	
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388	
Industrial Undertakings .. .. .	45,098	40,687	4,800,434	
Public Buildings .. .. .	3,271,025	3,216,683	23,284,537	
Roads (Main Roads Acts) .. .. .	} -203,573	{ -101,116	7,445,580	
Other Roads and Bridges .. .. .			-349,472	2,992,545
Harbours and Marine .. .. .			15,546	4,107,878
Mining .. .. .	-95,709	-95,887	524,712	
Forestry .. .. .	1,381,301	1,381,301	10,231,998	
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071	
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-18,373	1,511,890	
Land Resumptions .. .. .	179,577	179,350	4,139,356	
Prickly Pear Lands .. .. .	40,456	40,456	1,060,676	
Water Supply, Irrigation .. .. .	3,207,381	3,180,093	17,724,589	
Agricultural Bank .. .. .	455,000	300,062	5,617,588	
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-5,968	79,622	
Wire-netting .. .. .	112,000	106,521	214,055	
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-17,254	92,572	
Queensland Housing Commission—				
Workers' Dwellings .. .. .	890,000	696,493	7,232,455	
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-29,798	596,622	
Building Improvement .. .. .	..	-211	537	
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	427,173	120,660	4,643,665	
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	4,540,101	3,212,285	25,609,336	
Subsidies to Local Bodies .. .. .	2,031,314	2,031,260	16,782,204	
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421	
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	2,858,398	
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>20,498,178</b>	<b>18,023,548</b>	<b>255,880,587</b>	
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .</i>	..	..	10,436,343	
<i>Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .</i>	..	..	1,496,974	
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .</i>	..	..	31,339,416	
<b>Gross Public Debt .. .. .</b>	..	..	<b>236,474,488</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1950-51 ..	17,847,737	16,031,487 <sup>a</sup>	177,654,830	166,156,901
1951-52 ..	23,812,458	22,069,753 <sup>a</sup>	199,874,583	187,309,758
1952-53 ..	22,004,057	19,381,631 <sup>a</sup>	219,406,214	204,255,133
1953-54 ..	20,630,241	18,450,825	237,857,039	220,396,425
1954-55 ..	20,498,178	18,023,548	255,880,587	236,474,488

<sup>a</sup> Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

*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, 1955, is shown opposite each amount.

## QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1955.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
4 10 0	51,215,840	2,304,712
4 0 0	353,182	14,072
3 17 6	1,486,299	51,668
3 15 0	9,977,196	373,731
3 10 0	27,282,465	954,779
3 7 6	937,429	31,638
3 5 0	43,817,625	1,423,527
3 2 6	49,622,633	1,550,707
3 2 0	1,506,201	46,332
3 0 0	46,451,566	1,391,278
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
1 0 0	1,850,692	18,506
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	160	..
Gross Public Debt ..	236,474,488	8,210,280
Less Sinking Funds ..	307,439	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	236,167,049	£3 9s. 5d.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £53,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Act, 1927*, and £20,194,285 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £236,474,488 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia .. .. .	188,735,294	79.8
London .. .. .	43,582,819	18.4
America .. .. .	4,156,375	1.8

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 20 and 80 per cent., compared with 16 and 84 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 10 and 90 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £6,620,903; London, £1,446,259; America, £143,118; representing average interest rates of 3.51, 3.32, and 3.44 per cent., respectively.

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, &c. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46 .. .. .	279	440	761	360	569	2,409
1946-47 .. .. .	428	546	985	593	2,130	4,682
1947-48 .. .. .	744	624	960	1,128	2,516	5,972
1948-49 .. .. .	1,098	875	1,124	1,224	2,948	7,269
1949-50 .. .. .	2,135	935	1,056	1,916	3,143	9,185
1950-51 .. .. .	6,789	811	1,669	3,464	5,115	17,848
1951-52 .. .. .	6,448	1,878	3,359	4,932	7,195	23,812
1952-53 .. .. .	7,786	735	3,150	4,448	5,885	22,004
1953-54 .. .. .	5,572	172	829	6,250	7,807	20,630
1954-55 .. .. .	4,202	-204	1,884	6,572	8,044	20,498
Net Loan Expenditure to Date ..	102,358	10,438	18,385	42,392	82,308	255,881

*a* With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Department, whose expenditure is included here.

*b* Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 40.0 per cent. of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £42.4m., or

16.6 per cent. of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers, &c., have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on post-war housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and post-war advances by the Agricultural Bank.

### 5. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

*Consolidated Revenue Receipts.*—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. 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 1954-55 income tax alone amounted to 49.9 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £532,916,383, £130,046,233 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1954-55 accounted for 43.0 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. a	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46	77,961	33,600	214,593	3,782	23,005	30,120	7,719	390,780
1946-47	102,246	36,265	207,765	3,679	23,905	30,957	26,439	431,256
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489	3,591	41,313	48,792	74,430	841,792
1951-52	213,917	95,459	551,143	6,199	52,310	64,955	32,845	1016828
1952-53	183,824	89,067	554,737	1,250	56,434	70,932	83,823	1040067
1953-54	220,217	95,689	528,181	221	53,571	75,126	49,785	1022790
1954-55	244,403	100,446	532,916	13	52,685	80,210 <sup>b</sup>	56,768 <sup>c</sup>	1067441

a Including Social Services Contribution which was merged with Income Tax after income year 1949-50; and Wool Deduction, 1950-51 to 1952-53.

b Post Office, £72,825(000); Railways, £3,510(000); and Broadcasting Services, £3,875(000).

c Including Wheat Export Charge, £5,063(000); surplus balances of trust accounts, £8,237(000); interest and repayments, £15,093(000); Defence and Civil Aviation Departments, £8,750(000); and net profit on Note Issue, £5,516(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. For example, the Commonwealth

Government until 1951-52 operated a system by which amounts of excess revenue were paid into the National Welfare Fund and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they were required. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £53,162,000, £62,022,000, £68,613,000, £80,777,000, £92,804,000, £114,983,000, and £137,608,000 in the seven years ended 30th June, 1952, and not the amounts shown as expended in the table.

## COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence Services. <i>a</i>	War and Repatriation Services. <i>b</i>	Business Undertakings. <i>a</i>	Social Services.	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46	245,105		31,294	46,499	15,540	52,342	390,780
1946-47	219,070		35,952	64,647	18,783	92,804	431,256
1947-48	74,169	135,744	42,668	88,043	22,072	103,209	465,905
1948-49	61,929	164,874	56,256	110,058	25,116	136,144	554,377
1949-50	55,274	132,070	70,607	123,288	30,861	168,552	580,652
1950-51	149,170	129,977	98,344	132,680	52,925	278,696	841,792
1951-52	170,699	133,792	104,158	171,709	74,679	361,791	1,016,828
1952-53	216,584	146,078 <sup>r</sup>	111,791	165,511	74,268	312,435 <sup>r</sup>	1,026,667
1953-54	190,661	147,335 <sup>r</sup>	110,714	176,565	73,833	323,682 <sup>r</sup>	1,022,790
1954-55	186,794	150,456	113,952 <sup>d</sup>	189,319	68,974	357,946 <sup>e</sup>	1,067,441

*a* Including new works paid for from revenue.

*b* Including new works paid for from revenue, repatriation services and pensions on account of the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

*c* Including taxation reimbursements to States, and, from 1950-51, subsidies, &c.

*d* Post Office, £102,086(000); Railways, £6,722(000); Broadcasting Services, £5,144(000).

*e* Including self-balancing items, £8,232(000), and £70,151(000) appropriation of revenue surplus to Debt Redemption Reserve.

*r* Revised since last issue.

Up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which during the war were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, were included above with "War and Repatriation Services", but since then they have been included with "Other". Price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments totalled £21,539,000 for 1954-55, compared with £21,320,000 for 1953-54. The chief items for 1954-55, compared with the 1953-54 amounts (in brackets), were as follows:—Dairy Products, £15,749,998 (£15,399,879); Tea, £5,077,022 (£4,180,075); Sulphuric Acid Bounty, £306,305 (nil); Coal, £184,579 (£200,023); Gold Mining Industry Assistance, £97,019 (nil); Tractor Bounty, £81,787 (£145,141); and Cotton Bounty, £25,243 (£17,651).

Payments to or for States include payments under the Financial Agreement, Commonwealth Aid for Roads and Works (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 in "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, &c.

## COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War and Defence Services.	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>a</i>	Post Office.	Railways.	Australian Capital Territory.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1945-46	152,947	..	..	-7	-8	6,795 <sup>b</sup>	159,727
1946-47	37,894	..	..	-2	-12	11,015 <sup>b</sup>	48,895
1947-48	..	..	-1	-4	-9	13,140 <sup>b</sup>	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	..	-1	-1	-6	14,488 <sup>b</sup>	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	..	-8	-1	-7	17,215 <sup>b</sup>	42,682
1950-51	28,761	..	-1	-1	-16	21,640 <sup>b</sup>	50,383
1951-52	5,120	..	-1	-3	-1	26,547 <sup>b</sup>	31,662
1952-53	5,685	..	-1	-4	-9	30,000 <sup>b</sup>	35,671
1953-54	4,199	..	..	-1	-12	37,200 <sup>b</sup>	41,386
1954-55	4,039	..	-2	-1	-4	29,150 <sup>b</sup>	33,182 <sup>c</sup>
Total to Date ..	2,014,614	13,241	40,122	13,750	8,377	233,211	2,323,315

*a* Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, and Drought Relief.

*b* Housing.

*c* Excluding International Bank Dollar Loan, £23,575(000), repayments of which were paid to National Debt Sinking Fund, and £5,930(000) paid to Swiss Loan Trust Account.

## 6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

*Government Debt.*—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1955, 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 £515,236,188, or 13·5 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 368. 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 £456,623 shown as interest



payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,258,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1955-56 Budget Papers from which they were extracted. Debt figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1955.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
<b>On Account of States—</b>				
New South Wales..	655,598,429	187 16 8	22,649,392	6 9 9
Victoria .. ..	411,199,042	162 19 7	14,812,025	5 17 5
<b>Queensland</b> .. ..	<b>236,474,488</b>	<b>175 17 6</b>	<b>8,219,963</b>	<b>6 2 3</b>
South Australia ..	234,768,952	286 9 3	8,272,503	10 1 11
Western Australia	177,881,349	270 2 4	6,084,700	9 4 10
Tasmania .. ..	109,804,950	348 18 10	4,007,568	12 14 9
Maturing Overseas	310,243,914	33 18 1 <sup>c</sup>	10,013,532	1 1 11 <sup>c</sup>
Maturing in Aus- tralia .. ..	1,515,483,296	165 12 3 <sup>c</sup>	54,032,619	5 18 1 <sup>c</sup>
<b>Total States</b> ..	<b>1,825,727,210</b>	<b>199 10 4<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>64,046,151</b>	<b>7 0 0<sup>c</sup></b>
<b>On Account of Com- monwealth—</b>				
<b>War—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	92,982,880 <sup>b</sup>	10 2 1 <sup>d</sup>	456,623	0 1 0 <sup>d</sup>
Maturing in Aus- tralia .. ..	1,565,651,614	170 3 4 <sup>d</sup>	42,624,631	4 12 8 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Works and Other—</b>				
Maturing Overseas	112,009,394	12 3 6 <sup>d</sup>	4,305,282	0 9 4 <sup>d</sup>
Maturing in Aus- tralia .. ..	232,797,469	25 6 1 <sup>d</sup>	8,182,552	0 17 10 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Total Commonwealth</b>	<b>2,003,441,357</b>	<b>217 15 0<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>55,569,088</b>	<b>6 0 10<sup>d</sup></b>
<b>Total C'wealth &amp; States</b>	<b>3,829,168,567</b>	<b>416 3 8<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>119,615,239</b>	<b>13 0 0<sup>d</sup></b>

*a* Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

*b* Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

*c* Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

*d* Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

*Net Loan Expenditure.*—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1954-55 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

## NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1954-55.

Government.	During 1954-55.			Aggregate to End of 1954-55.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	51,314	349	51,663	743,869
Victoria .. ..	38,780	242	39,022	519,853 <sup>b</sup>
Queensland ..	18,024	..	18,024	266,317
South Australia	23,444	62	23,506	263,778
Western Australia	14,731	117	14,848	210,221
Tasmania ..	14,252	437	14,689	119,542
Total States ..	160,545	1,207	161,752	2,123,580
Commonwealth	29,143	4,039	33,182 <sup>c</sup>	2,323,315 <sup>c</sup>
Total Australia ..	189,688	5,246	194,934	4,446,895

*a* The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c., and funding of deficits.

*b* Gross loan expenditure.

*c* Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans and Swiss Loans.

## 7. 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 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States 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, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 357). Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

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 rendering one return only. Since the institution of uniform

income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 357 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

*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, 1954-55.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.		
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Consld. Revenue.</i>						
Income <sup>a</sup> .. ..	20,907	35,731	56,638	15 15 6	26 19 2	42 14 8
Land .. ..	1,206	<i>Dr.</i> 14	1,192	18 2	<i>Dr.</i> 2	18 0
Probate, Succession, and Estate	2,513	807	3,320	1 17 11	12 2	2 10 1
Lottery .. ..	304	..	304	4 7	..	4 7
Other Stamp Duty	2,613	115	2,728	1 19 5	1 9	2 1 2
Customs .. ..	..	10,994	10,994	..	8 5 11	8 5 11
Excise .. ..	..	14,861	14,861	..	11 4 3	11 4 3
Sales .. ..	..	11,947	11,947	..	9 0 3	9 0 3
Pay-roll .. ..	..	4,624	4,624	..	3 9 9	3 9 9
Transport .. ..	1,224	..	1,224	18 6	..	18 6
Liquor .. ..	443	..	443	6 8	..	6 8
Betting .. ..	285	..	285	4 4	..	4 4
Wool .. ..	..	114	114	..	1 9	1 9
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. ..	..	189	189	..	2 10	2 10
Other .. ..	137	66	203	2 1	1 0	3 1
<i>Trust Funds.</i>						
Motor Vehicle Registration .. ..	4,075	..	4,075	3 1 6	..	3 1 6
Diseases in Stock	219	..	219	3 4	..	3 4
Stock Routes and Pests Destruct'n	170	..	170	2 7	..	2 7
Sugar Cane Prices	123	..	123	1 10	..	1 10
Other .. ..	322	..	322	4 10	..	4 10
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>34,541</b>	<b>79,434</b>	<b>113,975</b>	<b>26 1 3</b>	<b>59 18 8</b>	<b>85 19 11</b>

<sup>a</sup> Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £20,907(000) reimbursed to the 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 and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

*Income Tax.*—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. 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 April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 357, and on page 359 reference is made to proposals for the return of income taxation to the States.

*Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.*—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1955-56 are shown below.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1955-56.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	42	£3,201 to £3,600	105
£101 to £150	3	£901 to £1,000	46	£3,601 to £4,000	111
£151 to £200	7	£1,001 to £1,200	52	£4,001 to £4,400	117
£201 to £250	11	£1,201 to £1,400	59	£4,401 to £5,000	124
£251 to £300	15	£1,401 to £1,600	65	£5,001 to £6,000	132
£301 to £400	20	£1,601 to £1,800	71	£6,001 to £8,000	139
£401 to £500	26	£1,801 to £2,000	77	£8,001 to £10,000	145
£501 to £600	30	£2,001 to £2,400	85	£10,001 to £16,000	152
£601 to £700	34	£2,401 to £2,800	92	Over £16,000	160
£701 to £800	38	£2,801 to £3,200	99		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £104. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

*Uniform Tax Assessments.*—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1953-54 on the 1952-53 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,281 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their income from personal exertion being £2,711,790, and from property £672,310. They were assessed £1,516,839 as income tax and social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1953-54.

Grade of Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable. <i>a</i>
		Personal Exertion.	Property.	Total.	
£	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 200 .. ..	25,521	3,580	262	3,842	50
201 to 300 .. ..	40,019	8,788	451	9,239	251
301 to 500 .. ..	82,380	28,213	1,057	29,270	1,506
501 to 1,000 .. ..	251,401	138,272	2,621	140,893	11,859
1,001 to 2,000 .. ..	54,440	52,416	2,566	54,982	7,270
2,001 to 3,000 .. ..	8,023	15,588	1,221	16,809	3,546
3,001 to 5,000 .. ..	4,924	15,419	1,358	16,777	5,028
5,001 and Over .. ..	3,297	26,288	1,898	28,186	15,215
Total .. ..	470,005	288,564	11,434	299,998	44,725

*a* Income tax and social services contribution combined.

*Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).*—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1955-56 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £130; dependent parent, £130; children under 16 years, £78 for eldest child, £52 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £130; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £78; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £78; medical expenses, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, £30, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for each member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £200; educational expenses of each dependant, £75. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing

property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

*Company Tax.*—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income for 1955-56 by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 7s. up to £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 6s. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 7s. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies: 6s. up to £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 5s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 6s. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 7s. up to amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Private Companies: 5s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder; additional tax of 10s. in the £ of distributable income exceeding a prescribed retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 8s. in the £.

*Land Tax (State).*—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £700 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value, and are progressive by steps, i.e., the rate applicable to a taxable value of any given size-group operates over the whole taxable value. There is also a super tax which commences at a taxable value of £2,500 with the following rates:—£2,500 to £2,999, 1d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 1½d.; £4,000 and over, 2d. Total rates of land taxation (including super tax) are as follows:—Under £500, 1d.; £500 to £999, 1½d.; £1,000 to £1,999, 1¾d.; £2,000 to £2,499, 2d.; £2,500 to £2,999, 3¼d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 4d.; £4,000 to £4,999, 4½d.; £5,000 to £9,999, 5d.; £10,000 to £19,999, 5½d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 6d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 6½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 7d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 7½d.; £75,000 and over, 8d. In ascertaining taxable value, £700 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but on primary producers' land valued at up to £2,900 the exemption is £1,900 less £6 for every £5 of unimproved value over £1,900. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are rated at 2d. to £2,500 and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

## SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State.	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales ..	Freehold tenures in western areas only: 1d.	£240
Victoria .. ..	1d. up to £8,750, thence graduated to reach 1·0625d. on £10,000, 1·594d. on £20,000, and 4·022d. on £85,000. 7d. on each £1 over £85,000 Absentees—20% extra	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£1,000, diminishing by £5 for every £1 in excess of £1,000
Queensland ..	1d. up to £499, thence rising in steps, being 5d. on £5,000, 5½d. on £10,000, 6d. on £20,000, and 8d. on £75,000 and over (see preceding paragraph)	On primary producers' land—£1,900, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,900, to £700 on £2,900 and over Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1·125d. on £10,000, 1·812d. on £20,000, and 4·203d. on £80,000. 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia ..	Land not improved— Up to £250 value—2d. Over £250 value—2½d. Improved land—50% less Absentees—50% extra	Pensioners' land exempt Improved land used solely for primary production exempt Certain lands under conditional purchase exempt for five years
Tasmania .. ..	Graduated from 1d. on £25 to reach 1·42d. on £5,000, 1·98d. on £10,000, 2·63d. on £20,000, and 4·467d. on £72,000. 7d. on each £1 over £72,000. On rural land, no tax payable below £4,801: thereafter tax £27 10s. less than on other land	Resident age pensioners' land when value under £500 exempt

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1954-55.

## STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	
<b>TAXPAYERS (NO.).</b>						
Individuals	5,417	7,176	5,151	609	7	18,360
Companies	222	412	597	323	83	1,642 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	5,639	7,588	5,748	932	90	20,002 <sup>a</sup>
<b>TAXABLE VALUE (£).</b>						
Individuals	1,533,413	6,968,177	21,037,795	9,788,566	600,318	39,928,269
Companies	65,812	446,433	2,822,971	7,362,701	10,655,917	21,950,991 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	1,599,225	7,414,610	23,860,766	17,151,267	11,256,235	61,878,360 <sup>a</sup>
<b>PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).</b>						
Individuals	6,389	48,160	233,674	151,912	13,983	454,118
Companies	274	3,112	32,594	124,606	259,733	425,338 <sup>a</sup>
Total ..	6,663	51,272	266,268	276,518	273,766	879,456 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £596,257; primary tax payable, £4,969.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,499) was assessed at £395,966—£223,204 on individuals and £172,762 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £1,275,422. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1954-55 was £1,252,389.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,205,531, an increase of £125,907 on the 1953-54 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £2 was granted to 4 taxpayers for various causes during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 18s. 6d. for each £100 collected.

*Probate or Administration Duty (State).*—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £4,750, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £4,000—exempt; £4,001 to £4,250—duty rebate of 75 per cent.; £4,251 to £4,500—rebate of 50 per cent.; £4,501 to £4,750—rebate of 25 per cent.



*Succession Duty (State).*—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Wife and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
Over—									
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{5}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{4}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £500; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £50; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding £100, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The last paragraph on the previous page, dealing with probate or administration duty, applies also to succession duty.

*Estate Duty (Commonwealth).*—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 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.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28th October, 1953, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £5,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £5,000 until it disappears at £20,000; and for others to £2,500, disappearing at £10,000. Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

*Gift Duty (State).*—This tax came into operation on 1st July, 1926, and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent., with a maximum of 20 per cent. on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

*Gift Duty (Commonwealth).*—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth 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 has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. Up to 30th September, 1953, the general exemption was £1,040 per annum (£20 per week), from 1st October, 1953, to 31st August, 1954, it was £4,160 per annum (£80 per week), and from 1st September, 1954, it was increased to £6,240 per annum (£120 per week).

*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, and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 15th March, 1956, five rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 10 per cent. on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; (iii) a rate of 16⅔ per cent. on commercial motor vehicles, motor cycles, and motor vehicle parts and accessories, other than tyres and tubes which are taxable at the general rate; (iv) a rate of 25 per cent. on certain types of watches, clocks, and travelling goods, photographs and photographic equipment, toilet and beauty preparations, jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, fur garments, &c.; and (v) a rate of 30 per cent. on motor cars designed primarily and principally for the transport of persons.

*Wool Tax (Commonwealth).*—This tax replaced the Wool Contributory Charge from 1st July, 1952, and is payable on all shorn wool produced in Australia at rates of 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge, and 8d. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund.

*Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).*—This tax on employers of waterside labour commenced on 22nd December, 1947. From 4th December, 1951, the rate was increased from 2½d. to 4d. per man-hour of employment, and from 28th October, 1952, to 11d. per man-hour, but was reduced to 6d. per man-hour from 4th May, 1954. The tax provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority.

*Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth).*—This charge, operative from 1st January, 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at ½d. per lb., and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1d. per lb.

*Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).*—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 374. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent. of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to £43,012 in 1954-55.

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 1d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities where it is 3d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £15 annually in the Brisbane area, and £10 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1954-55 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £19,893; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £87,970.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	385	419	366	385	211 <sup>a</sup>
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	633	705	669	618	602
Passed through Totalisators .. £	2,248,610	2,856,669	2,888,191	2,925,473	2,712,848
Retained by Clubs .. £	198,248	251,627	259,819	258,118	241,113
Totalisator Tax .. £	112,431	142,833	144,410	146,273	135,652

<sup>a</sup> Number which operated; previously number of licenses issued.

*Lottery Tax (State).*—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. 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 1954-55 was £304,375.

*Motor Taxation (State).*—See pages 238 and 239.

### 8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control twelve important towns, one of which is the metropolitan area of Brisbane. Ten other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 30, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 44-47, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 384 and 385. 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.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1954.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities ..No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population ..No.	502,320	263,004	65,910	479,794	1,311,028 <sup>a</sup>
Ratepayers ..No.	<i>n</i>	73,139	27,217	132,981	<i>n</i>
Dwellings ..No.	136,991	71,238	21,534	130,049	359,812
Rateable Value £	63,142,303	13,776,253	3,477,943	81,259,296	161,655,795
Streets and Roads <sup>b</sup> Miles	1,782	1,496	512	57,007	60,797

<sup>a</sup> Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

<sup>b</sup> Formed only.

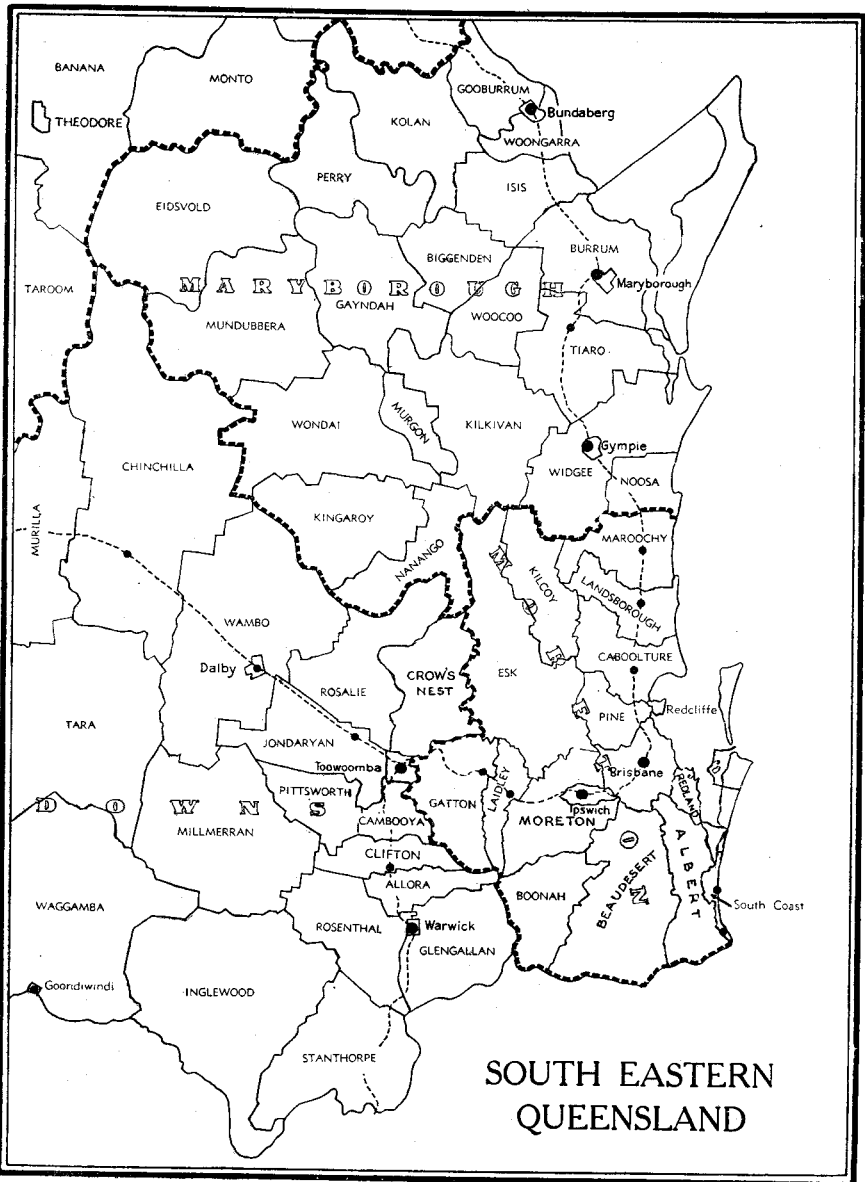
*n* Not available.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services. The first table on page 386 shows the revenue of Local Authorities during 1953-54 (excluding loan receipts).

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1953-54. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. Subsidies for the supply of electricity to industrial undertakings were also applicable. For water supply and sewerage works there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of new water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. in special circumstances. Water conservation, irrigation works, reconstruction of roads and bridges after flood damage, erosion prevention, mosquito eradication, aerodrome works, tourist jetties and facilities, street kerbing and channelling, public conveniences, swimming



In these maps, the position of the principal railways (light broken lines) and the chief towns (dots) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. The only names shown are those of Statistical Divisions (outline letters), Shires (capital letters), and Cities and Towns (small letters). The boundaries of



Statistical Divisions are shown in heavy broken lines and those of Shires in unbroken lines. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 44 to 47. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June 1954. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

baths, community and recreational facilities, hostels for school students, and cottages for pensioners were also subsidised.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commissioner are for maintenance works carried out on main roads, &c., portion being paid for by the Local Authorities and the remainder by the Commissioner. (See page 233 for arrangements with the Department of Main Roads.)

Receipts from business undertakings are generally not included in the table, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see pages 387 to 389).

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1953-54.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates .. .. .	3,941,434	1,151,980	307,237	4,051,536	9,452,187
Licenses .. .. .	44,774	11,058	9,498	9,879	75,209
Government Grants—					
Subsidy of Loans	635,178	362,304	66,309	271,158	1,334,949
Main Roads Dept.	41,690	18,921	10,958	804,359	875,928
Other .. .. .	88,202	58,417	24,290	631,536	802,445
Sanitary and Cleansing Services ..	488,587	504,458	132,548	419,127	1,544,720
Other Public Works and Services ..	238,370	122,672	41,249	235,336	637,627
Profits from Business Undertakings ..				1,126	1,126
Other .. .. .	276,279	142,323	54,878	186,341	659,821
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,754,514</b>	<b>2,372,133</b>	<b>646,967</b>	<b>6,610,398</b>	<b>15,384,012</b>

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" were mostly for 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 grants for main roads, loan subsidies, and other grants (see table above).

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	498,547	199,933	75,161	585,420	1,359,061
Debt Services ..	1,280,657	523,323	146,525	1,184,596	3,135,101
Roads and Streets—					
New Works ..	308,792	213,172	57,210	828,331	1,407,505
Maintenance ..	718,228	361,448	98,323	2,689,304	3,867,303
Other Public Works—					
New Works ..	186,649	158,341	55,621	278,809	679,420
Maintenance ..	631,922	286,916	63,265	427,404	1,409,507
Health and Cleansing	1,192,533	580,653	130,989	521,074	2,425,249
Other Services ..	91,273	55,682	18,013	54,575	219,543
Grants .. .. .	198,822	40,999	11,526	185,831	437,178
Other .. .. .	85,133	48,988	3,247	43,174	180,542
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>5,192,556</b>	<b>2,469,455</b>	<b>659,880</b>	<b>6,798,518</b>	<b>15,120,409</b>

*Waterworks.*—Waterworks supplied 112 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1953-54. Each of the 12 City Councils and the 10 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 90 waterworks were controlled by 55 Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales of Water .. ..	1,198,929	642,393	150,979	252,896	2,245,197
Government Loan Subsidy .. ..	169,352	173,207	38,046	386,310	766,915
Other .. ..	101,592	44,957	20,878	40,436	207,863
Total .. ..	1,469,873	860,557	209,903	679,642	3,219,975
Receipts from Loans	667,760	422,946	238,103	517,522	1,846,331
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Office Administration .. ..	68,385	49,794	16,012	13,801	147,992
Construction .. ..	207,759	206,345	40,198	396,090	850,392
Maintenance .. ..	583,905	366,140	86,406	126,519	1,162,970
Debt Service .. ..	421,151	192,410	56,852	114,986	785,399
Other .. ..	111,864	13,216	8,195	1,708	134,983
Total .. ..	1,393,064	827,905	207,663	653,104	3,081,736
Expenditure from Loans .. ..	467,815	544,542	145,405	415,087	1,572,849

*Sewerage.*—Sewerage systems were operating during 1953-54 in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. A system was in course of construction in Mount Isa.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land. Under these provisions the Atherton Shire Council had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 386).

In Brisbane there were, in 1953-54, only 51,832 premises connected to the sewerage system out of a total of about 160,000 dwellings and buildings of various kinds, but the work is proceeding as fast as resources permit. During 1953-54 the total receipts, including loans, of the Brisbane City



Council sewerage scheme was £1,727,484, to which rates and charges contributed £491,245, and the total expenditure was £1,565,632.

*Electricity.*—During 1953-54 electricity was supplied by 33 Local Authorities, 28 of which generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. (Electricity was also generated and distributed by regional electricity boards and a few private concerns: see page 191.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales ..	5,430,334	187,682	309,613	299,108	6,226,737
Hire and Sale of Materials, &c. ..	40,818	21,317	10,397	9,771	82,303
Government Subsidy ..	..	37,106	49,750	124,026	210,882
Other .. ..	16,637	21	5,650	8,677	30,985
Total .. ..	5,487,789	246,126	375,410	441,582	6,550,907
Receipts from Loans	3,041,878	306,900	177,684	126,106	3,652,568
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Construction and Plant .. ..	149,578	34,584	34,316	125,664	344,142
Maintenance .. ..	4,463,275	191,899	218,227	247,553	5,120,954
Office Administration .. ..	223,071	8,751	26,872	14,594	273,288
Debt Service .. ..	500,156	54,991	87,569	40,596	683,312
Other .. ..	137,917	1,257	8,566	7,984	155,724
Total .. ..	5,473,997	291,482	375,550	436,391	6,577,420
Expenditure from Loans .. ..	2,545,005	294,219	191,392	96,935	3,127,551

*Transport.*—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1953-54. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and two Shires (Aramac and Douglas) operated steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost, for 1954-55 and for five years, for Brisbane and for all Local Authority urban transport services, appear on page 231.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND  
EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Rates and Charges .. .. .	3,013,986	104,061	43,975	3,162,022
Other .. .. .	94,878	15,088	4,073	114,039
Total .. .. .	3,108,864	119,149	48,048	3,276,061
Receipts from Loans .. .. .	163,017	..	5,000	168,017
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Traffic Charges .. .. .	2,023,626	76,185	15,925	2,115,736
Construction .. .. .	81,871	..	13	81,884
Maintenance .. .. .	806,326	18,265	23,946	848,537
Office Administration .. .. .	107,905	6,045	3,257	117,207
Debt Service .. .. .	268,202	13,976	3,491	285,669
Other .. .. .	199,857	..	..	199,857
Total .. .. .	3,487,787	114,471	46,632	3,648,890
Expenditure from Loans .. .. .	148,500	..	5,000	153,500

*Other Business Undertakings.*—Miscellaneous business undertakings operated by Local Authorities during 1953-54 included an amusement park (Redcliffe), municipal markets (Townsville), an accommodation hostel and a hotel (Winton), and a picture theatre (Hinchinbrook). A fruit and vegetable market previously operated by the Hughenden Town Council was leased. Receipts and expenditure are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND,  
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Particulars.	Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Sales and Charges .. .. .	28,083	4,846	25,328	58,257
Other .. .. .	..	..	3,032	3,032
Total .. .. .	28,083	4,846	28,360	61,289
Receipts from Loans .. .. .	..	..	102,134	102,134
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Purchases & Working Exps.	23,801	4,857	22,870	51,528
Other .. .. .	1,365	..	5,875	7,240
Total .. .. .	25,166	4,857	28,745	58,768
Expenditure from Loans .. .. .	..	..	65,797	65,797

*Local Authorities' Loans, &c.*—Before the 1939-1945 War, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities other than Brisbane had been on account of loans obtained through the State Treasury, but,

in recent years, most loans have been obtained from other sources. Between 1938-39 and 1953-54, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £5,486,278 to £8,518,959, the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £2,942,822 to £15,378,304. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually. The following table gives details of liabilities of Local Authorities.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Source of Loan—					
Government Loans	3,333,862	2,072,277	637,834	5,808,848	11,852,821
Other Loans ..	37,264,151	6,699,367	2,737,579	5,941,358	52,642,455
Bank Overdraft ..	..	125,321	76,872	195,904	398,097
Other Liabilities	1,841,677	101,560	57,216	140,597	2,141,050
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42,439,690</b>	<b>8,998,525</b>	<b>3,509,501</b>	<b>12,086,707</b>	<b>67,034,423</b>
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund <sup>a</sup> ..	17,469,009	5,505,635	1,357,057	8,902,238	33,233,939
Waterworks ..	7,296,098	2,614,790	976,893	2,316,647	13,204,428
Electricity ..	13,467,382	752,568	1,175,551	613,646	16,009,147
Transport ..	4,207,201	125,110	..	90,455	4,422,766
Other Undertakings	..	422	..	163,721	164,143
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>42,439,690</b>	<b>8,998,525</b>	<b>3,509,501</b>	<b>12,086,707</b>	<b>67,034,423</b>

<sup>a</sup> Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

The next table shows details of loan receipts and expenditure for all purposes by Local Authorities during the year ended 30th June, 1954.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1953-54.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from—					
State Government	806,634	244,140	128,715	616,432	1,795,921
Other Sources ..	3,972,080	1,105,747	482,164	1,636,048	7,196,039
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,778,714</b>	<b>1,349,887</b>	<b>610,879</b>	<b>2,252,480</b>	<b>8,991,960</b>
Expenditure on—					
Roads, &c. ..	144,586	321,088	106,379	912,739	1,484,792
Other Ordinary					
Services ..	105,107	385,169	56,257	430,146	976,679
Sewerage .. ..	507,079	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	507,079
Water .. ..	467,815	544,542	145,405	415,087	1,572,849
Electricity ..	2,545,005	294,219	191,392	96,935	3,127,551
Transport ..	148,500	..	..	5,000	153,500
Other Undertakings	..	..	..	65,797	65,797
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,918,092</b>	<b>1,545,018</b>	<b>499,433</b>	<b>1,925,704</b>	<b>7,888,247</b>

<sup>a</sup> Included with expenditure on Other Ordinary Services.

## 9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

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 Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, erection and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c., are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 360 and 361.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the table below are (a) 65 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, and 4 irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, (b) 7 harbour boards, (c) 4 regional electricity boards, (d) 71 fire brigades, (e) the University, (f) 130 hospitals under 54 boards, and 104 ambulance centres, and (g) 29 marketing and industry improvement boards. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1953-54.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.			
	Grants from Public Funds.	Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply .. ..	48,803	8,976	..	57,779
Irrigation and Drainage .. ..	8,727	77	..	8,804
Harbours <sup>a</sup> .. ..	62,207	1,137,704	213,983	1,413,894
Electricity .. ..	344,443	3,015,654	79,320	3,439,417
Fire Brigades .. ..	311,674	20,771	252,063	584,508
University <sup>b</sup> .. ..	575,591	174,376	97,948	847,915
Hospitals and Ambulances	7,258,037 <sup>d</sup>	448,382	599,759	8,306,178
Marketing <sup>c</sup> .. ..	17,000	22,428,780	230,194	22,675,974
Industry Improvement .. ..	8,500	85,764	274,039	368,303
Total .. ..	8,634,982	27,320,484	1,747,306	37,702,772

<sup>a</sup> For the 18 months ended 30th June, 1954.

<sup>b</sup> For the year 1953.

<sup>c</sup> Marketing boards' figures cover operations of season ended during 1953-54.

<sup>d</sup> Including 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 bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1953-54.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	19,622	5,934	48,803	74,359	-16,580	106,309
Irrigation and Drainage ..	4,084	1,703	3,032	8,819	-15	7,431
Harbours <sup>a</sup> ..	162,972	789,346	215,618	1,167,936	245,958	254,204
Electricity ..	1,118,508	1,690,274	413,984	3,222,766	216,651	2,967,668
Fire Brigades	27,244	517,091	11,104	555,439	29,069	94,822
University <sup>a</sup>	..	818,247	..	818,247	29,668	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	603,075	7,508,744	97,597	8,209,416	96,762	1,624,187
Marketing <sup>a</sup> ..	95,497	22,804,960	348,936	23,249,393	-573,419	95,269
Industry Improvement	11,608	347,004	331	358,943	9,360	1,202
Total ..	2,042,610	34,483,303	1,139,405	37,665,318	37,454	5,151,092

<sup>a</sup> See notes a to c of previous table.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £28,429,792 at 30th June, 1954. Of this amount, £438,591 was for water supply authorities, £91,221 for irrigation and drainage, £2,713,681 for harbours, £15,537,513 for electricity, £254,428 for fire brigades, £8,687,868 for hospitals and ambulances, and £706,490 for marketing and industry improvement boards.

#### 10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

## STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1953-54.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
State Government—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Consolid. Revenue	27,556	69,696	69,353	343	20,630
Trust Funds ..	4,518	44,526	38,528	5,998	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	3,986	15,821	15,547	274	3,918
Other Cities ..	1,165	3,626	3,728	-102	1,545
Towns ..	330	1,237	1,248	-11	499
Shires ..	4,110	7,808	7,963	-155	1,926
Semi-Governmental Bodies ..	291	37,703	37,665	38	5,151
Gross Total ..	41,956	180,417	174,032	6,385	33,669
Net Total <sup>a</sup> ..	41,956	164,013	157,628	6,385	33,669

<sup>a</sup> Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £5,703(000) transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £161(000); Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £304(000); Burdekin River Authority, £521(000); Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, £1,935(000); State Coal Mines, £132(000); Main Roads Department, £100(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £367(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £560(000); and Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £1,623(000).

## 11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

*State Enterprises.*—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, 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 303). 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.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in the 1951 (page 378) and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

*Agricultural Bank.*—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951* (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers,

contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts was raised from 4½ to 5½ per cent. from 1st November, 1956. In addition to the prescribed term, advances on land mortgage security to eligible discharged servicemen are free of interest and redemption for an initial three-year period.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is

empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the last five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS", QUEENSLAND.<sup>a</sup>

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Advances Approved £	1,593,465	1,533,582	1,382,392	1,814,713	2,636,698
Advances Made .. £	1,192,362	1,332,178	1,296,532	1,291,259	2,054,167
Repayments Made £	927,591	706,692	904,100	1,417,758	1,042,187
Amount Owing by					
Borrowers .. £	3,851,708	4,626,388	5,198,303	5,254,178	6,488,211
Accounts Opened No.	995	1,181	1,374	1,515	1,702
Accounts Open at					
End of Year .. No.	3,822	3,072	3,237	3,083	3,460

<sup>a</sup> All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Acts, 1945 to 1951* (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1955, advances totalling £1,095,307 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £870,439 had been advanced, while repayments of £731,270 had left £138,492 owing as principal on 404 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1955, advances totalling £3,646,468 had been approved and £3,265,969 advanced.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. To 30th June, 1955, 689 advances totalling £1,071,120 had been approved, of which £1,037,923 had been actually advanced on 663 accounts. Repayments of £901,463 had been made, and £127,293 was still owing as principal and interest on 73 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act, 1940*. Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, and 1951-52. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and all of the £27,205 actually advanced was repaid by 30th June, 1950. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £377,963, including interest, had been repaid by 30th June, 1955, when £11,018 was still owing as principal and interest. Of advances totalling £324,896



approved to 30th June, 1955, on account of the 1951-52 drought, £261,678 had actually been advanced, £213,211 had been repaid, and £50,299 was owing as principal and interest.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts*, 1917 to 1945, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts*, 1942 to 1945, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1927 to 1944, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1933 to 1944, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts*, 1898 to 1944, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts, with the exception of *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1933 to 1944, under which loans may be granted to buy wire and wire-netting for the protection of flocks, pastures, crops, &c.

*Queensland Housing Commission.*—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

*Workers' Dwellings.*—Under *The State Housing Acts*, 1945 to 1955, the Queensland Housing Commission makes advances to eligible applicants on the security of homes to be erected. A person to be eligible must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself and family. The maximum advances allowable under the Acts were increased to £2,400 for a wooden building, £2,500 for brick-veneer, and £2,750 for a brick or concrete building from 20th April, 1955. The rate of interest chargeable on advances is 5½ per cent., and two terms, of 30 or 45 years, for repayment in monthly instalments are available. The total amount advanced on completed dwellings up to 30th June, 1955, including advances under *The State Advances Acts*, was £14,005,931.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	463,940	807,512	795,767	657,291	978,729
Dwellings Completed . . . No.	302	437	508	388	513
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	21,690	22,127	22,635	23,023	23,536
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings . . . £	10,687,910	11,413,893	12,275,137	12,936,927	14,005,931
Dwellings on Books . . . . . No.	4,097	4,039	4,102	4,033	4,159
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books £	2,055,675	2,639,064	3,208,804	3,619,643	4,384,653

*Workers' Homes.*—Workers' Homes are erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1953*, by the Queensland Housing Commission. These homes are intended for persons who are not the owners of building sites, and applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of not more than £800. The Commission 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. deposit on the selling price of the home, and the balance by monthly rent over a term of 30 or 45 years, interest being charged at 5½ per cent.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,335	2,339	2,340	2,342	2,343
Total Cost <sup>a</sup> .. £	1,949,343	1,974,556	1,993,961	2,023,093	2,052,654
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	782	667	570	483	418
Total Amount Owing on Homes on Books at End of Year £	230,331	186,459	165,371	190,211	185,939

<sup>a</sup> Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, and repainting.

*Commonwealth-State Housing.*—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority for Queensland in respect of the joint Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (Rental Homes). The number of houses erected during 1954-55 was 1,503, making a total, since the inception of the scheme, of 10,253 houses, of which 1,896 had been, or were being, purchased by the occupiers. In addition, 763 houses were under construction at 30th June, 1955, and approvals and building agreements had been obtained for the erection of a further 1,169 houses. The total expenditure for the year was £4,987,482, of which £4,735,446 was in respect of construction work and £252,036 for the acquisition of land.

*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, &c.; but activities under this scheme have now practically ceased.

Altogether, advances amounting to £179,062 have been made to 1,572 borrowers. At 30th June, 1955, the amount outstanding was £538, the number of accounts still current being seven.

*Public Curator.*—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 102,302 at 30th June, 1955. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. 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 £521,103 were held at 30th June, 1955. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £18,236. The Public Curator held £74,817 in premises and fittings and £181,609 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

## PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	5,923	4,029	3,980	25,903	16,753
For Intestate Estates .. £	460,640	502,242	521,845	651,786	572,333
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,255,904	1,380,036	1,414,970	1,544,246	1,641,502
For Mental Patients .. £	393,585	448,934	473,590	508,809	539,083
For Other Purposes .. £	109,592	105,238	161,583	193,568	144,533
Total .. .. . £	2,225,644	2,440,479	2,575,968	2,924,312	2,914,204
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities £	2,342,800	2,679,506	2,803,097	3,102,567	3,244,456
Mortgages .. .. £	93,761	107,150	105,099	91,172	96,391
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No.	5,785	6,252	6,465	6,533	7,892

*Assistance to Industries.*—The Government was 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 were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in that Act.

A loan of £625,000 guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited was the largest liability so far incurred under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals which commenced early in 1953. The term of the last guarantee was ten years, and provision was made for a repayment of £62,500 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1954, the loan had been fully repaid.

A loan of £100,000 was guaranteed in respect of Hornibrook Highway Limited. The amount outstanding at 30th June, 1955, was £8,000.

Other liabilities under guarantees and advances totalled £1,400,013 at 30th June, 1955. This amount was made up as follows:—Manufacture of cement, £480,000; tin dredging, £440,000; cotton spinning, £199,000; wool scours, £57,365; chain manufacturing, £50,000; coastal shipping, £47,500; earthenware pipes, £30,000; engineering, £24,100; gasworks,

£20,000; brick and tile making, £15,250; and various other purposes, £36,798.

*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 hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1954-55 was £1,530,176.

## GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	4,265,000	4,882,500	5,650,000	5,760,000	6,115,000
Other .. £	2,484	3,005	3,543	3,487	3,514
<b>Total .. .. £</b>	<b>4,267,484</b>	<b>4,885,505</b>	<b>5,653,543</b>	<b>5,763,487</b>	<b>6,118,514</b>
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	2,724,300	3,118,650	3,609,000	3,679,200	3,907,500
Salaries, Commission, &c. .. £	216,371	250,548	292,820	299,726	319,730
Office Expenses .. £	36,761	45,075	52,231	53,574	55,358
State Stamp Duty .. £	213,250	244,125	282,500	288,000	305,750
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	1,076,802	1,227,107	1,416,992	1,442,987	1,530,176
<b>Total .. .. £</b>	<b>4,267,484</b>	<b>4,885,505</b>	<b>5,653,543</b>	<b>5,763,487</b>	<b>6,118,514</b>
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.84	63.83	63.84	63.84	63.90
Administration .. %	5.93	6.05	6.10	6.13	6.08
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25.23	25.12	25.06	25.03	25.02

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1955, Casket profits had been used to make grants to hospitals, £13,586,157; to construct hospitals, clinics, &c., £1,145,143; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £615,318.

*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, and, from the beginning of 1949, it has subsidised annuities paid from the fund. From 1st May, 1954, the maximum subsidy for any individual annuitant was raised from £100 to £150 per annum, and, from 1st January, 1955, to £225 per annum.

## STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Particulars.		Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions .. .. .	£	210,265	114,840	325,105
Interest .. .. .	£	243,378	..	243,378
Government Subsidy .. .. .	£	83,220 <sup>a</sup>	164,391 <sup>b</sup>	247,611
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>536,863</b>	<b>279,231</b>	<b>816,094</b>
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits .. .. .	£	190,648	157,362	348,010
Refunds .. .. .	£	68,858	7,029	75,887
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>259,506</b>	<b>164,391</b>	<b>423,897</b>
<b>Funds at End of Year .. .. .</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>5,064,800</b>	<b>407,556</b>	<b>5,472,356</b>
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>				
Males .. .. .	No.	8,138	2,254	10,392
Females .. .. .	No.	3,611	..	3,611
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>11,749</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>14,003</b>

<sup>a</sup> Net subsidy (£4,000 less gratuities, £444) and amounts for additional annuity (£74,112) and incapacity allowance (£5,552).

<sup>b</sup> Including £5,000 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£17,796 in 1954-55) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 24, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1954-55, members' and government contributions each totalled £7,358, while £7,859 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £2,515, and the fund had a credit balance of £189,605 at 30th June, 1955.

## 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. (Queensland 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 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and in 1947 government ownership of all banks was the object of legislation which failed to become operative after a decision of the High Court that parts of it were invalid. The 1945 system of control was amended by *The Banking Act, 1953* (see page 403).

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945*, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The

Governor was 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 could direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directed the Bank to act as a central bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provided 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 might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951*, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board are the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom may be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks are not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provides that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

*The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1953*, established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continues to operate as a central bank, and retains the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

*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 was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act

provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to 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 could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was 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 were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

*The Banking Act, 1953*, incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10th October, 1952. The amount of the Special Account power now varies with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations is, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent. of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent. of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It is now the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

*Cheque-paying Banks.*—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1955; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.



CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1955<sup>a</sup>.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. ..	17,928,555	19,280,710	4,027,895	23,308,605
Bank of Adelaide ..	315,834	573,702	75,512	649,214
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	33,845,956	38,146,434	7,707,703	45,854,137
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	2,940,524	..	2,227,201	2,227,201
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	15,155,848	14,275,276	3,607,516	17,882,792
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	8,182,957	13,451,462	2,540,033	15,991,495
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	6,843,438	7,167,916	1,034,907	8,202,823
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	37,904,665	46,872,921	11,792,256	58,665,177
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. <sup>b</sup>	270,128	211	..	211
<b>Total Private Banks ..</b>	<b>123,387,905</b>	<b>139,768,632</b>	<b>33,013,023</b>	<b>172,781,655</b>
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia ..	17,078,675	18,539,714	6,537,114	25,076,828
<b>Total All Banks ..</b>	<b>140,466,580</b>	<b>158,308,346</b>	<b>39,550,137</b>	<b>197,858,483</b>

<sup>a</sup> Average of five Wednesdays—1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th June, 1955.

<sup>b</sup> In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

*Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts.*—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends. They are available since 1945-46.

## BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <i>a</i>	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. <i>a</i>
	£1,000.		£1,000.
1945-46 .. ..	14,724 <sup>b</sup>	1950-51 .. ..	39,011
1946-47 .. ..	16,824	1951-52 .. ..	41,516
1947-48 .. ..	19,864	1952-53 .. ..	43,796
1948-49 .. ..	24,365	1953-54 .. ..	51,032
1949-50 .. ..	29,482	1954-55 .. ..	53,873

<sup>a</sup> Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

<sup>b</sup> For last ten months of year only.

*Savings Banks.*—The only savings bank operating in Queensland at 30th June, 1955, was the Commonwealth Savings Bank, but early in 1956 some of the private trading banks commenced savings bank business. The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held

depositors' balances of about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30th June, 1955, deposits were £124·8m., or £143 13s. 1d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 67 branches and 819 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for 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.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1945-46 ..	713,900	75,665,852	67,187,812	90,063,238	82 13 3
1946-47 ..	722,373	64,441,526	70,332,244	85,602,017	77 7 5
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,489,422	63,632,095	84,836,224	74 19 11
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,228,145	66,001,827	87,442,122	75 8 9
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,093,984	73,764,325	92,200,538	77 1 7
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,307,470	88,155,297	98,839,596	80 10 2
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,710,747	91,478,718	102,660,849	81 10 3
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,594,715	96,746,649	109,360,117	84 13 8
1953-54 ..	854,160	111,454,481	105,413,280	117,405,901	89 1 3
1954-55 ..	868,838	119,382,481	114,244,352	124,814,361	92 16 7

\* Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

*b* Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

• Including inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

The following table shows particulars of savings banks in the States of Australia at 30th June, 1955, when the only non-Government Savings Banks were two Trustee Banks, with head offices respectively at Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania. 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.

## SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1955.

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. ...	2,336,570	358,645,222	..	358,645,222	102 15 1
Victoria	2,153,926	104,597,025	260,150,379	364,747,404	144 11 4
Q'land ..	<b>868,838</b>	<b>124,814,361</b>	..	<b>124,814,361</b>	<b>92 16 7</b>
S. Aust.	767,446	30,546,167	101,145,322	131,691,489	160 13 9
W. Aust.	426,637	53,628,939	..	53,628,939	81 8 9
Tasmania	279,027	13,763,648	22,045,679 <sup>b</sup>	35,809,327	113 15 11
N.T. ...	9,604	1,482,374	..	1,482,374	84 6 5
A.C.T. ...	19,412	2,574,992	..	2,574,992	79 8 4
Total	6,861,460	690,052,728	383,341,380	1,073,394,108	116 13 3

*a* Excluding inoperative, special purpose, and school bank accounts.

*b* Trustee 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.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
<b>Sequestrations—</b>					
Debtors' Petitions	No. 16	6	15	10	30
Creditors' ..	No. 37	60	93	110	101
Total ..	No. 53	66	108	120	131
Liabilities ..	£ 178,285	105,154	231,671	437,704	283,815
Assets ..	£ 74,453	65,263	229,055	311,646	213,380
<b>Compositions and Schemes of Arrangement <sup>a</sup></b>					
Liabilities ..	No. 4	2	3	2	1
Assets ..	£ 2,960	2,032	2,591	1,795	333
Assets ..	£ 2,302	1,234	1,405	1,162	194
<b>Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment <sup>b</sup></b>					
Liabilities ..	No. 2	..	..	1	1
Assets ..	£ 2,816	..	..	3,736	1,651
Assets ..	£ 2,538	..	..	2,122	1,281
<b>Deeds of Arrangement <sup>c</sup></b>					
Liabilities ..	No. 8	9	13	16	26
Assets ..	£ 28,644	73,967	120,848	58,730	189,665
Assets ..	£ 20,279	67,151	119,016	45,238	131,943

<sup>a</sup> Part IV (Div. 5) of the Act after sequestration.

<sup>b</sup> Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

<sup>c</sup> 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, 1954, 17 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Two of them, including the State Government Insurance Office, had their head offices in Queensland, 13 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND <sup>a</sup>, 1954.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
<b>Discontinuances—</b>			
<b>By Death and Maturity—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	7,083	19,145	26,228
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	2,081	822	2,903
<b>By Forfeiture and Surrender—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	17,272	12,869	30,141
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. . %	3.5	2.9	3.3
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	10,301	1,737	12,038
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.3	5.0	4.3
<b>New Business—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	49,065	29,332	78,397
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	40,907	3,970	44,877
<b>Business at End of Year—</b>			
Policies .. .. . No.	510,317	449,415	959,732
Sum Assured .. .. £1,000	270,566	35,857	306,423
Annual Premiums .. .. £1,000	8,600	1,747	10,347

<sup>a</sup> Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

*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.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1954-55 there were 38 Australian companies and 81 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts, 1916 to 1934*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The numbers include companies not actively engaged in business. 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 in the Employment Chapter on page 347.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £403,641 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £371,788, and other companies £31,853. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £758,595, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £2,337,322.

## GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55a.

Class of Business.	Premiums, less Reinsurances and Returns.	Losses, less Reinsurances.	Contributions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expenditure. <sup>b</sup>	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (36).						
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire .. ..	1,416,145	412,185	} 68,259	97,036	966,897	} 29.1
Loss of Profits ..	53,812	5,124				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	78,679	20,389	} ..	12,215	98,692	} 25.9
Marine .. ..	145,564	43,192				
Motor Vehicles ..	1,083,242	536,059	} ..	69,021	1,458,939	} 49.5
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	451,465	531,845				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	4,166,231	3,804,704	..	6,974	4,170,234	91.3
Other .. ..	352,298	134,945	..	17,733	288,282	38.3
Total .. ..	7,747,436	5,488,443	68,259	202,979	6,983,044	47.0 <sup>c</sup>
OTHER COMPANIES (78).						
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire .. ..	2,184,714	969,047	} 149,291	197,441	2,344,941	} 44.4
Loss of Profits ..	182,143	75,561				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	190,659	39,772	} ..	24,143	287,304	} 20.9
Marine .. ..	361,247	166,816				
Motor Vehicles ..	2,281,286	1,045,219	} ..	121,186	2,165,890	} 45.8
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	412,834	275,870				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	5,281	2,504	..	112	4,466	47.4
Other .. ..	435,155	170,435	..	18,000	325,350	39.2
Total .. ..	6,053,319	2,745,224	149,291	360,882	5,127,951	45.3 <sup>c</sup>
ALL COMPANIES (114).						
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire .. ..	3,600,859	1,381,232	} 217,550	294,477	3,311,838	} 38.4
Loss of Profits ..	235,955	80,685				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	269,338	60,161	} ..	36,358	385,996	} 22.3
Marine .. ..	506,811	210,008				
Motor Vehicles ..	3,364,528	1,581,278	} ..	190,207	3,624,829	} 47.0
Compulsory Third Party .. ..	864,299	807,715				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	4,171,512	3,807,208	..	7,086	4,174,700	91.3
Other .. ..	787,453	305,380	..	35,733	613,632	38.8
Total .. ..	13,800,755	8,233,667	217,550	563,861	12,110,995	46.0 <sup>c</sup>

a Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1954-55— for most companies, year ended 31st December, 1954.

b Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

c Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

## 4. COMPANIES.

*The Companies Act, 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.

## COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.			
	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1951 ..	3,059	188,604	1,055	418,720	244	383,246	4,358	990,570
1952 ..	3,240	210,827	1,157	492,599	254	407,198	4,651	1,110,624
1953 ..	3,390	229,567	1,261	590,625	261	417,444	4,912	1,237,636
1954 ..	3,635	253,147	1,357	662,208	270	447,435	5,262	1,362,790
1955 <sup>a</sup> ..	3,445	256,253	1,421	744,032	272	461,227	5,138	1,461,512

<sup>a</sup> Excluding companies in liquidation.

New Queensland companies registered in 1954-55 numbered 427 and their nominal capital was £12,590,000. During 1954-55, increases of capital by existing Queensland companies added £6,319,000 to the total nominal capital, while the removal of 89 Queensland companies from the register and reductions of capital by existing companies subtracted £13,378,000 from the total nominal capital. Private companies accounted for 93 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the first ten post-war years. At their balancing dates during 1954-55, companies incorporated in Queensland had £107,543,000 in subscribed capital, of which £103,875,000 was paid-up.

## 5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1955, the number of societies was 25, with 513 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 sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. An annual amount used to be paid by societies to doctors for each society member on their lists, but, from 1952, there has been a new arrangement under which a member may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth Government arranged to subsidise benefits provided by approved friendly societies to the extent of 6s. per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies were required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Variations to the scale of payment have since been introduced, and some societies now provide for 13s. 6d.

for surgery consultations. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement.

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 ls. 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.

Acting together, the friendly societies have also established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

At 30th June, 1955, there were 16,600 members contributing only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 54,588, or 4.1 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1955, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefitting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Branches .. No.	548	536	527	519	513
Members—					
Males .. No.	55,566	51,817	48,734	46,695	45,693
Females .. No.	11,044	10,207	9,541	9,005	8,895
Total .. No.	66,610	62,024	58,275	55,700	54,588
Deaths of Members—					
Males .. No.	779	844	765	794	793
Females .. No.	195	227	239	239	207
Total .. No.	974	1,071	1,004	1,033	1,000
Sickness—					
Male Cases .. No.	12,065	10,686	9,885	10,049	9,613
Duration .. Weeks	132,629	128,182	125,905	126,625	120,080
Female Cases .. No.	747	592	551	558	530
Duration .. Weeks	8,014	7,346	7,155	7,056	7,563
Receipts—					
Members' Dues .. £	294,385	300,370	317,991	391,508	409,984
Investments .. £	102,759	105,847	109,386	116,236	125,781
Total .. £	397,144	406,217	427,377	507,744	535,765
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay .. £	84,453	82,284	83,263	92,644	81,905
Death Benefits .. £	46,335	49,897	46,181	48,210	48,089
Medical and Hospital					
Benefits .. £	137,389	103,441	122,755	117,661	172,887
Management .. £	66,154	76,159	87,903	114,985	121,411
Total .. £	334,331	311,781	340,102	373,500	424,292

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 £517,685, or 21·8 per cent., in 1946. From 1946-47 to 1954-55 there was an increase, £1,495,319, or 48·6 per cent., being invested in mortgages at 30th June, 1955. Commonwealth and State Government loans increased from £422,418, or 20·9 per cent. of all funds, at 30th June, 1939, to £1,354,871, or 53·8 per cent., at 30th June, 1949, but they had decreased to £1,009,539, or 32·8 per cent., at 30th June, 1955. Investments in property, £200,711, and cash with banks, &c., £371,922, made up the balance of the total funds of £3,077,491 at 30th June, 1955.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1954-55 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical and Hospital Benefits.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A. . . . .	11	947	6,207	2,249	783	5,646	54,204
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	3	183	1,810	1,135	111	1,542	22,003
R'hampton Dist.	6	539	3,785	1,393	322	2,418	27,210
United Bris. Dist.	32	3,451	30,557	8,556	9,138	24,430	186,683
G.U.O.O.F. . . . .	30	2,720	25,920	7,043	7,734	20,793	153,787
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	9	413	3,512	958	141	2,140	39,800
R'hampton Dist.	9	930	5,316	3,252	303	4,913	58,112
S. Q'land Dist.	69	6,900	84,605	17,898	32,843	63,064	344,713
I.O.O.F. . . . .	25	1,654	9,118	2,300	1,430	6,963	80,982
I.O.R. . . . .	59	5,181	40,550	12,981	10,021	31,139	375,785
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	14	1,402	7,613	3,381	589	6,597	109,292
Q'land Branch	141	13,784	201,338	28,735	79,232	156,853	861,886
P.A.F.S. . . . .	69	9,914	83,915	23,736	27,421	70,183	547,566
U.A.O.D. . . . .	27	3,359	19,353	7,549	1,826	14,198	189,691
Other <i>b</i> . . . . .	9	3,211	12,166	8,828	993	13,413	25,777
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>54,588</b>	<b>535,765</b>	<b>129,994</b>	<b>172,887</b>	<b>424,292</b>	<b>3,077,491</b>

*a* Including unfinancial members but excluding 16,600 contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

*b* Including funds of a separate society, now being dissolved, formed solely to provide medical benefits for members of the H.A.C.B. Society and the U.A.O.D.

## 6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. It should be noted that, in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed over £4½m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1955. (See pages 396 and 397.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.



## BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.
Societies .. No.	9	8	11	14	15
Shareholders <sup>a b</sup> .. No.	14,553	15,268	15,998	16,548 <sup>r</sup>	15,423
Borrowers <sup>b</sup> .. No.	8,594	8,924	9,721	10,107	10,747
Loans Repaid .. £	1,126,289	1,099,772	961,575	1,209,394	1,154,952
Interest on Loans .. £	153,253	182,059	207,251	250,294	274,957
Loans Granted .. £	1,612,898	1,601,187	1,380,944	1,596,767	1,814,721
Interest on Shares .. £	119,473	139,706	171,417	214,412	205,468
Total Advances on Mortgages <sup>b</sup> .. £	3,897,817	4,437,686	5,041,536	5,516,577	6,099,296

<sup>a</sup> Excluding borrowing shareholders.

<sup>b</sup> At end of year.

<sup>r</sup> Revised since last issue.

## 7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Association Acts, 1923 to 1934*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1954-55, returns were furnished by 127 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 Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 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. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It is to assist both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. Fifty-seven returns were received for 1954-55.

The next table gives details of the operations of co-operative societies in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1955.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies .. .. No.	125	57	2	184
Branches <sup>a</sup> .. .. No.	72	17	5	94
Members .. .. No.	96,169	24,941	3,213	124,323
Sales .. .. . £	48,221,512	3,922,225	2,352,461	54,496,198
Other Receipts .. £	1,681,792	81,248	9,888	1,772,928
Total Receipts .. £	49,903,304	4,003,473	2,362,349	56,269,126
Working Expenses .. £	9,222,684	575,322	353,919	10,151,925
Rebates and Bonuses £	497,195	80,565	11,035	588,795
Dividends on Share Capital £	156,377	10,636	4,078	171,091
Purchases .. .. £	40,979,390	3,266,623	2,007,071	46,253,084
Other Expenditure .. £	281,028	13,879	11,297	306,204
Total Expenditure £	51,136,674	3,947,025	2,387,400	57,471,099
Assets .. .. . £	25,586,909	1,630,864	597,513	27,815,286

<sup>a</sup> In addition to main establishment.

## 8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1952*, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

## REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1945-46	29,031	17,666,309	1950-51	44,735	60,216,705
1946-47	37,873	23,143,722	1951-52	37,581	54,762,850
1947-48	34,825	23,012,118	1952-53	35,728	52,259,741
1948-49	36,435	27,448,487	1953-54	38,530	62,395,910
1949-50	41,862	39,831,748	1954-55	36,504	63,734,658

## 9. 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 so 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 particulars of mortgages on live stock registered and released 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.
1950-51	241	682,712	1,895	13,169	407,123	1,427,099	1,926
1951-52	151	507,257	1,256	6,953	281,819	908,645	356
1952-53	266	660,998	1,244	7,723	328,489	792,138	1,361
1953-54	155	676,942	2,027	8,433	470,014	1,551,725	617
1954-55	142	556,147	1,351	13,723	343,210	1,250,168	330

MORTGAGES RELEASED.

	No.	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1950-51	241	555,705	1,378	18,924	342,677	2,882,311	1,932
1951-52	148	353,125	915	11,056	244,000	1,448,085	363
1952-53	225	431,988	961	15,945	295,430	1,493,532	843
1953-54	169	422,964	1,630	16,963	425,390	1,552,176	1,165
1954-55	75	184,097	1,158	7,765	357,680	1,460,234	615

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.
1950-51	No. 72	£ 5,193	No. 239	No. 998,876	No. 827	£ 1,735,623	No. 2,332
1951-52	36	19,618	218	664,370	930	1,980,932	2,257
1952-53	52	19,939	265	1,446,310	1,259	3,534,933	2,125
1953-54	80	37,238	321	1,001,399	1,460	3,475,239	2,145
1954-55	79	38,339	317	1,022,872	1,081	3,693,324	2,160

*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 to 1952*, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1955.

## MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Registered.		Released.	
	No.	£	No.	£
1950-51 .. ..	29,087	27,674,194	20,195	14,460,360
1951-52 .. ..	25,631	28,187,531	18,304	11,806,266
1952-53 .. ..	25,128	28,296,691	18,725	15,156,991
1953-54 .. ..	29,857	37,768,184	22,682	20,712,733
1954-55 .. ..	24,022	33,485,747	19,379	19,252,138

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was 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. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, and, in 1953-54, the number registered was 145 per cent. higher than in 1938-39, while, owing to increased prices, the value was 701 per cent. above the 1938-39 level. Lower totals were recorded in 1954-55.

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.	£
1950-51 .. ..	8,320	8,555,666	2,394	2,283,361
1951-52 .. ..	7,589	7,931,615	2,073	1,534,902
1952-53 .. ..	8,031	8,738,714	2,060	1,915,091
1953-54 .. ..	9,645	12,375,709	2,400	2,220,689
1954-55 .. ..	8,196	8,824,836	2,017	1,730,014

## 10. 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 was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions. The post-war peak of 214·4, recorded for June, 1951, was followed by an almost continuous decline to 133·4 for September, 1952, which was the lowest point of the index since March, 1946. A slow but fairly steady recovery raised the index to 175·9 by August, 1955, but it had dropped back to 163·8 by June, 1956.

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
1945	119·4	140·4	98·3
1946	134·9	158·9	110·9
1947	153·5	176·9	130·1
1948	162·5	191·1	133·9
1949	158·7	189·1	128·2
1950	179·9	216·5	143·3
1951	201·9	246·5	157·3
1952	142·9	170·8	115·0
1953	151·4	182·5	120·4
1954	162·1	191·2	133·0
1955	168·0	194·6	141·5
1956 (to June)	168·7	195·9	141·5

APPENDIX

Summary of  
Queensland Statistics  
Since 1860

## SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration <i>a</i>	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	203,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	163,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	245,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	480,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,075	531,482	525,373	523,928	-1,576	8,123
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	22,043	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	12,335
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	12,373
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,325	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,343	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,318
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,457	11,988
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,832	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,383	19,776
1954	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055	4,500	19,832
1955	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995	6,887	21,045

*a* Difference between annual population increase and natural increase, except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. b	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. b	Deaths.	Death Rate. b	Infantile Deaths.		Infantile Death Rate. <sup>c</sup>		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under One Month.	Under One Year.	Under One Month.	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.0	n	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	528	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	476	63.1	29.4	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	522	65.4	30.7	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	583	71.4	31.1	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,733	10.3	1,249	603	63.3	30.5	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	617	63.9	31.0	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	606	64.0	30.1	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	595	70.4	31.5	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	566	54.2	28.6	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	569	56.9	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,853	584	72.4	31.2	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	586	63.4	28.9	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	561	54.1	27.6	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	535	50.5	26.8	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	556	45.4	27.4	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	557	50.4	28.2	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	509	46.1	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	531	40.2	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	451	36.6	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	493	42.6	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,518	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.2	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955

b Rate per 1,000 mean population.

c Rate per 1,000 live births.

n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year. <i>b</i>		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces. <i>c</i>	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year. <i>d</i>	Schools. <i>e</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>e</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.	Expenditure on State Schools. <i>f</i>
		Males.	Fe-males.							
1860.	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000. 3
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..	13
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	27
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..	63
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	85
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	115
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	163
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	181
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	250
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	282
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	334
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,373	116,124	83	365
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,429	119,741	219	411
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,491	123,102	207	445
1914	1,212	486	32	382	30	1,848	1,509	127,000	263	462
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,823	1,565	129,296	265	478
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	532
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227	595
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,713	1,713	142,248	205	652
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	822
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	1,060
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,084
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,060
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,096
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,158
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,207
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,244
1927-28	1,271	335	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,272
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	1,310
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,344
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,390
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,248
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,223
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,255
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	1,385
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	1,464
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	1,530
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	1,607
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655	1,614
1940-41	1,543	233	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902	1,616
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719	1,608
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305	1,538
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419	1,639
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791	1,859
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224	2,170
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107	2,416
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,811	2,740
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,799	185,470	4,343	3,206
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,806	196,025	4,395	3,828
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,423	1,809	208,042	4,245	4,597
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,423	1,819	216,430	4,014	5,669
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,845	232,876	3,850	6,293
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,834	233,741	3,735	7,184
1954-55	2,378	597	11	332	803	1,408	1,837	246,440	4,112	8,285

*a* From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown.

*b* From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

*c* 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, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown.

*d* The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; and Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913.

## SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Number.	Staff.	Public Hospitals. <i>g</i>			Mental Hospital Patients.		Pensioners at 30th June. <i>h</i>		Year.
		Patients Treated.		Expenditure.	Admissions.	At End of Year.	Age.	Invalid.	
		General.	Maternity.						
				£1,000.					
6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>i</i>	3	..	..	..	1860	
7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>i</i>	10	68	89	..	1865	
13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>i</i>	17	84	188	..	1870	
20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>i</i>	29	231	356	..	1875	
29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>i</i>	37	254	553	..	1880	
47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>i</i>	85	296	786	..	1885	
54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>i</i>	102	360	1,099	..	1890	
59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>i</i>	95	310	1,393	..	1895	
71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>i</i>	120	411	1,728	..	1900	
75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>i</i>	113	370	1,942	..	1905	
81	914	26,069	<i>i</i>	154	417	2,267	9,894	492	
86	1,016	28,703	<i>i</i>	176	480	2,288	10,436	989	
87	1,088	29,972	<i>i</i>	208	506	2,332	11,221	1,510	
91	1,238	32,577	<i>i</i>	232	508	2,373	11,758	2,023	
95	1,324	33,494	<i>i</i>	246	581	2,457	11,924	2,430	
97	1,359	37,426	<i>i</i>	259	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	
101	1,398	38,931	<i>i</i>	275	530	2,536	12,313	3,340	
100	1,435	38,766	<i>i</i>	297	498	2,610	12,360	3,679	
104	1,499	42,841	<i>i</i>	333	496	2,644	12,317	4,051	
103	1,656	46,716	<i>i</i>	384	647	2,783	12,722	4,624	
102	1,758	48,503	<i>i</i>	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	
108	1,943	46,418	<i>i</i>	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	
111	2,066	49,396	<i>i</i>	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	
112	2,147	52,739	<i>i</i>	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	
117	2,381	56,544	<i>i</i>	597	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	11,073	
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	11,929	
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159 <sup>h</sup>	8,677 <sup>h</sup>	
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	980	4,295	48,075	10,740	
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	8,884	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	

<sup>e</sup> From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32.

<sup>f</sup> From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

<sup>g</sup> Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39.

<sup>h</sup> Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age.

<sup>i</sup> Included with general patients.

<sup>n</sup> Not available.

## SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year.	Land.		Live Stock at End of Year. <i>a</i>				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. <i>b</i>	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,312,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	n	n	5,073,201	20,740,981
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	n	n	5,210,891	20,310,036
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	n	n	5,322,033	21,786,600
1914	26,831	331,500	743,059	4,874,977	580,966	5,455,943	23,129,919
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917	26,886	315,970	738,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,437	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,233	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,839	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 <sup>b</sup>	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	7,086,207	18,193,968
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	7,238,062	20,221,826

*a* From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

*b* Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

*c* From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, 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 records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by

## STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Figs.	Wool Production. c (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. d		Cheese Production. d		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	33,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	2,000 <sup>e</sup>	n	170 <sup>e</sup>	n	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,189	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
173,902	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
143,695	136,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
140,045	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
166,638	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
129,730	102,220	6,602	23,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,693	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,969	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
99,596	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,373	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,123	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,878	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	167,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564	23,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,389	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953
406,879	176,548	52,109	103,539	22,093	17,744	1,849	1954

multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

<sup>d</sup> From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43.

<sup>e</sup> Estimated.

n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. a	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	n	..	n	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
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	235
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	238	149,043	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	5,637
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
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478

a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton. b	Total Area.	Pro-duction.	Total Area.	Pro-duction.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	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	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,919	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
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	668,433	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	2,153	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,136	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
268,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,303	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	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	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	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
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	1,188	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55

b Until 1895-96 the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton. n Not available.

## SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Pro- duction. <i>a</i>	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	2,788	12	..	..	..	..	..
1865	n	17,473	74	..	..	..	58	..
1870	n	92,040	391	..	..	..	81	..
1875	n	281,725	1,197	..	..	..	122	238
1880	n	222,441	945	..	..	2	20	143
1885	n	250,137	1,083	n	..	64	19	152
1890	n	513,819	2,183	n	..	135	3	155
1895	n	506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	13	68
1900	n	676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	23	74
1905	n	592,620	2,517	801,712	69	33	504	297
1910	n	441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	932	243
1911	n	386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	1,151	308
1912	n	347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	1,698	365
1913	n	265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	1,660	344
1914	n	249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	1,119	176
1915	166	249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	1,429	183
1916	154	215,162	914	243,084	31	19	2,265	181
1917	173	179,305	762	241,639	41	14	2,208	161
1918	231	133,571	567	152,499	30	7	2,088	252
1919	313	121,030	618	92,048	24	5	953	143
1920	294	115,230	648	274,235	70	65	1,552	252
1921	203	40,376	214	195,323	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 <sup>a</sup>	98,841	460	276,651	42	125	380	176
1925	424	46,406	197	385,489	53	188	254	162
1926	407	10,339	44	252,540	32	116	74	174
1927	431	37,979	161	84,118	10	22	219	194
1928	426	13,277	56	22,034	3	1	177	135
1929	467	9,476	40	52,663	6	9	294	115
1930	345	7,821	33	69,808	6	4	174	50
1931	303	13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	126	36
1932	290	23,263	173	2,301,782	133	574	109	66
1933	295	91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	105	124
1934	320	115,471	983	2,259,574	203	463	96	179
1935	346	102,990	905	2,409,165	235	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	234	888	309	203
1938	330	151,432	1,335	3,533,490	299	623	204	142
1939	335	147,243	1,429	3,835,963	325	686	290	201
1940	392	126,831	1,352	4,365,838	437	906	423	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
1944	352	51,223	538	112,254	15	..	1,645	275
1945	557	63,223	677	112,710	18	..	1,501	208
1946	693	62,733	675	980,533	209	628	648	221
1947	721	72,281	778	2,100,966	380	2,487	339	391
1948	914	69,646	750	2,306,869	422	3,002	476	225
1949	990	76,282	930	2,872,577	534	4,137	758	396
1950	1,063	88,249	1,367	2,940,641	932	5,033	962	383
1951	1,096	78,580	1,237	2,764,755	1,096	6,521	1,206	307
1952	1,104	84,642	1,375	3,435,261	1,323	6,565	1,902	337
1953	1,221	71,818	1,159	2,906,314	1,106	3,512	6,589	222
1954	1,436	93,754	1,539	3,409,439	1,294	4,920	8,772	538

<sup>a</sup> 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>				Plywood and Veneer.	
	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.			£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.		
..	12	9	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
..	33	19	1	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
..	23	12	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
..	32	15	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
..	58	25	..	1,195	n	n	n	n	..	1880
..	210	87	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
..	338	157	9	2,042	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
..	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	1,810	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	93,723	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
416	1,317	1,168	42	4,557	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	73,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
..	1,660	1,786	218	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
..	1,635	1,759	192	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
519	1,568	1,692	169	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,739	1,883	2,238	197	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,687	1,742	2,347	295	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,954	1,970	2,874	225	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
3,757	2,321	3,563	302	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	2,407	1950
4,551	2,474	4,490	792	20,200	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	3,043	1951
4,472	2,742	5,905	1,261	23,140	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	2,680	1952
1,817	2,517	5,822	1,318	21,545	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1953
1,912	2,761	6,418	1,204	26,597	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	4,544	1954

*b* Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1954-55, in thousand super. feet, pine, 1,097; other, 4,036).

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	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	5,429 <sup>c</sup>	<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>	21,839	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
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	7,865	40,073	4,953	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	8,829	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	50,139	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,805	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	15,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214

*a* Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".

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

*c* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

*d* Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

## PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

		Heat, Light, and Power. <sup>f</sup>						Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <sup>d</sup>		Output. <i>h</i>	
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
4,583	n	13	144	n	276 <sup>e</sup>	e	66	1895
7,801	n	25	347	n	474	80	115	1900
7,962	n	21	316	n	459	113	169	1905
15,577	n	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
29,575	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
48,571	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	2,965	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	2,232	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	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
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52
286,180	95,023	68	1,618	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,228	1952-53
321,438	106,264	70	1,744	1,404	18,273	4,581	15,279	1953-54
344,041	115,861	75	1,740	1,482	23,468	6,973	17,053	1954-55

<sup>e</sup> Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.

<sup>f</sup> Electricity and Gas Works.

<sup>g</sup> Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

<sup>h</sup> 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>
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	133	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	303	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,751	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 <sup>c</sup>	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,301	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,053	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,368	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	3,793	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	1,153	5,469	14,173	3,733	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	5,043	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 <sup>b</sup>	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,523	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 <sup>d</sup>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,378	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,635	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,145	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,029	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,844	7,437	25,985	27,997	58,485
1953-54	3,733	6,560	35,904	8,161	30,223	29,121	67,100
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,946	8,577	31,625	30,946	71,016

*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 for the years as shown. During the 1939-1945 War, Public Vessels excluded.

*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 £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 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. <i>h</i>	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
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
52,899	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	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 <i>f</i>	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 <i>f</i>	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 <i>f</i>	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 <i>f</i>	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 <i>f</i>	90,881	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 <i>f</i>	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 <i>f</i>	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 <i>f</i>	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 <i>f</i>	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 <i>f</i>	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 <i>f</i>	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	818	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,270	46,769	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	49,337	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	50,616	158,247	1,076	4,845	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	54,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	56,813	137,968	1,498	4,553	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,534	2,692	57,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,707	2,822	58,097	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,068	2,923	60,656	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52
107,891	2,164	2,901	60,141	266,221	4,423	8,888	282,338	1952-53
104,789	2,331	2,850	60,797 <sup>r</sup>	284,207	4,804	9,462	287,663	1953-54
101,849	2,348	2,875	62,222	307,721	5,116	10,262	293,542	1954-55

*e* Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, 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.

*h* Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942, to January, 1952.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

## SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>			Favourable Visible Balance. <i>a</i>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <i>b</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	57	654	711	500	500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,807
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	-341
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	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
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	5,671	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,239	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992 <sup>b</sup>	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	18,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,889
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,071	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	13,283	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	23,561	46,422	69,983	48,312	23,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	43,226
1949-50	43,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,940	48,284	144,233	-36,777
1952-53	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	9,831

*a* Excluding specie.

*b* Including the net export of live stock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

## STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.							Year.
Wool. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat. <i>e</i>	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1875
41,252	1,870	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1880
47,850	1,822	43	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	28	1885
57,226	1,559	320	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1890
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1895
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	68	1900
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	660	218	3	1905
				1,644	27	..	1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,193	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,134	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,130	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	633,436	2,733	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,634	299,736	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
137,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,453	383,968	2,637	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,031	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,633	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1950-51
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,284	1952-53
192,828	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1953-54
180,070	57,020	426,755	8,848	30,004	730,782	30,774	1954-55

*c* Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising, but excluding noils and wool waste.

*d* Chiefly refined sugar.

*e* Including by-products.

*n* Not available.

## SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. a	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,865
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	533	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,354	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1910-11	696	638	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	932	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,253
1918-19	2,804	853	9,416	2,403	11,819	9,588	2,447	12,035
1919-20	3,356	893	11,294	2,933	14,227	11,267	3,077	14,344
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,074	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	5,601	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,323	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	8,391	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	29,234	27,797	57,081	29,132	13,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,354	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,923	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881
1954-55	34,541	12,193	73,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,193

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 in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

## FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expenditure.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Government Revenue. <i>c</i>	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							
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	6	1860
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	54	1865
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	23	1870
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	87	1875-76
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	161	1880-81
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	556	1885-86
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	863	1890-91
1,212	5,704	32,332	38,536	3 13 8	..	512	1895-96
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	761	1900-01
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	706	1905-06
						904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 <sup>b</sup>	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,932	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	454	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
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,233	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	834	26,615	1952-53
20,630	172,165	48,231	220,396	3 5 7	266	28,492	1953-54
20,498	188,735	47,739	236,474	3 9 5	307	n	1954-55

<sup>b</sup> Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

<sup>c</sup> Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts.

n Not available.



## SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions <i>b</i>	Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	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	n	8 c	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	n	89 c	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	n	407 c	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	n	642 c	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	n	944 c	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	n	1,338 c	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	n	1,661 c	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	n	2,329	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	n	3,896	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	78
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	1,295	7,343	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	1,408	8,213	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	1,544	10,167	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	1,633	11,973	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	1,924	14,726	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	2,298	16,501	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	2,578	17,511	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	2,462	17,910	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,087	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,628	23,325	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777b	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,686	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,834	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,528	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,071	4,212	29,045	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,153	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	93,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	n	107,919	n	7,154b	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	n	105,843	n	16,824b	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	n	113,913	n	19,864	84,336	256
1948-49	58,250	n	128,374	n	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	n	145,933	n	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	n	175,493	n	39,011	98,840	268
1951-52	110,187	n	158,762	n	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	n	183,699	n	43,796	109,360	252
1953-54	128,937	n	197,852	n	51,032	117,406	259
1954-55	140,467	n	197,858	n	53,873	124,814	303

*a* To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks.

*b* Up to 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

*c* Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

n Not available.



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